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

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, Horticulturist Society of Kenya, Etc.

No. 2189. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1930. Price 30/- per annum, Posted Kenya and Uganda 35/-, Posted Elsewhere 35/-.

FERTILISERS.

Sulphate of Potash,
Muriate of Potash,
Sulphate of Ammonia,
Calcium Cyanamide,
Nitrate of Soda,

Superphosphates,
Concentrated Superphosphates,
Basic Slag,
Seychelles Guano,
Ground Algerian Phosphates,
"STERAMEAL."

Order your Requirements now for the short rains, and take advantage of the Ex-Ship price which is Shs. 10/- per ton cheaper than the Ex-Store price.

Gibson & Co., Ltd.

Mombasa. Nairobi. Eldoret. Dar-es-Salaam.

HOMEWARD
VIA EASTERN OR WESTERN ROUTE

Via SUEZ CANAL.

	From Mombasa about 1930.
Llanstephan Castle	6th Sept.
Llandovery Castle	1st Nov.
Llanstephan Castle	27th Dec. 1931
Llandovery Castle	21st Feb.
Llanstephan Castle	18th Apl.
Llandovery Castle	12th June.

FARES HOME
FIRST CLASS from £55
THIRD CLASS ,, £34.

For further particulars apply to:—
B.E.A. CORPORATION, Ltd., Nairobi, Kampala, etc.
EAST AFRICAN ESTATES, Ltd., Nairobi and Nakuru.
C. C. MONKTON, & Co., Moshi and Arusha.
FAWCUS and FAIRBAIRN, Iringa.
T. J. O'HEA & Co., Ltd., Eldoret and Kitale.
PAUL BLEMEY, Albertville.

All Sailings are subject to alteration or cancellation without notice.

Via SOUTH AFRICA.

	From Mombasa about 1930.
Llangibby Castle	10th Sept.
Grantully Castle	10th Oct.
Llandaff Castle	9th Nov.
Llangibby Castle	3rd Dec. 1931
Bratton Castle (cargo)	11th Jan.
Llandaff Castle	28th Jan.
Llangibby Castle	25th Feb.
Cargo Steamer	8th Apl.
Llandaff Castle	22nd Apl.
Llangibby Castle	20th May
Cargo Steamer	8th July
Llandaff Castle	29th July

UNION-CASTLE LINE

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

(FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS).

Regular and Fortnightly Service from and to Marseilles.

THE QUICKEST ROUTE TO LONDON.

SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. "LECONTE DE LISLE"	18th August.
S.S. "CHAMBORD"	9th September.
S.S. "B. DE ST. PIERRE"	22nd September.
S.S. "GENERAL VOYRON"	7th October.
S.S. "EXPL. GRANDIDIER"	20th October.
S.S. "AVIATEUR ROLAND GARROS"	4th November.
S.S. "GENERAL DUCHESNE"	18th November.
S.S. "LECONTE DE LISLE"	1st December.
S.S. "CHAMBORD"	16th December.

ORCHESTRA ON BOARD ALL STEAMERS.

NEXT ARRIVAL FROM MARSEILLES.

The S.S. General Voyron from Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Djibouti, and bound to Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion is expected to arrive in Kilindini on or about the 27th of August, 1930.

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

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

E. JARDIN, P. Box 26, NAIROBI. H. M. SYNDICATE, P.O. Box 77, KAMPALA. DALGETY & Co., Ltd. P.O. Box 80, ELDORET.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

(GERMAN AFRICAN SERVICE).

DEUTSCHE OST-AFRIKA-LINIE GENERAL AGENCY, MOMBASA.

Cable: "Ostlinie." P.O. 210.

HOMEWARD via SUEZ CANAL.

s.s. "NJASSA"	16th Aug.
s.s. "ULANGA" (Cargo Steamer)	23rd Aug.
s.s. "AD. WOERMANN" ...	10th Sept.
s.s. "USSUKUMA"	26th Sept.
s.s. "UBENA"	23rd Oct.
s.s. "USARAMO"	1st Dec.
s.s. "TANGANJIKA" ...	20th Dec.
s.s. "USAMBARA" ...	17th Jan.
s.s. "WANGONI"	2nd Feb.
s.s. "WATUSSI"	21st Feb.

HOMEWARD via CAPE.

s.s. "TANGANJIKA" ...	28th Aug.
s.s. "USAMBARA" ...	18th Sept.
s.s. "WANGONI"	8th Oct.
s.s. "WATUSSI"	29th Oct.
s.s. "AD. WOERMANN" ...	20th Nov.
s.s. "USSUKUMA"	17th Dec.
s.s. "UBENA"	6th Jan.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

UP-COUNTRY CHEQUES CANNOT BE ACCEPTED UNLESS SUITABLY ENDORSED BY LOCAL BANK.

Visitors to D.O.A.L. Steamers are required to be in possession of permits obtainable at the Agents.

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

BOUSTEAD and CLARKE, Ltd., or to Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Kampala.

DALGETY & Co., Ltd., Eldoret. **CARL JUNGBLUT,** Njoro and Nakuru District.

CITRA LINE

Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica

THE BEST ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

Sailings from KILINDINI to GENOA and NAPLES

s.s. "G. MAZZINI"—1st September, 1st November, 1st January.
s.s. "F. CRISPI"—1st October, 1st December, 1st February.

Oil burning turbine Steamers—very roomy Cabins—Fresh running water in all cabins and Baths—Orchestra—Cinematograph—Deck Games—Swimming Pools, etc.

20 per cent. reduction on return ticket if returning within one year.

Special reduction to Government Officials and their dependents.

MONTHLY EXCURSIONS—MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Leaving Mombasa on the 20th, returning by same steamer to Mombasa on the last day of every month. Concession on K.U.R. to excursionists—return fare any station to Mombasa at single fare rates.

Heavy Baggage can be transferred from Port Said to London and vice versa by fast steamers.

For further particulars apply to:

Mombasa	Societa Coloniale Italiana	Box 170,	Tel. "Citra."
Nairobi	Malvin D. Kampf	Box 206,	Tel. "Kampf."
Kampala	A. D. Jones	Box 10,	Tel. "Wilfulness."
Bukoba	R. Bajona		Tel. "Bajona."
Eldoret	M. Rywaz	Box 70,	Tel. "Rywaz."
Moshi	Major A. E. Perkins	Box 5,	Tel. "Kibo."
Mwanza	E. Bonini	Box 11,	Tel. "Bonini."
Nakuru	Nakuru Trust Company	Box 45,	Tel. "Natco."
Trans-Nzoia	Kirkwood and Co.		Tel. "Kirkwoods."

NAVIGAZIONE LIBERA TRIESTINA S.A.

FAST PASSENGER AND CARGO STEAMERS.

Mombasa to Venice via Suez Canal.

S.S. "**ROSANDRA**" .... 7th September.
S.S. "**PIAVE**" .... 10th October.

Mombasa to South

S.S. "**PERLA**" .... 4th September.
S.S. "**SABBIA**" .... 5th October.

For further particulars and passages apply to:—
ALFRED J. P. BAUMANN,
Agents for **Societa Italiana per l'Africa Orientale**
P.O. Box 823, MOMBASA. Telegrams: "Sipao."

THE

"East African Standard,"

FREE COUPON INSURANCE TICKET.

(Not to be detached).

THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
Market and Kruis Streets,
JOHANNESBURG.

will pay

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signature
of holder ....

Date of Issue: 16th August, 1930.

The holder of a pass or privilege ticket travelling as a passenger is a ticket-bearing passenger within the means of the Coupon Insurance Ticket. SUBSCRIBERS NEED NOT SIGN COUPON NOR CARRY PAPER.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in United Kingdom).

Bankers to the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate Government.

Subscribed Capital	...	£4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£3,000,000

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, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Aden, and Steamer Point, Aden.

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

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

EXCHANGE.

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

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

A. S. McKENDRICK,
Manager, Nairobi Branch

NOTICE.

No shooting is allowed on Juja Farm, Ruiru. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

TYSON BROTHERS, LIMITED
Managing Secretaries.

"W.P.B."

Strong Galvanised Wire,

Shs. 7/-.

Standard Stationery Store.

NAIROBI.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE

STANDARD STATIONERY STORES

NAIROBI.

:: :: **£1,000 FREE INSURANCE.** :: ::

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

KENYA'S NEWSPAPER.

THE EAST African Standard

Price 50 Cents.

UGANDA ARGUS With which is incorporated THE LEADER.

The Oldest Established Newspaper Published in Kenya and Uganda.

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

No. 2180. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1930. Price 30/- per annum. Posted Kenya and Uganda 30/-, Posted Elsewhere 35/-.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD WEEKLY EDITION

P.O. Box 380, NAIROBI.

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

Small Advertisements.

Advertisements are accepted only subject to approval.

DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS

Births, Marriages & 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 Situation Vacant and Wanted—1s. per line of six words or fraction of a line; minimum 4s.

No new advertisements are guaranteed insertion unless handed in before 11.30 a.m. on the Friday previous to publication.

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Weekly:

Posted to any address in Kenya or Uganda.

Yearly	...	Shs. 26/-
Half yearly	...	Shs. 14/-
Posted elsewhere:		
Yearly	...	Shs. 36/-
Half yearly	...	Shs. 19/-
Daily:		
Locally, yearly	...	Shs. 40/-
" ½ yearly	...	Shs. 20/-
" Quarterly	...	Shs. 11/-
Posted, yearly	...	Shs. 72/50
" ½ yearly	...	Shs. 36/25
" Quarterly	...	Shs. 18/25

BIRTHS.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

HEMPHILL.—At Nakuru Hospital, 11th August to Marjory (nee Waugh) wife of A. W. Hemphill of Mau Summit, a son, Patrick.

HUTCHINSON.—To the wife of A. H. Hutchinson, Tunnel, of a son on 10th August at Londiani, both well.

ENGAGEMENT.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

MINTO—PERRY.—The engagement is announced between Ewen Sutherland Minto, of Eldoret, second son of the Reverend George and Mrs. Minto, of Glasgow, and Clare, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Perry, of Cambridge.

MARRIAGE.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

RUSH—CAMPBELL.—A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Charles Rush of Hall Farm, Newmarket, England, late of Sotik, Kenya Colony and Miss Rosemary Campbell of Hill House, Northrepps, Norwich, England.

THANKS.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

Mr. J. G. Walsh wishes to thank his many friends for their kind sympathy and assistance during his recent bereavement.

DEATH.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

NUNN.—At Aven Farm, P.O. Cherangani, on August 6th, Edward Daniel Nunn, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, retired, in his 77th year.

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.

BRITISH Safes, 12 corner bent steel, fire, and burglar resisting 20 x 15 x 14—24 x 17 x 16—30 x 20 x 20—36 x 24 x 22—46 x 26 x 24. Lowest prices in country. Kettles-Roy, Ltd., Box 100, Nairobi.

BEST Kavirondo Mats Shs. 5/-, baskets (tea and coffee picking) Shs. 7/-, Native chairs Shs. 18/-, large size mats Shs. 12/- all per dozen. Cash f.o.r. Write to Pitambar Damji Popat, Kibigori.

COFFEE bags, wheat bags, maize bags. Buy from the largest importers. The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

COFFEE Plants from Clean area. Healthy, hardy plants from selected Mysore and French Mission seed grown Altitude 7,500 ft. Book for November rains. Hope Farm, Londiani.

COFFEE Seedlings. To meet present conditions. 50/- per 1,000, 18 months plants. W. Delap, P.O. Thika.

POSTAL RATES.

The postal charges on a single copy of the weekly edition of the "E. A. Standard" are as follows:

Kenya & Uganda ...	Cents 10
Elsewhere	Cents 25

FOR SALE—(Continued).

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.

EAST African Rice Mills Ltd., with which is incorporated Carl Jungblut, Mwanza and Njoro. Best Table Rice and Broken Rice.

ENGLISH seed and table potatoes Seed Shs. 12/- per bag 180lbs. delivery early September. Table Shs. 7/50 per bag 180lbs. delivery end August. Can supply table potatoes all the year round. F.O.R. Molo. Cash with order. A. O. Trench, Mau Summit.

DAIRY Cows. Grade Shorthorn Cows and Heifers at reasonable prices. Good milkers by and in-calf to pedigree bulls. Large selection down-calving cows or with calves at foot. Apply Voucher No. 998, "Standard," Nairobi.

FRIESIAN Bull, purebred, imported, 5 years old for sale. Price £75. Apply Jessenendi Farm, Lumbwa.

GENTS smart and stylish walking shoes. Black patent Oxfords, Shs. 37/50 to 50/- less 10 per cent. cash. Maxwell Bradys, Footwear.

IMPORTED South African Fruit Trees, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots. Varieties proved in Kenya, on blight proof stock. Shs. 2/- and 3/- each according to variety. Apply Lipscomb, Kinangop, Naivasha.

KAVIRONDO Mats Shs. 9/-, (coffee or tea picking) baskets Shs. 10/-, Native chairs Shs. 20/-, best quality mats, Shs. 15/- per dozen. Matama Shs. 9/- per bag, f.o.r. Cash with order. Apply Devraj Popat and Co., Kibigori.

KINANGOP Nurseries, Naivasha. This is a good year to plant. We have large stocks of the best Colonial and English Apple trees all locally grown we do not import. Vigorous trees 2/- and 3/- each. Roses 12 different our selection 20/-.

LARGE full grown female cheetah with its 4 cubs, three months old, nice lovely pet, can be seen at my house. Apply Abdul Wahid, Nairobi.

FOR SALE—(Continued).

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.

LATHE, brand new screw cutting English Bench Lathe, complete with electric motor, tools, emery wheel, etc. Price Shs. 400/-. Apply Voucher No. 1030, "Standard," Nairobi.

LINSEED suitable sowing or Stock Feed Shs. 25/- per bag. F.O.R. Molo. Cash with order. Glades Estate, Molo.

ONE Bijoli two hundredweight sisal baling press in good working order. Apply Voucher No. 985, "Standard," Nairobi.

OUR calibre .22 Walther Semi-automatic Rifle has superceeded anything on the World's Market. A dead sure killer of Antilopes at 200 yards. Price Shs. 110/- and Shs. 185/-. Send for pamphlet, Chas. A. Heyer & Co., Gunmakers, Nairobi.

RADIO H.T. Batteries, fresh stocks 120 V. Shs. 20/-, 150 V. Shs. 22.50 tap holes for grid bias plugs included. Hansing & Co. (E.A.) Box 322, Mombasa, railage or postag free if cash with order.

REAL Moor. Calf field Boots, Shs. 90/-. Full bellows tongue. Waterproof welt. Less 10 per cent. cash. Maxwell Bradys, Footwear.

REMEMBER your friends. Send presents that delight them. Fur Coats, Stoles, Separate skins for Collars and Cuffs of Tanganyika Hyrax and Grey Dik Dik. Also for bags curios, rugs and skins of all kinds. Prices to suit all. Give us the order, we do the rest. Apply Mrs. Jack Lucy, Royalty House, 1st Floor (formerly Bullows and Roy), or write P.O. Box 695, Tel. No. 599, Government Road.

SIMBA Ammunition Shs. 28/- per 100. Fresh consignment just arrived. Most popular ammunition in E. Africa. Never fails. Chas. A. Heyer and Co., Gunmakers, Nairobi.

SEED Potatoes "Arran Victory" and "Kerr's Pink" for sale, per ton £6. Apply Jessenendi Farm, Lumbwa.

TWO Plot on Malindi Bay. One of two acres (approx.) with frontage on beautiful beach on the Indian Ocean, £130 nett; the other on the lagoon of four acres (approx.) with boundary on the Ocean, £65 nett. Apply Voucher No. 1004, "Standard," Nairobi.

8 Emden Toulouse Geese, full grown, Shs. 100/-; 10 tame spurwing geese, Shs. 100/-; 10 Khaki Campbell Ducks, Shs. 80/-. Catalonian Donkey mare with foal and in foal, Shs. 180/-. All plus freight. Box 85, Nakuru.

FARMS 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.

COFFEE and Stock estate, suitable for dividing into three medium sized farms. Approx. 60 acres in bearing. Good coffee district. Over 400 head cattle, good house, dip and coffee factory and dairy. For full particulars and terms apply Voucher No. 1026, "Standard," Nairobi.

SMALL Holdings. Freehold for sale. Usambara Mts. Tanganyika. 1. Area 125 Hectares, Price, £750. 2. Area 204 Hectares Price £1,224. 3 Area 176 Hectares Price, £1,056. 4. Area 137 Hectares, Price, £822. 5 Area, 416 Hectares, Price, £1,664. 6 Area, 433 Hectares, Price, £1,732. 7. Area, 254 Hectares, Price, £1,016. 8. Area, 962 Hectares, Price, £2,400. 9 Area, 720 Hectares, Price, £1,800. 10. Area, 751 Hectares, Price, £2,250. Terms can be arranged. Coffee Estate, 2000 Hectares, Freehold. 250 Hectares matured. 100 Hectares, newly planted. Complete Factory, dwelling houses. Price, £25,000. Sisal Estate 2680 Hectares Freehold, 150 Hectares planted 18 months. Dwelling house. 8 Hectares nurseries. Land suitable tractors. Good water, 12 miles railway. Suitable cotton, beans and kapok. Price, £10,000. H. Malcolm Ross, F.A.L.P.A., Tanga.

400 Acres (more if required), Trans Nzoia, all arable proved excellent land, 150 acres under cultivation, 50 acres cleared, permanent water, splendid timber near stream, 6 miles from Railway Godown. £2,000 or near offer. Apply Voucher No. 1011, "Standard," Nairobi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for September, mothers help or Seychelle nurse, care of two children, sewing. Write Mrs. de Week c/o Barry, Nyeri.

ASSISTANT Coffee, 1st Sept.—31st Dec. State salary and experience. Apply Voucher No. 1025, "Standard," Nairobi.

FARM Pupil, Wheat, Stock, Dairying, Machinery. Conscientious young man can have thorough training. Small salary to willing worker. Apply Vouch[illegible] 1027, "Standard," Nai[illegible]

NURSERY Gover[illegible] November. On f[illegible] girl, 9 and 3 year[illegible] nurseries. Apply [illegible] Bellevue, Nyeri.

WANTED about [illegible] nurse for two child[illegible] 4½ and 2½ years. Apply [illegible] Bentley, Kiambu.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

ACCOUNTANT-Secretary, experienced, semi-qualified, public school, nine years East Africa. Apply Voucher No. 966, "Standard," Nairobi.

CARE new baby or infant twins, experienced, recommended, entire charge single-handed, Protestant, good traveller, Tanganyika or elsewhere by lake or sea preferred. Send full particulars to Matchett, Lake Solai, Kenya.

FARMER'S daughter, certificated poultry, requires post. No objection to helping with children. Free at once. Apply Voucher No. 1012, "Standard," Nairobi.

THE British Legion seeks employment for a number of deserving ex-service men on its books. Those having vacancies to fill are earnestly requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec P.O. Box 25, Nairobi.

YOUNG Englishman desires a position at Nairobi (preferably Planting) and with a view to partnership. Snd full particulars to Voucher No. 1020, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED.

A Holt Tractor suitable for Road Grading. Also to buy or hire Road Grader. Apply Keith Timber Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 874, Nairobi.

ADVERTISER with £2,000 capital and eight years local experience seeks partnership in sheep farm or partner to purchase one. Apply Dawson & Co., 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, England.

BOARD residence on farm in high healthy district for two boys aged 14 and 11 for week or fortnight immediately. Apply Voucher No. 1021, "Standard," Nairobi.

COFFEE Pulper, small size in good condition. Particulars to Cockman, P.O. Songhor.

EXPERIENCED married man to buy ¼ share in herd dairy cows and pigs. Manage same with some arable land. Must have knowledge mixed farming and cattle and be reliable. Good furnished house and all equipment found. Owner has other interests and cannot give time to dairying. Apply Voucher No. 1032, "Standard," Nairobi.

GOOD Posho Mill suited for 10—20 H.P. to grind fine maize flour. Must be in perfect order. Kima Estates, Kima.

IRON Piping, 2" and 1" diameter State price f.o.r. any station. Apply Voucher No. 1007, "Standard," Nairobi.

STRONG rough boards about 1000 sq. ft. for flooring maize crib. Old scaffold boards suitable. Kima Estates, Kima.

WANTED to purchase Old Artificial Teeth. Post Plates to C. H. Barrett, Jeweller, Eldoret. Cash sent per return mail.

Reduced Prices.
BABY'S COTS, with sliding sides and Kapok mattress Shs. 90/-.
TWIN PANEL BEDSTEADS, with Boxsprings [illegible] and Kapok £21 pair.
[illegible] OLDALLS. Latest Division, Teak [illegible] ell fitted, Mirror £11.
[illegible] nade with British [illegible] £6.
Mombasa Nairobi Kampala Bukoba Eldoret Moshi Mwanza Nakuru
[illegible]c Shirley
[illegible] ind the Court, Nairobi.

WANTED—(Contd.)

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

WANTED from clean area, Grade Jersey or Guernsey Bull. Guarantted fertile and no other blood except native. Would consider good grade Shorthorn Native bull from good milking dam. Dr. Forbes, Eldoret.

425 ft. 2¼ins. piping. Reply quoting price, Kathangi Estate, P.O. Mitubiri.

MISCELLANEOUS

DOCTOR young, experienced tropical medicine, wants private practice, partnership or locum work. Would be glad of suggestions from settlers or doctors. Write Voucher No. 872, "Standard," Nairobi.

ENGLISH Government official (retired) and wife, now visiting Kenya, with very comfortable home, near good school and university, would receive two girls of school age, or two girls over 17 wishing to study at university which offers every facility for training in any of the professions. Returning England about March. Apply Voucher No. 1013, "Standard," Nairobi.

LAMU. (Tanaland). Whitton and Co., General Agents, have been there for nearly 20 years and are prepared to act for you.

LIFE Assurance. Careful people will find low premiums, high bonuses and more advantages in non-forfeitable policy of National Mutual Life Association of Australasia than elsewhere. Funds £32,000,000. Apply P.O. Box 884, Nairobi.

OUR gunmaking department offers you the services of three Expert European Gunmakers, the latest machinery, and tools for any class of gun repair. We employ no Indian Fundies. We fit new stocks, repair ejectors, remove fouling or rust out of barrels, and resight them in your presence. Chas. A. Heyer & Co., Gunmakers, Nairobi.

POTATOES. Will farmers interested in growing "Variety" potatoes for export please communicate with D. Newmark, P.O. Box 166, Nairobi giving full particulars of their present and future activities.

PROFESSIONAL: Reports on, and valuations of, property in the Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia districts. Twenty years' experience. Thos. J. O'Shea & Co., Ltd., Eldoret.

WHERE TO STAY.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

DEVONSHIRE, near Torquay. Furnished modern house, or half. 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchenette, garden. 35/- weekly. Vacant October, Colonial references. Penwill, Combe-in-teign - head, Newton Abbot.

HEALTH resort, altitude 7200, surrounded by the lovely Mt. Elgon Forest. Taking paying guests weekly and monthly. Apply Mrs. Sunde, P.O. Endebess, via Kitale.

KIJABE Hotel, Kijabe. Health resort. Good shooting. Safaris arrannged. Shs. 15/-. daily. Special terms by arrangement.

FARMS FOR SALE.

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO.
LAND & ESTATE AGENCY DEPARTMENT.
Box 148. Nairobi. Phone: 98.

KIKUYU:—200 acres, 65 acres bearing coffee, 20 acres ready to plant. Permanent water. 12 miles Nairobi. Wood and Iron house — concrete out-buildings. Coffee factory. Price, £6,500. E. 15/57.

SOTIK:—800 acres of which 100 acres 10 year old Coffee. Two rivers. 5 roomed bungalow. Numerous outbuildings, etc. Price £15,000. M. 65/278.

TURBO:—1950 acres 999 years. 48 acres 6 year old coffee, 4 acres 6 year old wattle. 900 acres suitable coffee, 1500 suitable sisal. Well watered. 9 miles Turbo Valley. Large stone houses and orchards. Price £5,000 terms. W.

NAKURU:—1980 acres of 700 acres virgin forest, good timber, suitable 300 acres of Coffee-portion under Wheat. 28 miles Nakuru. House and outhouses, etc. 50/- per acre. S. 70/183.

ARUSHA: — Shamba, about 3 acres. Portion freehold. All choice coffee soil, with well cultivated garden. Stone house, 2 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, kitchen, pantry, bathroom verandah. Suitable for professional man. Township position. Price £2,500. Terms

Mortgages arranged.
Properties reported on.
We have very attractive town properties for sale.
Full details on application.

NAIROBI DISTRICT COUNCIL.

VACANCY FOR ROAD ENGINEER.

Applications are invited for the post of DISTRICT ROAD ENGINEER. The scale of salary is £500 per annum rising by £50 to £600 and £600 rising by £25 to £700.

Applications should be addressed to the Clerk, Nairobi, District Council, Memorial Hall, P.O. Box 630, Nairobi, to reach him not later than Monday, September 1st and should give full particulars of previous experience and copies of testimonials.

Envelopes should be endorsed "ROAD ENGINEER" and sealed.

CHARLES GAITSKELL,
Clerk.

NAIROBI DISTRICT COUNCIL.

VACANCY FOR CLERK TO THE COUNCIL.

Tenders are invited from Individuals and Firms for the post of part-time CLERK to the COUNCIL.

Tenders should be addressed to the Clerk, Nairobi District Council, Memorial Hall, P.O. Box 630, Nairobi, to reach him not later than Monday, September 1st and should give full particulars of services and accomodation offered, previous experience etc.

Envelopes should be endorsed "CLERK" and sealed.

The undersigned will be pleased to forward particulars of the work involved on request in writing or, by appointment, at a personal interview.

CHARLES GAITSKELL,
Clerk.

THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS NAKURU

For Sale by private treaty

IMPORTED PEDIGREE SHORTHORN BULL.
PEDIGREE FRIESIAN BULL.
HEAVY MILKING COWS of all types.
IMMUNE NATIVE & GRADE COWS guaranteed.
500 MAIDEN MERINO EWES.
AM. KT. OXEN untrained.
FAT STEERS.
IN CALF HEIFERS Shorthorn and Ayreshire.
2 WAGONS imported Wheels good as new.

A SALE OF CATTLE will be held at our sale yards at
GILGIL on SEPT. 3rd at 11 a.m.
Further Entries are invited.

A CATTLE SALE will be held at our NAKURU sale yards.
Further Entries are invited of Female Stock and Fat Steers; date to be announced later.
Book your orders for Ephos next shipment arrives in September.

SANDS & CO.,

GIL GIL

Monday 18th Aug. at 10-30 a.m.

- 9 Good A.M. & T. Oxen.
- 1 Team very Good Grade Oxen.
- 40 Grade Slaughter Beasts.
- 30 Grade Cows in Calf and Calves at Foot.
- 6 Pigs.
- 100 Grade Sheep.
- 12 ½ bred Shorthorn Cows in Calf to purebred Bull

Further entries being received.

SANDS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

STACKING AND LOADING OF RAILWAY COAL AT MBARAKI, KILINDINI.

Tenders are requested for the performance of the above work which, inter alia, involves the following supervision and service.

1. To supervise the operation of rough stacking by the Landing Contractor.
2. To afterwards supply labour to square off the stocks and keep the coal in safe custody.
3. To, in the event of the coal shewing signs of heating, break down the stocks.
4. To load coal to trucks and despatch according to instructions.
5. To supply all tools and equipment necessary for the above operations.
6. To keep such books and other records to shew the receipt, custody and disposal of the coal as may be prescribed and in every way to act in the interests of the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, so far as the coal stocks at Mbaraki are concerned.
7. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit cash guarantees for the due performance of the contract and for safeguarding the payment of native wages.
8. The contract will be for a period to the 31st July, 1931.
9. Further details and the amount of cash guarantees required can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, at Nairobi, and Kilindini.
10. Sealed tenders marked "TENDERS FOR STACKING AND LOADING COAL" should be directed to, and reach the Chairman of the Railway Tender Board, P.O. Box 572, Nairobi, by noon of the 30th August 1930.

Nairobi, 12th August, 1930.

H. E. GOODSHIP,
Acting General Manager,
Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

MUTER AND OSWALD

CATALOGUE SALE OF IMPORTED FURNITURE, CROCKERY and CUT GLASS.

Duly instructed, we shall sell by Public Auction, at our Salerooms, Mutos Building, Hardinge Street, Nairobi, on

MONDAY, AUG. 25th at 10 a.m.

Dining Table in Oak. Occasional Tables in Oak. Lacquer Tables. Rugs. Persian Carpet. Electric Table Lamps. Dinner Service. Breakfast Service and Tea Service. Four Cut Glass Candlesticks. Four Venetian Glass Desert Plates and Bowl. Four Silver Candlesticks. Decanter, Tumblers, Wineglasses, Champagne Glasses, etc. Silver Menu Holder, Ink Pots and Jugs.

MUTER and OSWALD Ltd. Mutos Building, NAIROBI.

BEESTON & MORISON.

P.O. Box 111. — — NAKURU.
Auctioneers, Approved Valuers, Land, Estate, and General Agents. Properties Reported on. Mortgages and Insurances arranged.

20th AUG. CATTLE and IMPLEMENT SALE AT LUMBWA. 10-30 a.m.

32 A.M. and Immune Oxen,
30 Good Native Cows (mostly with calves at foot).
4 Grade Cows (2 with calves at foot).
6 Young Fat Queen Cows.
14 Cull Cows.
2 Somali Mares.
1 2-year old Colt—by Prince Pride—Somali Mare.
Sundry Agricultural Implements, Dairy Utensils, Etc., Etc., Etc.
FURTHER ENTRIES CAN BE RECEIVED.

21st AUGUST. CATTLE SALE AT MUHORONI IS CANCELLED.

BEESTON & MORISON,
NAKURU.

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

NOTICE

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this UNION will be held in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on Monday, the 1st of September, 1930 at 10 a.m.

The Hon. Director of Agriculture has kindly consented to open the Meeting

Items on the Agenda include Presidents Report, and Financial Statement 1929, Election of Officers and discussions on the following subjects:—

Pollution of Rivers, Costs of Production, Railway and Shipping Rates, Diseases and Pests, Organic Manures, Empire Crusade, Nairobi Show, 1931.

CHARLES GAITSKELL,
Secretary.

Commission of Inquiry.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Commission of Inquiry, appointed under Government Notice No. 379 of 1930, to inquire into certain circumstances connected with the trial of four Bagishu natives for murder, will commence its sittings at the Chief Native Commissioner's Office, Nairobi, on Thursday, the 21st of August.

Any persons desirous of tendering evidence are requested to communicate with the Chief Native Commissioner, Box 326, Nairobi, as early as possible.

KIKUYU DISTRICT SETTLERS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS, open to Non-Members as well as Members, will be held as under, commencing at 10 a.m. each day:—

Monday, August 25th. The Club House, Kiambu.
Tuesday, August 26th. Brackenhurst Hotel, Limuru.
Wednesday, August 27th. Major Steele's House, Ngong Road.

Items on the Agenda will include Report of Delegates to Convention on debates on White Papers and other Business.

District Roads, Elections for Nairobi District Council, Squatters Cattle, etc., etc.

CHARLES GAITSKELL,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.
MISCELLANEOUS.

MARRIAGE.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

TENNENT—FRANCE.—The marriage between Captain Charles Beresford Tennent, R.A., retired of Kibelewa Estate, Chemelil, and Miss Dorothy Marguerite France, will take place at St. Joseph's Church, Kisumu, on Thursday, September 11th, 1930.

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.

PEDIGREE Alsatian bitch, 70/-. H.M.V. Portable Gramophone and twelve records, 100/-; 7 M.M. Mauser, fifty rounds. 100/-; E. H. Williams, Salisbury Hotel.

"PROTEA" 3 year old ches. filly 13.2½ h.h. foaled 30-6-28 by Protest from dam of "Erica" and Finnikin, very promising. "Colum" 3 year old black gelding about 15 h.h. by Wise Dove—Scandal. Full brother to Wiseacre and Nestor, good hack (carries side-saddle), has never raced. Both above have been immunised against horse sickness. Apply Wiley, Kyuna, Nairobi.

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.

ONE or two good Thoroughbred Mares; preferably in foal and must be proved breeders. Also a good imported Somali or Abyssinian mare. Must be cheap for cash and no fancy price need apply, to Voucher No. 1066, "Standard," Nairobi.

SECOND-hand thirty caterpillar tractor, perfect condition. Holt preferred. Odwa, Chemelil.

Write! Ring! or Telegraph!

For the latest in FIREARMS, flashlight accessories, and all hunting requirements; most reliable makes at cheapest prices.

SHAW & HUNTER Ltd.
Hardinge Street : P.O. Box 70 : NAIROBI.
Telegrams: "GIRAFFE."

HERD COATS.

2ND HAND COATS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Khaki Military, medium length	at 18/-.
Irish Constabulary, grey, very long ...	at 17/-.
Air Force, blue, medium length ...	at 16/-.
New American Army Mackintoshes, guaranteed waterproof	at 20/-.

FRED RAPER SADDLERS, ETC.
P.O. Box 541. —— NAIROBI —— Hardinge Street.

KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF UNIFORMS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Uniforms for the staff from the 1st October, 1930 to 30th June 1932.

2. List of approximate quantities, type, class, and designations and conditions of contract may be obtained at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Nairobi, or the Railways Stores Offices, Kilindini.
3. Samples of materials and woven designations must be submitted with the tenders.
4. Sealed tenders marked "TENDERS FOR UNIFORMS" should reach the Chairman of the Railway Tender Board, Post Box No. 572, Nairobi, on or before the 29th August, 1930. Tenders received after that date will not be considered.
5. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Nairobi, 11th August, 1930

H. E. GOODSHIP,
Acting General Manager.
Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours

Kilimanjaro Saw Mills, Usa.

for Building and Furniture Timber, the USA MILLS are now in full working order and can supply any quantity of

LOLIONDO Timber.

Prices on Application.

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Round Europe Race.

The Nairobi representative of the Shell Company has received the following cable having reference to the recent Round Europe Air race: "Second International European Air Contest including 5,609 mile circular tour through Europe, Germany, France, England, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Poland, winner Morzik second year in succession on German BFW low wing cabin monoplane with 100 h.p. inverted Argus engine using again Shell Aviation Spirit and Golden Shell Oil; second Posse, third Note, both on Shell Aviation Spirit [illegible] Klemm low wing cabin monoplanes with same Argus engines. All above pilots German. Although disqualified for technical infringement A. S. Butler, British, flew circuit tour at fastest average rate 112 m.p.h. on Shell Aviation Spirit, machine Moth Gypsy [illegible] engine. Butler did also fastest time 129.7 m.p.h. King's Cup [illegible] 5/7 using same machine, same fuel."

AFRIDIS' ATTACK ON CITY OF PESHAWAR.

Raiders Driven Off with Casualties.

NO LARGE CONCENTRATION.

[BY WIRELESS.]

After repeated warnings had been given them not to approach within a certain distance of Peshawar, a hostile body of Afridi tribesmen have been bombed by the Royal Air Force machines stationed on the North-West Frontier.

The tribesmen were stirred up by unfriendly Mullahs and young bloods and a lashkar was formed, estimated to be 5,000 strong.

The tribesmen descended in small parties generally at night by unfrequented ways into Bara Valley, to the north-west of Peshawar and had arranged to concentrate on Khajuri Plain on Wednesday. Warning notices posted along their route were ignored and reconnoitering aeroplanes were fired at.

As a precaution British out-posts were strengthened, but before the meditated attack materialised, six squadrons numbering approximately fifty machines dropped bombs with the object of dispersing and discouraging the tribesmen. It is believed that the operation had the intended effect.—British Official Wireless Service.

City Guarded all Night.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peshawar, August 8.

Troops closely guarded the city and cantonments all night long, in view of the danger of a night attack by Afridis.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, August 9.

Warnings having failed to convince the Afridi tribesmen of the folly of their adventures, villages in the Bara Valley some 15 miles from Peshawar were bombed on Wednesday and yesterday by units of the Royal Air Force. Press reports from Peshawar state that British troops to-day engaged a small raiding party.

The strength of the hostile force is stated to exceed 5,000. It is under the leadership of young tribesmen acting against the advice of their elders and was yesterday concentrated in caves at the western end of the Khajura Plains. The movement is the result of prolonged propaganda by revolutionary agents and has been undertaken in complete ignorance of the resistance the Afridis are certain to meet in any attack on the outskirts of Peshawar where the British troops have occupied strategic points.—British Official Wireless Service.

Precautions at Peshawar.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peshawar, August 8.

A feeble Afridi night raid a mile from the city aroused anticipation of a probable frontal attack on the city by an army of 10,000 tribesmen which is encamped in Bara Valley. The city gates will be closed to-night.

Troops deployed to a strategic position, but the excellent work of Air Force machines improved the complexion of the situation and lessened the chances of a serious attack.

Not a Tribal Rising.

Peshawar, August 9.

People acquainted with the frontier situation point out that the lashkars advance on Peshawar can hardly be classed as a tribal rising. The lashkar is comprised almost wholly of youths, who have evidently been told by disaffected people in Peshawar that the tribesmen generally might rise if they were supported; and that there was a prospect of looting. Otherwise the present advance of the Afridis is unaccountable during the hot weather. The land and air forces are considered to be ample to cope with any possible big attack. Besides the normal garrison of the district, only four battalions have been employed, of which one battalion and one company are British, while the lashkar never numbered over 3,000 at any one time the Afridis' scattered villages to the south-east of Peshawar do not exceed a few hundred.

The Air Force, despite deteriorating weather conditions, continues its excellent work in repulsing tribesmen. Six squadrons have been constantly employed in bombing since Wednesday. They dropped 6,000 bombs in a single day.

Air Force in Action.

Peshawar, later.

The big attack threatened by the Afridi tribesmen last night did not occur, and the raiding party which approached within a mile of the city on Thursday returned to the Khajuri Plain. A small attack developed through the south of the Bara Valley but was driven off by British troops.

The Air Force bombed the Afridi lashkar in the Bara Valley, killing seven. A party of tribesmen who penetrated the villages to the south-east of Peshawar were attacked and shelled, suffering casualties.

Situation Not Serious.

London, August 9.

There was no disposition in official quarters in London to take a serious view, of the situation on the Indian North-West Frontier. It is not believed that tribesmen will attack Peshawar itself, where, anyway, there were ample forces to deal with the situation. More tanks and armoured cars recently arrived there.

Raiders Dispersing.

Simla, August 9.

To-day's reports from Peshawar indicate that the tribal forces which have been threatening the city are dispersing. Over fifty Air Force bombers were in action on August 7 and 8.

Raiders Driven Off.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 11.

Little further news is available from Peshawar. Owing to the presence of troops obviously adequate to deal with the situation no alarm has been displayed by the populace of the city during the present trouble. Measures taken by the Air Force have prevented any large concentration by hostile tribesmen and those remaining in British territory are split into small and somewhat elusive parties who have occasionally percolated to the outskirts of the city. When these are located they are promptly dealt with by the defending troops.

The intention was reported that the main body of the lashkar should deliver an attack on the night of August 8 while detachments already in the district created a diversion. No attack however, was carried out on the city or cantonments. Although the casualties among the Afridis are believed to be severe conditions make them difficult to estimate with any accuracy. No casualties are reported among British troops and those among Indian troops have been very slight.—British Official Wireless Service.

Attacks on the City.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Simla, August 11.

The latest news from Peshawar states that there was a certain amount of sniping on August 9. Two Afridis were killed and one was wounded under the walls of the city while another was shot dead in the cantonments. Cavalry were engaged most of the day of August 9 with the Afridis in the surrounding villages upon whom they inflicted severe casualties.

A party of Afridis got into the mobilisation godowns and set fire to a small warehouse. The Afridis lost several killed.

The railway between Peshawar City and Taru has been damaged and all the telephone and telegraph lines to the north-east and south of Peshawar have been cut. The Afridis are taking shelter in numerous villages around Peshawar.

Communication Cut Off.

Peshawar, August 11.

The Afridis who entered the military depot in the outskirts of Peshawar were dislodged yesterday evening and fled to the surrounding gardens where they were shelled heavily all nightlong. A party, who tried to enter the city were fired on, three being killed and a number wounded.

Telegraphic communication with Lahore has been cut and no train arrived at Peshawar or left yesterday, except a goods train which the Afridis fired as it left Peshawar, wounding a fireman. The Afridis also damaged a railway station near Peshawar city.

Firing continued to-day from the Peshawar fort on bands of Afridis, who were wandering in the gardens outside the city gates which remain closed.

Afridis Leave Peshawar.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Simla, August 12.

Six thousand small bombs were dropped in a single day in the gullies sheltering the crouching Afridis around Peshawar. This indicates the activities of the Air Forces machines which have prevented the approach of large bodies of the enemy. Up to the present less than 300 tribesmen have managed to approach the town by creeping in nullahs and ditches. The authorities are confident of their ability to handle the situation.

Attacks on Villages.

Simla, later.

Fifteen hundred Massozais, whose attack on the post at Badama, north of Hurmans on Saturday was repulsed by militia and villagers, again attacked yesterday. After desultory fighting the Air Force bombed the attackers.

News received from Parachina states that parties of Chamkenis attacked villages in the Manosam and Kurram districts, and large numbers yesterday attacked the village of Chichas. Two villagers and three militia were killed.

New Theatre of Disturbance.

Peshawar, August 12.

While the situation in the Peshawar district is well in hand, the theatre of the trouble is shifting to Parachina and Kohat where the Orakzais have joined the Afridis who are withdrawing from Peshawar. Stern measures are being taken against the tribesmen. It is understood that the few women and children in Parachina have been evacuated by air.

Communication Restored.

Simla, August 13.

The Peshawar district is decidedly quiet, the Afridis retiring in consequence of the Air Force and the arrival of an armoured-train from Lahore with reinforcements, but the trains mostly halt at Nowshera 25 miles distant, the passengers completing the journey to Peshawar in taxicabs.

No casualties have occurred among the Air Force and there have been only half a dozen army casualties, mainly native troops who were fired on by Afridis hiding in the tall corn.

Telegraphic communication between Peshawar and the rest of India has been restored.

Repercussions.

Simla, August 13.

A message from Peshawar states that several trains ran yesterday between Peshawar and Nowshera. The disaffection among the frontier tribes at Kurram has caused repercussions among the Afghan tribes on the western borders, but it is hoped that the failure of the attacks by the Massozias and Paras will prevent serious developments on the Afghan frontier.

A Quiet Day.

Peshawar, August 14.

The day passed quietly. To the south of Peshawar, the gardens were heavily shelled on Tuesday night while parties of Afridis were also bombarded near Bara. Fresh to have arrived on the Khajuri plain.

The Shinwaris and Mohmands, dwelling over the border, are comparatively quiescent. It is believed that this is due to a stern warning from Nadir Shah, the ruler of Afghanistan not to join the Afridis.

LARGEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

Construction Over Sydney Harbour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Sydney, August 7.

To-day a man crossed the largest bridge in the world. He was the Chief Engineer of Messrs. Dorman Long and Company, who are building the bridge to span the beautiful harbour here. He stepped across a gap of 42 inches from one section of the main arch to the other. They will actually meet on August 25, and the arch will be completed on September 16. The cost of the bridge will be £6,000,000.

The bridge stretches between abutment towers over a channel of 1,675 feet wide. The total length of the bridge from Dawes Point on the south to Milson Point on the north will be 3,770 feet, with even at high tide, a headway of 70 feet for vessels passing underneath.

The bridge will carry a roadway 57 feet wide, four railway lines and two footways of 10 feet wide. It will be ready for traffic on September 1, 1931.

Impressive Piece of Engineering.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 9.

The largest arch bridge in the world which British engineers are building over the harbour at Sydney, Australia, is nearing completion. This impressive piece of engineering spans a channel 1,670 feet wide and attains a maximum height above water level of 75 feet, higher than the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The two ends are about to be joined and are now only inches apart. Each weighs 14,000 tons, yet despite their huge weight they are within an inch of alignment and the width of the gap is exactly as calculated by the designer over two years ago.

After the two halves have been joined next week the work will begin of placing the floor on the bridge to carry four lines of railway, a 57 ft. roadway and two footways. The bridge is 160 feet wide. The work is being done by Messrs. Dorman Long and Company, engineers of Middlesbrough, and the cost will be nearly £6,000,000. Nearly 60,000 tons of steel, 80 per cent. of which has been made in Middlesbrough is being used.

Messrs. Dorman Long's contract has been accepted also for a new bridge over the Nile at Cairo to replace the existing bridge. This bridge will be 1,250 feet long and 66 feet wide.—British Official Wireless Service.

New Canadian Cabinet.

MR. BENNETT FORMS HIS MINISTRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Ottawa, Aug. 7.

Mr. R. P. Bennett has formed a Cabinet with himself as Premier and Minister for Finance and External Affairs.

SIGNS OF MORE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Communist Forces Advance on Hankow.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, Aug. 7.

The dread of the Communist menace is becoming more acute. There is a general hunt of Communist suspects in Canton. Their right to trial to regular courts has been suspended, and executions are being carried out almost daily.

Missionary Murdered.

Hankow, Aug. 7.

It is reported that an American missionary named Allen Cameron, who refused to evacuate Changsa, has been stabbed to death. He had worked in China for 39 years.

War Vessels Ready.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 10.

Extremely uncertain and unsettled conditions persist in a large part of China and unofficial messages report a further advance towards Hankow of Communist bandit forces which recently sacked Changsha.

Foreign Powers with interests in that Yangtse port have taken full precautions to deal with any emergency that may develop. Britain, Japan, United States and France have all war vessels in the river and are in close and satisfactory contact in readiness for whatever action the situation may require.

Although the British concession at Hankow was given up four years ago, there are still large British trade interests in the city which is about the size of Liverpool. Japanese and American interests are also considerable.—British Official Wireless Service.

Foreigners in Peril.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Washington, August 13.

The American Consul-General at Canton, has informed the State Department that Kanchow has been surrounded by the "Reds" and that foreigners including Bishop O'Shea of the Roman Catholic Mission, are in the greatest peril.

Empire Wireless.

NEW STATION TO BE ERECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 8.

Britain is to have a permanent short-wave Empire broadcasting station with a worldwide range, according to the "Daily News and Chronicle," as a result of negotiations between the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Colonial Office and various overseas authorities. The B.B.C. has purchased land adjoining the Daventry broadcast station upon which to erect a shortwave transmitter capable of being heard in the most remote parts of the Empire.

The cost of the installation will be met by the Colonial Office, assisted by the Colonies and the Dominions will also be asked, at the Imperial Conference to assist financially. The Treasury has provisionally agreed to find £20,000 for the original outlay, while the B.B.C. will provide the programmes free.

The work will probably be begun on the new transmitter within three or four months. The Empire broadcast, at first, will only operate for a limited period each day.

An Admiralty Appointment

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 9.

Vice-Admiral William A. H. Kelly has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China station in succession to Admiral Sir A. K. Waistell, from December 13.

MAN WHO SAVED THE ALLIES.

Death of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

LE CATEAU RECALLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 11.

General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorien has been removed to hospital having been seriously injured in a motor accident at Chippenham. There is little hope for his recovery.

A Collision.

The car in which Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorien was a passenger, was involved in collision with a small touring car and overturned. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorien's head struck the roof violently.

A Great Stand.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, Aug. 12.

The outstanding incident in the career of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who died to-day from injuries received in a motor car accident, was the stand which he made in the retreat from Mons when commanding the second Army Corp.

He had been given an order to retreat from Le Cateau by Sir John French, the Commander-in-Chief but he disagreed with the policy and decided to fight. The enemy was at least twice as strong as Smith-Dorrien's force but the German advance was completely checked.

Obituaries of Smith-Dorrien declare that Smith-Dorrien's disobedience saved the Allies and they cite the following admission of General Von Kluck, the German Commander-in-Chief, "I tried hard to outflank Smith-Dorrien but could not do so. If I had succeeded the war would have been won by Germany."

An Eventful Career.

*General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., has told us a good deal about himself, quite modestly but explicitly, in his "Memories Of Forty-Eight Years' Service." He was born in 1858, number eleven in a family of fifteen, of whom most of the nine boys entered some branch of the fighting services.

Sir Horace's father was an enthusiastic old cavalry officer, a Lancer and a Light Dragoon, and his mother a lady of strong personality who lived to an active 85 years. From being the bad boy of the family, and rather a handful, young Horace got a special mention at Sandhurst, and joined the old 95th as a Lieutenant.

Isandhlwana.

He was one of the few survivors at Isandhlwana, where the Zulu impis chewed up a gallant little British force, simply because the ammunition carts were never unpacked, and our veterans, steady as rocks and cool as cucumbers, found themselves after a while with empty rifles. Smith-Dorrien recalled kissing Queen Victoria's hand at his first Royal Levee; and seeing the Prince Imperial carried in, on a stretcher of lances covered by a blanket, dead with sixteen assegai wounds. A Staff Officer was sentenced to be shot over this affair, but the Empress Eugenie begged him off, and the officer died some years later in India of fever. Another youthful experience that taught the future General something was at Fort Funk, where a relatively small force, scared stiff by the Staff overdoing talks of night alarms, loosed off 30,000 rounds in one night with never a Zulu within fifteen miles of them. And so Sir Horace went on, winning races on his own horses, seeing all the world had to show him in the battle-murder-and-sudden-death line taking a keen professional interest in it all, always reserving an impartial opinion about most things, including the real valour and efficiency of the enemy, whoever it might be, and enjoying life hugely as a cheerful, cool, long-odds gamble with Fate and Fortune.

Omdurman and Kharotum.

He was up the Nile with Lord Charles Beresford, present at the battle of Ginniss the last time British troops went into action in their scarlet parade uniforms, and took a hand in the Tirak Campaign. He was at Fashoda with Kitchener when it was touch-and-go whether we fought France, and, of course, was in at the kill, both at Omdurman and Khartoum. He has placed on record his deliberate opinion that the later place, after the scrap, smelt worse than Ypres in Midsummer 1917.

Then came the Boer War, where the lessons of practical campaigning learned against the Zulu impis, the Dervish cavalry, and the Indian Frontier fighters saved Sir Horace from any "regrettable incidents." After touring with the present King and Queen, as Prince and Princess of Wales, and an extensive Indian military administrative experience. Sir Horace went to the Aldershot Command, and caused a first-class Brass Hat sensation by refusing to place the "pubs" out of bounds, or to employ platoons of Red Caps, and merely putting the British soldier "on his honour." The plan worked miraculously well.

The Great War.

Finally came the Big War, when "Jimmy" Grierson's tragic death in a troop train took Sir Horace over to France at a moment's notice in command of the B.E.F.'s Second Division. By all accounts he did right gallantly, and most efficiently, but he had his little impetuosities, like Lord Ypres, for all born soldiers are as temperamental as women, and finally, after commanding the Second Army in some fierce melees, he threw up his position, and returned to England, owing to his conviction that the Commander-in-Chief's personal antipathy to him was prejudicing the fortunes of the officers and men who served under him.

All the world knows the main cause of the quarrel. Lord Ypres blamed Smith-Dorrien for standing at Le Cateau, against orders, and incurring heavy casualties. Sir Horace contended, with much substantiation, that the C.-in-C. originally praised him to the skies for that action, in which he at least reluctantly concurred, and that, moreover, the Le Cateau stand alone saved Earl Haig's First Corps from destruction by the German avalanche, and prevented, at not too high a sacrifice, a great military disaster. He accused the Earl of Ypres of bungling the Mons retreat, and then blaming the man who averted the formidable pickelhauben Nemesis thus invoked.

Sir Horace had a fine sense of humour—rather a rare gift in the higher military hierarchy—and used to tell a capital story. His account of his visit to Lisbon, with Joffe and Diaz, for the official burial of the Portuguese Unknown Warriors, makes lively reading. He declared it was the most strenuous seven days of his life—bar the Mons retreat—and a poignant moment was when, attired in a towel worn as a kilt, he had to interview at his hotel the Ministers for War and Foreign Affairs, who arrived specially in an immense hurry to press a Portuguese decoration upon him!

AN AMNESTY IN INDIA.

Prisoners Released in Madras.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Ootacamund, Madras, August 7.

A Government communique states that 607 persons in the Madras Presidency, who have been charged or convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement have been released after giving an undertaking to refrain from further civil disobedience activities.

Congress President Sentenced.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Pandit Malavia who was arrested in connection with demonstrations in Bombay, has been fined 100 rupees or 15 days imprisonment.

Vallabhai Patel has also been sentenced to three months imprisonment.

A New Leader.

Gandhi's latest successor as head of the civil disobedience movement is Maulana Abdul Kalamazad, whom Vallabhai Patel nominated as President of the Congress, before Patel, himself, was sent to jail.

All the women members of the Congress, who were arrested during the week-end have refused to pay the fines imposed by the Magistrate, prefering to go to prison.

Still no Mayor of Calcutta.

Calcutta, August 8.

The city is still without a Mayor. On the resumption of the meeting of the Corporation, the mob again invaded the Council Chamber and the meeting had to be once more abandoned. It is announced that Sen Gupta, the present Mayor and a candidate for re-election has agreed to retire from the contest if a Moslem candidate is put forward.

Situation Easier.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bombay, August 9.

Pandit Malaviya has been released.

Peace Negotiations.

Allahabad, August 9.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has returned from Lucknow. He states that it is not yet definitely decided whether Mitilal Nehru and Jawarhlal Nehru will go to Poona to see Gandhi. He is still communicating with the Viceroy about the proposed visit.

Allahabad, August 11.

Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehrus were removed from the jail this morning and taken to Poona to confer with Gandhi in the Yeravda jail.

Poona, August 12.

The Nehrus have arrived at Yeravda jail.

Poona, August 13.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar conferred for four hours to-day at the Yeroda jail with Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, Jawarharlal Nehru and Vallabhai Patel. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who is also imprisoned at Yaroda was present for part of the time. There will be another meeting to-morrow.

The General Position.

DECLINE IN LAWLESS ACTIVITIES.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 11.

The Government of India's review of the general situation up to August 9 states that Provincial reports during the last fortnight of July are the most favourable received for some months.

In Madras the decline in lawlessness is becoming more marked and in many districts attempts to defy law are half hearted and readily abandoned.—British Official Wireless Service.

Boycott of Foreign Goods.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 11.

The review adds that in the Gujerat district the authorities are gaining the upper hand, and the agitation is losing its momentum. In the Central Provinces the civil disobedience movement is at present intense, and the spirit of violence is more marked, but vigorous action is having its effect in the more troublesome districts.

The boycott of foreign goods is widespread and is still effective, but there are definite indications that traders' evasion and defiance of the Congress ban is becoming more frequent. Defiance of authority has affected the criminal classes, and most provinces report an increase in crimes of violence. Similarly the picketing of liquor shops has stimulated illicit distillation, but public subscriptions of nearly thirty crores to the Government of India's recent loan shows that the Indian investor is confident in the stability of the Government.

Communal Disturbances.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN SIND.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 11.

There have been serious communal disturbances in Sind. The disorder commenced in Sukkur but has spread to Rohri and to adjacent villages. The origin is reported to have been a dispute between members of the Swarajist procession and a Mohommaden Tonga driver, exaggerated accounts of which give rise to alarmist rumours followed by serious clashes between the two communities. The casualties have been serious and latest reports indicate that the situation is not yet under complete control.—British Official Service.

Troops Despatched.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Karachi, August 11.

Lawlessness in the Mofussil district is becoming serious and British troops have been despatched to several places and armed police to various districts on the left bank of the Indus. The communal situation between Moslems and Hindus is tense.

Resignations Withdrawn.

Surat, August 9.

190 village officials who resigned at the beginning of the civil disobedience movement have withdrawn their resignations.

Another Liquor Riot.

Madura, August 9.

The Police at Bobinayakkanur to-day fired on a riotous crowd who were picketing liquor shops. Three were killed and five were injured.

More Salt Riots.

Ahmedabad, August 13.

Hitherto there have been 74 arrests for rioting in connection with the selling of contraband salt which civil disobedience volunteers started yesterday after an interval of two months.

The trouble started when volunteers paraded the street selling salt from a hand-cart. A crowd surrounded the cart and a scuffle ensued. Some volunteers were hurt and the police, despite a lathi charge were unable completely to disperse the crowd which gathered in front of the police post.

Air Force Appointments.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 12.

The Air Ministry announces that Air Vice Marshal Dowding, now Air Officer Commanding the fighting area of air defence of Great Britain has been appointed member for supply and research on the Air Council in place of Air Marshal Sir John Higgins who has been placed on the retired list at his own request.—British Official Wireless Service.

EMIGRATION ON MASS LINES.

Big Idea to Relieve Unemployment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Aug. 11.

It is stated that a great scheme for settlement in the Dominions will be submitted to the Imperial Conference under the auspices of the Government.

Mr. George Lansbury indicated its nature in an interview to-day in which he deplored the terrible tragedy of young men and women living on the dole.

He said that just, as at the time of the industrial revolution, people went out and founded new markets in the colonies, so he would like to see the Imperial Conference discuss emigration on mass lines.

Big Scale Settlement.

It should be possible, by agreement with the Dominions to create in unsettled parts of Canada, Australia and elsewhere, entirely new settlements on a big scale, the Government, by credit or otherwise, supporting the undertakings and corporations being established for the development of electricity etc.

It is claimed by the advocates of the scheme that it will absorb, besides thousands of men from Britain, many unemployed in the Dominions themselves, as the contemplated utility companies, while developing agriculture, would create villages and towns which would need many workers in numerous trades.

One-way Air Traffic.

NEW SCHEME FOR LONDON AERODROMES.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 11.

Owing to the large number of aerodromes which now exist in the West of London and to the consequent large amount of air traffic, the Air Ministry has introduced an experimental "one way" system similar to that adopted in the London streets for motor traffic. The object is to minimise as far as possible the risk of collision between aircraft flying from one aerodrome to another. A restricted area has been defined over the aerodrome and aeroplanes wishing to fly from one aerodrome to another have to fly round this.

Airmen are requested to fly from the aerodrome of departure to the edge of the restricted area by the shortest possible route. They are then to fly round the restricted area in anti-clockwise direction and to turn into the aerodrome of destination from the edge of the area. Aeroplanes flying on a course which passes over the area are requested to keep above 2,000 feet.—British Official Wireless Service.

Lambeth Conference.

FINAL SESSION HELD ON SATURDAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 10.

The Lambeth Conference whose proceedings throughout have been private, held its final session yesterday.

It is expected that an encyclical letter containing the resolutions adopted by the Conference will be published on Friday.

Francis Lorang.

FINANCIER'S ALLEGED BIG FRAUDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 7.

The financier, Francis Lorang, recently extradited from France at the request of the British Government was to-day charged at the Guildhall and committed for trial on a charge of fraudulent conversion totalling £317,000 for issuing a false report in connection with the Bluebird Petrol Company.

UNSOLVED MYSTERY OF THE AIR.

Cause of Kent Disaster Unknown.

NO FAULT IN CONSTRUCTION.

Result of Examination by Air Ministry.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 13.

The inquest was held today on six victims of the crash of the Imperial airship at Meopham, while the aeroplane was flying from Le Touquet to Croydon on July 31. The victims were the Marquis of Dufferin, Viscountess Ednam, Sir Edward Ward, Mr. Herrick Leoffler, Lt.-Col. Henderson, pilot, and Mr. Shearing, reserve pilot.

The cause of the disaster was left unsolved. The jury found that the deaths were due to falling from the aeroplane, the cause of the disaster being unknown.

Major Cooper, the Inspector of Accidents for the Air Ministry stated that a minute examination had revealed no evidence of faulty material or bad workmanship in the construction of the aeroplane. He found no evidence of negligence of any kind. The Air Ministry had decided to refer the whole of the evidence available to the Aeronautical Committee of the Ministry and to submit the matter for further investigation to that body.

Major Cooper added that the wreckage was scattered in more or less a straight line over a distance of 1½ miles. It seemed that the heavier items were found in the extreme westerly direction, and the lighter articles were found in an easterly direction having been carried by the wind. That was what was to be expected from a complete structural failure occurring at a given point.

Other witnesses testified that they saw parts of the machine dropping from the clouds, first one of the wings, then the tail and finally the fuselage.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE PRINCE TO TAKE A HOLIDAY.

Following Heavy List of Official Duties.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 9.

The Prince of Wales is to take a holiday until the end of September. He spent the last few months his has had a particularly heavy list of public engagements and a strenuous programme awaits him in the Autumn. Since his return from Africa in April his duties have included two extensive tours of Cornwall and the North-East Coast and in order to fulfil engagements involving anything approaching exertion he has travelled many hundreds of miles by aeroplane and by car.

He will spend much of his holiday in playing golf and in flying in his new De Havilland Puss Moth and he will probably stay part of the time with the King and Queen at Balmoral, Scotland.—British Official Wireless Service.

A Nitrate Amalgamation.

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SIGNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, August 9.

The International Nitrate Agreement concluded between the representatives of the European synthetic nitrate industries and the Chilean industry, and covers the whole world except the United States, will operate shortly.

Berlin, August 13.

The Nitrate agreement has been concluded provisionally for a year during which negotiations are being continued with a view to prolonging the contract. The agreement provides for the cutting down of production in various countries to actual requirements and eliminating competition.

The Convention comprises 90 per cent. of the European producers and the Chilean nitrate industry and it will control 80 per cent. of the world's production. A fund is being established to compensate members of the convention suffering losses by the curtailment of production. The agreement provides that prices will not be increased above the prices last year.

MISS AMY JOHNSON RETURNS HOME.

Enthusiastic Welcome at Hull.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 11.

Their Majesties received Miss Amy Johnson at Buckingham Palace to-day and the King invested her with the insignia of the O.B.E.

Miss Amy Johnson afterwards flew in her aeroplane "Jason" to Hull, where she received a most enthusiastic welcome by a huge crowd.

Scenes at Hull.

[By Wireless.]

Miss Amy Johnson was accorded a great welcome when she landed from her aeroplane "Jason" at the Hull Municipal aerodrome this afternoon, before going to her parents home for the first time since her flight to Australia.

Huge crowds lined the road in the vicinity of the aerodrome and after seeing her make a perfect landing, broke into tumultuous cheers. Miss Johnson was welcomed by the Lord Mayor, who afterwards at the City Hall presented her with an illuminated address in a silver gilt casket and silver gilt cup on which the route of her flight was indicated. Miss Johnson asked that the balance of her local testimonial fund amounting to about £300 should be devoted to a scholarship in the science of aviation at Hull University College.

A great civic reception and banquet will be held at the City Hall to-night and Miss Johnson's speech will be broadcast throughout the country.—British Official Wireless Service.

Lord Birkenhead

SUFFERING FROM ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 7.

A slight improvement is reported to-day in the condition of Lord Birkenhead who is ill with bronchial pneumonia.—British Official Wireless Service.

Rugby, August 9.

The bulletin issued this afternoon states that Lord Birkenhead has had another restless night but there is no extension of the bronchial-pneumonia process and his condition is maintained.—British Official Wireless Service.

Rugby, August 9.

To-day's bulletin states that Lord Birkenhead passed a very good night and is more comfortable than yesterday.—British Official Wireless Service.

Rugby, August 10.

Lord Birkenhead passed a good night and his condition to-day was slightly better.—British Official Wireless Service.

Rugby, August 13.

Lord Birkenhead had a good night and his chest symptoms have improved. There is a slight increase in his general strength. His condition however, remains serious.—British Official Wireless Service.

Unemployed in Germany.

INCREASE OF A MILLION IN A YEAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, August 8.

There were 3,787,000 unemployed in Germany on July 31, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 as compared with last year.

"POOR WHITE" PROBLEM.

Union Tries a New Solution.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Johannesburg, Aug. 6.

An important effort to tackle the "Poor White" problem and simultaneously to abolish unemployment is being made under a Government scheme to subsidise the employment of Europeans in jobs at present held by natives.

A start will be made in industries dealing with the production of foodstuffs, notably bakeries.

The displaced natives will be available for the mines and in agriculture to meet a shortage of labour exists.

The R.100.

A TOUR OVER CANADIAN CITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

St. Huberts, Quebec, Aug. 11.

The R.100 left here at 6.30 p.m. yesterday for a tour over Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara carrying a party of Canadian Naval, Air and Army officers.

The airship will return to its mooring mast on Monday when preparations will begin for the return to Britain about Thursday.

St. Huberts, Aug. 12.

The airship R100 has returned from her tour of Canada. A unique feature of the voyage was the widely broadcast exchange radio conversations between her officers and the Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, the Mayor of Ottawa and other officials.

The Return Voyage.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 12.

The Airship R.100 leaves Montreal on her return flight to England at 10 o'clock to-morrow evening. Canadian time.—British Official Wireless Service.

The Departure.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Montreal, August 13.

The airship R.100 left for England at 2.28 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time to-day.

One Engine Out of Action.

The R-100 is making the homward trip with one engine out of commission, the officers having decided that as the other five engines are running satisfactorily, it will not be necessary to repair the defective one. The trip is expected to take about 50 hours. The passengers include several journalists among whom is Mr. R. W. Grange, the Canadian manager of Reuters.

Their Majesties.

RETURN TO LONDON FROM COWES.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, Aug. 11.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have returned to London from Cowes and will stay at Buckingham Palace until Monday when they will go to Sandringham for a short stay before proceeding to Balmoral. On their way north they may call at Glamis Castle where the Duke and Duchess of York are staying. It was remarked that the King as he drove to-day from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace looked bronzed and well after his holiday.—British Official Wireless Service.

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CUBAN SUGAR INDUSTRY CRISIS

Efforts to Meet Situation in New York.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New York, August 9.

A spirited effort is being made to rescue the Cuban sugar industry from the crisis which it is at present undergoing.

Following the receipt of a despatch stating that the conditions on the island are the worst experienced during the past six years, a committee has been formed, supported by powerful Wall Street and Canadian bankers and sugar producers, to deal with the question of balancing production with consumption, and also with the handling of stocks from one year to another. All efforts to encourage an arrangement with other large producing countries have hitherto failed.

Gloomy Outlook.

Batavia, August 12.

The serious situation in the sugar industry was discussed to-day in the Peoples' Council. One member pointed out that in view of the fact that there were still 1,000,000 tons of sugar warehoused in the Dutch East Indies the prospects of the industry were gloomy. China was incapable of buying anything as a result of the slump in silver while the conditions in India were still unsettled. Moreover, there were large stocks of sugar in Cuba. He declared: "The prospects of a collapse of the sugar industry therefore, cannot be precluded."

The Finance Director on behalf of the Government said he would submit the question to Government.

Suggested Solution.

Havana, August 14.

A solution of the world-wide sugar crisis by economies through refining at the source of production, instead of in distant places, is being debated by a conference of sugar refiners here, attended by experts from Australia, the Dominican Republic, Cuba and the United States.

The conference will also discuss the use of a vegetable refining substance in order to open up markets in Modern countries, where refining by means of lime is thought to be taboned on religious grounds.

America Cup

SIR THOMAS LIPTON LEAVES FOR THE U.S.A.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 10.

Sir Thomas Lipton sailed for America to-day to race his yacht "Shamrock V" against the yacht selected to represent the United States for the America Cup. He is extremely enthusiastic about the Shamrock's chances.—British Official Wireless Service.

ILLNESS CAUSES GREAT ANXIETY.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 13.

The Duke of Northumberland who is ill passed a fair night. Although his strength is well maintained there is still cause for great anxiety.—British Official Wireless Service.

RESULT OF ROUND EUROPE FLIGHT.

Highest Marks go to German Airmen.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, August 7.

The final result of the Round Europe flight shows that the German Morsik, last year's winner was again first with 423 points. Pfeu comes second with the same number; Note third 419; the Englishwoman, Miss Spooner, fourth, 405; the German, Polts, fifth, 406; Mr. John Carberry (Ireland), sixth, 405; Captain Broad, seventh, 305.

Miss Spooner was easily the highest scorer in starting and landing tests over thirty foot obstacles. Otherwise the British competitors lost their earlier advantages.

Revised Placings.

Berlin, August 8.

The revised figures of the plane flight Round Europe Flight give Herr Morsik 427 points. The revised placings put Captain Broad as eighth.

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Cape Gale.

LOCAL COAST SHIPPING DISORGANISED.

[" Standard " Correspondent.]

Durban, August 12.

Cape Town has just experienced the worst "South Easter" for many years. It had a velocity of 80 miles an hour and completely disorganised local coast shipping. Rain followed.

The first heavy fall of rain in Namaqualand for five years has fallen.

Durban, August 14.

Fourteen ships left port, and many fishing boats were wrecked in the gale to-day off Durban. The bar at East London is impassable. The air mails have been delayed.

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General Smuts.

UNION AND LANDS TO THE NORTH.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, August 11.

General Smuts has interviewed in Pretoria said development in the country he had just visited was going to be of great and immediate economic interest to South Africa and the Union should now, more than ever, interest itself in that development.

He expressed the view that mechanical transport would play an important part in the development of Africa.

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New Union Diggings.

TOWN LANDS THROWN OPEN AT LICHTENBURG.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, August 9.

The Lichtenburg town lands have been thrown open as a public diggings. There is considerable excitement among the 1,800 diggers.

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AFRICAN SISAL PROBLEMS.

Heavy Charges For Handling.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Tanga, August 13.

The Sisal Sub-Section of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at its meeting to-day unanimously resolved that the cost of East African lighterage, cranage and other port dues should be reduced by 50 per cent. since the existing charges are an intolerable burden upon industry and not in relation to existing values. It was agreed to send this resolution to the Colonial Office for transmission by cable to the different Governments concerned.

The meeting decided to write Messrs. Smith and Dur to Salaam to ascertain the result of the negotiations on the reduction of lighterage and cranage dues.

It was also agreed to cable assuring the different sisal bodies of the sub-section's support in their demand for a reduction of railway rates.

It was decided to appoint a committee to commence negotiations with the Government generally for a revision of sea freights after January 1.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution of sub-committee on insurance to the following effect: that in future insurance should consist of the value of w.p. policy for the gross amount on the insuring only with the war risk clause as already agreed.

It was recognised that the American had bought 100,000 tons of sisal at a high price of which for at least 50,000 tons is believed to be £19/17/9 f.o.b. for delivery before June next.

Official Tour of Palestine.

DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS TO MAKE BRIEF VISIT.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 13.

The Colonial Office announced that Dr. Drummond Shiels, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies will take the opportunity during the Parliamentary recess of making a short visit to Palestine. It is contemplated that in the course of his journey Dr. Shiels will also call at Cyprus.—British Official Wireless Service.

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S. A. Provincial System.

CONFERENCE PROPOSED BY NATAL.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, August 14.

The Natal Provincial Executive Committee has proposed that a conference be held of Provincial Administrators and Executive Committees to consider the provincial system.

VON LETTOW-VORBECK ENTERS POLITICS.

Peoples' Party Candidate for Hamburg.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, Aug. 12.

General von Lettow-Vorbeck, Commander of the German Colonial troops in East Africa, during the war, has been placed at the head of the list of candidates for the new Reichstag by the Conservative Peoples' Party of Return. The list comprises many members of the German National Party under Herr Hugenberg. General von Lettow-Vorbeck ex-Commander of the Reichswehr is also a candidate of the Peoples Party.

Mimic Air War in Britain.

TESTING INITIATIVE IN ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 10.

England will experience a four days' mimic air war next week. The Royal Air Force annual exercises begin on Tuesday and consist this year of mimic air operations between the opposing forces of Red-land and Blue-land.

Blue-land comprising the South and West of England is equipped chiefly with raiding craft and Red-land consisting of the North and East of England has an air force mainly of fighters. The operations are designed to test the initiative in attack and defence.

Imaginary mountain ranges, vulnerable points and industrial centres have been established about the map and communication in both countries will be conducted almost entirely by wireless.

Air Marshal Sir Edward Ellington will be head of the directing staff.

The Opposing Forces.

The Red Force commanded by Air Vice Marshal Dowding will consist of eight fighting squadrons including two whose craft have a speed of 200 miles an hour, and five squadrons of bombers. The Blue Force commanded by Air Marshal Sir John Steel will comprise nine squadrons of bombers and three fighter squadrons.

Official Tour of Palestine.

THE IDEAL TONIC

AFTER THAT COLD OR FLUE ATTACK

PURETEST

CHEMICAL FOOD

(Parrishes Chemical Food, Improved)

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THE IDEAL "PICK ME UP"

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DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS

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FOR OVERTRAIN, NERVOUS BREAKDOWN, NEURITIS, NERVE PAINS, NEURASTHENIA, HEADACHE, ANÆMIA, PALPITATION, KIDNEY WEAKNESS, CHILDREN'S WEAKNESS.

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

KENYA BORROWS £1,000,000.

Issue of Treasury Bills in London.

Favourable Conditions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Aug. 13.

All the papers this morning publish the announcement of the issue of Kenya Treasury Bills for a million pounds.

The only comment on the issue is made by "The Times" which remarks that this is the first time that Kenya has made a public issue of such bills. Conditions are favourable to borrowers in good credit in raising funds by the issue of bills and the Colony should be able to place these on satisfactory terms.

HEDJAZ, MINISTER IN LONDON.

Diplomatic Relations Established.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Aug. 13.

Full Anglo-Hedjaz diplomatic relations were established for the first time with the arrival in London yesterday evening of the first Hedjaz Minister to Great Britain, Sheikh Sofer Wahba. The British Minister, Sir Andrew Ryan is already at Hedjaz.

Sofer Wahba declared that the reports that the King of the Hedjaz was planning attacks on Iraq, Palestine and Trans-Jordan were entirely baseless. On the contrary King Ibn Saud had the most friendly intentions in regard to these territories.

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

Street Accidents in S. A.

ATTRIBUTED TO EXCESSIVE SPEEDING.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, Aug. 8.

Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of the Pretoria Hospital, in advocating motor legislation, states that persons killed in Street accidents in South Africa last year numbered more than the annual loss during the Great War, 9% out of ten accidents, he says are attributable to excessive speed.

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

A Zanzibar Honour.

LEADING ARAB INVESTED WITH THE C.B.E.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 13.

Sheik Sulaiman, bin Samr el Lomki, an Unofficial Member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council, who is at present in England, was invested by the King to-day with the C.B.E., an honour which was conferred upon him some little time ago.

JAPANESE TRADE WITH THE UNION.

Delegation Arrives at Durban.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Durban, Aug. 12.

Armed with tons of samples, including cotton, silk, piece goods, electrical apparatus, tools, porcelain goods etc., the Japanese Trade Delegation his arrived here with the object of improving Japanese-South African trade relations.

NEW WORLD'S SUSTAINED FLIGHT RECORD.

Established by Two Americans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

St. Louis, August 13.

A new world's record for a sustained flight of 554 hours, 41 minutes was made this morning by the airmen, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien, beating by an hour the record established by the Hunter brothers at Chicago last month. Messrs. Jackson and O'Brien are still flying and talk of remaining aloft for 1,000 hours.

Despite a deluge of rain, the breaking of the record was greeted by a roar of cheering by the crowd of spectators and the blowing of sirens and motor horns. The record breaking aeroplane "Greater St. Louis," equipped with a 170 horse power engine, has up to the present flown 33,000 miles and has used 5,000 gallons of petrol. She has been refuelled in the air 125 times.

Australian's Flight.

AIRMAN SAFE ON A SMALL ISLAND.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 7.

The young Australian airman Cunningham, who is engaged on a solo flight from Australia to England landed on the small Island of Flores through oil pressure trouble after a nine hours' flight from Wyndham, Australia. The machine was undamaged, and when a runway has been cleared enabling him to take off he will resume his journey.—British Official Wireless Service.

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

Empire Hockey.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, August 14.

In the Empire Women's hockey tournament here, Scotland drew with South Africa, a goal each, while Scotland beat England two goals to one.

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

Silicosis Conference.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, August 14.

The world conference on the prevention of silicosis opened at Johannesburg to-day.

HOTTEST PLACE IN WORLD.

Many Deaths in Mesopotamia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Basra, August 10.

Mesopotamia claims to be the hottest place on earth at present. The maximum shade temperature last week was 130 degrees Fahrenheit.

Fifty-seven cases of heat stroke reported include two members of the Air Force at Baghdad who are seriously ill, and many Europeans in Abadan, in the Persian Gulf and Muhammera, which is a few miles from the coast.

A large number of Arab coolies and Bedouins have dropped dead and many cases of prostration from intense heat are reported from all over the country.

A later message says that the two members of the Air Force previously referred to have died.

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

Honeymoon in East Africa.

BIG-GAME HUNTING BY AEROPLANE.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 10.

The "Evening Standard" states that the marriage between Mrs. Dudley Coats, the well-known society hostess and Mr. Marshall Field, a wealthy American big game hunter, will take place in about a fortnight's time. The honeymoon will take the form of an aeroplane big-game expedition in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. The Hon. Denys Finch Hatton has organised the tour and will accompany the party.

E.A. Wedding in London.

DAUGHTER OF BISHOP OF MOMBASA MARRIED.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 8.

Mr. Arthur Alan Lawrence of the Zanzibar Administration, was married at West Hampstead on August 6, to Norah Heywood, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Mombasa.

Hon. H. E. Schwartze.

The "E. A. Standard" is informed that Hon. H. E. Schwartze (M.C. for Nairobi South), had to undergo an operation in a nursing home in England. A cable has been received stating that the operation was entirely successful and his intention is to sail from Marseilles for Kenya by the s.s. "Dunbinneh" on August 29. He should, therefore, be back in Nairobi on September 10.

The K.D.S.A.

Special general meetings of the Kenya District Settlers Association open to non-members as well as members, will be held as follows, commencing at 10 a.m. each day:—Monday, Aug. 25, the Club House; Tuesday, Aug. 26, Beaumont Hotel, Limuru; Wednesday, Aug. 27, Major Hesse's House, Njoro Road. These are the Agenda will include report of delegates to Convention on labour, on White Papers and other business; District reports; election for Nairobi District Council; and equalise cattle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1930.

A Timely Disavowal.

A week ago we addressed to the same and moderate elements in the Indian community an appeal to dissociate themselves from the extremism in political affairs exemplied by the wording of an appeal addressed to them to subscribe funds to finance a Deputation to London in connexion with the recently issued White Papers. The Deputy Presidents of the Indian National Congress, a man whose name is held in high regard among the people on his position in the organisation suggests, had already explained that he had not seen the expressions to which his name had been attached and all good friends of the Indian community in Kenya will be glad to see from our columns this morning that his lead has been followed. Calm consideration by the leading Indian merchants in Dar es Salaam of the issues at stake convinced them that the abuse of the word "gaaramountey" in East African politics was merely a threat to their interests as those of the European section of the population. We feel sure that the same considered and unbiased reflection in Kenya will point to a similar unexpressible conclusion. It is a hopeful sign that prominent Indian business men, whose experience and advice can be useful in the consideration of the economic questions to which Chambers of Commerce and other organisations so frequently address themselves, should so clearly express a desire, as they have done in the statement signed by twenty-five of them, number elsewhere to-day, that a proper dignity and restraint should accompany actions and statements of opinion made by these own people on the grave issues which confront the Territories at the present moment. Such an attitude, which always marks consideration of economic questions where commercial interests and principles are concerned, should no less be the guiding spirit and keynote of political discussions where heat is the more easily engendered. Provocative, undignified and, at times, even the recent pamphlets, offensive language can only serve the regrets in which Indian organisations are held by those who are trying to develop an understanding outlook on the difficult and complicated questions which so constantly disrupt the life of this Colony we have always believed, as we stated before, that though it may lack energy and proper leadership at the moment, there is inherent in the Indian community a moderate element which has no desire to see Indian affairs coloured by the unbalanced extremist view of the propagandist and agitator. After all, the politicians and the business houses whose unqualified reputation is published this morning, have valuable interests in this country which are of long standing and represent the labours of years of energy and expenditure of capital. They realise more acutely than the irresponsible propagandist the injury and stated threat to stability in the present political difficulties and economic depression. They probably realise, too, the extent of the backwash of their less articulate compatriots contained in the proposals so frequently advocated by the professional politicians that nineteen per cent. of the enfranchised Indian community be sacrificed for an illusory ideal which would place in a specially favoured position a minority whose contribution to the prosperity of the Indian people in East Africa bears no comparison with the energies and the interests of many of them they would so willingly sacrifice on a political altar. It is in times of adversity that truth has an opportunity of being appreciated. The real leaders of the Indian community, by the statements which are held in the highest respect among Indians and Europeans as well, are very properly concerned at the minimising movement which is sweeping away at present the best Indian influence in public affairs but the dignity and stability of their commercial institutions and we look to them, as we are convinced so many of their non-partisans do, to turn the situation by asserting their authority and influence in all these institutions of the responsible people into a single hands could be been placed by mass meetings and other methods of the politicians. In doing so these sound elements in the Indian community will, by their own people an inestimable service, they will re-establish the prestige of their community and they will be saving their inspiration from being, in time, give the quietest moderate elements a hundredfold which will make it a real and honourable place in public affairs.

"98 PER CENT. BANKRUPTS ARE FRAUDS."

Acting Chief Justice's Scathing Criticism.

"It would be a good thing if a man could be thrown up in a rope, and unless he told the truth he was hung.

If a judge could send a man to prison for a year and then inquire into his case, it would be a world of good. The Government could of course compensate a man if he were wrongly imprisoned."

"I shall be glad to get rid of this bankruptcy business. I have had a few years of it, and I loathe Friday's (bankruptcy day), and I should like a rope to hang a few of these bankrupts to a peg. I do not think I have had more than two or three genuine bankruptcies during six years in this Colony. They are absolute frauds, and the law does not touch them."

"I wonder there are such mugs about, when they know they can pay any money at all, because all the traderous scum afloat will you offer to pay."

"I say without fear of contradiction that 98 per cent of the bankruptcies in this Colony are absolute frauds."

These are some extracts from remarks made by Acting Chief Justice Stephens during the cross-examination in bankruptcy on Thursday at Nairobi of an Indian trader from near Kisumu named Bhika Jeram.

His Honour characterised the case as one of colossal fraud "which beats the record," and he blamed Jeram for the signed statement of the Parsiba who made false statements on oath to better his story. "This man," he added, "should be in gaol for a couple of years," and told Jeram frankly that he did not deserve a word of what debtor had said.

Waste of Time.

The Judge later said that he was sick to death of these cases, and that he was tired of time taking evidence because nothing came of it. He did not know whether there was something wrong with the law, but no real conviction was ever made.

Both counsel, however—Mr. W. T. Shapley for the creditor and Mr. V. V. Phadke for the debtor—said that there had been a few convictions.

There were several amusing interludes in this particular case. Debtor was still unable to remember the name of his clerk who was said to have absconded causing a loss of Shs. 11,000/-. Eventually he told the Judge that the man was a Mohammedan, and that his mother's who might know his name. She had told him that when this relative was in India he was an extravagant boy, but in Africa he was a very good boy!

Mr. Shapley applied to the Court for an order that debtor be prosecuted for offences committed under Section 154 (1) and (6) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and said that if convicted debtor was liable to 2 years imprisonment. Counsel described this as one of the most brazen frauds that had ever come before the court. He also hinted that there might be charges of perjury preferred.

An adjournment was made so that Mr. Shapley might supply the Court with a draft of all the offences with which debtor might be charged, for the Judge's direction, and just before the adjournment His Honour expressed the opinion that the creditors had not exercised them the Bankruptcy Court might as well close down. "It is a travesty of justice if he is not brought to book."

N. RHODESIA AND NATIVE POLICY.

Interview with Lord Passfield?

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, Aug. 5.

A large and enthusiastic meeting at Lusaka passed a resolution expressing regretment at the terms of the Imperial Government's White Paper on Native Affairs and objecting to the publication of the policy to Northern Rhodesia.

It was also resolved that a delegation from the Legislative Council should interview the Secretary of State.

A Knox Tragedy.

The death under tragic circumstances is reported of Mr. W. J. Robbins, a farm manager at Knox. He was found dead in his house on Tuesday last, having been shot through the head at 2.30 that day, which had been discharged, was lying beside the body. The late Mr. Robbins was about 50 years of age and was unmarried.

Limuru Flower Show.

Preparing for the Kenya Horticultural Society's Flower Show combined with a Fete at Brackenhurst Hotel Limuru on Saturday, September 13, 1930, are being prepared. The schedule will be published in a few days. The events promise to be very much attractive than last year judging from the preparations which are already in hand.

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The Mild Virginia CIGARETTES MADE IN ENGLAND

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON HOTEL.

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You buy Johnson's—the Farmer's Friend. Compare the length and the strength.

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MOMBASA :: NAIROBI :: ELDORET.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1930.

Encouragement to Agriculture.

In the present circumstances of East Africa when the main industry of the Territories is suffering from acute depression and an accumulation of urgent and difficult problems, it is refreshing to see that the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya has a sufficiently strong faith in the future to make normal preparations for its next big Show, which will be held in Nairobi on January 5 and 6. It is a long time ahead and much may happen in the interval to improve the general situation or depress it still further. Agriculture is the basis of the Colony's prosperity and it is perfectly obvious that the whole spending power of the country, whether State or private, must be related to the world values of agricultural produce. The revenue from agricultural production, is the main and, indeed, only source of the Colony's income and if that revenue is to suffer a decrease through a long period of readjustment which is now facing every country, the ratio of expenditure must be reduced accordingly. The task of the moment is to discover what assistance can be given to the producer by the Government—as agent for the whole community—to maintain production at a high level until all factors such as reduced costs of production and marketing and cheaper living prices begin to operate in the direction of stability. That problem is being studied in the Colony, especially in relation to the difficulties of the cereals grower, and we may hope that the appearance of the Estimates for 1931 will offer an opportunity for the consideration and approval of the main basic principles which will form the structure of an agreed policy applicable not only to the present emergency but to the next few years during which, as indications suggest, the world-wide processes will operate towards a settlement on a lower level of values than has been the case since the war. It is an inevitable experience and should be regarded as such. Those who hope that next season will see better conditions may be merely optimistic, and foolishly so. The fact should be faced that we are at the beginning of a movement which was bound to come. The colossal misdirection of energy during the war, the vast increase in every kind of production, in consumption and in the inflation of monetary standards created a situation which could not continue. The decline has been postponed longer than was generally anticipated but, having come, it will occupy several years before the foundations are readjusted on a sounder level. During that period we must not neglect every opportunity offered to us to seek encouragement and inspiration. In such circumstances and from that point of view we welcome the intention of the Agricultural Society to proceed with its Show programme. The Prize List, recently published, is probably one of the most comprehensive documents of the kind issued in any country. In older established communities, Agricultural Shows are handled in sections. In East Africa the field embraces every main type of livestock and produce. Thus we find in the prize list for the Nairobi Show horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, coffee, maize, wheat, rye, barley, oats, oil seeds, wattle bark, tea, sugar and sugar cane, cotton, wool, tobacco, sisal, dairy produce, poultry products, home industries, juvenile sections, native industries, and agriculture, district exhibits, local industries and a large dog and horticultural section. Surely there are few countries which present such a comprehensive list—a list which, in itself, is a testimony to the character of the development in this young African Colony. It is our present purpose to direct attention, briefly, to some of the features of the Show. Special emphasis is laid upon the milking classes which provide for important competitive events. The Dairy Industry, at the present time, is perhaps the only section of farming activity which is bearing up under the strain and as its future is a matter of some concern to the Colony, the prominence given to it in the Prize List is worthy of note. In the same connexion, because both bear on the extension of mixed farming, attention may be drawn to the pig section. In the Coffee classes, special arrangements have been made to encourage entries from Tanganyika and Uganda and precautions have been taken, in co-operation with the Kenya Government Entomologist, to avoid the spread of disease. The same desire to enable neighbouring territories to compete in the sisal classes has governed the framing of regulations. Adverting to mixed farming, note should be taken of the sections devoted to dairy produce and poultry products. As the mainstay of an agricultural community is generally the farmer's wife, and as the women of East Africa are among the best organised section of the population, the Home Industries classes have again been left in the capable hands of the Women's League who, as usual, have used every ingenuity in compiling an attractive list of competitive sections likely to encourage the handicraft of the home. Art, too, has its place and the classes for photographic work by juveniles will be welcomed. In this same connexion a note may be made of the enquiry by the Society for a suitable device which includes two prominent features in the Colony's life—the mountain and the lion. One of the most important sections of the list has been entirely revised—Native Industries—and special prizes, are being offered. Government African schools are being organised. In the same connexion—the improvement of Native agriculture—the Department has undertaken the organisation of a country-wide participation and exhibits will be presented on a district basis. On the commercial side, which is always an important part of these Shows, the Society has decided that there shall be no judging and no awards for the Trade Exhibits except in a special competition for locally made motor car box bodies. The intention is to assist in keeping down costs and to encourage the smaller exhibitors. It will be gathered from this very brief review of the List that the Society is endeavouring on sound lines to play its part in the encouragement of the Agricultural Industry and it is hoped that despite the difficulties which overshadow the community, the response will be one worthy of the occasion.

A Stockowners' Conference.

TO BE CONVENED NEXT MONTH.

A meeting of the Stockowners Consulting Committee was held at the offices of the Department of Agriculture on Monday, August 4, with the Hon. Alex. Holm, C.B.E., Director of Agriculture, in the chair. The business of the meeting was devoted to the organisation of, and procedure to be adopted at, the forthcoming Stockowners Conference. It was resolved that the Conference be convened under the chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture, for Monday, September 29, at 2.30 p.m. the meeting place in Nairobi to be decided later.

To be Committed.

The Acting Chief Justice Stephens on Friday intimated that he would commit for trial the Indian trader whose examination in bankruptcy was the cause of many caustic comments by His Honour. He over-ruled the main objection of debtor's counsel, Mr. V. V. Phadke, that the case was statute barred, and granted the application of Mr. W. T. Shapley, on behalf of the trustee, in stating that he would commit the debtor for trial. The charges will be framed, under Section 134 (1, 8, 9, 10) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, relating to the non-disclosure by the debtor to the trustee of all his property, preventing the production of books, etc., concealment of papers, etc., and being privy to making false entries in the books.

DENUNCIATION OF AN INDIAN "APPEAL."

By Prominent Firms and Individuals.

It will be remembered that quite recently an appeal was issued over the signatures of the Secretary and Deputy President of the East African Indian National Congress in connexion with a proposal to send an Indian Delegation to London to put forward the community's view on the White Papers. This appeal was worded in terms which were calculated to give offence to the European community and in addition to an attack on the settlers threw suspicion upon the motives which might animate His Excellency the Governor after he left the country.

On the following day after a reference had been made to the appeal in the "Standard" Mr. Hussein Suleman Verjee explained that he had not in fact signed the document and had not seen its contents although he supported the appeal as such.

In the following letter he adds that the appeal was not approved by the Executive Committee of the Congress.

To the Editor, the East African Standard, Nairobi.

Sir,—In my letter dated the 28th ultimo, wherein I repudiated my responsibility for the phraseology of the appeal for the funds for Indian Delegation which appeal was issued in the name of the Executive of the Congress.

I regret I omitted to make it clear that the appeal was not even placed before nor approved by the Executive Committee of the Congress.

Yours etc.,
Hussein Suleman Verjee.
Dy. President, the E.A.I.N. Congress.

Nairobi, Aug. 7, 1930.

Denunciation.

In addition to the foregoing letter a statement has been received for publication to which are appended the signatures of 25 leading Indian firms and individuals dissociating themselves from the objectionable and provocative language used in the appeal. The statement read:—

Nairobi, 6-8-30.

We the undersigned have read with great regret an appeal for funds to send an Indian Delegation to England.

While we fully endorse the views that it is necessary to send a Delegation to England to place the Indian views before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, we strongly deprecate the language in which the appeal is couched. A document of this nature emanating from the office, of the Congress must be phrased in a dignified language becoming a great community.

We have reason to believe that the draft of the appeal in question was never placed before or approved by the Executive Committee and we take this opportunity of dissociating ourselves from the objectionable, provocative and disgusting language used therein.

MADATALLY SULEMAN VERJEE & SONS.
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F. M. [illegible]
A. N. MIRZA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1930.

Empire Marketing Board.

Although the establishment of the Empire Marketing Board in 1926 had nothing whatever to do with Free Trade within the Empire, it is impossible to read the latest annual report of the organisation without considering or at least recognising the relationship which exists between the Board and the aims of the present movement. The Board, by the use of every publicity within its power and by the direction of its affairs with skill, energy and enthusiasm, has increased very considerably the practical interest normally taken by the conservative British Public in the potential wealth and productivity of the Empire. The main purpose of the Board is to improve the quality of Empire goods marketed in Britain and, in the official phrase, "to make Empire buying a national habit." The encouragement which the Board has seen in the results of its work during the past year in the form of new records will be reflected among and shared by the producers in every part of the Empire. At the present time nothing is more important to the producer of primary products throughout the Empire than proper publicity for his produce and helpful assistance in the extension of his markets. We commend to the people in East Africa for study the brief summary of some of the main activities of the Board which we publish elsewhere to-day. The organisation has secured the goodwill of wholesaler and retailer, it has moved the imagination of the public and received the support of every Party in the House. So far as is possible, every endeavour is being made to prevent the Board suffering through changes in the Government and each successful year happily makes its position more secure in that respect. In another important direction it is conferring the most valuable benefits upon the Empire. Through its agency and with the financial assistance of the Imperial Government and the various Dominion and Colonial Administrations, the work of organising research is proceeding apace. It is a logical conception of the responsibilities of a body which has set itself the task of encouraging the improvement of quality because the proper discharge of that task depends to an extent only now being realised upon the character of the part which science plays in co-operation with the actual producer on the land. The Annual Report, which is a document that should be in the hands of every student of Imperial affairs and every protagonist of the sound doctrine that Britain should encourage the development of the wealth of its possessions as a self-contained unit, furnishes ample proof of the extending ramifications of the research work of the Board. It is of interest, for example, to remember that the Board out of its funds has provided a grant of £6,000 per annum for three years towards the costs of Amani Institute and that its financial assistance to the Colonial Agricultural Service is £22,000 per annum for five years. It conducts an experimental fruit farm in Sierra Leone, an experimental oil palm plantation in the same Dependency, finances research into copra drying and marketing problems in Malaya and Fiji, assists in the employment of specialists for the Citrus Industry in Palestine and British Honduras, performs a similar function on behalf of sugar in Mauritius, provides half the salary of a marketing expert in England on behalf of the lac industry in Bihar and Orissa gives grants in respect of tea research in India and Ceylon, helps sericulture in Jamaica and Palestine and carries out tung oil investigations at Kew on behalf of a dozen tropical Dependencies. In addition valuable enquiries into cold storage problems are carried out at several centres, research into the mineral content of definite pastures, which was begun in

ROADS IN THE KORU DISTRICT.

Complaints Regarding Lorries.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

Koru, Aug. 7.

There is comparatively little traffic on the main road to Kisumu. This is probably due to the Kipigori bridge still being down. What exactly is being done or is going to be done about this is not known. One day one hears that a temporary bridge has been constructed, again the next, that a bridge is being put up on the proposed new alignment of the main road which is to go along the foot of the Nandi escarpment and which will cut out the Kano flats. It is stated that a deviation has been made on the existing road to reach this bridge, but then it is only stated.

Local residents will be very glad of some definite information about what is being done. When occasion calls us to Kisumu we invariably prefer the less pleasant but safer means of transport, the K. and U. R.

More venturesome motorists are the Indian lorry drivers. One passed throughout on his way to Kisumu the other day. He was well bogged just near Koru station, (this bad spot in the road has since been repaired) but the chances are he had a much more enjoyable time further on. It is rather a poser why drivers are allowed to plough up our roads with these overladen lorries and incidentally to compete with the railway. Doubtless the special committee appointed about a year ago to go into this matter of competition will some day get busy.

The road from Lumbwa to Koru is much improved. A P.W.D. gang has been repairing the section between Lumbwa and the Tunnel Hill. From there to Fort Ternan the road is good. Another gang which is working between Fort Ternan and Koru is doing very good work. This section of the road will soon be excellent. A third gang which is stationed at Muhoroni and which is repairing the road between Muhoroni and here has also made the road passable. It will soon be quite good.

The new feeder road to the Koru Club has been opened to traffic. As yet it is not completed but traffic will help to consolidate it. Later it is to be murrumed.

Kenya, has been extended to Southern Rhodesia, New Zealand and Australia, large grants have been made available for research into a variety of important animal problems, the export of pedigree livestock scheme costs about £10,000 a year and East Africa shares both directly and indirectly in the sums made available in the field and at Home for Entomological and Mycological research, plant breeding, economic botany. One of the most interesting activities of the Board and one that perhaps more than others shows the catholicity of its interests and the scope of its helpful work concerns research into the conditions associated with certain diets, with special reference to Native tribes in Kenya. Successful investigation of so important a question would undoubtedly have a far-reaching effect upon almost every public problem in the Colony, those which are economic and social. The work of the Board deserves every sympathy and understanding. It is the foundation of the current belief that the next two decades will see the story of the British Empire enter upon a new and more fascinating chapter of co-operative development in which the tropical Dependencies will begin to disclose the almost unlimited potentialities they possess and their great influence upon the effective solution of the economic problems facing the Mother Country to-day. In other directions, too, particularly in its propaganda among young people, the Board will contribute to the fostering of the spirit of Empire which is capable of so beneficial an influence in world affairs.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN NAIROBI

Foundation Stone Laid On Sunday.

In the presence of a large number of Roman Catholics and friends together with a very representative gathering of other sections of the Nairobi community, the foundation stone was laid on Sunday morning of the new church at St. Peter Clavers' Mission, Racecourse Road, Nairobi, by the Vicar Apostolic of Zanzibar.

The church, which is being built entirely of local stone, is expected to be finished in six to nine months time and will be a fine example of Romanesque architecture. It will hold a congregation of about 1,000, and replace the provisional church which is now crowded to capacity.

At 10-30 a.m. sharp the procession of clergy and people began to move slowly towards the new church. First came a number of native torchbearers, led by a cross-bearer. In the procession were the Vicar Apostolic, Right Rev. J. G. Neville, D.D.; the Vicar-General, Very Rev. L. Berhard; the Director of the Mission, Rev. Father MacNamara; the Director of the Kabaa Training School, Rev. Father Witte; Holy Ghost Fathers from the neighbouring missions; and others, followed by several hundreds of natives walking four deep. Among others present at the ceremony were Mr. P. C. Green, the engineer and contractor, who is supervising the erection of the building.

Carried out according to the solemn rites of the Church, the ceremony was both beautiful and impressive. On the foundation stone which the Vicar Apostolic laid is an inscription in Latin, the following of which is a translation:

"In the year of our Lord 1930, on the 10th Day of the month of August, the Feast of St. Laurence Martyr, in the Pontificate of our most Holy Father Pope Pius the Eleventh, George the Fifth King and Emperor gloriously reigning, Edward Grigg Knight, being Governor of this Province of British East Africa, also the Most Rev. Louis le Hunsec, being Superior-General of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and of the Holy Heart of Mary; being present the Very Reverend Louis Bernhard, Vicar General of the Vicariate, also the Rev. Cornelius MacNamara, Rector of this Church of St. Peter Claver's, and other Fathers and Brothers of the same Society, likewise many friends and helpers, and moreover a vast concourse of all tribes and tongues, I, John Gerald, by the Grace of God and favour of the Apostolic See Bishop of Carrhae, and Administrator of the Vicariate of Zanzibar, have solemnly blessed and laid this Foundation stone according to the rites of the Holy Catholic Church, and have placed it in the Foundation of this Church of St. Peter Claver, to be built in this city of Nairobi, to the praise and glory of Almighty God, and in honour of St. Peter Claver, the apostle and Patron of the Negro Race; and God grant, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints, that whoever, with a pure intention, may give help towards the building of this Church, may obtain health of body and soul, through Christ our Lord. Amen."

At the conclusion of the ceremony a sermon was preached by the Right Rev. J. G. Neville, in English, and Father Witte then preached in Kiswahili.

Major Rupert Beckett.

An interesting visitor to Kenya at the present time is Lady Delamere's father, Major the Hon. Rupert Beckett, C.M.G., who arrived recently and is remaining in East Africa until the end of September. Major Beckett has been Chairman of the "Yorkshire Post" for ten years, a Director of the Great Northern Railway, Deputy Chairman of the Westminster Bank and other well-known British concerns. On Saturday he visited the "East African Standard" and was conducted over the printing works.

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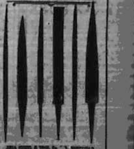

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GERMAN CRUISER'S VISIT TO TANGA.

Unfortunate Incident Explained.

CONSUL'S STATEMENT.

Denial of Allegations Regarding a Speech of Welcome.

When the German warship, "Karlsruhe" visited Tanga on Saturday, July 26 the officers and men were entertained ashore by the German community. Unfortunately an incident occurred which terminated the festivities somewhat abruptly.

The Provincial Commissioner decided to close the hotel bar to avoid any unpleasantness and it emerged that the feeling created arose from the fact that some of the men from the German warship carried out a musical ceremony which included a march. This march was regarded by the Provincial Commissioner and some English residents as liable to be interpreted as a form of propaganda amongst the natives.

A speech of welcome was delivered at a gathering of the German community by Dr. Speiser, the German Consul. It was later brought to his notice that rumours had been circulated conveying the impression that he had made references to such subjects as the Battle of Tanga, the landing of British troops and the future of the Mandated Territory.

In a statement given to the "East African Standard" the German Consul emphatically denies the allegation. He has also provided a comprehensive account of the occurrences at Tanga.

Meanwhile reports of the incident have reached London and the "Standard's" London correspondent records the fact that they have caused "a great sensation." It appears that meetings of the Joint East African Board and the Associated Producers have been held and representations will be made to the Colonial and Foreign Offices.

It is also reported that the German Government has instructed its Consul at Tanga to report on the events.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 7.

The Tanga incident has caused a great sensation here and public opinion is not inclined to minimise the affair.

The matter was fully discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Joint East African Board when everybody present expressed the greatest indignation. It was decided to make strong representations to the Colonial and Foreign Offices asking for a statement on the whole matter together with a request that action should be taken to prevent similar incidents taking place either in Tanganyika or at any other place in a Mandated Territory.

Strong approval was expressed of the action of the British Provincial Commissioner who, according to the reports, intervened, protesting very strongly.

A meeting has also been held of the Associated Producers of East African Board.

Press Views.

Several newspapers comment on the affair this morning and "The Times" publishes a Berlin telegram stating that the German Government has instructed its Consul at Tanga to report on the events which are alleged to have occurred. The correspondent adds that nothing is known in Berlin of any diplomatic representations which, it is reported, have arisen from the alleged incident. It is felt in London that probably the German action in Tanga is due to a feeling that some reply must be made to the Closer Union movement, but it is regarded as very unfortunate that it has assumed such a foolish form.

The "Daily Mail" quite rightly raises the diplomatic aspect of the affair and states the German Government's intention should immediately be called to the strange proceedings. The unpleasant demonstration might be passed over but it coincides with vehement propaganda in Germany for the restoration of the German colonies. Berlin should be reminded of the claims of good manners in these matters and the Captain of the "Karlsruhe" before paying further naval visits would be well advised to apologise for the conduct which, from any standpoint, is offensive.

An Official Statement.

The "incident" at Tanga to which reference is made in the foregoing cable has been the subject of rumour throughout East Africa during the past fortnight. The allegations relate to certain occurrences during the visit to the port of the German cruiser, "Karlsruhe" and to charges that in the course of a speech which he delivered on the occasion the German Consul Dr. Speiser, made certain references to the Battle of Tanga and the future of the Territory. In this connection the German Consul authorised the "East African Standard" on Friday last to publish the following denial:—

"The statement that I mentioned or discussed the Battle of Tanga or the landing of British troops is pure fiction, without a word of truth in it. The statement is a mischievous distortion."

The "Incident."

According to information which Dr. Speiser has given the "Standard" the following is an account of what actually happened at Tanga:

The cruiser, "Karlsruhe" arrived at Tanga from Mombasa at 9 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, July 26 with the German Consul on board. A programme had been arranged by the German community in Tanga for the entertainment of the ship's officers and crew, included in which was a luncheon at the local hotel at one o'clock. The Provincial Commissioner and a number of prominent inhabitants attended by invitation.

In the evening there was a social gathering arranged by the German community for the entertainment of the officers and men. The programme included musical items after which the Consul, Dr. Speiser, made a speech of welcome and in reply the Captain of the "Karlsruhe" returned thanks.

A Musical Interlude.

After the speeches an outdoor musical performance was held which is called in German "Zapfenstreich." This is a ceremonial which has been observed in Germany for probably over 200 years and is in the nature of a choral thanksgiving, but its performance is confined only to the Army and Naval Services. It took place in front of the hotel at Tanga and according to the regulations which govern the ceremony, about thirty sailors lined up and at the conclusion of the musical portion which was played by the "Karlsruhe's" band they marched behind the band up and down once in front of the hotel for a distance of about 20 yards. The Consul explains that the orders to include this item in the evening's programme were given because it was thought by the ship's officers that the ceremonial would please their German hosts.

Some time after this item had been concluded and after it had been followed by further music and a dance the Consul was informed that the Provincial Commissioner had ordered a policeman to close the hotel bar. Thereafter Dr. Speiser saw the Provincial Commissioner standing in the street in front of the hotel and went out to speak to him to ascertain the reason for the bar's being closed.

The Provincial Commissioner replied that he had watched the proceedings from a window of a house opposite and he thought that the march past was a military display which could be regarded as a sort of propaganda amongst the natives.

The festivities were than broken off and the sailors returned to the ship.

Consul's Iquiries.

On the following morning (Sunday) the German Consul saw the Provincial Commissioner officially. He called to ask whether the Provincial Commissioner thought he had reason for complaint and also to enquire why the festivities were terminated by the closing of the bar.

The Provincial Commissioner said that he and other Englishmen also regarded the march past as a military display.

Thereupon the German Consul explained that it had only been intended do give a musical performance and that the march itself to which the Commissioner had taken exception was carried out in consequence of a misunderstanding. In any case he laid stress on the fact that no display of a military character was in any way intended.

The Provincial Commissioner replied that he accepted this explanation as satisfactory.

Dr. Speiser then enquired why the bar had been closed.

The Commissioner's answer was that some Englishmen were rather excited in consequence of what was believed to be a military display and he (the Provincial Commissioner) thought it wise, therefore, to close the bar in order to prevent any unpleasantness.

Dr. Speiser then asked the Provincial Commissioner whether he had any complaint regarding the behaviour of the German sailors.

The Provincial Commissioner replied that on the contrary he would ask Dr. Speiser to convey to the Commander of the "Karlsruhe" his compliments upon the excellent behaviour of the officers and men.

With this the incident was regarded as closed.

Misrepresentations.

On Monday morning, however, before leaving Tanga the German Consul heard that rumours were being spread about concerning his speech and that he was reported to have said things which in fact he never said. *Inter alia* he was reported to have said that the Germans must try to reconquer Tanganyika. He therefore saw the Provincial Commissioner again and told him that he protested most strongly against such childish and foolish misrepresentations. He also gave the Provincial Commissioner a short summary of the speech and later sent him the full text.

When he saw the Provincial Commissioner on Sunday Dr. Speiser also enquired whether that official had taken any exception to the open air musical performance to which the Provincial Commissioner replied "Not at all." There was nothing in the musical performance only the march past."

There are two points in regard to the occurrences which should be explained. The Provincial Commissioner was invited verbaly by the President of the Reception Committee to attend the evening gathering. Unfortunately, however, when he appeared, with a party of ladies his arrival was not noticed owing to the big crowd; no-one met him at the door and he and his party left the hotel.

The speech by Dr. Speiser was delivered in German. He thought he was speaking on behalf of the German community to German sailors and that the gathering was entirely German in its character. It did not transpire until later that there were a few English people present at the time.

Consul's Report.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, August 9.

Incidents during the first visit of a German warship since the war to an ex-German colony, are described in a despatch from the German Consul in Tanganyika in response to the German Government's instruction that he should report on what happened when the cruiser "Karlsruhe" visited Tanga.

The Consul, Dr. Speiser, says that the German community of Tanga entertained the crew of the "Karlsruhe" on the evening of July 26, and invited the officers to dinner in the "normal way." Dr. Speiser denies the report that he made a speech derogatory to British authority in Tanganyika. He explains that afterwards German marines marched past the hotel where the dinner was held. He adds: "In order that no false construction should be placed thereon I went to the British Commissioner and explained that the march by the marines was in no way intended as an anti-British demonstration. The commissioner expressed his satisfaction and conveyed his compliments to the officers and crew of the "Karlsruhe" on their behaviour."

Obituary.

LADY COLVILE.

It is announced that the death occurred at Marseilles on June 16 of Lady Colvile, widow of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry E. Colvile, K.C.M.G., C.B., who died in 1907.

The late Lady Colvile, who was the daughter of the late Pierre Richaud de Preville, of Chateau des Montrans, Basses, Pyrenees, lived for many years at Gilgil, Kenya, where she was a well-known and popular figure. Lately, however, her health declined rapidly and following a serious illness, during which she was a patient for some time in the Nairobi European Hospital, she left Kenya for France last May.

Her son, Captain Gilbert de Preville Colvile, late of the Grenadier Guards, has also resided at Gilgil for many years.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13, 1930.

Counter Propaganda.

The very interesting discussion at a meeting held under the auspices of the Associated Producers of East Africa, reported by our London Correspondent in this issue, shows a welcome movement in a forward direction. On the general issue the report does not conceal the confusion which apparently existed in the minds of the speakers concerning the situation arising out of the East African protests against the White Papers and perhaps in some senses that very confusion is an argument in favour of a publicity and propaganda organisation. It seems quite clear from the report that while the intentions of the friends of the settlers in the Territories were sound, they did not know which way to turn in the first place or what to do once they they had decided upon their direction. To some extent that may indeed be a fault which can be laid at the door at this end. So far as we are aware, no special body was established here to deal with the present situation and any action it has been necessary to take has presumably been taken either by the Executive of the Convention of Associations, the Elected Members Organisation or both. The whole situation would have been considerably strengthened by the coming into being of a special body, small in numbers, charged definitely with full executive responsibility in preparation for the work of the Deputation. It would not escape general notice that our London correspondent a few days ago recorded the regrettable fact that some confusion existed in London concerning the source and authority of certain cables which were being received there. Quite clearly he did not have in mind ordinary Press messages because the origin of the usual press telegram is quite well-known both to those who publish it and to those to whom it is presented in print. We are unable to avoid an uneasy suspicion that, as in the case of the recent Kitale meeting, the telegraph is being used somewhat indiscriminately when, quite obviously, the whole effort should be engineered, controlled and directed by a recognised central body. In the same connexion we may recall the encouraging signs of the protest in Northern Rhodesia against the Memorandum on Native Policy and expressed the hope that some steps would be taken at once to make the fullest use of that development in the situation. The step we had in mind, which represented an obvious course to follow, was immediate cable communication between leaders of the movement here and responsible people in Northern Rhodesia, firstly to encourage any proposal to send a deputation to London and secondly to see whether there is any possibility of such a deputation joining hands with the delegates from the north. We are unaware whether action along these or any similar lines has taken place but we may be allowed to hope that at an early and convenient date some report will be available for the information of the country on the whole general question of preparation with a resume of the steps which have been followed during the past few weeks. The appointment of a Committee in London is, as we have already remarked, a welcome beginning in some organised attempt to counter the sinister propaganda which has clouded the East African issue for many years. It is quite impossible to handle that propaganda from this end; it is apparently difficult—although we have never quite understood why—for the East African Information Bureau to take any open and official part in it on behalf of the Territories, and it is highly desirable that whatever organisation is formed should have its headquarters in London. The men whose names have been proposed in that connexion are all well-informed, able, energetic and enthusiastic on the subject of East Africa. Their combined influence should be considerable though we may expect that they will not find counter propaganda to be merely a simple task of answering misleading letters which are given the publicity of the London Press. If counter propaganda is to be effective, it must be organised on fairly extensive lines. It involves constant sacrifice of personal time. But from the beginning made, something useful and perhaps more permanent will emerge and it has the immediate advantage of providing a ready-made organisation in London to assist the members of the Deputation when they arrive. A great deal more can be done by personal influence than by writing letters to the London Press at the moment and it is in the Houses of Parliament and in the City that we should hope to see the greatest progress made. When our London Correspondent recently visited East Africa he suggested one of the most useful organisations that could be conceived would be an East African Committee in the House of Commons. We have not yet seen that development take place but it must come eventually and if it can be considered seriously now it may function most beneficially during the next six months. On one aspect of the whole question we have no doubt. If the friends of East Africa at Home are to be enabled to give useful service to the public here they must be kept fully informed of every sort of local development and problem. They cannot fight without adequate ammunition and the ammunition itself must be of the best quality. Has East Africa—or even Kenya—any organisation which can fulfil the purpose? Have we any body here in a position to furnish the information without which a propaganda Committee in London cannot function successfully? We are afraid that the answer, for all practical purposes, is in the negative and the sooner the situation is rectified the earlier and the better will we be able to make use of the help offered to us overseas. To-day it is a question of everybody's concern being nobody's business and the people who take the keenest interest do not have the time to devote to the work.

THE MODERN SCHOOL OF DANCING

Last Week's Fine Display by Pupils.

The great charm of a children's entertainment lies in the artlessness of the performers. Productions in which children take part are very popular in Kenya and the young people never fail to earn their meed of praise because in the great majority of cases they are so self-possessed without being precocious and so charming in their naive earnestness. That was the atmosphere the pupils of the Modern School of Dancing created at the Empire Theatre on Thursday last when they presented a programme which, as a comprehensive revelation of the work of the School, left nothing outside its scope. The two principals of the School, Miss Shirreff and Miss Luxton, took part to the great delight of the young people over whom they so obviously exercise a kindly authority in their painstaking training and development. The programme was a long one and for over two hours the very large audience advanced from one degree of delight and appreciation to another.

The programme opened with a pretty scene, two elderly people who in their declining years sought to recover something of the spirit of their youth. The old lady, a sweet old lady, too, in memories of bye-gone days saw herself and her life partner live again the precious moments of a stately dance. The pupils who presented this number were H. Hardy, B. Blake, E. Tate, and B. Hurle-Bath.

Then came the Babies in that oldest of childhood's memories, Nursery Rhymes, the music and literature which never seems to die. There were a large number of the infants, from about two and a half years to six and their intense interest and methodical care was a delight to watch. Their bows and curtsies at the close gave a special charm to the number.

Kathleen Genower appeared as a Sweet Flower Girl and Joan Tyson and Betty Beard in a staid dance of the Tudor Period recalled a far-off time when dancing lacked the vivacity of jazz. Thereafter a bedtime scene showed the talent of A. Ballenden, R. Gardner, D. Jex-Blake, E. Maxwell, M. Twells and B. Sandford Ross and the revel was followed by a pretty dance "After Bed-time" by Netta Southby. Those two favourite national numbers, the Irish Jig and a Welsh Dance, were executed respectively by Joy Krauss and Rosemary Howarth with a spirit which suggested that they enjoyed their work. In the item "Ponies and Driver," which had a cake-walk theme, B. Anderson, S. Bennett and R. Hurle-Bath disclosed themselves as graceful artistes capable of putting life into a spirited picture. The Hornpipe items—a solo by Florence McPhee and a duet by K. Genower and V. Ginns, were both neat and lively and a very charming dance "Midinette" was daintily and confidently executed by Peggy Gill. John Peel, too, was lively when interpreted by Betty Machin and it contrasted with the familiar artificial charm of a Doll Dance by Penelope Carlisle. Lillias Carr-Hole, a tiny tot, rather amazed the grown-ups by the quality of her skipping as did Betty Hutson, who is not quite so young, by the easy grace of a club swinging display. Two grave little people, Doris Beiles and Joy Krauss, told a sweet action story called "Teddy Bear" which was followed by "Pirouette" with three older pupils E. Tate, B. Anderson and S. Bennett in a joyful and gay modern number. Eileen Nourse as "Sunshade" brought old-world charm and grace and finally Miss Luxton closed the first half of the programme with a scene the "Fortune Teller," colourful and abounding in clever dramatic work.

The Second Half.

The second half opened by a graceful and attractive dance "Spring" by Miss Shirreff followed by a splendidly executed item "Scarf an Cymbals" by B. Anderson, V. Ginns, R. Hurle-Bath and B. Hutson. Vera and Gladys Bowring in "Shadow" gave a finished display of a delightfully conceived number and Betty Anderson was charming in "La Nuit." Gwen Jeates' Classical poses, finely executed, were an interesting revelation of method and style and a good introduction to a Classival Trio by B. Machin, P. Carlisle and E. Tate. A Classical Solo by Eileen Tate which provided a striking contrast and were Gill and D. Bowring and a Classical danced with care and dignity. A number of young people—M. Markman, A. Feast, N. Knight, J. Carlisle, M. Eadie, J. Hopgood, E. Phillips, D. Zeltman, N. Bennett, R. Carlisle, J. Robertson, J. Landman, J. Browning, L. Carr-Hole, K. Joiner and P. Kaplan, presented a pretty scene called "Gnomes and Fairies" from the fruitful source of all childhood stories, then Betty Hutson danced with grace as a Dryad and another group, G. Bowring, M. Fletcher, V. Bowring, B. Beard, J. Tyson, A. Bunker, J. Krauss, S. Allen, I. Rand-Overy, V. Nourse and R. Macdonald made a sweet and lovely picture in a Classical Ballet in which the tiny tots were especially attractive. After Monica Smith's charming "Wild Rose" dance study came a classical duet with effective tableaux by Vera Ginns and Sadie Bennet and a most delightful item entitled "Hoop and Ball" which revealed the full beauty of the classical theme. To close the two principals recreated the very spirit of the dance in "Pas de Deux."

And so to bed—by this time it was indeed past the hour for most of the tired but happy little performers.

Miss Grace Penny, L.R.A.M. was at the piano. It may be said of the whole programme that the musical settings were charming.

His Excellency the Governor was one of the spectators.

Burglary at Soysambu.

A few nights ago the office of the general manager of Lord Delamere's Soysambu Estate was broken into. The next morning it was found that the books, files of correspondence, and other papers had been taken off the tables and burnt on the floors. The drawers of the tables had also been ransacked, but only papers were taken away. An investigation is being conducted into the incident by the Criminal Investigation Department.

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MOMBASA HEALTH AND BABY WEEK.

Opening of a Successful Exhibition.

A VALUABLE AWARD.

Coast Town Honoured by Baby Week Council.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Mombasa (by mail).

The heavy rain which had fallen on Sunday evening must have rather perturbed the organisers of the Mombasa Health Week and when Monday broke with grey overcast skies their hopes were not brightened. Apart, however, from one or two small showers during the day—which tended to cool and freshen the atmosphere—no better day could have been found on which to start the campaign.

Being a holiday, numbers of people, who otherwise would have had to attend at their offices, were enabled to be present at the opening ceremony, which took place at 10 o'clock, and throughout the day crowds, representative of every community on the Coast, visited the exhibition. In fact the native population in particular took so much interest in everything that was to be seen that it was impossible for many Europeans to get a look in at some of the booths.

An interesting sight was the number of African chiefs from the Coast reserves as well as a number of well-known Arab leaders who came to see the latest thing in health matters, and the excellent work put in by the African officials of the Health Department who, hour after hour, stood explaining in their own inimitable way in Swahili the whys and wherefores of the different diseases and pointing out the unhygienic way in which many Africans nowadays live, went a long way to making the first day a great success.

Opening Ceremony.

The opening ceremony took place at 10 o'clock in the presence of a large gathering of all communities. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Mr. M. M. Moore, was on the platform with the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services (Dr. Gilks), Mr. P. L. Fenton, the Hon. Sir Ali bin Salim, the Hon. H. M. Montgomery and the Hon. F. A. Bemister.

Mr. Fenton, as Chairman of the Health Committee of the Municipal Board, opened the proceedings with a brief speech in which he welcomed Dr. Gilks and Mr. Moore.

Dr. Gilks then gave a short address in which he said he desired to associate himself with the request made by Mr. Fenton that Mr. Moore should perform the opening ceremony for the show.

"In doing so," he said "I would like to emphasise the fact that though the Medical Department has, naturally, had a good deal of work to do in connection with the organisation, yet it can by no means be regarded as entirely a manifestation of departmental activity. It is the result of the closest co-operation between every community; officials and non-medical people have taken a prominent part in it. It represents a health conscience in Mombasa which augurs well for its future when it develops into a great port and will be of infinite value to the enormous hinterland of which Mombasa is the outlet.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Director then called upon the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to perform the opening ceremony, and in doing so, Mr. Moore said that in the first place he would like to say how very much his wife and he appreciated their being asked to be present that morning, in order that he might open the show and that Mrs. Moore, later, might give away the prizes.

"I should like to say, however," he continued, "that any trouble that it has given us in coming down from Nairobi we consider as trouble very well spent. Both of us have now lived a good many years both in Africa and in other hot countries and the longer we live in them the more convinced we are that good health is the fundamental necessity for a vigorous population."

"We recognise and it is clear from what the people of Mombasa are doing that they also recognise that health is not only a medical matter. It has also its economic and business aspect and the people of Mombasa have already shown that they appreciate that fact because as Dr. Gilks has just said everyone and all communities have worked so hard together for the good of this show.

"There is one other thing that the people of Mombasa particularly seem to have recognised—perhaps the first among the people in Kenya—and, that is that it is much easier to understand what is the right thing to do when one sees it than if one is told it, and I hope that everyone who visits this show to-day will particularly take note of how things should be done and how things should not be done. Those people who are anxious in promoting health realise the importance of presenting work in this way. That is shown by what the National Baby Week Council at Home has done.

Mombasa Honoured.

"That Baby Week Council of which Her Majesty the Queen is patron and the Prime Minister is President, awards, every year, prizes and certificates for the best Baby Weeks that have been held throughout the Empire, and I have now a very pleasant announcement to make, which I hope will take Mombasa by surprise. This is that you held your First Baby Week last year. Your Secretary, Dr. Twining, sent in an application for the Mombasa Show. The results of that competition have just come out and I am glad to be able to say that Mombasa has been awarded a Certificate of Merit (Applause).

"I should like to say that I consider that a very fine beginning indeed. The Shield itself, which is the first prize, was won by a place called Panadura in Ceylon, the second place was won by a place called Kalutin in Ceylon. Certificates of Merit were awarded to the following places:

Belize, British Honduras.
Brakpan, South Africa.
Calgary, Canada.
Delhi, India.
Krugersdorp, South Africa.
Malda, India.
Middelburg, South Africa.
Mombasa, Kenya.
Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

These names show that the competition is competed for throughout the world and I think it is a very fine thing indeed that Mombasa should have got a certificate on its first trial and I have every belief that the exhibition which I am opening this morning will win the shield for next year (applause.)"

Mr. Moore then handed the Certificate to Mr. Fenton who, in reply, said that he thought that it was a very high honour indeed for Mombasa, but they must appreciate that in obtaining the certificate the work rested very largely and the idea originated very largely with Dr. Twining (Renewed applause).

The speeches of Dr. Gilks and Mr. Moore were interpreted in Swahili for the benefit of the Africans present.

After the show was declared open, Mr. Moore and the rest of his party proceeded to make an inspection of the various exhibits and demonstration booths.

Malaria Exhibit.

Mombasa, Saturday.

If Mombasa has not exactly been prostrated with Homeric laughter, the Port Town has, frankly and quite wholesomely been vastly tickled by the information that the medical authorities here—in order to make their Health Week lessons convey the correct moral and the proper atmosphere—have had to borrow a few well-nourished anopheline mosquitoes from Nairobi!

While there may be nothing particularly amusing in the fact, from the Capital's point of view, the fact remains that Mombasa's sense of risibility has been vastly tickled. Nor is there anything unjustifiable in this mirth. One can cast one's memory back to the days when the name of the island of Mombasa was synonymous with malaria, blackwater and all manner of pestiferous tropical diseases. On the other hand, Nairobi always boasted a clean bill of health. Mosquitoes were quite unknown and no one ever thought of sleeping under a mosquito net—unless such timid ones as were wary of "Nairobi Eye" and similar afflictions arising from insect bites.

A decade and a half ago, that was the position. To-day, the island of Mombasa is claimed to be entirely free of the anopheline mosquito. It is not claimed that the town is *free* from all mosquitoes. But even that desideratum is not so far away as some people might believe.

Further proof of the great strides made in Mombasa's Health records are to be found in the ever-increasing numbers of visitors to the islands. We now have regular annual police camps, children's holiday camps, girl guide camps, and boy scout camps while, the latest addition is the permanent Officers Rest Home built by the Salvation Army, at Likoni. This latter building was opened last week by Sir Ali Bin Salim, who donated the site on which the Home stands, in the presence of many distinguished Nairobi visitors. The Home is one more tribute, not only to the work being done by the Army in Kenya but to the generosity of Sir Ali and to the health-giving attributes of Mombasa and its immediate environment.

The Health Week.

As for the Health Week itself, this Exhibition opened the eyes not only of local residents but of such important visitors as the Colonial Secretary, who declared the Show open, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and other official and non-official dignitaries. So impressed, indeed, was the Colonial Secretary that he congratulated Mombasa on having given a most excellent lead to other parts of the Colony and Protectorate. Dr. Gilks was also loud in his praises of what he had seen and heard and, all in all, the Show was a marked success and a tribute to the initiative, energy and imagination of all who contributed to its success. According, indeed, to Sir Edward Thornton, Director of Medical Services, S.A., the show was the best of its kind he had ever seen.

The underlying motif of the Health Week was to show to the natives by means of contrasting exhibits, the evils intendant upon dirt and slackness in the home, and the great benefits accruing from hygienic conditions. This was achieved by diverse means, the principle of the contrast being kept in the forefront through the whole Show. For example, the "artist" of the Exhibition was in charge of a duka of the prevailing type. Here, one found him squatting on the top of his wares—nuts, posho, dried fruits and so on—scratching himself industrialy and making certain signs and sounds not generally recognised as correct in polite society! His exhibition may have seemed crude but, in effect, it was a triumph of the actor's art. Indeed, if there were any complaints to be made it was that he was, possibly, a little

(Continued on page 17).

MOMBASA HEALTH AND BABY WEEK.

(Continued from page 16).

too realistic for those with delicate susceptibilities! None the less, he was the "draw" of the Show and that he provided a most striking contrast to the orderly shop next door, with its glass partitions containing food carefully secluded from flies and other vermin, and its white-aproned attendant, was universally acknowledged.

A Model Hospital.

The hospital ward, laid out in the Arab School, was another striking object lesson on how the sick should be attended. The M.O.H. and his helpers had gone the length of virtually lifting a section of a ward out of the Native Civil Hospital and transporting it to the Arab School. Here one saw how the *Mwungu* tended the sick and cared for them in their illness, with requisite *dawa* while, next door, was a pathetic illustration of a sick native lying under the usual conditions of filth and inattention. Incidentally, it was revealed, in the course of the Exhibition, that when a native woman is sick in child-birth a fire is lit under her bed! Just what purpose this serves, other than nearly to stiffen her with the poisonous fumes it is difficult to say, but the fact remains that such a stupid custom obtains and it is just such harmful habits that Health Week has set out to abolish. Again, it was also revealed that some of the Indian women at the Coast eat a sort of clay which is believed to possess certain curative properties—with dire results to their general health in the form of various kinds of internal intestinal parasites.

The Health Week Show has now come and gone, but it was intimated that Mombasa had carried off one of the Certificates of Merit in the National Baby Week Exhibition organised at Home, and it is hoped that, next year the island will bear off tht Shield in triumph. This notable tribute to the effor's of the Mombasa Department to improve the health of the island was announced at the opening of the Show and evoked much satisfactory comment.

Macdonald—Westley.

MARRIED AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, NAIROBI

The wedding took place at St. Andrews Church, Nairobi, on August 7, of Mr. Hugh Macdonald, National Bank of India, Ltd., Kampala, and Miss Margaret Cameron Westley of Northfields, Ravensden, Bedford, England. The Revd. J. F. G. Orr, M.A., B.D., officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle Mr. Hugh Wallace, looked charming in a peach coloured figured silk ninon gown and coatee with hat to match. She carried a bouquet of sweet peas and carnations.

The bridesmaid was Miss Anne Moir Wallace and Mr. G. W. Grant, National Bank of India, Ltd., Nairobi was best man.

Following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Cole acted as host and hostess at the reception which was held at their residence, Woodlands, Road, The Hill, among those present being: Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bell, Mr. Hugh Wallace, Mr. H. B. Brett, Mr. A. A. Graves, Mr. T. Johnson, Miss A. Wallace, Miss M. Wallace, Miss I. Petrie, Mr. A. L. Issard-Davies, Mr. A. M. Wylie, Mr. A. B. Baikie, Mr. Hugh Wallace (Junior), and Master Gordon Bell.

Noticeable among many pleasing effects at the reception were ribbons, on the wedding cake representing the Macdonald and Cameron Clans.

Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald left later for Nyeri on their honeymoon.

The Prince's Advice.

The Prince attended a dinner held at the Savoy recently in support of the Establishment Fund for the National Union of Students of the University Colleges of England and Wales. A great traveller himself, the Prince's advice to students was "Travel, travel, travel."

STOCK THEFTS BY THE MASAI

Imprisonment and Fines at Machakos.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Machakos, Aug. 9.

A conviction recorded in the Magistrate's Court Machakos last week against two Masai for stock theft, resulting in a sentence of five years' imprisonment and a fine of Shs. 4,000/- each, renders a consideration of the facts in connection with the case of public interest and significance.

The accused confessed to the commission of the crime and stated *inter alia*:—"We were poor and had no cattle and decided to proceed to the Wakamba country and steal some. We went through from Uasho Kedong sleeping on the road and arrived in the country of the Wakamba about noon. We saw a herd of cattle and when we appeared the herd boy ran away. We took seven of the cattle and hurried them off. We hid the cattle in a donga intending to run them through to our country at night, but the Wakamba had followed our tracks and came up to us and attacked us with bows and arrows, killing one of our number. We then ran away, leaving the cattle and returned to our village........."

These Masai apparently considered that the fact of their having no cattle was a sufficient reason for an armed raid on a neighbouring tribe. Farmers in Machakos district and natives in the Machakos reserve have suffered considerable losses of cattle during recent years, and this last incident evidently caused so much exasperation amongst the Wakamba that retaliatory measures followed.

The Masai Treaty.

Embodied in the treaty made with the Masai was a clause that the boundary of their reserve should leave an area one mile wide between such boundary and the Railway line. This area is clearly demarcated on the survey maps between Sultan Hamud and Athi River stations, and further, in reply to a question on the point an answer was received from Government to the effect that the boundary was fixed by treaty and cannot be altered without the consent of the Secretary of State. So-called friends of the Masai have recently advanced a claim on their behalf to have this mile strip incorporated in the Masai reserve. A Commission appointed by Government sat at Kiu recently to enquire into the matter and Machakos local residents were invited to give evidence. They were all emphatic on the danger attending such incorporation and visualized a series of events similar to those which have occurred.

Local settlers hold the view that it is essential to maintain this neutral area. To hand it over to the Masai to the detriment of the Wakamba who are a peaceful industrious tribe may have a serious effect upon the latter's idea of justice and fairness. The Masai are a tribe who have given much trouble and it is now seriously proposed to put them into closer proximity to a law abiding loyal tribe with the resultant danger of stock thefts and disturbances.

The following is an extract from Mr. Hobley's book "From Chartered Company to Crown Colony" bearing on the general question: "I venture to maintain that, if the Masai had been left on the railway in their old condition of arrogant independence, trouble would have accumulated as time went by, through the thefts of the semi-independent moran."

The late Mr. W. T. Moroney.

The death is announced of Mr. W. T. Moroney, Editor of the "Mataliele Mail," a weekly paper published in East Griqualand, Cape, which paper he founded in 1905. The late Mr. Moroney was a member of the Editorial staff of the "East African Standard" for a few years just before and during the late war. He subsequently returned to South Africa, where he joined the staff of the "Natal Witness" and later once again took over control of the "Mataliele Mail."

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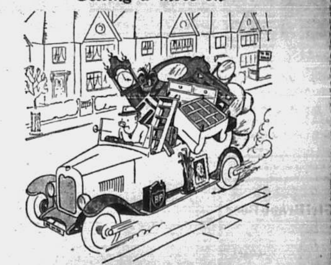

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Remarkable evidence of the growth of Empire buying in the United Kingdom is given in the Annual Report of the Empire Marketing Board which covers the year ending May, 1930 recently published.

Attention was drawn in the last Annual Report of the Empire Marketing Board to a number of Empire-grown foodstuffs, shipments of which into the United Kingdom had surpassed all previous records in 1927 and 1928. The list was long and comprehensive. In spite of this, the year now under review showed further evidence of progress in the consumption of Empire produce in the United Kingdom.

Some foodstuffs, record shipments of which were noted in the last Report, arrived in even greater quantities, while other commodities established records. Fruits, dairy produce, tea, meat, sugar and wines are included in the list of records.

RESEARCH TEAMS.

The purpose of the Empire Marketing Board is clear and definite. It is to improve the quality and increase the quantity of Empire products marketed in the United Kingdom and to make Empire buying a national habit. From this centre radiate all the diverse activities of the Board. The scientist at his laboratory table serves its central purpose no less than does the salesman at his shop counter. For modern marketing is an enormously complex machine and, unless every cog of it is in smooth running order, the perfection of many isolated parts is without value. It is a commonplace to say that no advertising, however skilful, will sell poor goods. Even if the advertising and the quality are beyond reproach, marketing will still fail unless the many problems of distribution have been studied and solved.

The Board aims at seeing that no factor contributory to the growth of Empire Marketing is neglected. The public of the United Kingdom has been approached from many angles. There is, first, the need for making a busy, island, industrial people aware of the realities of the scattered Empire of which they are citizens. Such educational publicity can neither achieve its objects swiftly nor have an immediate and measurable effect upon sales. Nevertheless, if the habit of Empire buying is to be permanently established, educational publicity is essential. The more vividly people appreciate the achievements, the possibilities and the needs of the Dominions and Colonies, the more naturally will they choose to do their business within the Empire.

Catering for the Consumer.

But other approaches to the consumer had equally to be explored. Here, again, is a complex problem. The active sympathy of the great corporate bodies, powerful as purchasers of raw materials and foodstuffs in bulk, has been sought by the Board. Individually so weak in comparison with these bodies but collectively even more effective are the housewives whose goodwill the Board has taken every opportunity of enlisting. The diversity of consumers in the United Kingdom goes far beyond these broad differences. Varying standards of wealth present another problem. Local habits have had to be taken into account. It is a mistake to suppose that easy communications have broken down the barriers behind which the various regions of the United Kingdom still lead distinctive lives. What London likes may prove to be what Lancashire refuses. The exporter from the Oversea Empire who means to serve a nation-wide market with his goods has to study the distinctive taste of districts.

No amount of persuasion brought to bear upon the consuming public in all its forms would succeed unless it was supported by the wholesale and retail traders. The Board has, accordingly, endeavoured to secure the fullest co-operation of all kinds of traders concerned with Empire marketing. The Board's officers seek to work in close daily touch with the trades, and this Annual Report would be misleading if it failed to bring out emphatically the value of the services rendered by the trades to the cause of Empire marketing.

Empire's Strength.

Behind all approaches to traders and consumers stretch the innumerable fascinating problems of production and transport. The Empire as a productive entity is young. New sources of wealth are being opened up every year. The Empire is scattered about the world. These facts give it a marvellous economic strength, enabling it to grow almost every kind of natural product. But the need of patient attention to every link in the chain between prairie and fruit farm, ranch and plantation and the retail shops of the United Kingdom is thereby vastly increased. It is natural that the Board should have been invited to lend its aid in many and in contrasted activities. The Board has reviewed all applications with the sense which four years' work has given it of the complexity and of the seeming remoteness of many factors which bear ultimately upon the sale of Empire produce in the United Kingdom. A bull shipped to one part of the oversea Empire and an insect to another may each in its own way do a service to Empire marketing.

The detailed sections of this Report should, then, be read in the light of this diversity which gives such scope for service to all citizens of the Empire and, at the same time, affords the strongest grounds for optimism as to the issue of their endeavours.

Change of Government.

The change of Government after the General Election in May, 1929, led to alterations in the political membership of the Board and of its committees. Lord Passfield, the new Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, succeeded Mr. Amery as Chairman of the Board. Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Chairman of the Research Grants Committee in place of Major Elliot, and Mr. Lunn, Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Chairman of the Publicity Committee in place of Mr. Ormsby-Gore. The retiring Conservative ministers have accepted invitations to retain their membership of the Board or of its Committees, and the Board remains happily representative of all the three political parties in the United Kingdom.

The Board, encouraged by the marked goodwill shown to its purpose by the distributive trades of the country and anxious to take the fullest advantage of trade experience, has lately strengthened its machinery by the appointment of a new main Committee, to be known as the Marketing Committee. It believes that this Committee will secure a regular and continuing contact between itself and the complicated system by which Empire products are distributed to the consumers of the United Kingdom.

Power of Research.

Scientific research, conducted with the aid of grants from the Empire Marketing Fund, is now in progress in the United Kingdom, in each of the Dominions and in numerous Colonies. The range of Empire industries and commodities which these grants are designed to assist is considerable and it would scarcely be practicable to summarise what is being done under any watertight divisions. Some grants, as, for instance, those concerning entomology and Low Temperature Research, are relevant to more than one industry and to many commodities.

The essential part which scientists are playing in the development of Empire marketing may, however, be seen from the detailed section of this Report. The veins of special knowledge and of enthusiasm which are being tapped are not the least enheartening features of the situation. The past year has witnessed a striking advance in the practice of intellectual co-operation within the Empire. Some scientific research schemes are being carried on with assistance from the Board's Fund in the United Kingdom and others in the oversea countries. Frequently, the problem is being tackled by a team of workers, closely in touch with one another but scattered through the Empire. In all cases, the results achieved are at the disposal of the Empire as a whole.

Systematic Surveys.

The systematic survey of the wastage in imported Empire fruits has been continued in the Liverpool and in the London docks and further reports have been issued and circulated among the oversea producers concerned. Trade enquiries to estimate the extent and nature of competitive supplies and to obtain information on market requirements in regard to quality, grading and packing have also been undertaken. A series of retail market surveys has been carried out both nationally and in selected areas.

The publication of weekly intelligence notes, giving full marketing information for fresh fruit and for dairy produce, has been extended. An interesting development made possible by the support of the trade is the inclusion of statistics of approximately ninety per cent. of the butter held in cold storage. A promising activity is the issue of statistical surveys of the world position as regards the production and consumption of various foodstuffs.

Nation-Wide Advertising.

The Board has employed, as means of furthering the sale in the United Kingdom of Empire produce from home and overseas, seven methods of publicity. It directed during the year an advertisement campaign in the principal national and trade papers reaching many millions of readers. The general theme of Empire buying was kept in the foreground in all advertisements and was illustrated by specific appeals to buy, among other commodities, Canadian apples, New Zealand dairy produce, Australian dried fruit and South African oranges and soft fruits.

The use of special frames for the display of posters was extended, so that the Board now has these frames, with their regularly changing sets of posters, in 450 towns in the United Kingdom. Specimen frames have been erected in several oversea Empire countries. Posters were also shown, in connection with exhibitions, on the commercial hoardings. Suitable posters were reproduced in half size and in colour, and were issued, together with leaflets telling the story of the Empire industry or scene depicted, to over 20,000 schools in the United Kingdom that applied for them.

Two Million Leaflets.

The issue of other leaflets and of display material, including shop window bills and popular recipes, was very considerably increased. The total number of leaflets distributed by the Board in the year was nearly 2,000,000.

Lectures—the fourth method of publicity employed—were given under the Board's auspices to audiences totalling 500,000.

The British Broadcasting Corporation made it possible for the Board to give out a number of talks to housewives.

The value of exhibitions and shopping weeks was so apparent to the Board that it took part vigorously on many of these occasions. A pavilion was erected and given over to changing displays of Empire produce throughout the six months of the North East Coast Exhibition. Space was taken at fourteen other exhibitions, and assistance was rendered at fifteen shopping weeks in various parts of the United Kingdom.

A new and extremely fruitful experiment is being tried at Glasgow, where the Board has rented a shop in a central position for six months and gives it over, for periods of a fortnight each, to individual Empire countries. The direct contacts thus formed with traders and with the public are proving most effective in opening up new and in broadening established lines of Empire trade.

Lastly, the Board has added to its experience of the cinema as an instrument of publicity. The first of its films to be released for public display has been exceptionally well reviewed and has secured satisfactory bookings. Other films are nearing completion. A beginning has been made with the preparation of a number of Empire interest films for display to school and other audiences.

Such in outline is the ground covered in the past year by the Empire Marketing Board.

Tennis Tournament.

Arrangements for the tennis tournament and garden party in aid of Nairobi Cathedral Organ Fund are already completed to all intents and purposes. As previously announced in this column, the first round of the tournament, which is for mixed doubles only, will be played American style on twenty-four private courts, on Saturday the 23rd inst., and for this purpose twenty-four ladies and gentlemen have made up as many private parties, ranging from five to fifteen couples per party, and will provide tea and collect the entrance fees. The second and third round will be played by the winners of the twenty-four private parties, by arrangement, during the following week according to a draw already made; and the semi finals and final will be played off at the garden party on Saturday, the 30th inst., for which His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to allow the use of Government House gardens. His Excellency himself may unfortunately be absent from Nairobi, on a farewell tour to Uganda, and this exceptional concession is greatly appreciated as a farewell gesture of goodwill to the Church of England in Kenya, and particularly to the Cathedral being built, in which His Excellency has taken so great an interest. The garden party will be complete with side shows and entertainments, the details of which will be announced shortly and needless to say the band of the K.A.R., without which no such function could even be contemplated, will discourse music, by kind permission of Col. Wilkinson and officers. A souvenir programme is being prepared, and will it is hoped be on sale during the week previous to the garden party. A large number of ladies and gentlemen have volunteered their services in connection with the garden party, which it is expected will be a most successful and enjoyable function, complete with all the fine feathers appropriate to such occasions. Admission will be free.

MALINDI AS A HOLIDAY RESORT.

Fascinating Dances by Native Residents.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Malindi, August 4.

Last week really saw the beginning of the Summer Season in Malindi. Among the notable visitors for the previous week-end were Sir Ali bin Salim K.B.E., C.M.G. and his guests, the Hon. the Attorney-General Mr. A. D. A. MacGregor and Mrs. Macgregor. They motored out to Goshi, and visited the bridge site at Kisumu as it is now called: no one appears to know how the name arose, but it is generally accepted; moreover it is hardly necessary to call it the bridge site now, as the girders of the bridge itself are all in position under process of construction along the South side embankment and it looks very imposing, though it is odd to see a bridge bridging nothing. Sir Ali's party also visited the Ali bin Salim School before returning to Mombasa.

Mrs. Alan Stitt of Kipkarren has brought her two children to visit Colonel and Mrs. Trench in residence in the first summer-bungalow. The second plot to be built upon is that owned by Captain Cotter M.C. and Mrs. Cotter of Rumuruti, who have just spent five days here. Like most newcomers they were entranced with the little place and above all with the beautiful shore.

Geologist's Tour.

Miss McKinnon Wood has completed a five weeks' safari into the Reserve, in the interests of Geology, reaching places well beyond Sameta, on the Sabaki River, which is usually considered the limit of civilisation by the Wa-Giriama. Miss Wood expressed herself quite pleased with the specimens of fossils obtained.

From some of the oily black mud thrown out from a depth of 40 feet in the sinking of the caisson for the Sabaki pier, a find of interest may prove to be bones of an ancient crocodile.

Whilst in the Nyika Reserve Miss Wood was entertained by a Wasanyi ngoma, but she did not find it anything like so interesting as a Chama Dance that was held by Arabs of the Barani quarter of Malindi, which she witnessed as guest of honour with three other Europeans last Saturday.

The Chama Dance.

This Chama Dance used to be a large affair some years ago, both at Mambrui and Malindi, when about a hundred performers would take part, and the spectators were multitudinous. Lamps of every description were used for illumination, from petrol and paraffin lamps, (storm lanterns are known as kandilis hereabouts!) down to double shells of the coconut, the lower holding oil and wick and the upper one the lighted end of the wick. Nevertheless Saturday's Chama was well worth seeing: To the unending beat of the drums and the piping of the native flute, some twenty men kept up their undulating rhythmic movements; the one foot is placed flat on the ground and the other on the toes only, the men move about a yard from side to side with an occasional half-turn of the body. They were all dressed in kanzu and kofia and carried either a sword dagger, or walking-stick, *faute de mieux*, in the one hand and a shield or cloth in the other. Some of them were able to induce a curious shiver in the long two-edged blades of their swords; and a noticeable fact was the expression of imperturbable haughty calm on their faces, giving a masklike effect almost approaching that of an idol.

At 10 o'clock unfortunately, the familiar figures of two large Kavirondo askaris in overcoats came to wind up the proceedings.

The second dance after the Chama is the usual ngoma, and we are promised the third, the Shangwi Dance to-morrow, which should also be worth seeing as all the men-dancers are clad in feminine attire!

For the Bank Holiday, Europeans appeared to be streaming into the town; at least twenty-three were here, breaking every post-war record; and to make the sea-shore and the holiday more homelike drought-stricken Malindi has had a rainy day! Any showers will be welcomed at many places inland as water is very low and for a European almost impossible to drink. In other places the new deposits from the floods are proving a blessing as the recently planted crops are growing apace.

NAIROBI LEOPARDS STILL ON THE PROWL.

In Search of Poultry and Monkeys.

The two leopards which in the early hours of Wednesday morning were in the neighbourhood of Crooked Lane, Nairobi, in the evening were seen prowling about the Riverdale district. Among the places they visited was Mr. R. F. Mayer's residence "The Lodge" in the Riverdale area.

They were seen to cross the lawn in front of the house, an unhurried pace indicating that so far as they were concerned all was well with the world. Earlier on the housekeeper at "The Lodge" saw them in the driveway—and she thought they were dogs!

The two animals are without doubt in search of food, to be obtained by a selection of domesticated poultry kept by people in their yards, or perchance from among the monkeys in the City Park area. To that extent human life is therefore safe, but no one would have any regrets if the leopards were killed. Wounded, they would be very dangerous indeed, so that any shooting must be of the Bisley type.

Old Visitors.

The recent appearances of these leopards are by no means their first. During the past couple of years many instances are on record of their visits in and around Nairobi. They are probably the last surviving pair in the Karura forest reserve, and they come out when seasonal prey gets scarce until in time they get down to the plains.

This forest covers a large area, and is contiguous to the Ngong forest, so that these illusive animals have a vast tract of ground in which to manoeuvre. The Game Warden would, however, welcome information of the whereabouts of the leopards if they are seen in the daytime. They might be kept at bay by dogs long enough for the necessary rifles to be brought.

E. Africans in London.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 16.

Among the callers at the East African Office this week are Mr. Edward H. Pardoe of Kenya, whose headquarters are the Standard Bank in Northumberland Avenue; Mr. A. K. Constantin of Kenya who is staying at 20, Vereker Road, No. 14; Mr. J. V. Winter of Kenya who is staying at 6 Basil Mansions, Knightsbridge; Mr. J. Cumming of Kenya who is at 18, Hermitage Road, Edinburgh; Mr. E. T. Cook of Kenya, who is staying at Makuyu Wellington Street, Slough; Mr. James T. Butterfield of Kenya, whose headquarters are the Standard Bank of South Africa, St. Clements Lane; Mr. H. Kettles Roy of Kenya, whose headquarters are the Royal Empire Society; Mr. J. Smith of Northern Rhodesia, who is staying at 44, Furze Lane Turley; Mr. J. H. Echalaz of the Foundry Department Kenya, who is staying at Bowden, Tavistock; Miss Margot Cane of Kenya who is staying at Blackmore House, Brentwood; Mr. R. O. Ney of Kenya, who is at the Duchy Hotel, Lancaster Gate; Mr. W. H. Martin of Kenya, who is at 43, St. James Street, S.W., and Mr. G. Mordaunt of Kenya who is staying at 99 Kensington Road W.11.

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NAIROBI.

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS FUND.

How It Might Best Help Farmers.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, (By Mail).

I sent to Sir Humphrey Leggett the leading article in the "East African Standard" of May 26, on "Agricultural Credits." Sir Humphrey sends me a very interesting letter, copy of which I append:

"Very many thanks. I am extremly indebted to see the cutting you send. I had not seen it before. The "East African Standard" article is, in my opinion, very sound indeed, and it is precisely along the same line of thought as the "E. African Standard" viz: the importance of *not* committing the Colony to pledge State funds (i.e. the earnings of the community itself) for any unsound bolstering up of inefficiency, that my own proposals are based.

"In my judgment, there *is* need for credit to be available on *fair and moderate terms*, for those who genuinely need and deserve, on their record, to have it, *for genuine agricultural needs*, (not to support extravagant personal living! !) I know for a fact that owing to hard crops (weather) and low prices, many very hard-working and economical farmers and planters simply cannot get the agricultural implements, building materials, seeds, fertilisers, etc., that they need. Their farms are perhaps already mortgaged, and in any case the bank rates of interest are very high.

"Now if the whole £100,000 fund is to be used in making "straight" loans," it will do £100,000 of assistance, and no more. But support is to be divided into two funds—i.e. Loan Fund £50,000—and Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund £50,000. Then the Loan Fund can be used to grant straight loans, but the £50,000 Credit Insurance Fund can operate to grant no less than, say, £450,000 of credit (see below) and the £100,000 will thereby give no less than half a million sterling of real aid and will transform the whole situation for the settlers in Kenya.

A Working Plan.

"The Credit Insurance can be worked as follows: (There are precedents all over the world).

"1. The farmer goes to the Credits Board and explains his needs and how much credit he wants to enable him to purchase his needs and for what period. The Board gives him a letter saying that at an insurance rate of... per cent. per annum (say 4 per cent.) they will back his bills to be given by him against his purchases of the approved items, e.g. implements, seeds, building materials, fertilisers, etc., etc.

"2. He goes with this letter to whatever merchants he likes to deal with.—he has absolute freedom to go to any traders—and he selects and bargains for his needs at *lowest* prices. And as he is going to pay by gilt-edged paper guaranteed by the Government he can obviously claim and get all the cash-discounts etc. Indeed, traders would cut their prices to the bone to secure the turnover on such safe business! The farmer will thus score greatly in the prices he pays for his needs.

"3. He then pays by the giving of guaranteed Bills of Exchange at the agreed usance of 90 or 180 days, i.e., three or six or nine or 12 months, on which he has paid his Credits Insurance Premium to the Credits Board at the rate of, say, 4 per cent. per annum. Thus, for a 6 months' Bill, the Insurance would be only 2 per cent. and so on.

"4. The merchant who is going to discount the guaranteed Bill with the Bank at the rate of, say, 6 per cent. per annum, will grant the usual 10 per cent. cash discount off his sales prices to the farmer. The merchant will, of course, allow for his discounting expenses (but at the low rate of 6 per cent. per annum) on the sale price of the goods.

"Now observe this. The £50,000 Fund will have a *revenue* for the Insurance premiums at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. In addition, i.e., as additional margin for the Fund, I suggest the Fund should keep a margin of 10 per cent., i.e., that if the Fund has £50,000 capital it should not have more than £450,000 of insured bills running at any one time. But, that way each £1 of the credit capital fund will enable no less than £9 of credit facilities to be put, at the disposal of farmers and planters whose soundness is considered to be good enough in the opinion of the Credits Board.

"I venture to think that once such a plan is started and if due care is exercised by the Credits Board as to which cases they accept the plan will probably become a permanent plan of agricultural financing in Kenya and go very, very far to make the hard-working settlers free of financial anxiety, and of unduly high interest burdens which to-day rather swamp their efforts.

NEED FOR A PUBLICITY SERVICE FOR KENYA.

Incorrect Statements in South African Paper.

The need for a well organised publicity service for Kenya, particularly in South Africa, is emphasised by an article appearing in the "Eastern Province Herald," a daily newspaper published in Port Elizabeth. In this article the writer gives an account of the experiences of a lady who 's alleged to have visited Nairobi recently.

The note is headed "Life in Nairobi" and is as follows:

When we are inclined to growl and grumble at a few days' rain and the shocking state of our roads, we should take a little trip to East Africa during the rainy season, for Mrs. Bunn—who so she tells me has had a holiday to the Falls since her return from Nairobi—was giving me a most amusing account of her experiences in the Capital of Kenya.

She wore top boots all the time; outside to protect feet and legs from the mud through which it was necessary to wade in crossing the street, and inside as a deterrent to the hosts of mosquitoes anxious to make a meal.

"Nairobi streets, she tells me, are too narrow for two cars to pass each other, so that one has to draw up close to the pavement while the other goes on, and as the streets are full of holes deep enough to engulf a whole wheel, it often happens that a car gets so badly stuck that assistance has to be got to lever it out. As this is a frequent happening, it adds considerably to the ordinary expense of motoring. There are no trams, buses or cabs, so that motors form the only means of getting from one place to another; and to the three thousand white residents, there are more than double that number of cars.

"While Mrs. Bunn was there 't rained for three months on end, and almost every garden lay under water, the residents being expected to keep the water covered with oil as a preventative to mosquitoes.

"No theatrical companies ever visit Nairobi, so that the only form of indoor amusement is bridge, and the silent film (and that without topical pictures) while for the latter one has to pay 7s.; the 5/- and 6/- seats being filled with Indians. Truly, South Africa has its merits."

Nakuru War Memorial Hospital.

The Board of Management of the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital have much pleasure in gratfully acknowledging the following gifts to the Hospital for the month of July:—Mrs. Darling, Nakuru, fruit; Miss Cranswick, Solai, vegetables; Mr. N. G. Bailey, books; Mr. M. McKinnon, Nakuru, fruit; Mrs. Wilkinson, Nakuru, vegetables; Mr. T. Harvey, Eburru, fish; Mrs. Rome, Eburru, vegetables and ham; Mrs. McClelland, Nakuru, fruit; Mrs. Askwith, Nakuru, salad; Mr. A. W. Gray, Nakuru, lemons and papers; Mrs. McCall, Rongai, fruit and lemons; Mrs. Oakes, Njoro, vegetables; Colonel Spence, lemons; Miss Wiltshire, papers; Mrs. Whitmore, Rongai, figs.

THE JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

A Question of Road Development.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London (by mail).

At the July Meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board the question of East African roads was discussed and it was decided that the Committee set up in connection with this matter should merely be a watching committee which should be ready to render any assistance when asked to do so by East Africa.

A letter from Mr. Rees Jeffreys so Mr. Ormsby-Gore dated June 27 last was submitted to the Board in which Mr. Rees Jeffreys asked (a) if the question of East African roads was to be excluded from the survey of the Commission appointed by the Tanganyika Government to consider proposals for Railway Development and of which Sir Sydney Henn was to be the Chairman, (b) if its personnel would include anyone who was an expert upon road traffic and (c) if Mr. Ormsby-Gore was satisfied with Sir Donald Cameron's intentions.

Mr. Rees Jeffreys informed Mr. Ormsby-Gore that he had discussed with Mr. Vaughan as to whether a meeting should be held of the Colonial Sub-Committee of the House of Commons as he considered the following three questions should be put on the agenda:—(1) the Colonial Office Conference—how to assist the construction of roads and bridges in undeveloped countries within the Empire. (2) the advisability of a joint meeting between the Sub-Committee and the Overseas Mechanical Transport Directing Committee, about which there has been some correspondence. (3) the Tanganyika Commission.

The Chairman stated that he would look into the matter and discuss it with Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

Zanzibar Currency.

With regard to the question of Zanzibar Currency it was decided that Mr. W. A. M. Sim should be invited to join the Committee set up in connection with this matter, as at the present moment Zanzibar had not got any active representative on it. It was also decided that the views of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa and the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce should be obtained before anything further was done by the Board.

The question of hospitals in Tanganyika was also discussed the Chairman informing the meeting that this matter was continuing to receive attention and it was decided that he should see Mr. Jardine, who was at present home from East Africa, and discuss the matter with him.

The White Papers.

A lengthy discussion took place regarding the question of Closer Union. The Chairman stated in regard to the proposal to have a Joint Committee with the Associated Producers of East Africa and the London Chamber of Commerce, in his opinion the question of Closer Union was not quite as urgent as it had been owing to the fact that the Government did not propose to deal with the White Papers until after the Parliamentary Recess. A draft of the interview between Mr. Ormsby-Gore and Mr. F. S. Joelson, was read by the Chairman.

It was agreed that the Committee which had been formed some time ago in connection with the Hilton Young Report should meet and consider the question; also that the Committee should keep in close touch with other committees, but would of necessity arrive at determined conclusions.

The Chairman read a cable which had been received from the Associated Chambers of Commerce in which they requested that the telegram from Lord Delamere to the Secretary of State which had appeared in the London Press should be circulated to all Members of the Joint East African Board also to the London Chamber of Commerce adding that commercial opinion had been largely represented at the Conference, and that the cable had been sent by special request urging support.

It was agreed that the cable should be circularised to all Members of the Board and that a reply should be despatched informing Associated Chambers of Commerce that a special Committee had been appointed to study the whole question. Until after a full study of the position it was impossible for the Board to do more.

COTTON CROP IN TANGANYIKA.

Revised Estimate of 22,000 Bales.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Dar es Salaam, (by mail).

The Department of Agriculture has issued the following statement on the 1930 cotton prospects:—

In May, the Department published the estimate of this season's crop as 34,770 bales of 400 lb. each. Early in the season the prospects of a record cotton crop in the Territory seemed excellent and the estimate of production received from the various districts totalled the above figure. 32,954 bales (the previous record) and 27,785 bales were produced in 1928 and 1929 respectively. After the estimate was formed, that is, in the last few weeks, insect damage has become unusually prominent, and this was much favoured by the abnormal seasonal conditions. The insect attack particularly on the large continuous areas of plantation cotton was sufficiently severe to put an end almost completely to the setting of bolls, the buds being destroyed before even reaching the flowering stage.

Revised Estimate.

This severe insect damage has caused a revised estimate of 22,000 bales to be prepared, but it should be clearly understood that should more favourable conditions for the crop prevail from now onwards, this estimate may again be revised later.

Fortunately the insect attack shows signs of abating and flowering has recommenced again. The cotton is on the whole, exceptionally well grown and still vigorous and should rain fall at an early date, the pickings should be good.

A late crop, however, is usually associated with severe stainer and bollworm damage. The cotton which has already been picked is unusually clean and of excellent quality. Unless severe re-infestation by insects takes place, the usual date for uprooting and burning of the crop will be extended to permit of the late crop which may result if climatic conditions are unfavourable.

British Legion.

WORK FOUND FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

At the August meetings of the British Legion and the B. L. and U. S. Committee, four applications for relief were considered, two of which were granted and two referred back for further inquiries.

The unemployment question was further discussed. The Hon. Sec. reported that a satisfactory reply had been received from the Colonial Secretary regarding future vacancies in Government Departments. Captain Dobson reported that six ex-servicemen had been found posts during July.

The Chairman drew attention to the smallness of the membership of the British Legion in Kenya and hoped all members would do their best to find new members. Application forms are obtainable from the Hon. Sec. P.O. Box 25. The subscription is Shs. 5/- per annum.

THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1930

Agricultural Credits—The Trader's Position.

The excellent work of the Sub-Committee of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce conjointly with the discussion which took place at the very representative special meeting yesterday has considerably clarified the position created by the recent proposals and will undoubtedly strengthen the whole general situation. It appears clear that, given certain safeguards, the representatives of the Nairobi business community are prepared to accept the general lines of the scheme to assist producers—that is they are willing, and in the case of some debtors no doubt glad, to accept fifty per cent. of the outstandings now and to give an undertaking that no action will be taken to obtain the balance through pressure during the next three years. The useful Memorandum which formed the basis of the debate has been amended in several important directions and in its present form should be of material assistance to the Agricultural Credits Board. The alterations arising from the debate yesterday are mainly three: (1) That steps should be taken by the Central Credits Board to prevent a man evading his responsibility by going bankrupt; (2) That there should be a complete and comprehensive control of every source of income of a farmer who has entered into an arrangement with his creditors on the basis of an advance from State funds and (3) that the holder of a promissory note should be in the same position as the other unsecured creditors and should not be allowed to suffer from any special liability. These additions were logical developments of the case prepared by the Sub-Committee. It may appear to the community as a whole, and particularly to the producing section, that with control of income and expenditure and the payment of a high rate of interest, a man who seeks assistance from the Agricultural Credits Fund will not be able to call his soul his own. It is quite true that his freedom is seriously restricted but on the other hand it is only fair to lay a special emphasis on the fact that he is being loaned State money on security which no the Government, in combination with his creditors, are in fact bolstering his position for a period of years in order that he may avoid complete ruin. It is a desperate measure and only desperate conditions would justify it. While the volume of credit involved to-day may be small, it cannot be pretended that the present £100,000 will be adequate to meet all the special short term credit requirements of the agricultural industry or that the end of the present year will see the need for advances disappear. As we had occasion to point out this week, the economic processes now in operation may occupy several seasons before stability of all factors is reached. The value of primary products has dropped to rock-bottom as a preliminary and natural initiation of the movement downwards but the other factors affecting marketing, consumption, regulation of production, retail prices and monetary values take much longer. In the interim the producer who is basically sound and whose record shows the probability of ultimate success, must be kept on the land and every item of public and private expenditure must be related in an agricultural country to the actual value of the products which that country is selling in the world markets. In the whole of these operations the trader no less than the producer will need assistance and special protection and, as we have emphasised before, the success of the present proposals must depend to an extent at present unknown upon the ability of the farmer's creditors to make equally favourable arrangements concerning their own liabilities. In that connexion the discussions by the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce which represents perhaps more directly the large importing houses, should be all-important and we hope they will not be long delayed. Perhaps the Mombasa Chamber may find it possible, like Nairobi, to hold a special meeting for the purpose. There was one point made at the Nairobi meeting which has a significance hitherto perhaps unrealised. It was stated that in many cases the Kenya farmer would not be faced by the necessity for these temporary accommodations if there was a land market in the country. In other words if he could realise his land assets, developed or undeveloped, he could liquidate his financial position. But the fact remains, as His Excellency the Governor emphasised at Mombasa recently, that the land market in the Colony is practically stagnant and that special steps must be taken as early as possible to set it in motion again. In that connexion there are a very few important factors. In the first place the Land Bank scheme—a courageous scheme rather than a footling and restricted endeavour—should be hurried along as quickly as possible, agricultural credits of a more permanent kind in association with the object of the Bank should be introduced to replace this temporary and uneconomic palliative and finally increased settlement should be actively encouraged by every means which the Colony has at its disposal. We should like to see, in this connexion, a willingness both on the part of landholders and Government to investigate the possibilities of the reacquisition by the State, or alternatively a co-operative scheme, whereby undeveloped land now lying useless could be placed at the disposal of a sound and imaginative State Settlement Scheme in order that the country could have something on a big scale to offer as an attraction to potential settlers and in order, too, that the present holders could exchange as much as possible of their unused land for the ready cash which to them is far more important to-day than the pride of possession of many acres. That issue has been avoided for years but it will have to be faced eventually if settlement is to be increased. The Imperial Government intends, if reports are accurate, to discuss overseas settlement on a large scale during the next Imperial Conference. Kenya should be prepared to play a part. The land is here, it is in too many cases an insubus upon present owners who have acquired more than they can develop, and in the interests of all concerned it should be made available for new settlement.

Kenya Mails.

Mails despatched from Mombasa by the s.s. "A. R. Garros" on July 22, reached England on August 11.

BOTH PEAKS OF KENYA CLIMBED.

Third Success by Mr. E. E. Shipton.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Nanyuki, Tuesday.

Within the last day or two both peaks of Mount Kenya have been climbed by Mr. E. E. Shipton and Mr. H. W. Tilman.

*This is the third time Mr. Shipton has reached the summit of Kenya, the first being in January, 1929, when he was accompanied by Mr. P. Wyn Harris and Mr. G. A. Sommerfelt. They were the first to accomplish the feat after Sir Halford Mackinder who up to that time had been the only man to conquer Mount Kenya.

The Town Council.

OFFICIAL WELCOME TO NEW TOWN CLERK.

Nairobi Town Council met on Tuesday without a Mayor or Deputy Mayor, but with a new member and a new Town Clerk.

The former Mayor, Mr. C. Udall, is seeking re-election at the polls, and Mr. C. E. Browne, the Deputy Mayor, is absent from the town. The new member of the Council who took his seat was Mr. Fred Raper, who was returned unopposed for Parklands Ward. Mr. P. C. Green continued as a member, for he was also returned unopposed as representing Westlands Ward.

The new Town Clerk is Mr. F. S. Eckersley. This was his first meeting of the Council in full session.

Councillor R. F. Mayer was elected to the position of Chairman of the meeting, on the motion of Councillor Green, seconded by Councillor T. A. Wood. Before proceeding with the agenda, Councillor Mayer welcomed Mr. Eckersley on behalf of the Council, and also gave a hearty welcome to Councillor Raper.

Replying, Mr. Eckersley said he hoped he and the Council would have a happy time. He was sure they would work amicably together.

Other members present, in addition to those named, were Councillors G. G. Bompas, R. M. Gester, McEwen and H. E. Welby, with the Assistant Clerk, Mr. W. W. Ridout.

The Handiest Snack delicious at any time
Motorists, picnic parties, bridge players and everybody else are delighted with "Skippers." A twist of the key, the lid rolls back and they are ready to eat, plump, tender and tempting little silver fishes in purest olive oil or tomato. Try a tin of "Skippers" to-day.
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Steamers.	Arrives Kilindini from London about	Sails from Kilindini for London about.
s.s. "Malda"		30th Aug.
s.s. "Modasa"	29th Aug.	27th Sept.
s.s. "Madura"	26th Sept.	25th Oct.
s.s. "Matiana"	24th Oct.	22nd Nov.
s.s. "Malda"	21st Nov.	20th Dec.
s.s. "Modasa"	19th Dec.	17th Jan., 1931.
s.s. "Madura"	16th Jan. 1931.	14th Feb.

Homeward steamers call at Plymouth affording passengers the opportunity of disembarking there.

Cargo accepted for Antwerp direct on all steamers.

BOMBAY—DURBAN MAIL SERVICE.

Calling Kilindini, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Beira, Delagoa Bay fortnightly. Also Mozambique monthly. Outwards and Inwards.

TO BOMBAY.

s.s. "Ellora"	22nd Aug.
s.s. "Karapara"	3rd Sept.
s.s. "Karoa"	19th Sept.
s.s. "Karagola"	1st Oct.
s.s. "Khandalla"	17th Oct.
s.s. "Karapara"	29th Oct.
s.s. "Karoa"	14th Nov.
s.s. "Karagola"	26th Nov.

TO DURBAN.

s.s. "Karoa"	24th Aug.
s.s. "Karagola"	6th Sept.
s.s. "Khandalla"	21st Sept.
s.s. "Karapara"	4th Oct.
s.s. "Karoa"	19th Oct.
s.s. "Karagola"	1st Nov.
s.s. "Khandalla"	16th Nov.
s.s. "Karapara"	29th Nov.
s.s. "Karoa"	14th Dec.

Vessels usually arrive at Kilindini day prior to sailing dates.

COASTAL SERVICE.

m.v. "Dumra."

Mikindani.	Lamu.	Ibo.
30th Aug.	12th Sept.	16th Aug.
15th Sept.		27th Sept.
10th Oct.		

Special 1st Class Excursions, MIKINDANI and IBO.

Shs. 300/- and 380/- respectively. 8 to 11 days. Excursion Trips are offered by the m.v. "Dumra" (2,200 tons) well fitted passenger vessel with large and comfortable cabins.

Excursions by this vessel would not only make a very attractive holiday, but passengers would have the opportunity of visiting the following places of interest:—Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Kilwa, Lindi, Mikindani, Mocimboa and Ibo, and a happy and comfortable voyage is assured. (Last two mentioned ports are visited on Ibo Excursion). K. U. Railway will also issue Excursion tickets to the Coast if passengers definitely book for either the Mikindani or Ibo Excursion.

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NAIROBI: Tyson Bros. Ltd. NAKURU: The Kenya Farmers' Association Ltd. SOY: The Soy Estates. KITALE: Mr. F. A. Davis.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

Blenheim's Withdrawal From the Eclipse.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETINGS.

A Two Year Old Colt To Watch.

(Aurigo.)

I was very sorry to read that the reason why "Blenheim" was withdrawn from the Eclipse Stakes was that he had jarred himself badly in his work. In fact it is stated that it is at least unlikely that he will ever race again. In any case, he is due to go to the Stud in France next year, and it remains to be seen if he will first run for the St. Leger. I should certainly take advice anyone to back "Blenheim" until more definite and reassuring news is received.

In the meaning "Prestbeck" may have run for and won either the valuable St. George's Stakes, run over one mile and 5 furlongs at Liverpool on July 23rd, or the similarly well endowed Greenwich Produce Stakes run over 1½ miles at Gosbecket on July 30th. I have as yet no news of the results of either of these races, but it is noticeable that "Parmiteer" has recently improved in the betting for the St. Leger and, so I stated three weeks ago, I am sure that he will take a deal of beating.

The result of the Princess of Wales's Stakes, worth £2,500 and run over the Suffolk Stakes course (1½ miles) at the Newmarket first July meeting is of considerable interest to breeders in Kenya for it was won, somewhat easily, by Lord Woolavington's "Press Gang" (5 years, 9st. 8lbs.) with a colt by Hurry On" out of rinnalla" and thus the own brother to "Messenger Boy." There were only four starters for the race of which the favourite was 11 to 4 on the Lord Derby's "Bosworth" (4 years, 9st. 10lbs.) and "Press Gang" was heavily supported at 15 to 8. In this race Basil "Kemmel" led until inside the Plantation corner when he resigned to his stable companion, "Press Gang" who shortly afterwards, at the foot of the hill, collared as if he would be collared by "Bosworth," but the son of imbaboo (Hurry On) then drew away to win by an easy two lengths. "Press Gang," who is owned by Fred Darling's Beckhampton, is a fine powerful colt 16.1 hand gravity at a two year old but he has not the best of forelegs and his heels are very close to the ground. However, he must be amongst the best of the three year olds seen in distance of ground and his owner and his trainer must regard this as he is entered in the St. Leger. With two such conditions as "Press Gang" and "Parmiteer" what a chance this stable would possess!!

Winner from Full Sister to Stagnolia.

Another success at the Newmarket First July meeting which will interest breeders was that of "Wedding Bouquet" in the Kilmarnock Stakes (11 furlongs, 110 yards) which "Wedding Bouquet" did likewise. Nothing could go by her pace in this with H.H. the Aga Khan's "Montauban" a daughter of the "Tetrarch." In 1929 Lord Rosebery's "Tiffin," an unbeaten daughter of "Tetrarch," beat Mr. Frank McCalmont's "Mr. Jinks" a very good horse of the same year.

Last year Major McCalmont again won this race with "Queen of the Nore" yet another daughter of "Tetrarch" who, running for the first time, albeit much fatigued was away like a flash to win by a length and a half.

This year Major McCalmont's bright blue and white colours were again in the fore, "Tyrwhitt" still another son of "Tetrarch" the return to form of Lord Derby's beautiful filly "Fair Isle." After the had won the One Thousand Guineas "Fair Isle" was highly tried with "Bosworth" and "Servus" and was shortly afterwards to win the "Oaks." She travelled badly, went to pieces on arrival at Epsom, and was far below her form. Running in the Midsummer Stakes (1862) over the Bushey mile she gave a stone and a four lengths beating to such good sort as "Lovat Scout," "Boral" and "Rapalammock." It is stated that "Fair Isle" will run once more at Newmarket, possibly in the Champion Stakes before she retires to stud.

"Rose of England" who won the Oaks run in the Falmouth Stakes (Bunbury mile, £1,115) but she found the burden of "St. Tire too much for her and failed to gain a place behind H.H. The Aga Khan's "Theresina" (Sat. Tha's a filly by "Diophon" out of that excellent "Sunstar" "Tetrarch" whom I well remember seeing win the Goodwood Cup in 1924.

The Eclipse Stakes.

Michael Beary has not been very lucky this year. He in fact has to be elected to ride "Buston Pasha" in preference to "Blenheim," who was ridden by Wragg, while in the Eclipse Stakes it was again Wragg who had the mounts on "Buston Pasha" while Beary was to have ridden "Blenheim." Unless the Derby winner was withdrawn from the Eclipse Stakes it was decided to leave Wragg on "Buston Pasha." It is said that it was suggested to Beary that as the son of "Son-in-Law" and "Cra" had gone so disappointingly in his both at Epsom and Ascot a change of jockey might be tried with advantage. Certain it is that ridden with his usual perfect judgment by Wragg "Buston Pasha" swept down upon "Lovelace II"—who I am just accounted for "Water Gay"—within a few strides of the winning post and running his race out with the utmost gameness, was a most striking sight to see. "Walter Gay" had every chance in the race but while he showed that he is quite a decent sort of horse, he appears to be lacking in a turn of speed and was beaten by "Lovelace II" and "Buston Pasha" he could go no faster.

A Brilliant Two Year Old.

The National Breeders Produce Stakes, run over 7 furlongs at Sandown is worth in the region of £6,000 to the fortunate owner and thereby for the most valuable race of the year in the line of race. In 1929 the winner of "Tetrarch" by Major McCalmont and in 1919 "Tetrarch" out of "Tetrarch" and likewise, Nothing could go by pace in this with H.H. the Aga Khan's "Montauban" a daughter of the "Tetrarch". In 1929 Lord Rosebery's "Tiffin," an unbeaten daughter of "Tetrarch," beat Major McCalmont's "Mr. Jinks" a very good horse of the same year.

Last year Major McCalmont's bright blue and white colours were again in the fore, "Tyrwhitt" still another son of "Tetrarch" out of "Thyme" a mare by "Sunstar" winning with a good deal to spare. "Tyrwhitt" had never been on a race course before and was "green" for some way, but when once asked to win his race he did so in the style of a brilliant two year old. He moved over it as said of him that he looks big, but being well grown with the sort of legs and feet and in many ways much like both "Royal Lancer" and "Mr. Jinks" each of whom were by "Tetratema."

"Tetratema" is not bred to stay but over his distance which may not be more than a mile it is quite likely that he will develop into a smashing good colt. Out of the two mares in the pedigree to the post for the valuable race five were by "Tetratema" and five were out of "Tetratema." "Tetratema" is a most dominant sire who almost always impresses his own characteristics to his stock. There is no getting away from the great strength of the "Prince Palatine" blood which has been kept so steadily in the family by sons and daughters of "The Tetrach" and "Tetratema." This line of blood is now represented in Kenya by "Arelwyn" son of "Arch Gift" who is full brother to "Tetratema," "Arch Gift" has done extremely well this year fog up to the end of June he has sired 13 winners in England of 16 races collectively worth £3,602. Among the "Arch Gifts" "Arelwyn" and many others of the best two year olds in Ireland.

INCOGNITI CRICKET CLUB.

Projected Itinerary For Tour.

A TWO MONTHS STAY.

A tentative itinerary has been drawn up with regard to the East African tour of the Incognito Cricket Club. The party will leave England in October, and are expected to arrive here towards the end of January.

It should be understood that the itinerary published below is tentative, and that alterations may be expected.

November.

21st: Arrive Mombasa. S.S "Ulda."
22nd and 23rd in Mombasa
24th: Leave Mombasa
25th: Arrive Nairobi.
26th, 27th, 28th and 30th: at Nairobi.

December.

1st: Leave Nairobi.
3rd and 4th: Gilgil vs. Rift Valley Club.
6th and 7th: Eldoret vs. Trans-Nzoia District.
8th: Leave Eldoret for Uganda.
10th to 17th: In Uganda. Matches to be arranged by Uganda.
17th: Leave Jinja.
18th: Arrive Londiani.
19th: Leave Londiani.
20th: Arrive Nakuru. Date to be arranged: Nakuru vs. West.
20th: Leave Nakuru.
21st: Arrive Kisumu.
27th and 28th: Thika. (Bugs, Dodd Thika, Kyambu, Ruiru and Machakos combined).
30th and 31st: Nairobi.

January.

1st: Rest at Nairobi.
2nd and 4th: Nairobi vs. Nairobi.
7th: Leave Nairobi.
7th and 8th: Kyambu vs. East.
10th, 11th and 12th: Nairobi vs. P. D. H. Eaton's XI.
14th: Leave Nairobi.
15th and 16th: at Mombasa.
17th: Leave Mombasa by S.S. Modasa."

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THE FINAL TEST.

England's Team for Oval.

Wyatt as Captain.

CHAPMAN OMITTED FROM SIDE.

[" Standard " Correspondent.]

London, Aug. 12.

In the course of an article on the coming Test match at the Oval between England and Australia, the last of the series, and which will decide the destination of the "Ashes," the "Daily News" states that it is probable that R. E. S. Wyatt, the Warwickshire amateur, will skipper the English team in place of A. P. F. Chapman. The paper asserts that it is unlikely that Chapman will play at the Oval.

Other papers agree that it is probable that the Warwickshire man will play.

"Wyatt has been a member of the Warwickshire team for some years and has led the County on occasions. He played in the Test matches, against South Africa a year ago. A sound cricketer, he is an excellent bat, a good bowler, but can gather runs when he gets set. A good change bowler, he is a splendid field.

CHAPMAN DROPPED.

London, Aug. 12.

Fourteen men have been chosen by the England selectors as the final in readiness for the final Test Match at Kennington Oval, which begins on Saturday. The match will be played to a finish as it will decide the rubber, and the destination of the "Ashes." As was indicated in our columns yesterday, A. P. F. Chapman has been dropped, and his place as captain taken by R. E. S. Wyatt, the Warwickshire skipper.

General regret has been expressed at the omission of the Kent man, though the "Daily" points out that, since there is no time limit to the match, the Committee felt that it was necessary to ask Chapman to resign, as it was incumbent that the stability of the batting should be increased, even at the risk of coupling with the dispensing of Chapman's brilliance and cheerfulness in the field.

It is generally agreed in Wyatt they have found the best man to succeed the Kent this season.

Chapman's Disappointment

In the course of an interview with the "Daily Mail" as to the reason why he was dropped, Chapman states "I am at a loss to understand. I am told that England's batting needs strengthening. If that is the reason, two more runs in the previous Test matches is something under 44. Again, I have also been unexpectionally lucky in the field. It is a great disappointment, but it does not cloud my pleasure at my rise to see England win."

No fifth player has been considered by the inclusion of Amess, as Duckworth also figures among the selected candidates. But it is understood the fact that the side stands a very good chance of winning the "Daily Mail," commenting on the side chosen, suggests the announce the omission of Chapman.

The Fourteen Chosen.

The men who have been chosen to stand by are:—

R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwickshire) captain, J. Hobbs, Duleepsinhji (Sussex); I. A. R. Peebles (Cambs and Middlesex); Hobbs (Surrey); Sutcliffe (Yorkshire); Whysall (Notts); Hammond (Gloucestershire); Leyland (Yorkshire); Tate (Sussex); Larwood (Notts), Duckworth (Lancashire); Amess (Kent); Parker (Gloucestershire); Headley (Middlesex).

HENDREN AMONG CHOSEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 12.

In the course of a message Reuter's give the selected candidates as follows:—

R. E. S. Wyatt (Captain), J. B. Hobbs, Sutcliffe, I. A. R. Peebles, Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Whysall, Hammond, Leyland, Tate, Larwood, Duckworth, Amess, Parker and Hendren.

LOOKING TO CONDITIONS.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 13.

The newspapers learn that thirteen English players will be asked to attend at the Oval on Saturday for the fifth and final Test match, and that the fourteen place which will be played is a fluke. It is understood that the thirteen are Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Whysall, Duleepsinhji, Hammond, Wyatt, Leyland, Tate, Larwood, Peebles, Duckworth, Parker, and Amess.

Mr. Wyatt who was appointed last year Captain of Warwick, shine, will be Captain of the Test team in place of Mr. Chapman who is not included in the team. Wyatt did well in India in 1924 playing for the English team and next year played in all the five test matches in South Africa. The choice of thirteen players has been made, it is understood to enable the selectors to field a team good for either a dry or wet wicket.—British Official Wireless Press.

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FOOTBALL OPENS.

Scottish Soccer Season. Starts.

[" STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 9.

The football season opened on Saturday as far as Scotland is concerned, and a full league programme completed. Rangers, the champions, started well with an away victory against Cowdenbeath. Celtic won at home from Kilmarnock. Hearts won down at home, to Hamilton Academicals. Hibernians lost to St. Mirren, but Leith Athletic newcomers to the First Division, drew at home with Falkirk. The other new arrivals to the senior Scottish league, East Fife, had a stiff opening engagement at Motherwell, where they went down heavily.

The following are the scores:

Airdrie 1, Queen's Park 3.
Ayr United 2, Morton 3.
Celtic 3, Kilmarnock 1.
Cowdenbeath 1, Rangers 3.
Dundee 2, Clyde 1.
Hearts 0, Hamilton Aces 4.
Leith Athletic 2, Falkirk 2.
Motherwell 4, East Fife 1.
Partick Thistle 2, Aberdeen 1.
St. Mirren 1, Hibernians 0.

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Famous Jockey Injured.

ACCIDENT TO "STEVE" DONOGHUE.

[" Standard " Correspondent.]

London, August 11.

While riding Pamplona in the Sandown Plate at Nottingham on Monday, Steve Donoghue, the famous jockey, was thrown. Both horse and he never part of his leg were broken.

An enquiry was held afterwards, when it was found that Forsyth's mount, Lovingcup, struck Pamplona during the course of the race. Forsyth was fined £15, and suspended.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Rain Again Interfers With Play

[" STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 12.

Rain interfered very severely with the county cricket game during the latter part of the last week. Only three matches were brought to a definite finish on Friday. The details of these were:

Kent vs. Notts.

At Canterbury:
Kent, 1st innings: 279 (B. J. Staples 6/95).
Notts, 1st innings: 240 (Whysall 139); Tarrant 6/103.
Kent, 2nd innings: 192 for 8 (declared).
Notts, 2nd innings: 91 for 5.
Kent won on the first innings.

Gloucester vs. Glamorgan.

At Clifton:
Gloucester, 1st innings: 230 (Sinfield 96), Mercer 5/64).
Glamorgan, 1st innings: 62 (Hammond 4/27).
Glamorgan, 2nd innings: 129.
Gloucester won by an innings and 39 runs.

Worcestershire vs. Derbyshire.

At Kidderminster:
Derbyshire, 1st innings: 95 (Brook 6/80).
Worcester, 1st innings: 309 (Root 80; Mitchell 74).
Derbyshire, 2nd innings: 198.
Gloucestershire won by a innings and 38 runs.

Sussex vs. Surrey.

At Hastings:
Surrey, 1st innings: 265 (Hobbs 106; Fender 5/64).
Sussex, 1st innings: 202.
Surrey, 2nd innings: 84 for 4.
Surrey won on the first innings.

Lancashire vs. Middlesex.

At Liverpool:
Middlesex, 1st innings: 179.
Lancashire, 1st innings: 49 for 3.
Match drawn.

Leicestershire vs. Yorkshire.

At Leicester:
Yorkshire, 1st innings: 189 (Holmes 81; Geary 5/64).
Leicester, 1st innings: 115 for 7.
Match drawn.

Northamptonshire vs. Hampshire.

At Northampton:
Hants, 1st innings: 60 (Jupp 8/17).
Northants, 1st innings: 120 (Bowes 6/45).
Hants, 2nd innings: 135.
Northants, 2nd innings: 67 for 8.
Northants won by 2 wkts.

Somerset vs. Essex.

At Weston, Super Mare:
No play owing to rain.
Somerset, 1st innings: 162 for 8 (Lee).
Essex, 1st innings: 160 (Mann 6).
Match drawn.

Warwickshire vs. Australians.

At Birmingham:
Warwickshire, 1st innings: 102 for 2.
Abandoned owing to rain.

Another Record for Hobbs.

GRACE'S AGGREGATE PASSED.

London, August 9.

Jack Hobbs, the famous Surrey and Eng land batsman, has added another record during the course of last week, viz., the record of W. Grace's aggregate of runs scored in first class cricket. The Surrey man was accorded a great ovation by the crowd.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 8.

It was expected that the famous English batsman, Jack Hobbs, who yesterday scored his 174th century in first class cricket in the match against Sussex would add to his record innings score the sixteen runs required to beat W. G. Grace's record aggregate of runs 54,896. Owing to sciatica in the shoulder, however, he had to retire from the field this afternoon to undergo special treatment. It is anticipated that he will be fit to play in the final test match on the 16th.

The Australian, one batsman, Bradman, is resting in London, having strained a toe in a match earlier in the week. Bradman, the brilliant goughy bowler Grimmet is also having a week's rest before the final test which will decide the rubber.

Rugby, August 9.

Hobbs, the famous England and Surrey batsman, although yesterday suffering from Neuritis played for his county against Middlesex at the Oval to-day and passed the late Dr. Grace's record aggregate of 54,896 runs scored in first class cricket. He received a tremendous ovation.—British Official Wireless Press.

AUSTRALIANS FOLLOW ON.

London, August 12.

The following are the details of the growing games:—

Yorkshire vs. Derbyshire.

At Leeds:
Yorkshire, 1st innings: 303 (Leyland 186).
Derbyshire, 1st innings: 123 (Kaye 5/42).
Derbyshire, 2nd innings: 129 for 4.
Yorkshire won on the first innings.

Gloucester vs. Warwickshire.

At Cheltenham:
Warwickshire, 1st innings: 120 (Parker 5/40).
Gloucestershire, 1st innings: 201.
Warwick, 2nd innings: 107.
Gloucester, 2nd innings: 28 for 0.
Gloucester won by 10 wickets.

Lancashire vs. Hampshire.

At Old Trafford:
Lancashire, 1st innings: 203.
Hants, 1st innings: 78 (Macdonald 5/40).
Lancs. 2nd innings: 142 for 8.
Lancashire won on the first innings.

Notts vs. Leicestershire.

At Nottingham:
Leicester, 1st innings: 143 (Larwood 5/58).
Notts, 1st innings: 219 (Astill 6/93).
Leicester, 2nd innings: 121 (B. J. Staples 7/24).
Notts, 2nd innings: 48 for 1.
Notts won by 9 wickets.

Sussex vs. Kent.

At Hastings:
Sussex, 1st innings: 360 for 9 (Bowley 139; Jeeves 50 not out; 154).
Kent, 1st innings: 240 (Woolley 92).
Kent, 2nd innings: 164 for 5.
Sussex won on the first innings.

Surrey vs. Middlesex.

At the Oval:
Surrey, 1st innings: 419 for 8 dec. (Sandham 159 not out; Allen 5/100).
Middlesex, 1st innings: 125 (Gover 6/48).
Middlesex, 2nd innings: 125 (Allen 5/48).
Surrey won by an innings and 171 runs.

Somerset vs. Glamorgan.

At Weston-Super-Mare:
Somerset, 1st innings: 104.
Glamorgan, 1st innings: 76.
Somerset, 2nd innings: 82 (R. Davis 9/34).
Glamorgan, 2nd innings: 184 (White 6/32).
Somerset won by 162 runs.

Northants vs. Australians.

At Northampton:
Northants, 1st innings: 249 (Bakewell 84; Timms 78; Hornibrook 4/45).
Australians, 1st innings: 93 (Jupp 4/30; Bowes 3/29).
Australians, 2nd innings: 405 for 6 dec.
Jackson 52 Woodfull 116; Richardson 116).
Match Drawn.

PARKLANDS SPORTS CLUB.

Tennis Tournament.

Just as the Kenya Lawn tennis championships hold a peculiar niche in the hearts of players, and the Colony, as it can be said of the annual handicap tournament under the auspices of the Parkland Sports Club. One of the oldest institutions in the country, this activity on the part of the club has stood the test of time and now ranks second only in popularity to the championships themselves.

But it is doubtful if this tournament would stand out alone as such. There are other main features, the first and primary being the excellent handicapping which has characterized each year's entry. Invariably close finishes have resulted, and this fact has found its reflection in the growing popularity of the tournament makes. Secondly, there is the question of organization, always a strong point in Parklands events, it is more particularly exemplified here, although past years have provided an excellent grounding for new executive's to work on.

It can be said of this event that it has grown out of nothing, or at least from very small beginnings. Originally intended as a means of procuring money for charitable purposes during the war, the tournament has since grown and have seen its popularity grow and grow, until it has become more or less complimentary to the championships.

Preparations for the 1930 tournament are now in hand, and entries are being called for. The closing date is noon on September 1, and these should be made at Mr. A. Cox, Government Road. The opening date, for the competition will be Saturday, September 6.

In the past the event has generally run for some three weeks, although it has been known to stretch into December. A new court has been added to the Parklands Club enclosure this year, so that with the increased playing facilities, the tournament may be shortened on this occasion.

World's Lightweight Boxing Title

KID BERG'S CHANCE OF HONOURS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 9.

Kid Berg, the popular London lightweight boxer outpointed Kid Chocolate, the Cuban negro, in a terrific ten round contest at New York, Berg had the advantage of nine pounds in the weights, was only slightly better than the Cuban.

It is probable that the White-shaped boy will meet Al Singer, the lightweight champion in September for the world's title.

Jockey Club of Kenya.

OFFICIAL MEASURER FOR NAIRO MORU AREA.

The Official District Measurer will be in attendance at the Stand at Major G. Bayne house, Naro Moru, at 11 a.m. on Friday the 29th instant.

All all owners and trainers desiring to measure on that date should notify Major G. Bayne, D.S.O., Naryuki, or at before Thursday the 28th instant of their intention to measure.

Is her weight going up?

It should increase gradually but surprisingly. To maintain this satisfactory progress give an occasional course of

"KEPLER"
Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract

Bottles of two sizes—All Chemists and Stores

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BRAND LAGER

One of our customers states:—
"THERE'S NOT A GROUSE IN A GROSS."
TRY A "TUSKER" TO-DAY.

A NEW AND BETTER TENNIS BALL FOR KENYA

SPALDING

SPALDING TENNIS BALLS.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS., (British), Ltd., Sport Depot, London.
Stocked by CRAIG'S SPORTS HOUSE, P.O. Box 937, NAIROBI.

Dare You Shirk Responsibility

THERE DOES EVEN another lad but not the new SPALDING ball will dominate the work. Designed and approved by the highest temperatures and courts, the performance of this ball will stop account the enthusiasm of the most phlegmatic and sceptical of players. The wearing qualities on the roughest of Kenya courts will appeal to the economically minded, while speed and tactics of cover are exactly attained to Kenya temperatures and surfaces.

YOUR MANIFEST DUTY TO INSURE AGAINST EVERY RISK OF YOUR

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KENYA AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

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THREE OUTSTANDING TIES.

Champion's Stiff Task in Second Round.

(By "Spoon.")

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Second Round.

Saturday afternoon August 16.
2 p.m.: H. W. Isaac vs. W. V. D. Dickson.
2.5 p.m.: A. Holmes vs. D. A. Vaughan Clark.
2.10 p.m.: F. S. Modera vs. M. E. Hill.
2.15 p.m.: Winner of Williams and Eagleton vs. Winner of Clennell and Davidson.
2.20 p.m.: Winner of Day and Jones vs. Winner of Stratton and Forrest.
2.25 p.m.: R. A. Vallings vs. H. A. Marcus.
2.30 p.m.: H. K. Figgis vs. J. A. Gilbert.
2.35 p.m.: R. D. England vs. H. L. G. Gurney.

A REVIEW.

Who will win the Kenya Amateur Golf Championship? Will Gurney, the holder of the title, survive the second round, when he meets England, the Muthaiga club captain? During the coming week-end the Amateur will be played for over the Muthaiga course, and the questions are prompted by reason of the intriguing nature of the draw. If things turn out as one might expect them to do we will have two of the favourites clashing in the third round. But golf is a funny game; there is none funnier, or more liable to the twists and turns of fortune. One may calculate the result according to one's own ideas, but fate then steps in and turns the whole upside down.

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Eagleton's Stiff Test.

But let us attempt to examine the chances of the various competitors. The first tie of Saturday forenoon is that between Williams and Eagleton. The latter is one of the strong fancies for ultimate honours. But he is going to have a very stiff test at the very outset. In Williams he is up against one of the hardest men to beat when it comes to "knock-out" golf. The redoubtable "Doc" is the soul of steadiness. Nothing ever seems to ruffle him, and Eagleton is playing well just now. He is practising every day on the course, and his try out on Sunday in the inter-club match between Nairobi and the Muthaiga clubs was all to the good. The match provided several of the entrants with an opportunity of testing the course under competitive conditions.

Davidson's Form.

A good game should be forthcoming between Clennel and Davidson. Both are long hitters, but I think the Nairobi man is a trifle steadier all round. Davidson has never struck his game since he came back from leave. His greatest trouble would appear to be in getting his short game to rights. But if he can once strike it he is likely to be a real "surprise packet" for anyone. Clennel hits a long ball off the tee, but is a very erratic player, and I would rate Davidson's chances as being better than the Kyambu man's.

A Mombasa entry opposes another of Kyambu's in the next tie, where a dour fighter in Day meets Wilson-Jones. Day never hits a long ball, but it is equally true that he is rarely in trouble and the man who can keep to the fairways all the way through a match is the more likely winner. Wilson-Jones is one of the best players in the Mombasa club, but he will find conditions at Muthaiga vastly different from those ruling at the Coast. It is one of the handicaps that Coast players find they have to contend with when coming upcountry. He is more of a stylist than the Kyambu player, and I think better all round, plus the advantage of years, so that it seems likely that Mombasa will have both its entries figuring in the second stage.

Forrest—The Favourite.

The favourite appears in the next tie where Forrest opposes a club-mate in Stratton. The latter cannot expect to hold the younger man, although he is likely to make Forrest go all the way. Stratton is a very steady player, but he must forget the psychology of the game, and not allow himself to be put off by a man who will be constantly giving him forty or fifty yards off the tee at least. Good seconds force the longer hitter to recover, and that can have a very up-setting influence on a player. Forrest, however, is of a class by himself, and he would appear to be finding his real form these days. He beat England in the inter-club game on Sunday, and that should have given him a fine feeler for the course.

There is a good tie in the bottom half of the draw, the meeting between England and Gurney.

Holmes and Vaughan Clark should have a rare tussle, and the winner by no means easy to decide. Holmes has the advantage of playing on his own course, but if Clark can find his game on the browns he can upset most men. The Modera–Hill tie looks good for the latter, while Marcus should gain a victory over Vallings, who, while being a long hitter, is very weak with his short game, where the Mombasa man can give him points. Marcus, however, can be very bad on the browns, but still he should pass on.

Gurney or England.

The last tie of this round is that between England and Gurney. The winner of the last match of the day presents some difficulty in the way of finding the man who will travel on. England is inclined to be a little erratic with his long game, and through the green. Gurney does not hit a long ball, but he is deadly accurate with his seconds, while his short approach work is very neat. It is most probable that the game will be decided on the browns, unless England strikes a very bad patch off the tees, in which case Gurney is the most likely winner. The Muthaiga man can be almost invincible on the browns when he gets to work with his Jean Gassiat putter. If it is a case of the best man with the putter, then England should go on if he finds his touch. Gurney is a very consistent player, never really out of touch with any of his clubs, and this consistency is as liable as not to sway the whole game. England has the advantage of playing on his home course, and that is a lot in big golf. Whoever wins here should most certainly travel on to the final, where, I fancy, his opponent will be Forrest.

The Thinning Down Process.

It is from the second round onwards that the difficulties begin to crop up in the thinning down process. Isaac will probably pass on into round three as Dickinson may not be able to compete. We shall then have the Gilgil man opposed by either Clark or Holmes. If it is the former then I think Isaac will go out. It should be an interesting tie whatever way it swings, and there is nothing very certain about it. Hill, should he overcome Modera, as I think he will, has to meet Eagleton, should Davidson fall by the way in the second round. Eagleton is strongly fancied for the honours, although the betting is very short odds to Forrest. Still, the Nyeri man has anything but a smooth row to hoe to get into the penultimate round.

Lower down the draw there is every prospect of Marcus meeting his former clubmate, Forrest, in the third round. It practically means, therefore, that the last stages will be between three Nairobi players and Nyeri's sole representative. I do not think Marcus will beat Forrest. What may have been the outcome of such an encounter at Mombasa, becomes a different thing altogether here, where familiarity with local conditions counts for so much. I do think that Forrest will meet with his stiffest opposition in the course of this tie.

Gilbert, providing always that he defeats Figgis, has to face the winner of the England-Gurney game in the next round. The Hill man is one of the best players in the Colony, in fact he must be ranked as one of the best four, and in practice I think he would go on. However, he has not been playing much golf of late, so that he is not likely to be seen anywhere near his best. England, should he win his first match, will thus be opposed by Gilbert, and I can imagine no greater spur to the man from the Hill than such a meeting. It will be a fine game if it comes to be.

The Tit-Bit of the Meeting.

It is a long how to draw to say that one particular tie represents the match of the tournament, because that is invariably left to be the final. However, if there is one game which is likely to stand out as the best of the rounds up to the last stage, it will be the semi-final in the lower half of the draw. Had Gilbert been in practice it might have been another story, but it looks odds on the Muthaiga captain pulling through in this match. He will thus have the favourite Forrest to meet in the penultimate round. Forrest won his singles match with England on Sunday in the inter-club game, so that he has been able to gauge the metal of his probable opponent. The Hill man is serving out some wonderful golf these days, and as my fancied candidate for the title, I expect him to go on after a titanic struggle.

A Great Final Ahead.

The other semi-final will no doubt revolve itself into a match between Eagleton and Vaughan Clark. If the latter strikes a bright spot on the browns as he did when he contended the last stage of the Nairobi club championship, Eagleton may find a surprise in store. Failing that, however, The Nyeri man looks good for the final, so that we shall have a Forrest-Eagleton encounter to finish up with on Monday. And who will say the winner? I will go so far as to say Forrest, because it is quite possible that the tremendous driving of the Hill man, if he lets himself really go, will turn the scale. Nothing upsets a man more than to be given yards off the tee, particularly when, up to that time, the reverse had been the case. Over thirty-six holes it should be a stirring final, and well worth seeing.

Will We Have "Galleries."

It is a difficult matter to weigh up a golf championship, because luck plays so big a part. Time will tell, and prove the prophesies good or bad, but even if it be the latter, no harm will be done, if more enthusiasm in the game is achieved as a result of this article. What we all hope to see is more interest taken in the tournament. It may not be the desire of the players to have a "gallery" with them, but it would do the game a lot of good if something like that accrued. Greater interest must mean greater enthusiasm.

A Look at the Course.

The Muthaiga course is playing in tip-top condition. Every endeavour has been made by the club to get everything ship-shape for this week-end. Grass tees have been installed, and, while they are far from being perfect, they are a useful novelty and experiment. The first nine of the course are playing better than ever. There was a time when the fairways were a bit bare in parts, but the grass has come up splendidly. The old nine are just right. A new tee has been provided for the short fifteenth, and now a full sight of the pin is afforded. It calls for an angle shot from the tee, but it is a good hole, the better I think for the change. Many of the browns have been improved. Where sloping banks ruled formerly, these have been cut more or less straight in the face, and a good shot for the brown meets its reward, although, if the ball lie just off a tricky chip is demanded.

The rain of Sunday should do much good, and a further shower about Thursday night will make things just right. It should be an interesting Championship meeting.

FERNANDEZE'S TENNIS TITLE.

Singles Final far from Spectacular.

The tennis witnessed at this year's championship gathering, which concluded on Wednesday showed some divergence. In the doubles generally it was very good, but in the singles was markedly below the standard of twelve months ago. One missed Haywood in the latter sphere. In the Junior titles the girls' tennis likewise showed a drop from a year ago, when these championships were first opened. Among the boys play was much of a weakness. There was no outstanding player, although Kuen, Uganda, with a very orthodox style, is promising, but wants more stamina.

Looking back on the final of the singles on Wednesday evening between Raftesath and Fernandeze, it could not be described as anything of a spectacular title meeting. Both men were somewhat of the stone walling type, and the result very soon devolved itself into one of stamina. Perhaps the one feature of note was the placing on the part of each. The end, or perhaps it would be better to say the winner was apparent from the fourth set. Raftesath was leading two sets to one when they entered the fourth, and he was leading five games to three, and 30-love in the set game when the turn of the tide came. Fernandeze rallied and won the set at 8/6. Over keenness on the part of Raftesath, a certain amount due to the nervous tension borne of the position of the game at this point, did more to lose him the set and the title than anything else. Twice he struck the band of the net to let it go. Both showed signs of distress, and with youth on his side, the odds were strongly in favour of the Coast man.

There were many long rallies, each being forced in turn to the base line. Good strokes were frequent, and brought their share of applause.

At the end of the third set the umpire enquired if the players desired new balls, but, while Raftesath was agreeable, Fernandeze declined, and it was decided to carry on with the old ones. A portion of the match was witnessed by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg.

The Doubles.

A ding-dong fight was forthcoming in the final of the men's doubles, and the foundation of the success of the winners lay in England's play. It was the dominating and deciding factor, particularly his overhead smashes and his American "reverse" services, which never failed to take a point, except on one occasion, when Sorabjee took a beautiful fore hand drive to break the sequel of success. His variety of strokes also assisted towards victory.

Nowrojee did some excellent lobbing, the outstanding feature of the losers game. Sorabjee played some exceedingly good strokes, his strongest scoring hit being his back-hand across the court shot. It was a sporting encounter all through.

The new singles champion, Fernandeze, is an employee in the Customs Department at Mombasa, where he is a member of the Catholic Tennis Club. Raftesath is on the staff of the Standard Bank at Nakuru.

CIVIL SERVICE—MUTHAIGA RUGBY MATCH.

The Rugby match between Civil Service and Muthaiga, which was due to be played on Saturday was abandoned, Muthaiga scratching owing to their being unable to raise a team due to injuries to players.

As the game was a Nairobi District championship, Muthaiga have forfeited the two points.

KENYA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

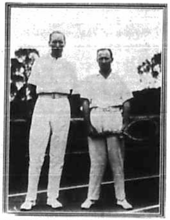
Photos: *E.A. Standard.*

SOME FINALISTS AND RUNNERS UP.

Fernandeze of Mombasa, the new Singles Champion. For the first time the honour went to a non-European player

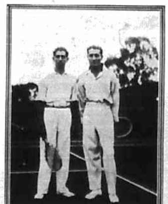
England and Mrs. Haley, the winners of the Mixed Doubles.

Raftesath of Nakuru, runner-up in the Singles.



England and Mitton, who defeated Sorabjee and Nowrojee in the final of the Men's Doubles.

Raftesath and Mrs. Mulhall, runners-up in the Mixed Doubles.



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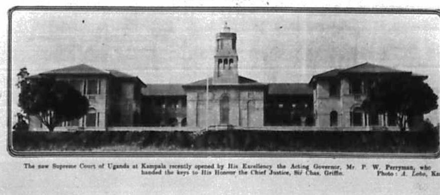
PROGRESS IN UGANDA.



The new Supreme Court of Uganda at Kampala recently opened by His Excellency the Acting Governor, Mr. P. W. Perryman, who handed the keys to His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Chas. Griffin. Photo: *A. Lobo*, Kampala.

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A Mombasa entry opposes another of Kyambu's in the next tie, where a dour fighter in Day meets Wilson-Jones. Day never hits a long ball, but it is equally true that he is rarely in trouble and the man who can keep to the fairways all the way through a match is the more likely winner. Wilson-Jones is one of the best players in the Mombasa club, but he will find conditions at Muthaiga vastly different from those ruling at the Coast. It is one of the handicaps that Coast players find they have to contend with when coming up-country. He is more of a stylist than the Kyambu player, and I think better all round, plus the advantage of years, so that it seems likely that Mombasa will have both its entries figuring in the second stage.

Forrest—The Favourite.

The favourite appears in the next tie where Forrest opposes a club-mate in Stratton. The latter cannot expect to hold the younger man, although he is likely to make Forrest go all the way. Stratton is a very steady player, but he must forget the psychology of the game, and not allow himself to be put off by a man who will be constantly giving him forty or fifty yards off the tee at least. Good seconds force the longer hitter to recover, and that can have a very up-setting influence on a player. Forrest, however, is of a class by himself, and he would appear to be finding his real form these days. He beat England in the inter-club game on Sunday, and that should have given him a fine feeler for the course.

There is a good tie in the bottom half of the draw, the meeting between England and Gurney.

Holmes and Vaughan Clark should have a rare tussle, and the winner by no means easy to decide. Holmes has the advantage of playing on his own course, but if Clark can find his game on the browns he can upset most men. The Modera--Hill tie looks good for the latter, while Marcus should gain a victory over Vallings, who, while being a long hitter, is very weak with his short game, where the Mombasa man can give him points. Marcus, however, can be very bad on the browns, but still he should pass on.

Gurney or England.

The last tie of this round is that between England and Gurney. The winner of the last match of the day presents some difficulty in the way of finding the man who will travel on. England is inclined to be a little erratic with his long game, and through the green. Gurney does not hit a long ball, but he is deadly accurate with his seconds, while his short approach work is very neat. It is most probable that the game will be decided on the browns, unless England strikes a very bad patch off the tees, in which case Gurney is the most likely winner. The Muthaiga man can be almost invincible on the browns when he gets to work with his Jean Gassiat putter. If it is a case of the best man with the putter, then England should go on if he finds his touch. Gurney is a very consistent player, never really out of touch with any of his clubs, and this consistency is as liable as not to sway the whole game. England has the advantage of playing on his home course, and that is a lot in big golf. Whoever wins here should most certainly travel on to the final, where, I fancy, his opponent will be Forrest.

The Thinning Down Process.

It is from the second round onwards that the difficulties begin to crop up in the thinning down process. Isaac will probably pass on into round three as Dickinson may not be able to compete. We shall then have the Gilgil man opposed by either Clark or Holmes. If it is the former then I think Isaac will go out. It should be an interesting tie whatever way it swings, and there is nothing very certain about it. Hill, should he overcome Modera, as I think he will, has to meet Eagleton, should Davidson fall by the way in the second round. Eagleton is strongly fancied for the honours, although the betting is very short odds to Forrest. Still, the Nyeri man has anything but a smooth row to hoe to get into the penultimate round.

Lower down the draw there is every prospect of Marcus meeting his former clubmate, Forrest, in the third round. It practically means, therefore, that the last stage will be between three Nairobi players and Nyeri's sole representative. I do not think Marcus will beat Forrest. What may have been the outcome of such an encounter at Mombasa, becomes a different thing altogether here, where familiarity with local conditions counts for so much. I do think that Forrest will meet with his stiffest opposition in the course of this tie.

Gilbert, providing always that he defeats Figgis, has to face the winner of the England-Gurney game in the next round. The Hill man is one of the best players in the Colony, in fact he must be ranked as one of the best four, and in practice I think he would go on. However, he has not been playing much golf of late, so that he is not likely to be seen anywhere near his best. England, should he win his first match, will thus be opposed by Gilbert, and I can imagine no greater spur to the man from the Hill than such a meeting. It will be a fine game if it comes to be.

The Tit-Bit of the Meeting.

It is a long bow to draw to say that one particular tie represents the match of the tournament, because that is invariably left to be the final. However, if there is one game which is likely to stand out as the best of the rounds up to the last stage, it will be the semi-final in the lower half of the draw. Had Gilbert been in practice it might have been another story, but it looks odds on the Muthaiga captain pulling through in this match. He will thus have the favourite Forrest to meet in the penultimate round. Forrest won his singles match with England on Sunday in the inter-club game, so that he has been able to gauge the metal of his probable opponent. The Hill man is serving out some wonderful golf these days, and as my fancied candidate for the title, I expect him to go on after a titanic struggle.

A Great Final Ahead.

The other semi-final will no doubt revolve itself into a match between Eagleton and Vaughan Clark. If the latter strikes a bright spot on the browns as he did when he contended the last stage of the Nairobi club championship, Eagleton may find a surprise in store. Failing that, however, The Nyeri man looks good for the final, so that we shall have a Forrest-Eagleton encounter to finish up with on Monday. And who will say the winner? I will go so far as to say Forrest, because it is quite possible that the tremendous driving of the Hill man, if he lets himself really go, will turn the scale. Nothing upsets a man more than to be given yards off the tee, particularly when, up to that time, the reverse had been the case. Over thirty-six holes it should be a stirring final, and well worth seeing.

Will We Have "Galleries."

It is a difficult matter to weigh up a golf championship, because luck plays so big a part. Time will tell, and prove the prophesies, good or bad, but even if it be the latter, no harm will be done, if more enthusiasm in the game is achieved as a result of this article. What we all hope to see is more interest taken in the tournament. It may not be the desire of the players to have a "gallery" with them, but it would do the game a lot of good if something like that occurred. Greater interest must mean greater enthusiasm.

A Look at the Course.

The Muthaiga course is playing in tip-top condition. Every endeavour has been made by the club to get everything ship-shape for this week-end. Grass tees have been installed, and, while they are far from being perfect, they are a useful novelty and experiment. The first nine of the course are playing better than ever. There was a time when the fairways were a bit bare in parts, but the grass has come up splendidly. The old nine are just right. A new tee has been provided for the short fifteenth, and now a full sight of the pin is afforded. It calls for an angle shot from the tee, but it is a good hole, the better I think for the change. Many of the browns have been improved. Where sloping banks ruled formerly, these have been cut more or less straight in the face, and a good shot for the brown meets its reward, although, if the ball is just off a tricky chip is demanded.

The rain of Sunday should do much good, and a further shower about Thursday night will make things just right. It should be an interesting Championship meeting.

FERNANDEZE'S TENNIS TITLE.

Singles Final far from Spectacular.

The tennis' witnessed at this year's championship gathering, which concluded on Wednesday showed some divergence. In the doubles generally it was very good, but in the singles was markedly below the standard of twelve months ago. One missed Haywood in the latter sphere. In the Junior titles the girls' tennis likewise showed a drop from a year ago, when these championships were first opened. Among the boys play was much of a weakness. There was no outstanding player, although Kuan, Uganda, with a very orthodox style, is promising, but wants more stamina.

Looking back on the final of the singles on Wednesday evening between Raftesath and Fernandeze, it could not be described as anything of a spectacular title meeting. Both men were somewhat of the stone walling type, and the result very soon devolved itself into one of stamina. Perhaps the one feature of note was the placing on the part of each. The end, or perhaps it would be better to say the winner was apparent from the fourth set. Raftesath was leading two sets to one when they entered the fourth, and he was leading five games to three, and 30-love in the set game when the turn of the tide came. Fernandeze rallied and won the set at 8/6. Over keenness on the part of Raftesath, a certain amount due to the nervous tension borne of the position of the game at this point, did more to lose him the set and the title than anything else. Twice he struck the band of the net to let it go. Both showed signs of distress, and with youth on his side, the odds were strongly in favour of the Coast man.

There were many long rallies, each being forced in turn to the base line. Good strokes were frequent, and brought their share of applause.

At the end of the third set the umpire enquired if the players desired new balls, but, while Raftesath was agreeable, Fernandeze declined, and it was decided to carry on with the old ones. A portion of the match was witnessed by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg.

The Doubles.

A ding-dong fight was forthcoming in the final of the men's doubles, and the foundation of the success of the winners lay in England's play. It was the dominating and deciding factor, particularly his overhead smashes and his American "reverse" services, which never failed to take a point, except on one occasion, when Sorabjee took a beautiful fore hand drive to break the sequel of successes. His variety of strokes also assisted towards victory.

Nowrojee did some excellent lobbing, the outstanding feature of the losers game. Sorabjee played some exceedingly good strokes, his strongest scoring hit being his back-hand across the court shot. It was a sporting encounter all through.

The new singles champion, Fernandeze, is an employee in the Customs Department at Mombasa, where he is a member of the Catholic Tennis Club. Raftesath is on the staff of the Standard Bank at Nakuru.

CIVIL SERVICE—MUTHAIGA RUGBY MATCH.

The Rugby match between Civil Service and Muthaiga, which was due to be played on Saturday was abandoned, Muthaiga scratching owing to their being unable to raise a team due to injuries to players.

As the game was a Nairobi District championship, Muthaiga have forfeited the two points.

KENYA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

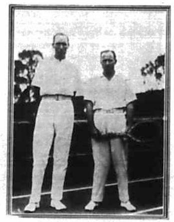
Photos: *E.A. Standard.*

SOME FINALISTS AND RUNNERS UP.

Fernandeze of Mombasa, the new Singles Champion. For the first time the honour went to a non-European player.

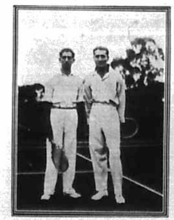
England and Mrs. Haley, the winners of the Mixed Doubles.

Raftesath of Nakuru, runner-up in the Singles.



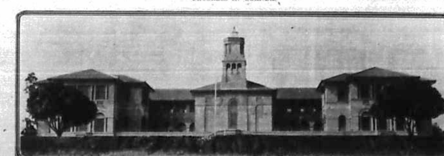
England and Mitton, who defeated Sorabjee and Nowrojee in the final of the Men's Doubles.

Raftesath and Mrs. Mulhall, runners-up in the Mixed Doubles.



Sorabjee and Nowrojee, runners-up in the Men's Doubles.

PROGRESS IN UGANDA.



The new Supreme Court of Uganda at Kampala recently opened by His Excellency the Acting Governor, Mr. P. W. Perryman, who handed the keys to His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Chas. Griffin. Photo: *A. Lobo*, Kampala.

MANNING CUP SUCCESS.

The Kenya Manning Cup team who retained the trophy for the Colony for the second year in succession. Uganda was second with a score of 1718—only 37 points behind. The above photograph includes (in front with rifles) Mrs. Irvine, last year's Kenya champion, and on right Capt. Irvine who won the honour this year. Photo: *Bada*, Nairobi.

RUGBY CHAMPIONS.

Nairobi XV, winners of the 1930 Inter-District Rugby Championship by defeating Nasia Province XV by six points to nil.

Nasia Province.

Photos: *Bada*, Nairobi.

THE MANNING CUP

Kenya Team's Consistent Shooting.

CAPTAIN IRVINE'S FORMULA.

Kenya, for the second year in succession, won the Manning Cup. The Kenya team shot consistently throughout, and won with a comfortable margin. Captain Irvine, who was the individual championship at the Kenya Rifle Range, had the honour for the Colony, while H. O. Henry, after a moderate effort at the long distance in the first stage pulled up in the second to come within two of the leader.

It was a splendid performance on the part of the whole team, each member showing marked consistency in both stages. In the first stage at 200 yards, Captain Irvine secured a possible, and dropped only three points at the 500 yards range in the second shoot.

Uganda, who took the place of runners-up to Kenya, had a grand aggregate of 1690, while Tanganyika, who figured third, had 1756, with Nyasaland 1710, fourth.

The following are the individual aggregates over the two stages, with the grand total in each case.

	1st stage	2nd stage	Total
Capt. C. J. F. Irvine	96	126	222
Mrs. C. J. F. Irvine	93	134	227
Dr. P. H. S. Fouche	94	135	227
J. G. Ralph	97	132	229
H. O. Henry	94	136	230
R. G. Sandy	90	136	226
H. Douglas Brown	91	133	224
J. Maitejie	99	134	233
	748	1076	1819

A Review of the Shoot.

(Contributed by Captain Irvine.)

Again Kenya has won the Manning Cup. Two years in succession! Well done!

Following last year's example the team shot extremely well and only 6 points separated the top and bottom scores. It was really good team shooting. The selection of the team took place immediately after the finish of the championship. There were two changes from the winning team of last year. Orchardson has not yet returned from leave, and Lang acted as reserve with Darval *vice* Ribbed. In their places came S. O. Sands of Nairobi and J. Maitejie of Eldoret. Sands shot in the Manning Cup teams of 1927 and 1929, but Maitejie is a newcomer and in subsequent shooting showed thoroughly earned his place. He is a young chap and still improving each year. Shooting in a team match of this importance, is a great strain on a young shot, and Maitejie felt this in the first stage but settled down, and shot splendidly in the second stage. Every man was pleased to see Sands back in his old form, and he too, thoroughly justified his selection, finishing up with a 46 at 600 yards. We were fortunate to be able to call on the services of H. O. Henry again. This magnificent shot is now travelling for the Vacuum Oil Company and was fortunately in Nairobi at the time of the rifle meeting. Not only did he shoot up to a high standard but he was most useful as a wind coach in which capacity he worked hard throughout the match.

Captain F. V. Ward's appointment as team coach has given very great satisfaction, and under his constant encouraging eye very smoothly.

The targets were slightly more difficult than last year, when we were using the N.R.A. 1923 target. This year we had the N.R.A. 1929 targets with the reduced inner and magpie. The bull is the same, 7 inches at 200 yards, 21 inches at 300 yards and 42 inches at 500 and 600 yards. Not a very big mark to keep on hitting.

The first stage (the same as the King's prize first stage, 7 shots at 200,300 and 600 yards) was commenced about 7.45 last Monday morning. The light was excellent with no wind. The scoring was very good, just under 23 points per man, the range total being 5 points higher than last year's. Sandy was the man who made the pace, and was more of 94 Dr. Fouche. Conditions were good to get difficult shots we went back to 300 yards, but the scoring remained substantial, 190 out of 94 (Ralph and Henry) and 189 (Irvine). Our 1929 score had been one point higher than last year. At 600 yards the scoring was generally different. The wind was blowing at a sharp angle from right to left, and it was only by the utmost watchfulness of the coaches that the score was as good as it was. We were 14 points down on last year. The finish of the first stage showed us 8 points down on our 1929 score, but, taking into consideration the reduced inner and magpie, we were very well satisfied.

A Very Fine Shoot.

On Tuesday we shot the second stage (10 shots at 300,500 and 600 yards). Captain Ward decided to start at near 7 a.m., as possible so as to complete the shoot before the conditions got too bad. At 300 yards the light was fair and no wind. The scoring was good. Both Dr. Fouche and H. O. Henry made 48 each, and Maitejie 47. Our range total was 3 points up on last year. At 500 yards the conditions were again easy. There were no less than 4 scores of 47, our lowest score being 45. Our range total of 980 was 4 points better than last year—a very fine shoot. We were now only one point behind last year on the grand total, so far as we had gone. But when it came to 600 yards the conditions were so difficult that we knew it would be impossible to approach our last year's score. The mirage was most bewildering, moving from 2 o'clock one minute, and then suddenly changing and coming from 8 o'clock. One shot with 3 minutes left and the shot with 2 or 3 minutes right. It was a case of coming up and getting your shot away as quickly as possible. Even then the change would come and the coach would order the first to fire. This is very trying but after all it is what real team shooting means. One must shoot to the coach's orders. Quite a number of good shots are undoubtedly in Kenya. They cannot understand that team shooting and individual shooting are not quite the same. A good team shot must have a rock like hold and be ready to obey the coach implicitly and not get flurried at being ordered down from the aim again and again. This is bound to happen when the conditions are extremely difficult. The they were at 600 yards. Unfortunately we had not sorted our rifles together so that the wind allowance did not suit everyone's rifle and the individual had to make allowance for this. Also we had no chief coach this last year. Major R. H. Biffen could not get away for the Meetings. This meant that some members of the team had to do the coaching. This is a great strain on the eyes and no doubt affected the scoring a little. Our score at 600 yards was 14 points down. Sands made a 45 shot. A very fine effort.

Our total of 1819 was 15 less than in 1929 when we made 1834. We were the winners of the reduced inner and mag. I should like to congratulate on about equal, and the team is to be congratulated on its fine team work. It was certainly an excellent shoot and it was a very, very, strong team to beat in under the conditions in which it was shot. It may be interesting to mention that the total consisted of (including the two reserves) 4 Home born, 4 South Africans, one New Zealander and one Australian.

Other Scores.

I notice that Uganda was second with a score of 1718. They must have shot very well-being only 31 points behind us. Last year they were 50 points below us. They will want a lot of watching next year and we shall have to get all out. It would be interesting if the "R. A. Standard" could obtain the full details of each Colony's shoot and publish them. We know every year what were the total scores of each team but we never hear any further details.

[" R. A. Standard " Special Cable Service.]
[CORYSIMER.]

Empire Ladies Hockey.

TOURNAMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, August 7.

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HINTS TO LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS.

A Fast Topped Service.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

Eight Methods of Securing Spin.

(No. 3).

(Special to "E.A. Standard" by Dr. Arthur Ham, member of the Canadian Davis Cup team).

In my last article I emphasized the usefulness of a fast service in tennis played under conditions as they are in Kenya. I will now endeavour to describe a simple easy way in which a fast topped service may be made. Before doing this however it is best to consider some of the more important requisites of a good service so that they may be kept in mind in developing the stroke.

There are three or four ways in which a service may be bothersome to an opponent, by its speed, its placement, its awkward bounce and lastly by the twist that the ball carries. The last two factors are inter-acting. Furthermore, a good service necessitates a second ball which is practically as bothersome for the opponent to take as the first. A good service should not be tiring and it should be made in such a way that one may follow it to the net without any hitch in the stroke.

There are two great factors which bring a ball into the service court; these are gravity, and special spin which the server may have put on the ball. Theoretically, if a served ball travelled in nearly a straight line it is just possible for it to clear the net and strike in the service court, even when delivered from a considerable height. Naturally, it would take a very fast service to travel in an approximately straight line, but it is quite obvious that a fairly straight fast service only has a very remote chance of ever landing inside the opponents service court.

There are then only two ways of getting the ball into the court. The easiest is, of course, to serve so slowly that gravity brings the ball into the court. The second is also very easy, and consists of serving a ball so that it carries top spin which literally makes the ball curve in a downward direction. This method accentuates the dip in the arc in which the ball travels and by this method a very fast service may be made to drop into the service court with great regularity.

Various amounts of top spin may be put upon the ball in service. It is possible to get good speed and sufficient top spin at the same time. However, it is also a fact that the more top spin one puts on the ball the more speed will be lost. Consequently the best procedure consists of accentuating the speed on the first service and the top spin on the second. Therefore, the first service is a little faster and the second a little more certain.

To hit a service with top spin is a relatively simple matter and everyone should be able to think it out for themselves. There are, however, many points which may be of use and these will be described.

1. One must hit the ball at the absolute back of it. Do not hit the under surface of the ball or under spin will result.

2. The plane of the racquet must be approximately the same as the net. Possibly the plane of the racquet may have the upper part tipped slightly forward. Never have the racquet with the lower part advanced or under spin will result.

3. In order to impart top spin to the ball, the racquet must strike the ball while it (the racquet) is travelling upward, and markedly upward. At the moment of impact, the first two described points must be remembered.

4. To impart speed, the racquet must also be travelling forward, as well as upward. Consequently the racquet is moved, and the ball is struck with the racquet travelling in both an upward and a forward plane. If the upward part of the stroke is exaggerated, more top spin will result, if the forward motion is emphasized the speed will be greater.

5. To make this stroke it is essential that the ball must be struck while the racquet is travelling in an upward direction, and there is a time after the ball has been struck when the racquet is higher than it was at the moment of impact.

6. This stroke is most easily accomplished not by facing the net but by being at least right angles to it.

7. The ball should be thrown up a reasonable height, a little bit backward and to the left. Do not try to hit a topped service when the ball is thrown forward or to the right as it is nearly impossible to get the correct swing in that position.

8. Remember the most important thing to do in hitting a topped service is to hit the exact back of the ball with a racquet travelling forcibly in an upward direction so that the back of the ball is struck in such a fashion that the ball leaves the racquet rotating violently in a forward direction.

I hesitate to point out the ways in which one may go astray in hitting this type of service, but I would emphasize the fact that one must not hit under surface or the right hand side of the ball, but the very back of the ball. If this is done with the racquet travelling in an upward plane it will at once become obvious that you can serve a fast ball, feet above the net and yet it will land comfortably inside the service line as well as taking a most disconcerting bounce due to the violent spin which it is carrying.

Nairobi New Year Races.

ENTRIES FOR CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

The following are the entries for the Champagne Stakes, which will be run at the Nairobi New Year race gathering.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES of £5 each or £2 forfeit only if declared by the close of entries for the Nairobi October Meeting, 1930, or £3 if declared by the close of entries for the Nairobi New Year Meeting. With £100 added of which £30 to the second and £20 to the third. Two year old colts 8st. 7lbs. fillies and geldings 8st. 4lbs. Australian, New Zealand, South American and South African horses to carry 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Distance 6 furlongs. Entries closed July 31st, 1930. (13 entries).

Lady McMillan's b.C.B.f. WHAT HO by Gentleman of France—Camargo.

Lady McMillan's br.C.B.f. WILY VIVIEN by Thasos—Guinevere.

Major H. V. Pirie's ch.C.B.f. CYNTHIA by Landrail—Selene.

Capt. J. B. Soames's ch.C.B.f. CELLARWISE by Wise Dove—Collarcelle.

Messrs. Lawrence & Brownhill's br.C.B.f. TORCHLIGHT by Tissaphernes—Torquay.

Mr. H. H. McPhee's br.C.B.g. BOY SCOUT by Thasos—War Baby.

Mr. H. H. McPhee's ch.C.B.c. RAMISI by Miwani—Camorrah.

Messrs. Spiers & Hobson's b.C.B.g. CASSONADE by Miwani—Cassandra.

Mrs. G. C. Wiley's ch.C.B.f. CIVET by Cerval—Cameiu.

Mr. C. H. Edwards's ch.C.B.f. MANTILLA by Ruy Blas—Finesse.

Capt. S. Tryon's b.C.B.c. ICARUS by Merlin—Cigarette.

Capt. E. D. A. Gooch's br.C.B.f. TOYLAND by Cerval—Wise Child.

Mrs. Eric Gooch's b.C.B.c. COUNTING HOUSE by Wise Dove—Cambist.

DOBBIE CUP MATCH.

Calies Victory Over Commercials.

(Kodak.)

The first meeting of the season between Commercials and Caledonians under Dobbie League auspices took place on the ground of the latter Club on Saturday afternoon. A poor attendance of spectators witnessed the game. The teams were:

Commercials: Grevler; Hunt and McIntyre; Stockdale, Shaw and Miller; Seymour, Allen Mulholland, Rinaldi and Collins.

Caledonians: O'Donnell; J. Fraser and Baikie; Thorpe, Greenhill and Welsh; Another, Thomson, Wylie, Tate and Livingstone.

Referee: Major Brassey-Edwards.

Both teams opened short of players, Calies being without N. Fraser while Commercials were minus McIntyre and Hunt. It was in this position that first blood was drawn Calies assumed the aggressive and Thomson working through on his own, netted the ball well out of Grevler's reach. The Calies followed this up with another raid, Thorpe and Wylie being prominent. The former had ill luck with a fine shot which Grevler hooked out of the top corner of the goal. Commercials, whose team was then completed by Stockdale filling a gap "in mufti," then got going, and looked dangerous. A slip by Baikie let Collins through, but the latter saw his final effort miss the mark by inches. The Calies resumed the attack and indulged in some pretty ground passing. A long pass by Thomson saw the ball passed back to Greenhill who scored with a perfect "long ranger." Just before half-time the Calies eleventh player also attired in "mufti" appeared and completed the team.

Half-time: Calldonians 2; Commercials, 0.

On resuming the Calies made a spirited attack upon the Commercials defence, but Hunt ended the pressure by forcing Wylie to kick wide. The Commercials improved somewhat their half-back line becoming more lively and a nice forward pass by Shaw gave Mulholland an opportunity, but the latter's shot grazed the wrong side of the upright. A further raid by the Calies, initiated by Thomson, saw the ball being transferred to the left wing where Livingstone got in possession and scored the third goal from an extremely awkward angle. The Commercials attack appeared to emulate their halves and came to life. A fine movement brought the reward as Collins opened his team's score with the finest shot seen for some time. Just before "whistle-time" Hunt tripped Tate inside the penalty one. Wylie took the spot kick and drove the ball well out of Grevler's reach.

Result: Caledonians, 4; Commercials 1.

Koru Open Tennis Tournament.

SMITH DEFEATS HUGHES-RICE IN FINAL.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Koru August 7.

The Koru Open Tennis Championship has just been played for. Owing to the number of residents absent entries were few.

In the first round G. A. Villiers-Stuart beat R. C. Colley, 6/0, 6/0; G. L. Smith beat W. Adams 4/6 6/4, 6/4; Mrs. E. Cooper, the lady champion and Mr. Hughes-Rice drew a bye.

In the second round Hughes-Rice beat Mrs. Cooper 3/6, 6/2, 6/3; G. L. Smith beat G. A. Villiers-Stuart 6/3, 6/1.

In the final G. L. Smith beat Hughes-Rice 6/1, 6/4. Quite a lot of us went to see the final. It was a good game. Capt. Smith was an easy winner. He played a steady sound game. Mr. Hughes Rice played a very spectacular game. If he steadies down somewhat he might prove an easy winner next year.

NAIROBI DISTRICT RUGBY

Police Lose Points to Ruiru.

(Wanderer).

Ruiru visited the Police last Saturday and, from the reputation of the two teams, one might have expected a close game, but, although the meeting resulted in a somewhat dogged struggle it was not interesting, at least from the viewpoint of the spectator. Throughout the game there was really but one team in the picture, and the countrymen have only themselves to blame for the fact that the score was not very much more in their favour. Bad handling on the part of their backs threw away try after try, and, with the exception of Bridgman at centre, their win was due to the really good display given by the forwards. Police, on the other hand, relied more on the individual brilliance of some three or four men, particularly Swain, Brookes and Humfrey, and only during the first ten minutes, and again towards the end of the game did the Nairobi team really show what they might have been capable of.

Almost from the very commencement Ruiru asserted themselves, and scored an unconverted try within the first minute. In fairness to the Police it must be said that they did all in their power to counterbalance this early reverse, and raid after raid was made on the visitors' line without avail. It did seem that they would draw level and do even better, for on the first occasion the ball went over the dead line, and then Gillmon was bundled into touch within feet of the line, and, finally, Pfaff was beaten in the race for the touch down in the Ruiru in-goal. From this point onwards the sting seemed to be drawn from the Police attack, and the country forwards took the game in hand and were superior to their opponents with the sole exception of the line-outs. Beverley, Outram and Rodseth were getting the ball to their backs time and again, but wild passes and bad handling on the part of the Ruiru backs saved the Police line. Bridgman appeared to be too fast for his wing for on some few occasions be broke away and cut out good openings, but was unable to feed his wing owing to his being top far behind.

The game settled down in the Police 25 and a free awarded to Ruiru missed by inches, and they were doing all in their power to cement their lead when Outram picked the ball out of the scrum and the resultant free-kick drove them back to half once more. It was apparent that the Police were being saved time and again by some two or three hard working forwards, and their backs were lying too far apart on their own 25, so that openings were left for clean and easy breaks. Towards the end of the first half Ritchie broke away and drew the whole defence to reverse pass, but the wing was too slow, and was brought down just short of the line. Half-time came with the score unchanged.

The Second Half.

Upon the resumption the referee had occasion to warn both teams for talking, and the halves for putting the ball in "skew." The Police had Desreaux to blame for the next try against them for he fielded the ball and had ample time to kick to touch, but preferred to try to side-step Bridgman who tackled him, and the oncoming forwards dribbled the ball over the line for Rodseth to score in good position for the try to be converted. From now onwards to the end of the game Ruiru were the only team in the picture and kept the Police penned in their own half by forward rushes and hand to hand movements. The next score came from a good three movement on the Police 25 when Jay sent his line away for Sheridan to cut out a good opening for Bridgman to score. Walford missed the attempt at conversion, and Ruiru were eleven points to the good.

At long last the Police showed what they could do when, from a melee on the half line, Swain broke away and beat the whole defence himself to score under the posts and later add the major points. This seemed to make Ruiru all the more determined to draw still further ahead, and once more Jay sent his backs for Outram to join in the movement and score an unconverted try. Although there was no further scoring during the game it seemed as though Police were going to add another five points to their score within the last minute of the game, when Praff intercepted a pass and broke away. He might have beaten the full back's tackle but he tried to short punt over his head. In the race for the ball he was just beaten, and the final whistle blew leaving Ruiru deserving winners.

Result:—

Ruiru: (one goal, three tries) 14.

Police (one goal) 5.

WIN FOR NONDESCIPTS.

(Hooker.)

Some quite good Rugby was witnessed by a small number of spectators at the Railway ground on Saturday, albeit the scoring would indicate a runaway victory for the visitors.

Both teams lined up promptly and Railway, kicking off were soon in the attack and, owing to fumbling in the part of Nondescripts backs it looked as if first blood would fall to the home team. Dunn relieved with a fine touch-finder, and play was transferred to the other end where the Railway defence was sorely tried. The first score for the visitors came from a fine three-quarter movement. The kick failed thus putting them three up. Nondescripts again pressed and kept the ball in the home twenty-five. At this stage it was discovered that the visitors were playing sixteen men and the unfortunate "extra" who, by this time, was nicely warmed up had to retire from the field. The rest of the half saw the game confined to Railway territory and the interval showed the visitors eighteen points to the good.

The home side went all out in the second half, but their attack carried no sting with it, and they were unable to press home their territorial advantage until well on, when a scrambling rush carried the ball over the goal line. Several Nondescripts failed with the touch down leaving Railway a fine scoring opportunity which was duly taken advantage of. The kick failed. Just on time, Orr, with a fine individual run, beat the field from beyond the half-way line and scored fine try between the posts. The extra points were added.

Result:—

Railway .... 3 points.
Nondescripts .... 31 points.

A Critique.

Nondescripts admittedly had several of their best players away, but, nevertheless, Railway are to be commended for their shewing, as they were never entirely out of the picture. Malan and Williams played well at half, but their three-quarters fumbled frequently, thereby spoiling several promising movements. The pack played well together albeit there were one or two of them who were apt to get out of position through over-keenness.

For the visitors Orr, Smallwood and Dunn shone, whilst Wilkins fed them well from the base of the scrum. The forwards were good and solid, and at no time lost their ascendancy over their opponents.

On the day's play one hopes the Railway side can stick together next season as they shew great promise of improvement. A few rough corners trimmed off, and the development of a better sense of anticipation would mould them into a good side.

The game was ably controlled by Mr. Helm.

The teams were:

Railway: Kruger; Stewart, Van ..k; Hewgill and Tooley; Malan and Williams; Van Dyk, Brookes, Sinclair, Van der Westhuizen; Fridjohn, Pearce, Austin and Sobey.

Nondescripts: Norman; Brooks, Orr, Smallwood, and McShane; Wilkins, and Dunn; Mortlock, Levy, Brown, Ganton, Mackenzie, Powrie, Thiel and McNaughton.

Jockey Club of Kenya.

CLASSIFICATIONS TO DIVISIONS.

The Jockey Club of Kenya intimate the following classifications to Divisions, along with a number of alterations in divisions.

The following are the changes in Divisions:

Simoon from the 3rd Division to the 2nd Division.

Phantom from the 2nd Division to 3rd Division.

Ambreda from the 3rd Division to the 4th Division.

Erewhon from the 3rd Division to the 4th Division.

The following are the classifications:—

Second Division: Beaucaire, Blackbird, Clover Club, Columbine, Demerara and Pantomine.

Third Division: Cervalino, Endeavour, Gigolette, Granadier, Loos, Meteor, Miss Cerval, Onyx, Pretty Poll, Rosette, Ruth, Siesta, Suncourt and White Cargo.

Fourth Division: Argosy, Butterscotch, Emsdale, Lollipop, My Sweet, Pedro, Reliance, Resister, Resthea, Rosary, Rula, Silvertail, Spero, Suswa and Tix.

Nakuru Race Club.

MAIDEN THREE YEAR OLD HANDICAP.

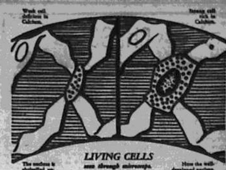
An interesting race is included in the programme of the Nakuru Race Club for their meeting during the first week in September. This is a maiden three year old handicap over seven furlongs. The winner will receive the Crewe-Read Challenge Cup, which has been presented by the European officials of the Rift Valley Province. The Cup is held until June 1931, while a replica also goes to the winner. The prize money is £25 to the first, £5 to the second and £2/10 to the third. It is an open race, the entry fee for which is £1.

Horse Racing in the South.

DURBAN AUGUST HANDICAP RESULT.

Mr. M. Rosenston, the Nairobi turf accountant, informs us of the following result of the Durban August Handicap.

Double Away 1; Soupcon 2; Gun Carriage 3.



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[By W. A. Way.]

Note the new address for all Chess communications.

Letters should be marked "CHESS" and addressed to W. A. Way, P.O. 79, Nairobi.

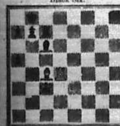
PROBLEM No. 1134.
By Dr. E. Palkoska.
Black Four.

White Six.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 1135.
By Dr. E. Palkoska.
Black Two.

White Four.
White mates in three.

END GAME STUDY.
Author Unknown.
Black Six.



White Three.
White to play and draw.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 1127, by B. M. Neill. Key, 1. Q—h2!
If BxQ; 2. B—g8 mate.
If RxQ; 2. BxB mate.
If BxR; 2. B—d6 mate.
If B moves off 2nd rank; 2. Q—e2 mate.

Unfortunately this pretty and ingenious problem is cooked by 1. Q—f5, as pointed out by W. R. M. Fowler. Thus the daring double sacrifice of the Queen, putting all White's pieces en prise, is rendered unnecessary because the cold and unsentimental mate threatened by the Queen f5—f8 cannot be met except by BxB which allows another mate, Qf5xB.

Solved by W. R. M. Fowler who remarks that a Black Pawn is needed to be added at g6 to cure the cook which it is strange no one has pointed out before, seeing that the problem is not new and has appeared in several publications. The composer's solution was received from G. Tanner and "Tserofski."

Problem No. 1128, by W. Greenwood. Key, 1. B—h1! Pawn must move; 2. R—g2, King must take Rook at e4; 3. R—d2 mate!

This clever device, a variation of the "Indian" idea, entirely defeated "Tserofski," but was solved by W. R. M. Fowler and G. Tanner who says: "A pity there are no variations." I think it is quite good enough with its single line of play, and it is certainly difficult to solve or to improve. It was composed in 1859. "There were giants in those days."

Problem No. 1129, by B. G. Laws. Key, 1. Kt.—b7.
If RxKt; 2. Q—h1 mate.
If BxKt; 2. Q—h7 mate.
Though the problem has a double threat, there are no duals. Each of Black's replies stops one of the threatened mates. Solved by W. R. M. Fowler, G. Tanner and "Tserofski."

Problem No. 1130, by B. G. Laws. Key, 1. R—c7.
If 1...BxR; 2. Kt—d7 mate.
If 1...else, 2. R—c4 mate. There is little variation. The point of interest is the decoy of the Black Bishop on to c7, from which square it is unable to defend the two mates threatened after 2. Kt.—d7. Solved by W. R. M. Fowler, and G. Tanner. "Tserofski" claims 1. P—e5, B—d6, 2. Kt—c7, but Black can defeat this by 2...BxKt, ch.

KENYA CHAMPIONSHIP.

Some recent results in the Championship Tournament of the Nairobi Chess Club are: B. L. Bouneviall drew with A. H. Spencer Palmer, Rev. G. B. Carlisle defeated T. E. Davidson, and W. A. Way defeated S. Menkin.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

The following game was played on Board No. 1 of the recent international for the Lever Cup.

	White. Barkat Ali.	Black. W. A. Way.
1	P—KB4	P—Q4
2	Kt—KB3	P—QB4
3	P—Q4	P x P
4	KtxP	P—K4 (a)
5	P x P	Q—R5 ch
6	P—KKt3	Q—K5
7	Kt—KB3	B—Kt5 ch
8	P—QB3	B—QB4
9	QKt—Q2	Q—K6
10	Q—B2	Kt—QB3
11	Q—Q3	Q—B7 ch
12	K—Q1	KKt—K2
13	P—K4	B—KKt5
14	Q—K2 (b)	KtxP (c)
15	QxQ	B x Q
16	B—K2	P x P (d)
17	KtxKt	B—K3
18	KtxP	0.0.0. ch.
19	B—Q2	B—K6
20	R—KB1 (e)	P—KB4
21	K—QB1	Kt—Q4
22	B x B	Kt x B
23	R—B3	R—Q4
24	R x Kt	P x Kt (f)
25	Kt—Kt4	P—KR4
26	Kt—B2	KR—Q1
27	P—QKt3 (g)	B—B4
28	R—QKt1	K—B2
29	P—KR4	B—R2 (h)
30	P—B4	R—KB4
31	Kt—R3	R (Q1)—KB1
32	K—Q2	R—Q1 ch
33	K—B3	R—B8
34	Kt—B4	Resigns.

(a) With the Queen excursion in view. This attack, bringing the Queen into the centre of the board unsupported, might be considered premature, but as it turned out Black was justified in making this move.
(b) If 14...PxP, KtxQP wins.
(c) By 14...PxP 15. KtxP BxKt 16. KtxQ BxQch 17. KxB, Black would regain the Pawn and remain with slightly the better game.
(d) A blunder, losing a piece. Black should play 16... KtxKt, leading to the win of a Pawn, and a very good position.
(e) 20. K—B2, is better. From now onwards Black strives to regain his piece, but Barkat Ali plays too well.
(f) Not 24...RxKt, on account of 25. Kt—Q6 ch, winning. The position of Black's King prevents the possibility of winning back the piece.
(g) 27. B—B4 might be played.
(h) Black can do nothing now. He should resign.

DOBBIE CUP LEAGUE.

Civil Service Vanquish Police.

(Kodak.)

The meeting of Civil Service and Police on Monday afternoon attract- destiny of the Dobbie Cup for the ed considerable interest as to the year. A win or a draw would place the Police in an unbeatable position whereas the Civil Service required to win their two remaining fixtures with the Police in order to secure the coveted trophy.

Police won the toss and Civil Service kicked off towards the club-house goal. In the first minute Walter received from Noble and made a fine effort to open the score, his shot grazing the cross bar in going over. Barker also essayed a try but was wide. The Police then got on the move, but Smith allowed a valuable chance to go by. Service then made another raid and looked really dangerous. Danks drew the goalkeeper and left Riddell to head into the open goal. The latter, however, "skied" it over the bar. Barker followed this up with a fine shot which Thomas saved in fine style. Police got active and Dalley was offered a fine opportunity but his shot crossed the goalmouth into safety.

First blood fell to the Service, Dawes passing forward to Danks gave the latter the opportunity to draw the custodian and at the same time pass the ball to Walter who, lying unmarked, slipped it into the net. A series of corners were awarded to the Police but their forwards appeared over anxious and missed many chances, although the Service backs, particularly Burton, gave them little scope. A nice move by the Service right wing made ground and Danks had ill luck with a grounder which Thomas saved at the expense of an abortive corner. Police retaliated and Smith got close in but hung on too long and allowed French to rob him. Police then pressed desparately and looked like being rewarded, but Pfaff shot wide. A corner created a short-lived melee Burton clearing in splendid fashion. Up to half time play was fairly even, the balance, if any, falling in favour of the Service.

Half-time: Civil Service 1, Police 0.

Police resumed in sprightly fashion but failed against the sturdy opposing defence. Service responded in great style, and Barker and Riddell each had tries, but found thomas vigilant. A fine right wing movement by the Service almost drew further blood. Walter made an effort which Thomas saved brilliantly. Service were not to be thwarted, however, and maintained a strong pressure. Riddell and Walter penetrated the defence, the latter passing to Danks who promptly drove the ball into the net giving Thomas no chance. Riddell then initiated another attack and sorely worried the Police defence. A corner kick taken by Riddell looked dangerous, but Thomas saved from Danks. Ibbott then excelled himself with a glorious shot which just missed his mark.

Police strove hard to reduce their arrears but try as they might they found the Service defence obdurate. A corner conceded by Sharp let them in, but again the defence held the fort and cleared well. Just before full time Smith had a glorious opportunity but shot high over.

Result: Civil Service 2, Police 0.

A Commentary.

The Service thoroughly earned their success. They played the winning game throughout and had the Police a woefully beaten side in the second half. Their defence was masterful; the understanding between French and Burton was admirable. The halves were not so good although Noble played his usual clever game. The extreme wingers were splendid and were well supported inside. Cleland the Police centre half failed to find his old time form, but his wing halves played a steady game. The forwards appeared to lack their usual punch and failed utterly before the opposing defenders. Thomas in goal was their stalwart and saved the team from a much heavier defeat.

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.

I wrote of a case of distemper amongst my own dogs last week, and perhaps one thing I said might prove misleading. I said my bitch was suffering from "catarrhal" distemper; this is merely a form, that the disease takes. An attack on the bronchial tubes which is likely, unless care is taken, to develop into an acute form of pneumonia. In my experience of the disease, I have found that nine cases out of 10 begin with this bronchial cough, and a temperature reaching 103, but occasionally distemper may be ushered in by convulsions, or gastritis accompanied by obstinate diarrhoea. The case I have just nursed through to complete recovery was a simple form of the disease, and no complications occurred. All the same I kept a constant and sharp look out for further trouble, and certainly for three days I was full of anxiety lest pneumonia made its appearance. When this occurs it develops very suddenly; the quick short respiration changes and the animal begins to "blow," puffing out the sides of the mouth at every out going breath. When bronchial trouble only is present, the attitudes, when resting are more or less normal. The dog will sleep on its side, or lie with its head on its paws with chest on the ground, though preferably when in this position it likes to have its head raised on some support. One never sees a dog even in this condition curl itself up to sleep. The moment pneumonia sets in and the blowing commences, the position changes, the animal sits up with its forelegs spread apart. In every way it tries to avoid any pressure on chest or sides. The position of a pneumonia patient is very characteristic and unmistakable once it has been seen.

At the first signs of the bronchial trouble a pneumonia jacket should be adjusted, and kept on during the whole course of the illness. If compresses are used care should be taken to rub the coat dry before renewing the formentations. For large dogs a little mustard oil may be rubbed into the sides from behind the shoulders as far back as the last rib, but be careful not to blister the skin; dogs are intolerant of a blister, and when used in extreme cases I have often fancied it did more harm than good. I prefer to use camphorated oil, and quick light friction to bring the blood well up to the surface. The chest and throat should also be well rubbed, and the coat made large enough to fasten well round the neck as high up as possible. The weakness of heart which is always apparent during an attack of pneumonia, may be assisted by use of some stimulant, black coffee administered slowly through the teeth with a spoon. Don't thrust the head up higher than absolutely necessary or a choking fit may occur. If during the administration there is the very slightest inclination to cough, loose the head at once. In such like cases there is ever present the grave danger of choking the animal, liquid should be dribbled into the mouth in very small quantities at a time, and much patience is required in the giving of it. I can't sufficiently impress on my readers the importance of extremely careful feeding. Nux Vomica is another most useful medicine for heart assistance during pneumonia, but it is a dangerous drug in the hands of careless owners, for it can kill as well as cure. As I wrote last week, I discovered the tonic "Amara Bynin" to be one of the best things I have ever used in catarrhal distemper. The small amount of Nux Vomica which a teaspoonful of this medium contains was sufficient to help very materially the heart of my small terrier, and the quinine and iron phosphates kept up a fairly good appetite, though naturally this had to be fostered by offering dainty and delectable meals. In large breeds, of course, more than a small teaspoonful of the tonic should be given. I used it only twice a day and then only when some solid food had been taken just before. In bad cases this medicine might be given three times a day with advantage, but whenever any strychnine preparation is being used in dog nursing it is necessary to watch continually its effect.

Not till the temperature has been steadily normal for 36 hours should one begin to remove the pneumonia jacket, and this must be done gradually. Remove half the wool first, keeping only a thin layer stitched to the flannel coat. Next day remove the wool and keep on the flannel alone. If all appears to be going well and the day is bright and warm, the flannel coat can be dispensed with during the day till nearing sundown, when it should be worn at night for quite a week longer, after the dog appears to have completely recovered. Any exercise should be increased judicially, and precautions against excitement or any chance of hunting must be taken. A chase after a hare will undo the good that your nursing has affected, and as likely as not bring back all the evil symptoms accompanied with worse ones. Your patient will not have recovered sufficient vitality to be able to fight the disease a second time, and its more than probable he will succumb in a very few days.

I have seen this very thing happen myself. A charming collie dog who had been nursed like a child through an attack of pneumonia following on distemper. The dog was well on towards complete recovery and he had got as far as going for quite a fair walk on a lead every day. For some reason he was one day (certainly several days too early) taken into a field without a lead and in company with another dog who put up a hare, and the collie gave chase. In less than three days he was dead. This was was a lesson that I have never forgotten. I had been visiting, and helping to look after this dog, and had considered it a triumph to have pulled him through. The news of his death was a shock to me. One careless moment and you may lose your best friend.

I had intended when I started writing this article to carry through with yet another form distemper may take, but like the poor collie I happened to start a hare, and in following it up I have come to the end of my allotted space before I could nose off on to another line. All being well, and not too much outside news to publish next week, I will take an imaginary case of gastric (intestinal distemper) and give a few useful particulars of the nursing and general treatment of it.

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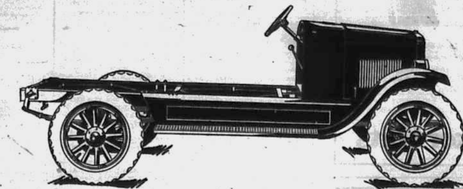

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MILK PRICES.

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

Sir,—Although not given to contributing to the correspondence columns I feel that a few statements from an up-country milk supplier may be of interest to the Nairobi consumers.

At the present moment the producers in this district are being paid Sh. 1/25 per gallon by the retailer. Out of this they have to pay the railway freight of 16 cents per gallon leaving them a net return of Shs. 1/09 per gallon.

Recently, some producers have been selling at Sh. 1/- per gallon leaving a net return of 84 cents per gallon or just over 10 cents per pint. Compare this with the 40 cents per pint received by a Nairobi purveyor. Besides this, they have to shoulder any losses from leaking cans or milk turning bad in thundery or rainy weather.

Unfortunately, some of the retailers take advantage of this and sometimes report shortage or bad milk when it is not the case, but, until the distant producers can form some sort of co-operative organisation, it is quite impossible to combat these unscrupulous persons.

As stated in your article on milk prices appearing in your issue of yesterday's date, the price of milk, as sold by the larger dairies, varies from Shs. 3/20 to Shs. 2/56 per gallon, or from Shs. 1/95 to Shs. 1/31 more than the gross prices received by a producer in this district.

The Nairobi producer contends that his extra price is justified by the fact that his milk is so much fresher than that coming by train, and that he has to adhere to a rigid standard of hygiene to maintain the conditions laid down by the Municipal authorities.

The fact that up-country milk will keep sweet in a warm climate from 14 to 18 hours and often up to 24, proves that it must have also been produced under extremely hygienic conditions, and is probably even cleaner than that produced in the Municipal limits.

Granted even that the town supplier is entitled to a higher price for his fresher milk, his cost of delivery etc., is he justified in asking a price nearly Shs. 2/- more per gallon than that received by the up-country producer?

The producers in this district are quite content with their gross return of Shs. 1/25 per gallon, providing they can sell their whole output at this price, but they are somewhat sore to think that the consumer has to pay over 100 per cent more for his daily milk supply.

There are now sufficient suppliers to provide the wants of the whole of Nairobi even in the driest weather, so the old argument that the price must be kept high to pay for the dry season no longer holds water.

I am not conversant with the costs of a retail round, but a reply from one of the larger dairymen, bearing out his statement with figures, why milk should be sold at more than 25 cents per pint would be interesting.

Yours etc.,
"MILKO.

Naivasha,
August 5, 1930.

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

Sir,—Will you extend to me the courtesy of your columns to reply to "Milko," who in his letter published in the 8th instant asks for some information.

He seems to have a grievance that inasmuch he, as a supplier to retailers in Nairobi, only receives Sh. 1/09 per gallon nett for his milk at Nairobi station, the retailer receives Sh. 3/20 per gallon, and his sympathy goes out to the consumer for having to pay such high prices.

Presumably he has acquired his information from an article published in your columns which inferred that the dairymen of Nairobi retailed milk supplied, from up-country and distributed same in an un-hygienic manner to their customers.

May I, for the information of "Milko" and your readers, make a statement of the facts.

Nearly 800 gallons of milk arrive at Nairobi station daily, 90 per cent. of which is consigned to Indian purveyors of milk, the balance going to direct consumers.

These Indian purveyors retail their milk from 25 cts. to 30 cts. per large bottle, or Sh. 1/50 to Sh. 1/80 per gallon; therefore the difference between their cost at Nairobi station and their retail figure seems only sufficient to cover distribution and overhead charges.

This milk must of a necessity be either pasteurised or cool milk, and I am not prepared to admit that this milk is in any way equal to the milk supplied by the European dairymen in Nairobi who have to conform strictly to the regulations enforced by the Municipality under the Milk and Dairies Ordinance.

Further, I must rebut very earnestly "Milko's" suggestion that the milk offered by outside suppliers is "probably cleaner than that produced within the Municipal area." There is no foundation for such a statement, and I think it will be admitted that milk received in cans from up-country which has to be re-distributed to consumers in whisky bottles, etc., not properly sealed, cannot be as hygienic as the milk delivered by the European dairymen in standardised milk bottles properly sealed.

The members of the Nairobi Dairy Association are particularly interested in the supply of pure fresh milk to all consumers in the Municipality and they are endeavouring to arrange that the supply of milk to the City shall conform to the Milk and Dairies Regulations Ordinance.

Yours etc.,
D. NEWMARK,
Chairman,
Nairobi Dairy Association.

Nairobi,
August 9, 1930.

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

Sir,—The letter by "Milko" in the "E. A. Standard" cannot be ignored. It is a great pity that I have to answer it, but like "Milko" the majority of the public not being retailers of milk do not understand.

There is only one challenge I give to "Milko" which will be clearly understood by everybody and that is:—"Come to Nairobi" and try and sell your own milk or if you cannot, employ another to do so (European by the way) should you not have enough milk of your own to do so, buy the rest."

Here are approximately your expenses:—

European wages	700/-
Rent of dairy p.m.	200/-
Water rate if on meter	15/-
2 tons firewood p.m.	36/-
Soap	10/-
Soda, 1 load	16/-
Loss, breakes of bottles if used, 400 pints daily (very low figure)	10/-
Wear and tear of hamali cart and licence p.m.	30/-
Loss in bad debts (lowest possible figure)	30/-
Bottle and scrubbing brushes and broom	10/-
Wearing out of boiler p.m.	10/-
Supposing each boy will deliver for you 25 pints each daily you need 20 boys at 20/- each (25 pints in the maximum a strong native can carry. The average is about 18 pints)	400/-
Total Shs.	1,467/-

Approx. £73.

Your daily expenses would, approximately be Shgs. 48/-.

To meet these expenses "Milko" will have to sell daily at his figure of gross profit—75 cents per gallon—64 gallons of milk representing 512 pints of milk and assuming average of three pints per house this would show he would have to supply 171 houses. Now, to build up a business to be able to supply 171 houses takes years! It will be understood that it is impossible, as a business like this would be quite a big one, to sell at a gross profit of cts. 75 per gallon.

The proof is that many Indians went bankrupt through selling milk and no less than five European Nairobi firms have tried and apparently found it not a paying game as they gave it up. Now let "Milko" have a cut at it and make himself rich quickly.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN DESTRO.

Villa Franca Dairy,
Nairobi,
August 9, 1930.

BREAD PRICES.

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

Sir,—One's attention is drawn to an advertisement in your current paper that owing to a reduction in the price of flour, the bakers are kind enough to pass some of this reduction on to the public—but may I remind your readers that this means that the bakers are not reducing their profits by this belated action. The prices of wheat and flour have both been steadily reduced in the past few years, until to-day both commodities are below the current home prices; yet no action was taken to pass this reduction on to the consumer of bread.

When one realizes that to-day a 1 lb. loaf costs 4½d. with no guarantee as to weight, while a loaf weighing double can be delivered to one's door (hermetically sealed) for the same figure in the Old Country, it should stimulate further action to press for more consideration of the price of this very important item in a household's needs—as was pointed out some little time back by the Cost of Living Commission, who based their recommendations on the then ruling price of flour.

Yours etc.,
"SMALL HOUSEHOLDER."

Nairobi,
August 1, 1930.

The Bishop's Daughter.

The "Standard" regrets that owing to a mistake in the cabled report from London of the wedding of Miss Norah Heywood, the surname of the bridegroom was given incorrectly. The bridegroom's name is Mr. A. A. Laurence.

Kenya Police Review.

The August number of the Kenya Police Review, is again a bright publication and fully up to its usual standard. It contains news of the various districts, sporting news, personal notes of interest regarding members of the force, and a number of articles upon various subjects. The magazine also contains a photograph of the Uasin-Gishu Police Motor Fleet.

The Lady Northey Home.

The Committee of the Lady Northey Home gratefully acknowledge the following gifts made to the Home during July:—Mrs. L. R. Duggins, Standard Bank of S. Africa, toys; Mr. Graham Bell, bananas and lemons; Mrs. Mackinnon, home-made scones; Mrs. Harrison, vegetables and oranges; Mrs. Hargreaves, clothes; Miss Stephens, feeders and macintosh apron; Mrs. Kettle-Roy, cot quilt and clothing; Ionia Estate, oranges; Mrs. Harrison, rug; Mrs. Phillips, guavas; Sister Stuart, jam.

Kenya Honey.

While Kenya appears somewhat surprisingly to include honey among its imports it is interesting to know that the introduction of modern methods among the Africans is proceeding. The "East African Standard" recently received a sample of honey gathered in an up-to-date hive installed by a Kavirondo chief. The hive was given to the chief by Mr. C. M. Dobbs, the Provincial Commissioner and the success of its use greatly impressed the native concerned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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LABOUR AND THE NATIVE—A WEST INDIES QUERY.

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

Sir,—I have taken the liberty, if you can spare space, of contrasting two statements which appeared in your weekly issue of August 2, last.

Lord Olivier in a well-reasoned address at Cannon Street Hotel, April 29, last, on the West Indian Sugar crisis, shows that he is consistent in his inconsistency. Inconsistent because it is an address that would be expected from an Empire Free Trader, consistent in his advocacy of the negroid races of Empire. It should be understood that the Labour Party are ready to jettison, no other word suits, the West Indies along with their populations, as a matter of Party expediency. *Inter alia* he says:—"In four, at least of these Colonies unless the Sugar Industry is maintained, the destruction of organised wealth production and the distrust of the workers will be immediate, and the burdens cannot be distributed and provided for within these communities themselves. The ways and means for public administration will collapse. So far as has been announced, it is the deliberate policy of H.M. Government to allow these results to arise by abolishing as soon as possible the sugar duties and with them the preference which alone at this moment holds off precipitate ruin in British Guiana, Barbados Antigua and St. Kitts. The duties are at least to remain for the present year. This reprieve has been conceded not out of consideration for the Colonial Sugar Industry; but because the revenue could not be sacrificed. Our Imperial state, definitely and constitutionally, and especially in the West Indies, by a profound and indestructible historical sentiment, includes our old Crown Colonies. The Imperial Government apparently is not prepared to regard these Colonies as having any claim except the luck of the open market. It is almost unthinkable to a man like myself and others who have been in and out of the Colonies all our lives. We know that these Colonies are bound up with the glory and history of our country and they resent and deplore any failure to recognise that feeling."

Then, Sir John Sandeman Allen M.P., Chairman, "But we have also great moral responsibility. Surely the inhabitants of these Colonies have just as much right to the care and protection of this country and the Empire as have the people of this country?"

Then, your leading article headed "Restraint," a passage thereof:

"As a grand gesture, and it is indeed a great and worthy task they (the Labour Party) seek to settle for all time the destiny of the primitive peoples of the Empire, to open the way for progress by a declaration of equality of opportunity and to prepare a great Charter of Freedom on lines which, in their modest estimation, no other political Party nampered by vested interests, blinded by prejudice, and *unstirred by the best humanitarian sentiments* would be likely to attempt."

Incidentally, re Lord Olivier's article, I have seen none of the usual published "strong emotion" registered by the Uncle Tom's Cabin party. In the same issue appears a letter headed "Conditions in Russia" and a statement by Mr. McClure:—

"It may be news to your readers to know that in 1914 about a third of the Russian people were Christians.

In "The Graphic" of February 22, 1930 there are a series of actual photographs of the Soviet's organised campaign against religion, one of which taken at a skating rink carnival at Hamovnitchesky depicts a crowd of young men and women in gala attire carrying the figure of "Christ" as a sort of monkey climbing up a stick at the top of which is a large bottle labelled "Vodka 40 per cent over-proof." *Audi Alteram partem.*

Yours etc.,
H. V.

Kitale,
August 7, 1930.

ON FUTILITY—REPLIES TO MR. TARLTON.

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

Sir,—Mr. Henry Tarlton says he is tired of this country, tired of maladministration, tired, indeed, of everything, but tiredest of all of people whose myopic vision prevents them from seeing the inevitability of futility in Kenya and from joining with him in his favourite refrain—"What's the good of anyfink? Why, nuffink!"

He certainly *seems* tired: even his letter, methinks, shows some falling off in the sprightly wit which one has come to expect from him. After all, when one has spent a quarter of a century in this country; has long since proved Coffee no good; has determined never to touch Cattle with a barge-pole, even if Squatter stock is abolished; has reluctantly realised that Governors never take his advice, nor Colonist Associations and that all his tilting against Prickly Pear wont make it advance a yard; when he has come in the end to the dismal conclusion—"Oh! last infirmity of "a noble mind!"—that there is nothing left for him but to prostitute his land to the propagation of Kongonis, and to dedicate his brains to the breeding of buffalo in a foetid swamp—well, dammit, he *must* be tired! And I fear that involved sentence will only add to his langour!

But I trust we need not take too seriously his threat to sell up his "unique and immensely valuable" (to whom?) game park. I trust those "potential buyers" for that! Kenya cannot do without Henry Tarlton any more than you, Sir, can carry on without his inimitable contributions to your columns. If he chucks in his hand from utter weariness who else, when good times come again, will be prompt to show us the fly that lurks within the ointment? He must take a rest. May I offer him a bed, from which incidentally he can quietly contemplate the complete control of both squatters and their stock, a bed—not of roses, because I don't grow them—but of Madonna Lilies!

Yours etc.,
CYNIC.

Donyo Sabuk,
August 6, 1930.

To the Editor "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—It is sad to read that one of our original pioneers, and your wittiest correspondent, Mr. Henry Tarlton, is "tired of this country" for it is due to such as he that comparative newcomers like myself are here to-day, optimistic and *prosperous*, even if myopic. Better that than be sunk in a slough of despond.

One wonders whether Henry has been spending his evenings recently poring over pyramidical inches with "Lux in Tenebris" instead of the latest racing news!

It will probably only further depress him to tell him that there is at least one planter in Kenya who can make coffee pay at £60—per ton to-day, as Henry did in the good old days that have gone for evermore. This is one reason why I have been fool enough to follow neither the example of Henry, nor the advice of Mr. Hill.

What hope would there be of success in our fight for "white Highlands" if we all possessed the "long view" of Henry's and turned our estates into zoos and what hope would there be of the true stock-breeders selling their produce if all planters and farmers were to stock up their non-arable land with their own stock as suggested by Mr Hill? I have done so partially, and the result is a pile of unsaleable ghee. But anyhow, this is not a farming district, it is as essentially a planting district as is Malaya.

Kaffir farming! Tell it to the "Aborgine Society" I have always understood this expression to mean farming by sub-leasing to tenants who are under contract to sell their produce to the owner, as on Costa Rica coffee estates, or charging grazing fees for stock. Both are prohibited here. Squatters work on exactly the same terms as those just over the reserve boundary and in addition enjoy so many advantages that it would be impossible for me without police aid to remove them from my farm. Nor have I "trebled the difficulties of the administration or the police." No representative of either has set foot on my estate for two years, and for many more years neither has been troubled with a case of mine nor of a squatter of mine!

"The success of any business depends on the personal ability of the management to get things done" a very true remark made by the managing director of a big farm, quoted by Mr. Emmer, and I would like to add "at exactly the right time." With present labour conditions in Kenya this last is only possible with resident (squatter) labour, ready to hand, and this, and the utilisation of at present useless land, are the chief advantages that accrue to the coffee planter from the squatter system.

When the population of Kenya is so increased by the presence of miners, manufacturers and others not dependent on the farming industry, the time for mixed farming, in districts suitable for it, will have arrived, but until then it is surely wise to assist rather than to handicap those plantation industries which alone keep the country afloat.

Many of us in the Great War must recall the often disastrous effect of the unchecked grousing and pessimism of a few on the morale of a regiment. It will be equally disastrous to Kenya and its future. You have successfully launched an appeal for funds to send a political deputation home; would it be too much to ask you Mr. Editor, for the good of Kenya, to open another fund to repatriate Mr. Henry Tarlton, "Lux in Tenebris" and others of that ilk, or do you consider that they are so deeply sunk in pessimism that they would fear to set foot on a ship lest it should sink before it reached a better land?

Perhaps I am foolish to suggest it, but then I am only,

Yours, etc.,
"FUTILE."

Thika,
August 5, 1930.

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Extract from Report of the British Ministry of Health.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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FEDERATION—THE KITALE MEETING.

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

Sir,—Your editorial of 1st August 1930, has definitely confirmed our worst fears.

We repudiate the statements:

1. That it is too late to oppose Federation.

2. That the majority of Kenya are in favour of it.

We agree that our letter is a challenge to the policy of considering Federation favourably and welcome a straight fight on this issue.

Your editorial suggests that one member of the Delegation is bound to take up our challenge and we expect that his fellow members will do so also.

Yours etc.,
H. C. KIRK,

Kitale,
August 4, 1930.

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

Sir,—We do not wish to enter into a mere newspaper controversy but we must contradict some of the statements and deductions made in your Editorial, "A reply to Kitale" of August 1, 1930.

Our sole object is to rouse the country to the dangers of the present situation and to make them realise that it is high time and not too late to ascertain and state the true views of the whole country on Federation.

The country must demand that the full facts must be laid before them and then to come to a decision.

This policy must necessitate full publicity in the Press and at public meetings, but this is after all only what we Britishers are accustomed to and expect.

Here we take strong exception to any party without a definite mandate from the country making hasty decision, communicating them to the Imperial Government and then asking the country to ratify them.

We are given to understand by one Member of the Unofficial Conference that that meeting passed unanimously the main resolution rejecting the White Papers but that he was not aware of any sanction being given for the policy as expressed in the latter part of the covering cable.

Your Editorial claims that the majority of Kenya favours some form of Federation i.e. that there is a definite pro-Federation Party which claims to represent the whole country and which has been conducting negotiations during the last three years.

At the same time, you acknowledge that the Trans-Nzoia has always opposed Federation and admit the simple question "does Kenya want Federation or not" will divide the community.

At least one of the resolutions before the recent Convention i.e. that referring to the *status quo ante* could only be read as definitely anti-Federation. The apparently innocuous amendment to leave the door open for further discussion gives the pro-Federation Party a chance to carry on the bargaining policy and to claim that the country is unanimously behind them. We very much doubt whether all the Associations represented at Convention intended their Delegates to support Federation or gave them a mandate to do so.

No separate resolution on this issue was placed before Convention but it was tagged on to resolutions turning down the present White Papers which would naturally receive the support of all present.

The pro-Federation Party apparently bases its claims on the election manifesto of three years ago. It must be emphasised that that manifesto contained a promise to refer any decision taken to the people before committing Kenya, yet your Editorial states that matters have gone so far that Kenya is definitely committed to some form of Federation and that it is too late now to tell the Imperial Government that we do not want Federation at all. Is the country to understand to-day that the control of most of her vital services has slipped out of the hands of the Kenya Legislative Council and that this has gone so far that Kenya cannot avoid political Federation in the very near future.

We cannot believe that our Elected Members would have allowed the undermining of Kenya's Constitution in this way to take place without warning the country.

We cannot believe that anything more than co-operation has taken place or that effective control has already been lost except partially in the case of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

As we understand the situation, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are co-operating along certain lines but this is a vastly different thing from co-ordination under an independent authority.

Have the Imperial Government withdrawn their promise not to force Federation on Kenya against her will? As long as that promise exists it is not too late for Kenya to state her wishes to the Home Government.

The pro-Federation Party have had three years in which to evolve a scheme which will safeguard Kenya and be approved by the Imperial Government but they have not succeeded. What hope is there of ever arriving at a satisfactory solution? How much longer does Kenya want to wait?

If the latest suggestion in your Editorial is a sample of what we are to except, we hope the country will not favour further delay. A High Commissioner is to be installed with wide powers to act in an advisory capacity for four or five years. If he can only advise why does he want wide powers? Is he to advise the Colonial Office? It would appear that the Governor of the three territories would be equally experienced and equally capable of offering advice and it is not very complimentary to them to suggest that an outsider should be brought in over their heads for this purpose. Is he to advice the Governors? In that case what would happen if one of the Governors refused to act on his advice?

We must emphasise very strongly that our policy is not to threaten nor to bluff. We merely ask that Kenya should be given an opportunity *now* to decide "does she want Federation or not?" And if she does not she should simply tell the Home Government so, as we believe Uganda has already done.

This will shut the door on Federation and will throw the onus of forcing it open on the Home Government should they decide to do so in spite of their promise not to force Federation on the territories concerned.

There is no bluff in this and it is quite a different policy to that of leaving the door open and inviting further proposals.

It is very regrettable that, in what is at the moment a domestic difference between the pro and anti-Federation Parties of Kenya, either side should misrepresent their opponents in terms which will blacken Kenya's reputation at Home.

We are glad to find that in advocating our policy we are fellow sinners with the Right Hon. W. G. Ormsby Gore who winds up his interview with "East Africa" as quoted in "Times of East Africa" of August 2, with the words: "Let the three contiguous East African Territories continue as at present rather than have imposed upon them a new constitutional structure so full of dangers and objections."

Yours etc.,
H. C. KIRK,
Chairman, Committee.
C. C. BOLTON,
G. MANLEY,
R. J. MITCHELL,
R. N. VALPY,

Kitale,
August 5, 1930.

MR. O'SHEA REPLIES TO KITALE.

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

Sir,—In view of the open letter to Kenya by a small group in the Trans-Nzoia having been given the wide publicity of your columns, and the additional prominence of a leading article, I enclose herewith a copy of my letter on the subject to the Editor of the "Trans Nzoia Post," which perhaps you would like to publish.

Yours etc.,
THOS. J. O'SHEA.

Eldoret,
August 7, 1930.

[Copy.]

Sir,—Had Mr. Manley and his friends launched their campaign against the Federation idea three years ago, they might have met with a large measure of success, but they have started three years too late.

Since then, the country as on several occasions pledged itself "to give favourable consideration" to it, subject to very definite provisos.

Kenya did not by any means take to the idea like a duck to water, and if Mr. Manley had displayed at the outset the energy in opposing it he is now shewing at the eleventh hour, practical proposals to that end might have been delayed for a period of years.

But in the meantime the reasons originally advanced in favour of it have been strengthened by wider recognition of the significance to Kenya of the rapid extension northwards of mineral development, and the immense influence it will have on Kenya's future if that development should extend further northwards, possibly even into our territory.

Thoughtful people nowadays share the view that a joining up on some basis of the various British territories in Africa, south of the Equator is inevitable in the course of time and that such a linking up would benefit Kenya politically and economically, and the leaders of public opinion in Kenya working on that pretty safe assumption are endeavouring to utilise it to Kenya's advantage.

There is no justification whatever for Mr. Manley or anyone else to fear that Kenya's representatives will express approval of any proposals that are not definitely an advance on the march to ultimate self-government as that term is understood in the colonies to the South; and, to quote from the Elected Members' Manifesto at the last election, to which they will strictly adhere:—

"It is to be clearly understood that the Colony reserves to itself complete liberty of action, and that no change in the Constitution of Kenya on such lines shall be brought into force unless and until any prosed scheme has been published and submitted to the Electorate with full opportunity of discussion and approved by them through the medium of a General Election."

So much for the Federation issue, but what about the greater menace—the White Paper on Native Policy? Mr. Manley says not a word about it. Do he and his friends realise that in starting at this moment a belated controversy about Federation in the abstract, they are playing into the hands of our enemies Overseas? They are merely distracting the country's mind from an issue that must take precedence over it in time and importance. Knowing that they are entirely sincere and actuated by the very best intentions, I make a strong appeal to them to appreciate that until the question of native policy has been settled on lines that find acceptance by the Colonists of Kenya, *Federation in any shape or form is no longer practical politics.*

Yours etc.,
THOS. J. O'SHEA.

Eldoret,
August 5, 1930.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents in these columns and in all cases the name and address of the writer must accompany a letter, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

THE PYRAMID.

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

Sir,—Since the Reformation there have been attempts to prophecy time from the English translation of the Greek translation of the Bible. I once sat under a clergyman who gave out from the pulpit that according to the Bible the end of the world was coming that year, hence it was only necessary to pay church subscriptions up to the last day.

There were also Sphinx Fans but Pyramid Fans were few until a Belgian company ran a tram line to the base of the platform of the Pyramid of "Cheops" at Giza so now it is studied to the exclusion of most of the others.

The Pyramid of Maydoum is more impressive and interesting, but there is no Mena House Hotel there; one has to camp out in the sand.

Any pyramid, far from being an Old Moore's Almanac, is a monument to human folly and brutality. The Pyramids were already ancient when Abraham arrived in Egypt. It seems a trifle premature to have built a pyramid about 2,500 years beforehand, at the cost of great human suffering to tell the fortune of the descendants of this Shiekh in their progress to Park Lane.

The pyramid we hear so much about was built by enslaving two generations of Egyptian peasants; their descendants still curse the Third Dynasty King who built it. Is it reasonable to attribute all this unnecessary human suffering to the Deity who could have inspired one of his Prophets to write down anything necessary in the ordinary way? From an engineering view point the 1,500 ton stones in the temple of Baal-Bek are wonderful but there is nothing wonderful about any pyramid; there are Greek and Italian contractors in Cairo who would build better ones if a fool could be found to put up the money; the great Nile irrigation dams are far more to the point, and the Woolworth Tower much higher and more useful; But they say on Broadway that to find the Lost Tribes you must look between a bottle of champagne and a Zeigfeld Folly. The most unlikely place to find them is amongst the Nordic Aryans; the few semitic words they use come though the Spanish, like alcohol (El Kohl)) Admiral (Amir-el-Bahr-Sea) Check-mate (the Sheikh is dead), Algebra (El Gibr—the root) theodolite (tardilet—level), mostly civilised words not yet in use when Julius Cæsar landed in Kent.

Regarding Kenya, there is no real cause for depression if public expenditure can be reduced—if only we had had the sense to be firm about it, after the Geddes Axe; it was the old story of mistaking capital for income.

We should resist to the last ditch this suggestion of spending £50,000 a year on a High Commissioner and staff. We were accused in Convention of being apathetic about Closer Union and asking "who started the hare" so also were the citizens of Troy when their "Brass Hats" decided to drag in the wooden horse.

From a heavenly point of view the world has been blessed with bumper crops of wheat. Owing, however, to the female fashion of slimming, consumption is insufficient. Further the financial "bear" is in the ascendant. So the wheat grower is depressed "as foretold by the pyramid." Does this mean that Fashions and Finance are arranged in Heaven?

The Kenya Government buildings in the settled part of Nyanza consist mostly of the houses of the officials who collect the taxes etc. Courts are held in bar rooms; the Agricultural Experimental Station has been abolished. No one is a penny the worse. But on the other hand, a branch line, doctors, schools and Agricultural instructors are supplied to the native reserves. At Home the opposite is supposed to be the case.

The publicity necessary to get the British Public on the side of the settlers can best be obtained by passing a strong resolution in favour of Empire Economic Union, after which the Beaverbrook and Rothermere Presses will back them up.

Yours etc.,
SETTLER.

Koru,
July 26, 1930.

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

Sir,—In reply to "M.H.'s" splendid letter on the Pyramid, the pessimism of many interested in Bible Prophecy and the Pyramid is not caused so much by the warnings themselves as by the scoffing and indifferent attitude of such a large section of the British public towards these things.

The "correct" attitude of the present day appears to be a kind of superiority complex towards the Bible and the very existence of God. Had this been the case at the time of the Spanish Armada—to which 'M.H.' refers—English History would have included a period of Spanish rule. The winds that scattered the Spanish Armada did not blow by chance that day.

If only we British would drop our present foolish attitude, and realise that it is both unpatriotic and unpractical to treat God's warnings in the Bible and Pyramid lightly or scoffingly, the grounds for pessimism would soon be no more. And if as a nation we humbly seek the only effective aid—as we did in the spring of 1918—these days will indeed be shortened.

After all, it is the unbeliever who is the real pessimist; all he can "put up" is the present uncertain existence plus the paltry shillings and goods he can gather round him! The believer is the real optimist looking through present troubles to the Millennial Kingdom, and beyond that Eternity; a resurrected body and a perfect existence—for the gift of God is eternal life.

A greater or grander prospect the human mind cannot conceive. Read John 3, 16; and "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye find eternal life."

Yours etc.,
B. C. BRAYNE.

Kericho,
August 1, 1930.

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

Sir,—In your last issue a correspondent quotes, "And the Apostles of the Pyramids makes me laugh. Well, we can afford to smile at those who hate and dread the Pyramid, and would destroy it if they could or dared. Perhaps your correspondent can oblige by telling us something about the Pyramid we do not know or understand, for, against, or both.

Yours etc.,
"X."

Oliondo,
August 6, 1930.

AN INDIAN APPEAL.

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

Sir,—I as a member of the Working Committee appointed by the Executive of the Congress to draft and publish an appeal to the Indian community, have seen the draft in its entirety prior to its publication, and have approved of it. Since the Working Committee were authorised to issue the appeal, the question of its approval by the Executive as a whole does not arise.

Yours etc.,
B. S. VARMA.

Nairobi,
August 9, 1930.

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

Sir,—In the issue of the 29th ultimo of your esteemed paper, Mr. Husseinbhai Suleman Verjee made a statement to the effect that his signature was appended to the "appeal" without his knowledge and consent, that most of the things said in the appeal were unnecessary and that he, therefore, disassociated himself from same.

In fairness to the members of the working committee of the Congress Executive who were entrusted with the task of drafting and publishing the said appeal, I have to say that when Mr. Husseinbhai Suleman Verjee came to the Congress office on the morning of July 21 last, I read out to him in the presence of others, every word of the appeal a proof copy of which had just come in from the printer. He saw, too, that his signature was appended to it. The proof copy was right in front of him on the table all the time he was in the Congress office and he knew that it was not yet too late to have any additions or deletions made therein if he so desired, but he did not utter a syllable of disapproval. On the following day when the appeal was finally printed, he took away with him about half a dozen copies, both English and Guzerati. With his knowledge, the appeal was distributed from door to door in Nairobi on Friday the 25th and Saturday the 26th July and scores of bundles addressed to Indian Associations all over the country were stamped and despatched from Mr. Husseinbhai's own shop on Thursday the 24-7-30, as the Congress office boy was on sick leave.

The days went on without any protest whatsoever from Mr. Husseinbhai. It was only exactly seven days after he first saw the proof copy, I mean 27th July, when you published portions of the "appeal" in your paper, that he hastens to dissociate himself from the contents of the document.

Yours etc.,
ISHER DASS.
Hon. General Secretary
E. A. I. N. Congress.

Nairobi,
August 9, 1930.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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Agricultural Credit.

SIR H. LEGGETT'S INSURANCE SCHEME.

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

Sir,—The proposals of Sir Humphrey Leggett as reported by your London correspondent in your issue of yesterday of an Agricultural Credit Scheme, are interesting reading, and are well worthy of elaboration. As is truly said, "if the £100,000 is used for 'straight loans' it will do £100,000 of assistance *and no more*."

I would, however, go further and suggest that the Insurance Fund against insured bills be invested, with Government itself if you like, but preferably in outside trustee securities or with the commercial banks at a rate which can be put down for the first and second years at 4 per cent. p.a. and for the third and fourth years (when money may be cheaper) at 3 per cent. p.a. Equally the rate to the borrower could be reduced after the second year from 4 per cent. p.a. to 3 per cent. p.a.

The total income from guaranteeing the bills for the first year I put down as only one per cent. on the maximum to be guaranteed (i.e. one quarter of four per cent. p.a. on £450,000); for the second year three per cent. (i.e. three-quarters of four per cent. p.a. on £460,000), and for the third and fourth years at two per cent. (i.e. two-thirds of three per cent. p.a.)

In the figures over four years given below a full ten per cent. off the Insurance Fund is allowed each year as a liquid reserve, and in any one year the maximum amount of bills to be guaranteed is not to be more than ten times the nett insurance fund after this deduction. This provides for over the ten per cent. mentioned by Sir Humphrey Leggett, and a Credits Board, after fully examining the individual farmer's position, should show a profit on a ten per cent. margin.

Insurance Fund at start	£50,000
Less Liquid Reserve ...	5,000
Leaving to be invested FIRST YEAR	£45,000
Which justifies guarantees up to	£450,000
Income first year:—	
1% on £450,000	£4,500
4% on £45,000	1,800
Investment	45,000
	51,300
Less Liquid Reserve (say)	5,300
Leaving to be invested SECOND YEAR ...	£46,000
Which justifies guarantees up to	£460,000
Income second year:—	
3% on £460,000	£13,800
4% on £46,000	1,840
Investment	46,000
	61,640
Less Liquid Reserve (say)	6,640
Leaving to be invested THIRD YEAR	£55,000
Which justifies guarantees up to	£550,000
Income third year:—	
2% on £550,000	£11,000
3% on £55,000	1,650
Investment	55,000
	67,650
Less Liquid Reserve (say)	7,650
Leaving to be invested FOURTH YEAR ...	£60,000
Which justifies guarantees up to	£600,000
Income fourth year:—	
2% on £600,000	£12,000
3% on £60,000	1,800
Investment	60,000
	73,800
Less Liquid Reserve (say)	7,800
Leaving to be invested FIFTH YEAR	£66,000
Which justifies guarantees for the fifth year up to	£660,000

The liquid reserves over the four years plus the insurance fund at the end of the fourth year (£98,890) would be 4.77 per cent. of the maximum total that could be guaranteed over the four years (£2,060,000) and the insurance fund, plus the reserve provided at the end of the fourth year (£78,800) would be 11.18 per cent. on the maximum to be guaranteed for the fifth year (£660,000).

Bad and doubtful debts would have to be provided out of liquid reserves, but they should not, under proper supervision by the Credits Board, be excessive. If at any one time they were heavy, they would have to be provided for out of income, which would automatically reduce the maximum amount which could be guaranteed.

Under a bill insurance scheme, the farmer would get a far bigger discount from the merchant by paying the equivalent of cash than it would cost to insure and discount the bill.

The bills follow the normal course of trade, the acceptances by the farmers being handed to the merchants and by them to the commercial banks.

The commercial banks might politely present their holdings of the bills to the Government and claim a saving off that one per cent. and that one half per cent. which they pay for "in and out" to the Currency Board! They could than still further reduce their discount rate on bills insured by the Credits Board!

Yours etc.,
THOS. C. DEAS.

Nairobi,
August 2, 1930.

SETTLEMENT IN KENYA.

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

Sir,—I have no wish to howl down "Non-Subscriber," I should like to soothe his "pessimism." I personally, am a "diehard Conservative" but have a certain amount of respect for the present Prime Minister's abilities as a statesman, strong Socialist as he is. He is a much-travelled man, and I feel sure he is strong enough to control the "ultras" of his Party and will give Kenya a fair hearing! Regarding "Non-Subscriber's" remarks regarding Kenya as a Colony for White Settlement. As a farmer of thirty years experience, in England, Canada and here, I cannot agree. At one time Australia was thought to be only fit for Chinamen! In Canada about 40 to 50 years ago, there were only a few shrewd Scottish capitalists who knew that it would be possible to grow wheat on a huge stretch of land two thousand miles wide by about five hundred miles, hence the Canadian Government approached these men who were optimists and gave them a fifteen mile railway belt of land right through the country besides a large money contract. All this land was presumed to be useless and the object of the C.P.R. Line was to bring British Columbia into the Federation and tap the minerals and timber of that State. To-day that "worthless" land reaps five hundred million bushels of grain per annum!

On a smaller scale these possibilities are in Kenya to-day. With the true pioneer spirit which never says die, the "worthless" land of Kenya will come into its own. There are many retired gentlemen driving their own tractors, etc., (which I personally don't recommend) but no doubt there are economic reasons for this which nevertheless is at the expense of supervision! "Non-Subscriber" must also remember that these same retired gentlemen's ancestors pioneered Australia, New Zealand and Canada and where would this country be without them?

I believe it takes one agriculturist to keep four industrialists going! In Canada we used to work all the winter for our board and, trust to luck to make money in the summer, 14 hours a day.

Yours etc.,
G. W. WILLIAMS.

Turi,
August 3, 1930.

MAIZE—THE REDUCED CONDITIONING CHARGE.

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

Sir,—I have been expecting somebody with a more able pen than my own to point out the hopelessly uneconomical piece of legislation which has been recently passed whereby four-fifths of the grading and reconditioning charges are being refunded.

Firstly, many farmers have been to considerable trouble in drying their maize with home-made plants or by sun drying in many cases cheaper than by Government plants at normal rates, and after all their trouble and expense they get not one penny back, whilst those who have been lucky enough to have their maize accepted on a non-K2 condition have these very low charges debited to them.

Secondly we are continually being told that maize cannot be accepted owing to congestion at the coast, due to the amount waiting to be put through the reconditioning plant. Is this new piece of legislation going to help matters?

Thirdly, Mr. Tyson in his letter which I have just seen says "and it is now proposed to return these profits to the people from whom they were wrongly taken." I do not expect that he meant this quite literally as in fact there is nothing to ensure that the profits go to those who subscribed towards them. I for one am receiving money that is not due to me as I believe I am correct in saying that I have paid no reconditioning charges previous to this year.

Yours etc.,
C. W.

Kitale,
August 4, 1930.

Answers to Correspondents.

L. Jones, Nairobi: We fail to see the point and doubt whether any reader with greater intelligence would have greater success.—Ed. E.A.S.

C. O'Toole, Kitale: The points in your letter have been amply covered by the report of the recent Kitale meeting and the open letter.—Ed. E.A.S.

"Bwana Uganda"—Quite unsuitable:

"W. B. M. P." Limoru—not quite accurate, although correct as a general statement.

Criminal Sessions.

A provisional list of dates for the criminal sessions is as follows:—At Nairobi, Aug. 18, Oct. 6, Nov. 3, Dec. 1; Mombasa, Sept. 15, Nov. 17, Dec. 15; Voi, Sept 11; Eldoret, Aug. 25; Kisumu, Sept. 1; Nakuru, Sept. 8; Fort Hall, Sept. 22, or as may be arranged; Nyeri, Sept. 29; Marsabit, to be arranged.

THE CHRISTIAN REUNION ISSUE.

Anglican Church Facing a Crisis.

LAMBETH'S TASK.

Writing Third Chapter in a Historic World-wide Movement.

(By the Rev. G. B. Carlisle.)

The sixteenth century witnessed the beginning of the process by which the great edifice of the mediaeval church in Western Europe was broken up into a number of separate fragments. There is every indication that the twentieth century will be marked by the gradual gathering together of these broken fragments into one again. In this great task of reunion the English Church is entrusted with a special and unique responsibility.

The Bridge Church.

Writing in the last century, an eminent French Roman Catholic, Count de Maistre, used the following significant words: "If ever—and everything invites to it—there should be a movement towards reunion among the Christian bodies, it seems likely that the Church of England should be the one to give it impulse. The English Church touches us with one hand, and touches with the other those with whom we have no point of contact." The maintenance of the historic ministry and of the sacramental system link the whole Anglican Communion on alike to the Roman Church of the West and to the Holy Orthodox Church of the East, while the possession of a reformed doctrine and freedom of intellectual life and thought constitute a bond of kinship with the Reformed National Churches of Europe and the "Free" Evangelical Churches of England and America. Already, as we know, the English Church does hold together in one embrace people of strongly "Catholic" and strongly "Protestant" outlook, as well as others who represent the "Broad" or "Liberal" school of thought. All these three elements must find their due place and recognition in a united Church. Occupying such a position as this, the English Church has been called "The Bridge Church" of this age. And it is this dual responsibility that we must bear in mind when we consider the questions that the present Lambeth Conference has been invited to answer.

The Lambeth Appeal.

The first chapter in the story of Christian Reunion was written by the Lambeth Conference of 1888. It invited conferences with other "Christian Communions" and set out certain essentials for any scheme of reunion. These are generally known as "The Lambeth Quadulateral" and have formed the basis for all discussions ever since. They are as follows:—

(1) The Sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as containing all things necessary to Salvation, and as being the ultimate standard of Faith.

(2) The Apostles' Creed as the Baptismal symbol and the Nicene Creed as the sufficient statement of the Christian Faith.

(3) The two Sacraments of Baptism and Holy Communion, ordained by Christ Himself.

(4) The Historic Episcopate locally adapted to varying needs. But this last term was re-worded in 1920 in the following way: "A ministry acknowledged by every part of the Church as possessing not only the inward call of the spirit, but also the commission of Christ and the authority of the whole body."

The second chapter in the story was written by the Lambeth Conference of 1920 at a time when Christians of different bodies had been drawn together in closer sympathy and understanding by the sufferings of war. The Bishops issued a great "*Appeal to all Christian People*," which starts with a new ideal, that of *comprehension* instead of absorption, and is marked by the very notable acknowledgement of non-Episcopal ministers as "manifestly blessed and owned by the Holy Spirit as effective means of Grace." "The vision which rises before," they wrote, "is that of a Church, genuinely Catholic, loyal to all Truth and gathering into its fellowship all who profess and call themselves Christians, within whose visible unity all the treasures of faith and order, bequeathed as a heritage by the past to the present, shall be possessed in common, and made serviceable to the whole Body of Christ. Within this unity Christian Communions now separated from one another would retain much that has long been distinctive in their methods of Worship and service. It is through a rich diversity of life and devotion that the unity of the whole fellowship will be fulfilled."

Ten Years' Progress.

The Appeal sounded out like a trumphet—and all through Christendom its echoes have been heard. There was an immediate response. Negotiations, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, were begun with Non-Conformist bodies in England, and though these actually broke down in 1925, they revealed a large and hopeful measure of agreement, and have created an entirely new atmosphere. Conferences have been held with certain representatives of the Roman Catholic Church under the presidency of Cardinal Mercier, others with representatives of the Orthodox Church of the East, with the Old Catholics, and with the Swedish Church. And it is significant that deputations from most of these Churches were invited to be present at the Enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury in his Cathedral last year, and many of their representatives were expected at the great inaugural service of the Lambeth Conference in St. Paul's Cathedral recently.

At the same time, this last decade has been marked by many other important events. The two great Churches in Scotland have been reunited, so have the three Methodist bodies in England. A United Church of Canada has been forced by the joining of Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Congregationalists into one body. International Conferences have been held, on "Life and Work" at Stockholm in 1925, and on "Faith and Order" at Lausanne in 1927, which were attended by picked representatives of nearly every Christian Communion, except the Roman Catholic Church; and at Jerusalem in 1928 there was a great gathering of leaders of the Churches to discuss the many problems of work in the Mission Field.

The Jerusalem Conference was of outstanding significance because it showed without any doubt how insistent has become the call to unity from the Mission Field. In countries, such as China and India, the Nationalist movements in the State have naturally had their parallel among Christians, who desire independent national Churches of their own. Besides this, the differences among Christians in Europe, which are largely a matter of history and tradition, mean nothing to Christians in other lands, who are faced by the vastly greater gulf fixed between any Christian believers and the heathen round them.

It is with this background of response to their Appeal that the Bishops at Lambeth are setting out to write the third chapter in the story of Christian Reunion.

The South Indian Proposals.

At this moment two actual schemes of Reunion, with definite proposals, are being presented to the Bishops. One comes from Persia, where a mission of the English Church and another of American Presbyterians are working and desire to form a United Church. The other scheme comes from South India, and since its publication has attracted much attention and provoked widespread discussion. The printed proposals must be read in full, if they are to be fairly judged, but a few words may be given to explain their general outline. The numbers of Christians involved are three-quarters of a million. They belong to certain Anglican Dioceses in South India, to the South India Wesleyan Methodist Church, and to the South India United Church, which is itself a union of Presbyterian, Congregational and Lutheran Churches. The urge for reunion comes from the Indian Christians themselves. As Bishop Azariat of Dornakal, one of their leaders has said: "We want one Church. Unity may be a desirable ideal in Europe; it is a necessity in India."

The negotiations have not been hurried but have been carried on through a period of eleven years, and the aim consistently kept in view has been to conserve the tradition and genius of a Church that is episcopal, historic and Catholic with those of other Churches that are non-episcopal free and protestant, and to combine in one the three elements of Church organisation, episcopal, presbyterian, and congregational.

The basis of reunion is the Lambeth Quadrilateral, to which I have already referred. The United Church will have a ministry of Bishops and Clergy ordained by them. But there is to be an interim period of thirty years during which ministers, not episcopally ordained, will continue to exercise their ministry and preserve their status in the United Church. This provisional and temporary arrangement and also the omission of all mention of the Rite of Confirmation in the scheme have provoked a good deal of criticism in certain sections of the Church who fear that its "Catholic" character may be compromised. This is the scheme which is being presented to the Bishops at Lambeth for their advice and counsel, and if need be for criticisms and suggestions for alteration or improvement.

The South Indian proposals constitute a test case. Dr. Garvie and Dr. Sharp, two of the leaders of the Free Churches in England, have written a letter asking urgently for the prayers of all Christian people on behalf of the Bishops in their Conference. They write:—The decisions reached at Lambeth will have a world-wide influence. By the reception of these proposals the cause of the reunion of the Churches in the mission field will be advanced or retarded." The tide of the Christian movement has set flowing strongly in the direction of Christian Unity to-day. To many of us it seems that the question to be decided at Lambeth is whether the whole Anglican Church is to remain outside the current and become isolated in Christendom; or whether, with its traditional order and worship, its prestige, its learning, its devotion and its zeal, it shall contribute its due share to the cause of reunion to-day. We join with the Free Church leaders in prayer "that the deliberations of the Bishops may be directed and controlled by the Spirit of God."

Official Appointments.

The following official appointments have been gazetted:—Mr. S. H. Carnelley, to be Resident Magistrate, Nairobi District and Kikuyu Province; Mr. D. Edwards, to be Resident Magistrate, Nakuru, with jurisdiction over Rift Valley Province; Mr. J. L. Marshall, Acting Assistant Marine Superintendent reverts to his substantive rank of Commander; Mr. W. A. Way, Acting District Engineer, reverts to his substantive rank of Assistant Engineer; Mr. J. B. Farquharson, Assistant Engineer, to be Acting District Engineer.

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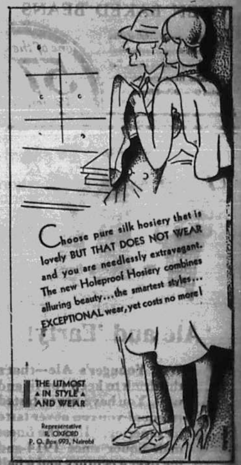

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PLUMP...mealy...full of rich, piquant flavor...oven-baked...

...in juicy tomato sauce. You can't taste Heinz Quality in Heinz Oven Baked Beans.

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'Ale and 'Early!

Wm. Younger's Ale—that's the drink to keep you fit and well. You have never tasted its equal-you can never taste its superior. It is the finest malt liquor since 1914-and for over a century and a half before that. Pure malt, fine hops and—the famous Edinburgh spring water.

YOUNGER'S BEER

Bottled at the Breweries:-

EDINBURGH

TRIBUTE TO A GREAT MISSIONARY.

23 Years' Work Among Kikuyu Women.

LATE MISS STEVENSON.

An eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Miss Marion Stevenson, of the Church of Scotland Mission who died on June 14, was paid by the Rev. R. S. M. Calderwood M.C., M.A. at a memorial service held at Tumu Tumu on July 19. Dr. Arthur, head of the Mission in the course of a letter to the Editor, of the "Standard" says:

"Miss Stevenson who was an honorary missionary of the Church of Scotland had served at Kikuyu, Tumu Tumu and Chogoria, all three stations of the Mission, during the 20 years she worked in Kikuyu. Her work was widely known and loved and she was looked upon as one of the foremost missionaries of the Church of Scotland, if not of her time. Perhaps in Kenya, save in the circle of missionaries and Government officials who knew her work, it was not known that a great woman had been working during these years for the uplifting of the African womanhood."

Speaking at the Memorial Service the Rev. R. S. M. Calderwood said:

"We gather here to-day to pay tribute to the memory of a dearly loved friend, and a great servant of God—one who was as a Timothy to Paul, to us all—Miss Marion Stevenson. While we grieve that we shall see her no more on earth, yet the dominant thought among us all this day is one of joy and triumph that her well accomplished and a race well run.

"Her whole life was a testimony to what the Holy Spirit can do with a wholly surrendered soul. From very early days Miss Stevenson dedicated her life wholly to God for service in the Mission field, purposing if it should so will to serve Him among the women of India. Every opportunity for higher Education and training open to women at that time was grasped; and then, when ready for service she was stricken down with serious illness. For 10 years she was an invalid: all avenues of service seemed to be closed: yet she remained strong in faith that God had a purpose for her life; and the deep reading and thinking of those years surely contributed to no small measure to the marvellous mental and spiritual equipment, which in after years she brought to bear on the people dear of all the Kikuyu for Christ. Health restored, in 1906 the opportunity came to fulfil the ambition of years; not, as she had hoped, in India, but as God has willed, in Africa, to Africa and as the end of that year she began her 23 years of service to God, as an honorary missionary among the Kikuyu.

Work for Women.

"Miss Stevenson, with characteristic insight into the heart of a people, saw the urgent need for coming of a Christian Africa by the conversion and training of the women. For 20 years she laboured at that task at Kikuyu, and after further work in 1931 she came to begin such work here at Tumu Tumu, her coming had been a purpose for her other than she thought, and the unfinished work stalled but has been finished work. For some 16 years she was head-mistress in training and baptising with a handful of pupils, she built up of God's hand a school, spreading covering most of the district and reaching hundreds of pupils and nearly 4,000 scholars. It was in that achievement she made her mark, and the greatness of her work brought not only deserved commendation from Government, thereby in both Church and State, but drew scholars from far and near of the Kikuyu Reserve. The Phelps-Stokes Commission which visited that country in 1924 paid impartial observation here convincing testimony to the value of that work.

"Meanwhile Miss Stevenson had laboured among the Kikuyu women in the wider sense—the raising of men and women to the "measure of the Stature of the fullness of Christ." For her, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, there was but one foundation that could be laid, even Jesus Christ, and whether working among women, or teaching in school, she aimed at nothing short of winning everyone for Christ, the altogether Lovely.

"What impressed her younger colleagues most was her indomitable courage. Ever merciful to others, she had no mercy on herself. Though often weary or sick in body through over-work and lack of rest, nothing was ever allowed to deflect her from the given path of duty. And behind that courage, as we well knew, lay a rare faith in the power of the Gospel to change the lives of men, the most degraded, and a burning zeal for the Service of Him who died that they all might have life, and might have it more abundantly. The thought was ever with her that "the night cometh when no man can work"; and like her Master she must ever be about her Father's business.

Fruits of Her Work.

"Her great courage and unfear assuring capacity for work, and a God-given grasp of detail made, a tremendous impression on the Kikuyu, and gave her, though a woman, a name and fame among them, greater perhaps than that of any other missionary in this province.

"She loved them with a truly Christlike love and they knew it: she believed in them—even the weakest—with a God-given faith, and they responded with her love and confidence with a deep affection and regard seldom given to any outside their own race. And that affection and regard this great company to-day bears witness to, for she loved her, or feared her; they could never ignore her. And even those who crossed swords with her, and knew to their cost the fearlessness and the indomitable will concealed in that frail body will yet, I believe, join to-day with those who loved her, in mourning a true friend and lover of the Kikuyu people, one to whom they owe a debt they can never repay, save in carrying on for the sake of generations yet unborn the work of which she laid the foundation so well.

"Never were her love and devotion to God and to the Kikuyu more movingly set forth than in the last three years of her service. A year of hard work among the Meimbi at Chogoria was followed by two years of sacrificial work for village women in this district, when "in journeys oft," and in perils of waters, in weariness and labour, she yet denied herself even the slightest comforts of home life and lived entirely under canvas for the sake of the women whom she often smilingly called her "first love" among the Kikuyu. The bitter strife of the last two years laid heavy upon her spirit, but indomitable to the end she rose to the challenge. In a real sense she finally gave her life in service for the women she loved freedom of conscience, and freedom of body, in face of a brutal and unprovoked attempt to drag them back into the cruel rice of savagery. Her last meeting with Kikuyu women was concerned with this subject, and she finally collapsed in an effort to rise and appeal to the women of Britain for the protection of our Kikuyu sisters. And we rejoice that God lived to see the triumph of that appeal, and the vindication of her of conscience under the British flag once again firmly established.

"Of her limitations, and her serious in assisting in writing down the Kikuyu language; of her devotion to the Church here in Africa, and to the Church of Scotland; of her faith in God and of her invincible help in Consecrated Prayer; of her love of Missions and of her labours to encourage the missionary cause at home, we cannot and need not speak. Faces she shrank from, yet she could not be hid, and thousands among the world, to the inner circle of those who as children of Christ shared in other ways on labouring for the advancement of the African, her services are immeasurable by human standards.

A Lasting Memorial.

"And lasting Memorial, Faith shrank from, yet she could not be hid, and thousands among the world, to the inner circle of those who as children of Christ shared in other ways on labouring for the advancement of the African, her services are immeasurable by human standards.

"Yet without Miss Stevenson's prayers, the Impact of the Gospel taught from her lips, the labours of the years she accomplished. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord: they rest from their labours and their works do follow them." The foundations of hers are all around us, and are her best memorial: a testimony to the power of God, working through a consecrated soul. But let us not merely gather to praise her, for praise she abhorred. Of the magnitude of her achievements she had little or no conscious. Of anything were accomplished, she was the first to say like the apostle, "I am not I, but God in me." In my last talk with her before she left for home she waved aside a reference to her work saying that two lines of the old Hymn had kept sounding in her heart throughout the years—

Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to Thy Cross I cling."

Not unto her therefore, but unto the God she served be all the glory.

"Like Elisha of old we to-day cry in sorrow, "My father, My father, the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof!" We wonder whether Kikuyu will ever see like again, and truly we shall miss her in the day of battle. But let her passing be a time of joy, mourning—for she was ready to go—but rather to fresh effort. Let us pray like the old prophet that the Spirit that dwelt in her may descend upon us, that taking up her tasks which she has laid down, we may show forth our thanks-giving to God by carrying them forward to triumphant fruition. God give us grace so to profit by her example, that when our call cometh, we too may hear the welcome sounding, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord!"

The Naivasha Library.

FUNDS BENEFIT FROM GYMKHANA.

(Contributed.)

A very successful Gymkhana was held at Naivasha on Saturday, August 4, in aid of funds for the Naivasha Library. There was a varied programme of events, which were all highly contested, the weather was delightful, and the country looked green and fresh after the heavy showers of last week.

The Naivasha Library (R.A.W.L.) would like to take this opportunity of thanking its many friends for the support they gave to the Gymkhana. First, it would like to record its gratitude to those firms in Nairobi and Naivasha which so kindly presented prizes. The Library committee would like to thank the Sports Club for so generously lending the ground and the club house, and finally, all those supporters who gave so many good things for the tea, and all who helped in many different ways.

The events and their winners were as follows:—

Pony Bending Race:—Mr. A. Kay.

Motor Bending Race:—Mr. Kingsford.

Obstacle Green Race:—Mr. R. B. Dent and Mr. A. Kingsford.

Motor Musical Chairs:—Mr. Dent and Miss Nancy Nicholl.

All Ages Handicap Race:—Mr. Fryer.

V. C. Race:—Mr. J. J. Hopcroft.

Children Young Bobbing Race:—Janet Taylor.

Combined Transport Race:—Corporal and Mrs. Hewitt.

Motor Polo Race:—Mr. Sutton and Mr. Hopcroft.

The day ended with a dance at the club Bar, at which the music was most good and ably provided by Mr. Joseph and his amplifiers. The dance was also a great success, and again more gratitude is due to Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Taylor for allowing it to be held at the club Bar, and for all the trouble they took to make the evening such a very pleasant one.

The Naivasha Library has benefited very substantially from both gymkhana and dance, and the members can now look forward to the coming new books in the

WIRELESS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONG AND SHORT WAVES.

The "E. A. Standard" has arranged for the regular publication of a wireless page. These Articles, written by Mr. Lionel J. Hughes, a well-known Kenya radio authority, will appear at these times.

Nairobi is carrying out further experiments with short wave frequency transmission his latest wave being in the 800 kilocycles (60 metres). He will remain on this wave approximately one week and requests reports from listeners. Two days is not enough to give a report on the reception, but first impression is—He is not so strong as the 42 metres—on the other hand Zanzibar reports it as 'the strongest ever.' There is certainly not so much fading on 60 metres, but there is certainly—at times—the same trouble with fading. On the second night towards the end of the programme the 400 metres transmission came in well, stronger than the short wave, so a shift was made over to that wave.

On the 42 metres wave length there was one very bad night when the transmission faded nearly to zero, but on the whole, from a strength point of view it was superior. It is very free from all troublesome and also fading—or frequency change.

Chelmsford BBC has improved considerably and comes in at quite a good strength on the Regional Programme.

Johannesburg does not seem so good these days but on the other hand Cape Town is still broadcasting fairly well by the longer wave bands.

WEAD, Schenectady, transmits on 15340 kilocycles (19.56 metres) Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 1600 to 2400 G.M.T.

No other stations of note have been picked up since last time, but this is due to a great extent to QRM business. All the above receptions are on Short Wave.

For the benefit of readers in general and in reserve to a letter that appeared in the local paper a few days ago it might be just as well to state that the circled scores were given by 70 odd evening as soon as received, and in some cases twice, that is Kenya broadcast listeners. Each time the score about 8 o'clock—6.30 p.m. British Summer Time, is the same day.

Bulrish TLO Programme.

Nairobi is proposing to make one or two changes in the times of the different items which it is hoped will meet the wishes of the majority of the listeners. Whilst on the subject of programmes it might be of interest to readers to actually which items the wireless principally—but not only—is the Dance records, since it would be impossible to keep up to date the repertoire of records if one had to buy one's own dance records. Symphonies are unknown, but which, normally, one would like to possess that which would come such an expensive item and take up more space than one can possibly be spared. The Time Signal—this is really useful The Mail Notice, we take it, is intended to get those with facility they some to hands if they are not at the Hill! The news is general.

Now for a suggestion. Would it not be possible when playing long symphonies, to have a short programme, with a fade in and out device, so that there would not be the need to keep on using different parts that normally should not commence at Time. The would, it is thought, give a more natural impression of reflection. Scientifically it is possible.

Mr. Baird, the local Mullard representative, explained the principles of which the following statement should prove of interest to our readers.

"Did you know that you will be interested to know that on Saturday last, the 20th June, we were to Cairo, Egypt, with one of our pictures portable receivers to His Majesty King Fouad at Abdin Palace.....When His Majesty heard the receivers brought he carefully looked over them, he directed to purchase only the one of our make, which is now installed at his Majesty's Abdin Palace. His Majesty heard with his own hands quite a number of foreign stations, and both he and the Queen expressed their satisfaction with the separate sets of the receiver, its performance, and tone quality.

"Both sets are equipped with the new Mullard Valve—of which Kenya is one—it is impossible to do anything on certain wavebands to certain periods. For instance on 800 K.C. (600 metres) Bills can be heard—that is at any distance after 6 p.m. until normally 3 a.m. local time. The first nights when something can be done, but they are not so far between. Normally effective ranges go down—this does not include Bulawayo—and Bulawayo is possible to work Aden and Heiss between sunset and sunrise, Aden and Zandi are insuitable. Take the longer wave range 2,000 metres. Listen in on this at any time after 11.30 a.m. and it will be seen that that band is considerably owing to atmospherics.

Again on the short waves it is possible to signal to Australia from England using a power of 25 Watts (commercial working) that is using a wave on 26 metres. Bulgy Radio uses 100 watts and requires a power in the neighbourhood of 1000 K.W. Since the size of aerials and wavelength are directly connected and suppose we assume that the length of the aerial was exactly the same as the wavelength we see again that 26 metres of wire require less hold than 600 metres and so on.

Normally wireless is broadcast: that is to say it is radiated in all directions and consequently it the case of a reflector, that is, it fills up the whole world on that particular wavelength when only signals. This is desirable in some cases. Consider now a spot light. If the bulb is placed in the focal point of the lens and lighted it will shine in all directions, but a powerful light but will not light up anything brilliantly at any distance. Putting it back in its reflector we get a beam of light which will light up objects at a great distance with the same power as the other words the light is focussed in a definite one particular direction. The same applies to the wireless, when rays can be focussed into a beam in one direction. Now what are the limitations to this? Going back to the spotlight it will be seen that the reflector is considerably greater in diameter than the focal point of the light (remember light was of the order of some .000 of a metre). Then wireless waves do not make the reflector of this size unlike in the wavelength compared from a scientific point of view.

In that case then beams cannot be limited in wavelength by the length of the reflector in the case of beams, wire grills or arrays (as we made to act as reflectors) and the maximum wavelength is possible is in the neighbourhood of 25 metres.

There is another point of the beams that might be noticed, up to the present we have only considered the possibility of a beam transmitted to the Moon's surface that is leaving parallel to the surface of the earth. Now, the ship effects this will come down to a definite point, not at the right spot. This can be obviated by using the beam at an angle of it at a high angle—there are other ways but this will serve at a type. Now, we use wave 7TLO. Assuming at when he is stating to 51 metres. Now, we are trying to bring the distance closer to the station by increasing the angle of reflection. Scientifically it is possible.

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BULAWAYO

Building Society.

COMPANY INTRODUCES A NEW FEATURE

The British East Africa Permanent Building Society and Savings Bank, Ltd., which was formed in 1913 and which in 1919 suspended saves the subscriptions of the few shareholders who subscribed it. During the capital is upwards of £50,000, and the capital is £100,000 and the maximum membership can be 1,000 instead of the original 300, and for the past 11 years an average dividend of 7 per cent has been paid annually.

This was reported at the annual meeting of the Society held recently at the offices in Trust Chambers, Nairobi, under the chairmanship of Mr. T. A. Wood, M.C.O., chairman of the Board of Directors. He was re-elected to the chairmanship together with Mr. W. W. Ridout and Mr. R. Hutchings, and Mr. F. W. G. Bompas was re-elected a trustee. Messrs. Gill & Johnson were re-elected auditors.

An interim dividend of 2½ per cent for the six months ended November 30, was confirmed, and a bonus of 2½ per cent, making 7 per cent in respect of the past year's working was agreed to.

Advances on mortgage on shares at the end of the year, May 31 last, was £64,720.4.07, and shares were redeemed to the value of £1,000 during the year. At end of the financial year, 1934, the 650,131 out on loan, and the amount recommended by the directors at this 1,977,000 were held on first equitable mortgage. A new feature was introduced, by a scheme combining easy repayments with the benefit of insurance of the borrower's life.

The report and balance sheet details was accepted without comment.

Following the annual meeting, an extraordinary general meeting was held, the resolutions enabling the membership from 300 to 1,000 and the capital to be increased to £100,000 were confirmed at a special meeting to be held in a fortnight's time.

Railway Traffic

The following is the approximate statement of earnings from railway traffic on the Uganda, on the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. (including Branch Lines, Marine and Lake Services) for the month of June: Current month £ 1,000,000 Corresponding month of previous year £ 1,000,000 Decrease £0,000.

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LE CLERC'S PILLS
LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR ANÆMIA
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION

LADIES' FASHIONS.

A Letter from Paris.

(By Colline Rouff).

Illustration for letterpress: "From a Frenchwoman's Diary." Here is one example of the piquant little hats now being made entirely of ribbon. Corded ribbon in a deep blue shade is used for the foundation, the same ribbon, closely pleated, forming bands over the head, a pretty frill round the back, and becoming "ear-flaps."

Ribbon is one of fashion's favourites this season, and for the first time in many years, we may use it as much as we wish without being "fussy."

Ribbon Hats.

Quite small toques and berets are made entirely of ribbons—grosgrain, satin or velvet—and the most delightful of the berets are carried out in two or even three tones of a colour. Three blues, three rose tones, three greys, or three greens, are woven or plaited together in squares, or else made in the half and half pattern. The toques usually have soft bows of the ribbon at the nape of the neck or at the sides under the ears.

The big "picture" hats are often loaded with flowers. But one particularly charming model has a flower or two under the brim over one ear, another flower to match on the brim, and further trimming of really lovely satin ribbon. This model is a softly waving shape, made piquant with pinky-puce carnations, and a wide rather vivid blue ribbon passed round the back of the crown, drawn through a slit over the other ear, and left to fall over the shoulder, almost to the waist. You can imagine how successful is this effective combination of pink-puce and vivid blue!

Ribbon Belts.

Ribbon belts are worn too, a pretty dance frock of brown and yellow chiffon having brown velvet ribbon encircling the waist in the old fashioned style. The ribbon is tied in a small bow, the ends hanging down to the hem of the skirt, which is but four inches from the ground.

Fringes and Flowers.

Fringe also is decidedly *chic* on evening dresses just now. It is of a lovely quality—rich, thick and heavy. It may be worked straight on to the gown, but this is very costly, as it must, necessarily, be done by hand. Quite permissible is the motion of choosing a good fringe with a small heading, and having this sewn on the gown. Fringes will only "go" on the severely straight and classic models, as, for instance, one in whitish-pink crepe satin. In this case, the fringe gradually and softly shaded to a deeper pink, which was still of a very pale tone. It was put on below the waist, whence it fell, in straight, classic lines, to the feet. Across the square decolletage at the back was a length of the same fringe, which created a graceful cape effect. If you are slim, you can have a three-tier flounce of narrower fringe, the three flounces reaching but little below the knees. A berthe of the same trimming may be added, but this should come only to the fronts of the shoulders, not all round.

Evening flower posies are enormous, very tiny blossoms being "bunched" together to make bouquets the size of a dinner plate.

Net and Chiffon.

Long frocks of thick silk finish net are still considered smart. The bodices are tight fitting but slightly pouched at the waist; the full skirts sweep to the floor, and are weighted at the hems with thick pleated ruchings of net, or satin ribbon.

A short coatee, tight at the waist, but with a fluted basque edged all round with the ruching goes with a dress like this.

The foundations of these net frocks are only to the knees, the skirts being semi-transparent from there downwards. They are amazingly attractive dresses, and if you dance right through the evening and can do without a coatee, you may be able to make them for yourselves.

Another idea is to have a dinner gown of black chiffon, with a long, graceful skirt, a softly pouched bodice, a small belt, a jewelled buckle, and a posy. But, instead of a deep decolletage and no sleeves, let the top be filled in with a yoke of the very finest blonde lace, with sleeves down to the finger tips! Very *chic* for smart dinners!

Russet-brown Shantung, or fine woollen material, may be employed for a trim little suit like this. Worn with a pale yellow crepe blouse with georgette collar and cuffs, and a flecked brown corded ribbon it makes an admirable toilette for almost any daytime occasion.

A SAVOURY LUNCHEON DISH.

Ingredients: ½ lb. liver, 1 large onion, parsley, a handful of boiled rice, mint, two ounces of butter, 2 eggs, salt, pepper, toasted breadcrumbs.

Boil the liver, and grate or mince it. Cut up the onion, fry it golden brown, and add it to the liver, with the chopped parsley, the rice, the chopped mint, and the melted butter. Mix well. Beat up the eggs and add them, with salt and pepper. Lastly, add a few tablespoonsful of breadcrumbs to make the mixture firm but not stiff.

Grease a pudding dish, sprinkle with breadcrumbs and turn the mixture in. Steam for about an hour, keeping plenty of boiling water in the lower pan.

Serve hot with chipped potatoes.

EAST AFRICA'S "LIDO."

Thika's Successful Swimming Gala.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Thika, August 7.

Thika is now rejoicing in its own Lido. The open air swimming baths at Blue Posts Hotel are a great success, and the Swimming Carnival held there over the holiday week-end was enjoyed by visitors from near and far.

It was very gay there on Saturday and Monday afternoons when the events were in progress; and had it not been for the high screen of marura round the baths which gave local colour to the scene, it would have been difficult to realise one was in the African Highlands.

The well-built swimming bath (50 feet by 100 feet) is supplied with spring and diving boards, a water-shute and some huge and most elusive rubber ducks, one of the most difficult competitions being to mount these.

Mrs. Delap of Donyo Sabuk, presented the prizes on Saturday, and in the course of her speech thanked the promoters of the scheme for giving the public this opportunity for health giving exercise in water that was chemically treated under expert medical direction.

On Monday the prizes were presented by Mr. Cleland. Mention must be made of the efficient and cheery help given by Mr. Goddard, as announcer of events and master of ceremonies.

A cabaret dinner and dance was held at the Hotel on Saturday night, and a more informal one again on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Flint hope to make these amplifier dances a regular feature at Blue Posts, and a run out there for tea in the palm-decorated shelter beside the baths, and a swim in the sun-warmed water, with a dinner and dance to follow, should attract everyone.

Some new and comfortably furnished stone cottages have recently been added to the bedroom accommodation of the hotel, which is gradually being improved out of all recognition.

Saturday, August 2.

Men's 33 yards race: 1, Mr. Robson; 2, Mr. Corfe.

Diving from Spring Board: 1, Mr. Simpkins; 2, Mr. Devitt. Consolation Prize: Mr. Robson.

Tyre race: 1, Mr. Robson; 2, Mr. Simpkins.

Ladies' Balloon Race: 1, Mrs. Darrell-Smith; 2, Miss Hansford.

Egg and Spoon Race (mixed): 1, Mrs. Delay; 2, Mr. Ogus; 3, Mr. Turrell.

Monday, August 4.

High Diving (men): 1, Mr. Noon; 2, Mr. Colins. Consolation Prize: Mr. Milne.

High Diving (Ladies): Miss Hansford.

Tyre Race (men): Mr. Moore.

Two Length's race (men): 1, Mr. Milne; 2, Mr. Quennell.

One Length race (mixed): 1, Mr. Woodruff; 2, Mr. Noon. Consolation Prize: Miss Hansford.

Champagne Competition: Mr. Simpkins.

Spring-board stunt diving (men): 1, Mr. Colins; 2, Mr. Lees.

Relay Race (men): Mr. Milne and Mr. Quennell.

Ladies' Graceful Swimming: Miss Hansford.

Tyre Race—frontwards (men): 1, Mr. Scott; 2, Mr. McKessell.

Cigarette Race (mixed): 1, Mr. Scott; 2, Mr. French.

Mounting the Duck: Mr. Young. Consolation Prize: Mr. [illegible]

Passenger Lists.

S.S. "WATUSSI."

The following is the passenger list of the s.s. "Watussi," which arrived at Mombasa from Europe on July 29 and sails for Europe via the Cape on July 30:

Arrivals.

From Hamburg: Mr. A. Eschberger, Mrs. G. Eschberger, Miss E. Eschberger, Master J. Eschberger, Mr. W. Hasselberg, Mrs. A. Hasselber, Miss N. Herrmann.

From Southampton: Mr. F. Jose, Mr. R. Brandon, Mr. W. Beatty, Mr. C. Godfrey, Mrs. K. Godfrey, Master R. Godfrey, Mr. G. Lillie, Mr. H. Pawsey, Mrs. E. Pawsey Miss J. Pawsey, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mrs. D. Armstrong, Master M. Armstrong, Mr. W. Wride, Mrs. F. Wride, Master D. Wride, Mr. H. Rees, Mr. D. Wadeson, Mr. I. Lean, Mr. H. Wallace, Mr. C. Godwin, Mr. I. Davies.

From Ceuta: Mr. M. Watkins.

From Marseilles: Mr. T. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. V. Fitzsimmons, Miss I. Green, Mr. A. Reid.

From Genoa: Mr. F. Hamilton Gordon, Mrs. D. Hamilton Gordon, Mr. J. Innes, Mr. J. Deking Dura, Miss S. Deking Dura, Miss M. Weber, Mr. W. McWilliam, Mr. W. Archibald, Mrs. W. Archibald, Mr. A. Malony, Mr. F. Gurney, Mr. W. Knecht.

Departures.

To Tanga: Mrs. Weber Tobler and children, Mr. J. Zalger, Mr. P. Geck, Mr. Burghardt, Mrs. Burghardt and children, Mr. K. Streiber, Mr. Weiss, Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Varveris, Mrs. Varveris, Mr. H. Boukokis, Mr. St. Andrescou, Miss I. Haring, Mr. M. A. Bond, Mr. F. Taylor.

To Zanzibar: Rev. E. Dreaz, Mr. W. Velani, Major Phillips.

To Dar es Salaam: Mr. W. Hain, Mr. G. Oliver, Mr. D. Argasis, Mr. J. Varsaleton, Mr. Knoschel, Mr. Knoschel, Mr. W. Evans, Mrs. E. Evans, Mr. W. Weydemann Mrs. Weydemann and child, Mr. R. Wiener, Mr. Borcart, Mrs. Borcart, Mr. von der Meiren, Mrs. van der Meiren, Mr. Ibrahim, Mrs. Glasby and child, Mr. Baccoci, Mrs. V. Baccoci, Mr. W. Eiesberg, Mr. G. Athassaniou, Mr. B. Akoui, Mrs. B. Akoui, Mr. Beauschi and children, Mr. C. Emmanuel, Mrs. C. Emmanuel, Mr. M. Emmanuel, Mrs. M. Emmanuel, Mr. Koroboki and child, Mr. Dadakis, Mrs. Dadakis.

To Port Amelia: Mr. H. Schellong, Mr. F. Sassons, Mr. G. Galimberti, Mrs. K. Bradl, Mr. Theege, Mrs. Thee and children.

To Beira: Mr. Golding, Mrs. Golding and child, Mrs. S. M. Roscoe, Miss Strudwick, Miss F. Schultz, Miss Wisdon, Mr. Kalvainess, Mrs. Kalvainess, Mr. J. Samarks, Rev. V. Bowen.

To Lourenco Marques: Mr. G. Kagianis, Miss Pattison, Mr. M. Sylvanus, Mrs. Sylvanus, Mr. T. A. Grotwel, Dr. Verster, Mrs. Verster and son, Mr. Wolter, Mrs. Wolter, Mr. J. M. Klipfel, Mrs. B. Pillemer and child.

To Durban: Mr. F. D. Crawley, Mr. W. White, Mr. Woodworth, Mrs. Woodworth, Mr. J. D. F. Schleiss, Mr. B. F. Greer, Mr. C. B. D. Malam, Mr. Quin, Mrs. Quin, Mrs. A. Wallbridge, Mr. J. Holding, Mrs. J. B. Campbell, Miss U. Franklin, Miss J. F. Tominey, Mr. Gray Rattray, Miss Gray Rattray, Mr. J. Robinson, Miss A. M. Maunder, Mr. W. Haussen, Mrs. E. Bird and child, Mrs. E. Meyer.

To Cape Town: Mr. J. P. Sumner, Mr. Balmer, Mrs. Balmer and children, Mrs. J. Day, Miss F. Gaff, Miss Gaff, Miss N. Gaff, Mrs. E. Meyer.

To Southampton: Mr. Duggins, Mrs. Duggins and child, Mr. W. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman and children, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens and children.

To Hamburg: Geheimrat and Mrs. F. K. Kleine.

Butter Market.

Messrs. Dalgety and Company Limited have received from their London Office the following cabled report: Butter: New Zealand Finest is quoted at from £6 14/- to £8 16/- per cwt. The market is [illegible]

For all toilet, LAUNDRY and cleaning purposes. Allays irritation of mosquito and other insect bites
SCRUBB'S
CLOUDY AMMONIA
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1930.

Nairobi Association.

Over a year ago there was formed in Nairobi a new Association. Our insistence upon the need for direction and encouragement of public opinion in the Capital of the Colony had a great deal to do with the birth of the organisation. The chief need of the time, in our own view—and it was shared by many people—was the provision of some flexible machinery which could be brought into operation when expression of public opinion seemed necessary in the interests not only of the town but of the country as a whole. We believed that a small and representative executive, untrammelled by a detailed and elaborate constitution, appointed to keep a watchful eye on major affairs would serve the purpose. Their function appeared to us to be a simple one—the provision of opportunity for a statement of the public views on important issues when, in their judgment and in the light of any apparent controversy or doubt, such appeared necessary and helpful. So far as we can recall—subject to correction—the Nairobi Association has organised two public meetings, one to discuss the policy of protection, the other to consider the problem of the European hospital. But month after month the small and enthusiastic Committee has met, it has held long discussions into a wide variety of subjects—some important and others of less urgency. Brief communications have been issued to the Press recording some of the main conclusions of these meetings. But to all practical purposes, so far as the general body of the public is concerned, the Nairobi Association may be a moribund body. We should sincerely regret it if that were the case. We have no desire to see Nairobi without a political organisation to keep alive and direct the opinion of the public on current questions, but at the same time we cannot escape a suspicion that in the absence of contact with the people of the town the executive committee is either taking upon itself unduly heavy responsibilities for which it has not been given a mandate, or it has misunderstood its original purpose. For instance, the Committee sent two members to represent Nairobi at the last session of the Convention when the White Paper was discussed. We are glad that Nairobi was represented, and but for the existence of an Association the town, once more, might have found itself outside public movements, but we would suggest that one of the main functions of the Association, as we conceived it, was to organise an expression of the town's opinion on such an issue as that raised by the White Papers. There has been no meeting in Nairobi, confined to the townspeople, at which that subject has been discussed. The Members of Legislative Council for the town have neither called one nor has the Nairobi Association asked them to address the public. That is only one example, although it is an important one, of the benefits we expected such a body to confer. Numerous other examples might be quoted. For instance a long session of Legislative Council has recently been held at Mombasa. The Association might have invited the town's members to give a survey of that session to such members of the public as were interested. Then again, the country is passing through an exceedingly difficult time and the next Budget session of the Legislative Council will be of exceptional importance. Surely, it would be helpful to the public to have an opportunity of hearing the views of its representatives and, perhaps, of making suggestions to them in the same connexion. At the moment, too, Municipal affairs are attracting public attention, or at least should do so. The Association could play an important part in that issue as well, either by inviting contesting candidates to speak or by arranging public meetings on other lines. As we regarded it, one of the functions of the Association was that of education. Public opinion in Nairobi needs to be educated on many things and by a series of meetings addressed by responsible people the process would be encouraged. At the moment, however, the Committee appears to confine its deliberations to semi-private round-table meetings. We are sure that the system has developed largely because the organisation has mistaken its purpose. We believe, too, that the Association would have a broader basis of membership and public support if it placed the responsibility more directly on the shoulders of the masses. We have taken advantage of the fact that a general meeting is being held this afternoon to draw attention to these fundamental questions. We would urge as many of the citizens of Nairobi as can make it convenient to attend and give the Association the benefit of their views. Nairobi is an apathetic place and much credit is due to the handful of people, who, in an executive and purely voluntary capacity, have devoted their own time to consideration of public questions. But unless they can carry the public with them they will fail in their purpose. Perhaps this evening members of the Committee will give the town the benefit of their views, review the work of a year and explain their conception of the Association. They can depend on our help to make their [illegible]

MIMIC WARFARE IN NAIROBI.

Attack on the Rural District Camp.

A state of war was declared rather suddenly on Wednesday on the outskirts of Nairobi between the 1st (Nairobi) Battalion of the Kenya Defence Force and the Nairobi Rural District section of the Force encamped near the K.A.R. Rifle Range.

A feint attack was launched by the Battalion men on the Rurales' camp, and as it developed the main force was swung into action on a different front. The Rurales rallied to repulse it, when a third party, concealed at another point promptly, in the confusion, swept triumphantly into the camp.

And the war proper began. Considering that many of the Nairobians were unfamiliar with the handling of a rifle their cohesion under fire was a tribute to the splendid work of the N.C.O.s. The Rurales fought stubbornly and gave proof of the training they had received during the previous few days. They were on the point of being outmanoeuvred when the bugler blew the "Cease Fire," and it will be a matter of argument until the next war is staged as to who really won this particular war.

The manoeuvre was arranged to test out the qualities of the Rurales, who are undergoing their annual training in camp near the K.A.R. Rifle Range. Usually it is arranged when the men go under bivouacs for a night, some ten miles away. This would have meant transportation and commissariat arrangements that were beyond the reach of the Nairobi Battalion, and so the war was fought at home.

The New Territorials.

With regard to the latter body of men, it will have been noticed that in the Official Gazette of August 12, the Territorial Force Ordinance has been put into force as from that date, and that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to establish a Territorial Force for the Colony of Kenya the first of its kind.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago there was started in connection with the Nairobi Battalion a volunteer scheme, which to date has brought in some 240 recruits, a number which made the Territorial Force a feasible scheme. They consist of young men who are very keen on their job and all of whom have agreed to serve for three years. The Battalion has sufficient officers and N.C.O.s highly trained to take on the job of turning the recruits into the finished article.

£4,000 DAMAGE IN GOLD MINE FIRE.

Tanganyika's Most Important Deposit.

["Standard" Correspondent.]

Dar es Salaam, August 10.

A disastrous fire occurred on the property of the Tanganyika Gold Mines Ltd., at Sekenke, on Saturday last.

The haulage shaft, shaft-house and head frame have been completely destroyed and it is feared that the output from the mine will be interrupted for some months.

The cause of the outbreak is not yet known and, owing to the inaccessability of the property, few details are yet available.

The damage is estimated at over £4,000. The property is understood to be covered by insurance. Sekenke is the best known mine in East Africa and was the most important producer in this Territory before the war. A rich lode is located over a wide area and shows a high average recovery value. It is situated on the ridge above the Wambere Plain 150 miles north of the Manyoni.

From German records we learn that about £220,000 of gold was extracted and the average recovery was proved to be well over one ounce to the ton. The Tabora sovereigns now so much sought after were struck from gold produced from this mine.

The property was acquired from the Custodian of Enemy Property by that fine old pioneer, Mr. Paul Buttler. After struggling single-handed on the mine he sold out the greater part of his interest to the present Company who are now engaged in installing up-to-date machinery. The production for last month was the highest since pre-war days and it is particularly unfortunate that development should be held up by fire damage at this stage.

PILES' PYLITNA POWDERS
Taken in warm water. 8/50 per box.
1. Cure worst operation cases,
2. Blind and Bleeding Piles.
Cure equally rapid.
Doctor (M.D.): "In one week piles had disappeared."
Doctor (M.D., M.S.): "Best remedy for piles."
Doctor (M.D., etc.): "Pylitna is really wonderful."
Lady Doctor: "I shall certainly recommend Pylitna."
Lady: "My doctor has recommended Pylitna for me."
Gentleman: "Piles cured, general health much improved."
Lawyer: "Pylitna acts like magic."
Gentleman: "Three powders have cured me."
Lady: "Pylitna, recommended by my chemist, has cured me."
Gentleman: "Less than one box cured me, the remaining few powders cured my friend."
Vicar (D.D.): "Haemorrhage has already nearly ceased."
Chemist: "Pylitna powders have entirely cured me."
Gentleman: "I wish to bring to your notice the great benefit I have derived from Pylitna."
Lady: "Pylitna is already doing me much good."
Gentleman: "A most excellent remedy."
Etc., etc., etc.
Pylitna Powders 8/50 per box.
Pylitna Aperient Tablets and Ointment, 8/50 each
Sole Agents:—
HOWSE and McGEORGE Ltd.
CHEMISTS
NAIROBI and BRANCHES.
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika

15 delicious varieties
containing the goodness of meat and vegetables
TOMATO, PEA, LENTIL, CELERY,
MULLIGATAWNY, WHITE VEGETABLE
MOCK TURTLE, SCOTCH BROTH
KIDNEY, OXTAIL, HARE, ONION
GREEN PEA, CHESTNUT, CLEAR SOUP
SYMINGTON'S SOUPS

WHY AND WHEREFORES OF MOTORING—No. 2.
Does your car run BETTER AT NIGHT?
This subject, in common with the Sea Serpent and the Giant Gooseberry, has occupied the correspondence columns of the press for years past. A has contradicted B, X has found Y an ignoramus. But a car does run better at night sometimes.
The facts are that the petrol motor functions by burning a charge of air-petrol vapour in the cylinder and taking advantage of the force of the ensuing expansion on the piston head to produce a power stroke. As it is upon the degree of expansion that the power depends it is obvious that the greater the amount of air-petrol mixture crammed into the cylinder the greater the expansion will be. The bulk of the charge consists of air drawn from the surrounding atmosphere—about fifteen parts of air, by weight, are consumed to one of petrol. In volume very much more air is consumed in proportion to petrol since the density of petrol is some hundreds of times that of air.
Air is very susceptible to temperature and it expands as the temperature rises, therefore a pound of air occupies more and more space as it becomes heated. At 32 degrees F. one pound of air occupies 12.23 cubic feet while at 70 degrees F. it fills 13.34 cubic feet. Consider now a summer's day followed by a cool evening. The day air at 70 degrees F. is drawn into the engine, whilst at night it is drawn in at 40—50 degrees F. In the daytime each cubic foot of air has less weight or substance than it has at night and so the weight of each charge burnt in the engine is less, it consequently expands less and we observe the effect in the improved performance of the car at night.
Cars do not always run better at night. The carburettor may have been adjusted under the atmospheric conditions of a hot summer's day, or there may be sufficient humidity in the air during the day to prevent it expanding to its full limit before it is drawn into the engine. For a similar reason, that is because the air weighs less at great heights, an aircraft engine which gives perhaps 160 h.p. on the ground can only produce 80 h.p. at 20,000 feet as the density of the air there is only half of that at ground level.
ISSUED BY SHELL
THE SHELL COMPANY OF EAST AFRICA, Ltd.
Agents:—Smith Mackenzie & Co.

Passenger List.

S.S. "UBENA."

The following is the passenger list of the s.s. "Ubena," which arrived at Mombasa from Europe via the Cape on July 29 and sailed for Europe via Suez on July 30:

Arrivals.

From Southampton: His Excellency Mons. A. Hinsley, Rev. Father E. Giersbach, Mr. M. Bishop, Mrs. L. Bishop, Master D. M. Bishop, Miss O. L. Crooke, Mr. A. T. Pelling, Mrs. E. Pelling, Master G. Pelling, Master D. Pelling, Mrs. E. Shade, Mrs. F. Morson, Mr. W. A. Wandby, Mr. J. H. Williams.

From Cape Town: Mr. G. B. van Zyl, Mrs. E. van Zyl.

From Port Elizabeth: Miss E. Ingham.

From Durban: Mr. C. Truman, Mrs. M. Truman, Mr. H. C. Leon, Mr. H. C. B. Lloyd, Mrs. R. Lloyd, Mr. W. A. T. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. G. Lockenberg, Mr. C. G. Ridge, Mr. J. D. Schleiss, Mr. J. White, Mr. L. B. Woodworth, Mrs. G. M. Woodworth, Mr. F. A. Creswel.

From Lourenco Marques: Miss O. N. Pattison, Mr. J. M. Verster, Mrs. N. Verster, Master O. Verster, Mr. E. A. Wolter, Mrs. R. M. Wolter, Mr. A. Ceato, Miss E. M. Paine, Mrs. B. Rosenston.

From Dar es Salaam: Mr. C. Brueggemann and Mr. M. Menkin.

From Tanga: Mr. Dunn, Mrs. Dunn and child, Mr. Gaebde, Mrs. Schillmann, Consul Dr. Speiser, Mr. H. Zanetti.

Departures.

To Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. K. Westphal, Miss M. Eaton, Mr. G. Dimoupololos, Mr. G. Raftopoulos, Mr. D. Travlos, Mr. G. F. du Toit, Mr. A. Aronstam, Mr. B. Aranstam.

To Genoa: Mr. H. Schonfelder, Mr. G. Bailleaux, Capt. P. Bower, Mr. W. Krempel, Mrs. H. Krempel, Miss C. Krempel, Mr. P. de Souza, Mr. C. Marlier, Mr. F. M. Dyke, Mr. K. Gaettens, Major A. Seelig, Mr. R. Gloxin, Mrs. A. F. Dittmer, Mr. H. Gossen, Mr. F. F. Sharpe, Mr. I. Pardy, Mrs. O. Pardy, Mr. A. Petrini, Mr. J. D. Sandground, Mrs. R. Sandground, Mr. K. Frank, Mr. E. Dettmers, Mrs. Dettmers, Master H. Dettmers, Miss Dettmers, Miss U Dettmers, Mr. M. Richter, Mr. A. Zeilinger, Mrs. E. Zeilinger, Miss G Zeilinger, Mrs. F. Nestler, Mr. K. Harsch, Mr. K. Schraiber, Miss R. Ahammer, Mr. J. Neitz, Mr. K. Plant, Mr. P. Forzani, Mr. I. Grize, Mr. H. Schupp, Mr. W. Wittek, Mr. W. Danker, Mr. R. Heinrich, Mr. H. Hopp, Mr. F. Adams, Mr. P. Bushler, Miss M. Zindel, Master W. Guth, Miss M. Guth, Mrs. Goodhind, Mr. H. Goodhind, Master G. Goodhind, Miss C. H. Shaw, Miss E. M. Ray, Mr. H. F. Evans, Mr. W. T. White, Mr. A. Fowle, Count Thiele Winckler, Mr. F. B. Hatder, Mr. C. G. W. A. Charters, M. W. J. H. George, Count von Blizen, Mr. C. Rand Overy, Mr. R. E. A. Turner, Miss A. Malits, Mr. W. F. O. Trench, Mr. P. Biskop, Mr. C. Anderson, Mr. C. G. Gastree, Mr. W. Riegger, Mr. F. Paul, Mr. E. Appel, Mr. A. Kruck, Mr. B. H. Portway, Mr. C. D. A. Clover, Mrs. P. L. Young, Mr. T. M. Morgan, Mr. H. D. Gandahan.

To Marseilles: Mr. E. Loewy, Mr. C. M. Kerr, Mrs. E. Snyder, Miss L. Snyder, Mr. A. Paul, Mrs. M. Paul, Mr. A. Andoniou, Mr. M. Savy, Mrs. C. du Pury and child, Mr. Wigham, Mrs. Wigham, Mr. G. F. Gomersall, Miss M. Wilson, Miss F. Levy.

To Lisbon: Mr. J. Moraes, Mrs. J. Moraes, Mr. J. du Ponte, Mrs. D. du Ponte, Mr. F. Azedo, Mrs. M. Azedo, Miss M. Azedo, Miss M. Azedo, Mr. J. de Pinho, Mr. S. da Costa de Silva, Mrs. M. da Costa de Silva, Mr. B. Dias.

To Southampton: Miss M. Dennis, Mrs. E. Johnson, Miss S. Melland, Miss H. Simpson, Miss J. Menzies, Mr. E. Winchester, Miss D. M. Davies, Miss D. Pratten, Mr. L. C. Walter, Mrs. M. Minnery, Mrs. F. Thorpe, Miss D. Thorpe, Miss I. Giffard, Mrs. K. Kennedy, Mr. E. Nortje, Miss B. Robinson, Mr. J. Dunn, Mrs. J. Dunn and child, Mrs. N. K. Charters and children, Col. C. C. Carr, Mr. J. C. Morland, Mr. R. Dowle, Mr. J. C. D'Silva, Mrs. Latimer Saunders, Mr. F. Turton, Mr. M. C. Swetenham, Miss H. V. Hayes, Mr. C. C. Urquhart.

To Rotterdam: Mr. E. Gabriel, Mr. D. Mrost, Mrs. M. Mrost, Master M. Mrost.

To Hamburg: Mrs. M. Gomes da Silva, Miss E. Gomes da Silva, Master G. Gomes da Silva, Master J. Gomes da Silva, Mrs. M. Klerck, Miss M. Leibbrandt, Miss I. Watkins, Miss D. Whitehead, Mrs. M. Beyers, Mr. P. van der Merwe, Mr. H. Goedeke, Mrs. W. D. Goedke, Miss M. Goedeke, Master R. Goedeke, Master W. Goedeke, Mrs. F. Rietmann, Mr. E. Bannier, Mrs. G. Bannier, Miss A. Welling-Nielsen.

The Divorce Court.

AN ARGUMENT CONCERNING ALIMONY.

An interesting point raised in the Divorce Court, Nairobi, on Thursday, was whether alimony could be granted a wife who was cited as respondent until the decree, if obtained, was made together with a contribution for her costs. Acting Chief Justice Stephens deferred his decision until he heard the case.

The parties to the suit were Fred Cogle, who petitioned for a divorce from his wife Agnes Isabel Cogle, and W. J. Moynagh was cited as the co-respondent. For the petitioner Mr. Hamilton Birdsey appeared, and Mr. Kaplan was counsel for the wife, Mr. Moynagh appeared in person for himself.

His Honour set the hearing of the case down for to-day week, respondent and co-respondent in the meantime to file statements of defence.

Against the application for alimony and costs, it was argued by Mr. Birdsey that the former could not be granted if the wife were earning sufficient to keep herself, as he would contend Mrs. Cogle was.

The amount to which the Judge is limited is a sum not exceeding one-fifth of the husband's net income for three years. His Honour held that "net" meant a man's usual income, and without deducting his living expenses, motor car and so on. In the case of a man conducting a business, then of course there would be deductions. But, as stated above, he withheld his decision.

IDEAL EXISTENCE OF THE NATIVE.

Striking Speech by Governor of S. Rhodesia.

Speaking at the Southern Rhodesian missionary conference recently the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Cecil Rodwell, made a thoughtful and striking speech on the native question.

He asked the assembled missionaries whether there was not some danger in the transfer of the African native in half a century from primitive conditions into contact with a civilisation which it has taken us nearly 2,000 years to acquire.

The native in the colony, so far from being an object for pity, led an existence which for freedom from care, for paternal supervision by the state, for protection against famine and disease, for equal justice enjoyed, for natural amenities and for congeniality of occupation came as near true happiness as any of the world's inhabitants to-day and a good deal nearer, than the majority, including many white communities.

Moral Indigestion.

"Let us be careful lest in our endeavours to civilise him we diminish instead of increase this happiness. Civilisation administered in excessive doses may cause moral indigestion."

He urged the need for recreation, quoting General Smuts. The development among the natives of an interest in their own public affairs and in local self-government would go far to make up for their interests in the petty welfare, etc., of which they have been deprived. He stressed the importance of the sexual question and he urged the need for study by those concerned with the education of native adolescence and of sexual problems.

Like Mighty River.

Likening native development to the flow of some mighty river, slight at first, but gathering strength and volume as it goes, he said there may seem phases of apparent retrogression. There was no short cut and the pace of the stream could not be hastened. "Neither may it be checked, for damming the stream may have incalculable consequences, involving possibly the submergence of the surrounding civilisation beneath a devastating flood. But by strengthening the bank here, blasting rocks which impede the flow, by deepening the channel where it is too shallow, by building bridges at points where the river interrupts the progress of other plans forming part of the Almighty's great scheme, we may be His instruments in preparing the way for that one far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves."

Coffee Market.

Messrs. C. C. Monckton have received from Messrs. T. H. Allan & Co., London, the following cabled information:—"The Coffee Market generally is active and East African Coffee steady. Kenya offered 1350 bags in auction during the week, of which 440 were sold. Value of F.A.Q. Kenya unsized Shs. 68/-; Fine Kenya 1st size Shs. 120/-; Fine Uganda 1st size Shs. 62/- and Fair Tanganyika 2nd size Shs. 60/-. New Crop appearance very fair but lacks quality."

Kenya Territorial Force.

Notices appear in the current issue of the "Official Gazette" announcing that a Territorial Force has been established in the Colony under terms of the Territorial Force Ordinance, and that August 12 was appointed as the date upon which this Ordinance came into operation. Further notices state that Mombasa Municipal Area has been appointed a military district and that a unit to be known as the Mombasa Mine Sweeping Unit has been included in the Territorial Force.

Sulphate *of* Ammonia

For Yellow Leaf in Coffee

An application now may yet save the crop and prevent die-back.

We expect a shipment at Mombasa about the 20th of this month and are glad to be able to announce a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE for this consignment only:

Price ex Ship——Shs. **270-00** per ton

Price ex Store——Shs. **280-00** per ton

To obtain the lower rate orders should reach us without delay.

African Explosives & Industries Ltd.

Corner House, Hardinge St. NAIROBI. Box 913.

DEPUTATION FUND STILL INCREASING.

Total Now Exceeds £2,500.

TOWN AND COUNTRY UNITE.

Subscriptions Sent in From All Quarters of Kenya.

The aim which was set earlier in the week has been achieved. The Deputation Fund now exceeds £2,500 and promises of further assistance from the districts are forthcoming.

In the course of a letter to the "Standard" on Saturday a settler expresses the hope that the Deputation "will be successful in convincing the Labour Government of their folly. Anyone with any local knowledge to speak of," he adds, "knows that the settler is the best friend of the African native and has done more to raise him to his present stage of advancement than any other power in East Africa or out of it. To repress the advancement of the settler is to repress the advancement of the native. At any rate this is my honest opinion after nearly 38 years in East Africa."

A feature of Monday's donations was that of the father and five sons Cowling, each of whom subscribed £2-2-0, and it is noteworthy that the members of this family are not all resident in Kenya. Two of their number are resident in England, while a third is in Canada. This is indicative of the widespread feeling that exists on the subject of the White Papers.

As on previous occasions town and country were again represented in the subscriptions received yesterday. The Lumbwa Farmers' Association sent in a second instalment from its members.

Donations on Tuesday included cheques collected by Songhor Farmers' Association and several from Nanyuki.

One contributor remarks: "It is to be hoped that the delegates will impress on the political busybodies at Home that we want to be left in peace to get on with our work and that we do not intend to live here on sufferance".

The Hon. Secretary of the Thomson's Falls District Association in sending a first instalment from the settlers in the area on Thursday writes: "I think the great feeling underlying these donations was that it was helping to lay, well and truly, the foundation stone of a great White Colony for our children.

"With that big object in view may we, through the Press, wish the Delegates God-speed and all success in their efforts."

THE LIST.

Previously acknowledged	2,354- 5-0
Commander R. K. Philpott	2-10-0
John Patterson	5- 0-0
H. K. Jackson	5- 0-0
A. Paice	2- 0-0
Kenya Theatres Ltd.	20- 0-0
Capt. de la Poer	2- 0-0
Mr. and Mrs. J. de Wet	2- 0-0
"Anon X"	2- 2-0
W. F. H. Harris	1- 0-0
Thika District Assoc. (Further Instalments):—	
T. A. McCreath	1- 0-0
J. A. Bockett	1- 0-0
R. S. Butcher	2- 2-0
Miss E. M. Ellis	5- 0-0
R. C. Coverdale	1- 0-0
G. W. Repton	5- 0-0
Alan Chadwick	2- 0-0
T. G. Mitchell	5- 0-0
B. E. Lurman	1-10-0
Maj. and Mrs. G. Baynes	2-10-0
James Cowling (England)	2- 2-0
Capt. J. R. Cowling (Kenya)	2- 2-0
Capt. E. J. S. Cowling (Kenya)	2- 2-0
Capt. John Cowling, O.B.E. (Canada)	2- 2-0
Ralph Cowling (England)	2- 2-0
Thos G. Cowling (Kenya)	2- 2-0
Geo. Blowers	5- 0-0
Kenya Master Builders Assoc.	5- 0-0
Lumbwa Farmers Assoc. (2nd instalment):—	
Mrs. Cushney	2- 0-0
S. T. R. Nottidge ...	3- 0-0
Count Tiel Winckler	5- 0-0
G. Nottidge	2- 0-0
Mrs. E. Martin	3- 0-0
Philip H. Percival	1- 0-0
P. A. Mackenzie-Ashton	5- 0-0
Charles F. Armstrong	5- 0-0
Gilgil Farmers Assoc. (1st instalment):—	
R. Hall	1- 0-0
Major G. Hampson ...	0-10-0
Mrs. Hampson	0-10-0
B. Jenkins	1- 0-0
L. H. Barradell	1- 0-0
Lady Eleanor Cole	1- 0-0
Miss M. Collyer	0-10-0
W. North Lewis	0- 5-0
R. Stobbs	0- 5-0
Capt. A. R. Colville ...	1- 0-0
Kwetu Farm	2- 0-0
W. Morland	0-10-0
A. B. Marshall	1- 0-0
Major and Mrs. W. B. Brook	5- 0-0
Mrs. Lex Smith	1- 1-0
Township Store, Nanyuki	1- 1-0
Mrs. J. S. Rathbone...	1- 1-0
Capt. P. S. Brindley.	3- 3-0
Per Songhor Farmers Asso.	
H. St. A. Petter ...	1- 0-0
G. Clutson	1- 0-0
Weston Bros.	2- 0-0
A Member of Ulu Settlers' Association	1- 5-0
P. W. E. Flint	2- 2-0
Per Thomson's Falls Association:—	
J. H. L. Judge ...	2-10-0
J. S. Fenwick	1- 0-0
E. Pierce	1-10-0
Major and Mrs. Rayner Thomson's Falls District Association	2-10-0 / 5- 5-0
T. R. King	1- 0-0
W. H. Watson	5- 0-0
Capt. L. Sykes	2-10-0
C. T. Cartland	2-10-0
W. E. Atherston	1- 0-0
C. L. Wace	1- 0-0
Total	£2,520-9-0

Nakuru Library.

The Committee of the Nakuru European Library beg to acknowledge with thanks free gifts of valuable books from Col. Loch, Major Birkeck, Mrs. N. O. Rutherford and others.

Labour Returns.

Employers who have not yet sent in their Labour Returns for the month of July 1930, are reminded that these are now a week overdue, and the omission may result in a prosecution.

The "Wild Anopheles."

Councillor T. A. Wood, at the meeting of Nairobi Town Council on Tuesday, made a sturdy reply to the imputation that the anopheles mosquito held free sway in the town. He recited a heading from a recent issue of "The East African Standard," stating "Mombasa Borrows Nairobi Mosquito." To those not thoroughly in the know, he said, it was somewhat of a reflection on the relative health positions of these two important towns. The real facts were that Nairobi had not got the wild anopheles mosquito to any extent, and the specimens loaned to Mombasa for the Health Week there were collected by the Medical Department at their laboratory, because Mombasa was in the fortunate position of not having any. Reading the newspaper account would suggest that all one had to do was to go around and get as many as were wanted in Nairobi.

NAIROBI POLO TOURNAMENT.

A Review of the Finals.

(Ranelagh.)

The polo week came to a conclusion on Sunday, August 3, with overwhelming victories for the Sergoit side in both tournaments. Up to the finals, the polo had not been very good, and had been sticky chiefly owing to poor stick work. Gilgil were disappointing but this was due to the fact that neither players nor ponies had had any practice. In spite of that, Major J. Buxton showed what a good player he is.

Molo and the Police who both had weak sides put up good defensive games against Sergoit by means of hard riding, as, with the exception of their respective captains, their stick work was weak.

On Sunday, Sergoit played Nairobi in the final of the Cavalry Cup. The teams were Sergoit: 1. G. K. Richardson (3); 2. W. Enderly (2); 3. C. A. G. Lane (3); back M. A. Ridley (4). Total handicap 12.

Nairobi: 1. H. E. Welby (1), 2. R. Bingley (2); 3. H. Findlay (2); back C. E. F. Clennell (4). Total handicap 9.

As the tournament's conditions stipulated a minimum of 12 handicap, the sides played level.

Sergoit soon showed they were in form, and playing good combined polo put on three goals in the first chukker by means of Lane, Ridley, and Enderby. Lane scored again in the second chukker, whilst in the second half of the match Richardson scored three times and Enderby once, leaving Sergoit victors by eight goals to love.

For the losers Clennell played a great game, but had little support except from Findlay who worked hard, and made some good strokes, especially on the near side. Bingley was quite off his game, and did not keep his place. Welby tried hard, but was no match for Ridley.

All the Sergoit players were at the top of their form. Richardson played a very good unselfish game at 1, and kept clearing the way for Enderby at 2, who gave a good display of stick work. Lane at 3 is much slower than he used to be some years ago, but was hitting the ball well with good direction and length, whilst Ridley at back was a tower of strength, and hardly made a mistake. He comes up into the game much more than he used to do, which makes him a much more formidable player. Whilst all played well individually, the real strength of Sergoit lay in the fact that they played as a team and not as four individual players. The credit for this rests with their Captain, Mr. Ridley, who not only played well but gave a first class exhibition of good captaincy. It is a rare occurrence in this country to see a team really combine well and well disciplined by their captain, but when one does, it gives much pleasure to old polo players looking on from the side line. Inexperienced polo players are apt to underestimate the value of good captaincy, but one only has to study the history of polo to see how often it has produced really fine teams, without, perhaps, individual stars. Lood what de Lisle did with the Durham Light Infantry; John Vaughan with the 10th Hussars; Buckmaster with the Old Cantabs; Whitney with the famous American team, and in modern days Vivian Lockett with the 17th.

In Kenya de la Poer's team from Nyeri consisting of H. Lyons, Adair, de la Poer, and poor Tommy Atkins is the best we have seen, and would have beaten Sergoit easily but certainly since then, Ridley has produced the best combination as a team in this year's victors, though they had nothing against them to really test them.

The Cranworth Cup Final.

The final of the Cranworth Cup was more or less a repetition of the previous match. Six of the players were the same, but R. Leny (4) and H. K. Burrows (0) took the place of Bingley and Welby for Kiambu. Kiambu started +½ goal, but were easily beaten by 7 to 2½. Leny and Burrows scored for Kiambu whilst Sergoit's goals were divided between Richardson, Enderby, and Lane.

Players and ponies were beginning to show signs of tiredness at the end, but Clennel again proved himself a tower of strength. Findlay again played well but seemed to tire towards the finish whilst the two forwards worked hard.

The Sergoit players all reproduced the form of the first match, and must have felt very pleased with themselves at their double victory which was thoroughly deserved.

The Cup was subsequently presented to the winners by Lady Francis Scott.

Great credit is due to the secretary of the Nairobi polo club for the excellent condition of the ground, and all the good arrangements made whilst the hospitality of Major Guild and the officers of the 5th Battalion K. A. R. was very much appreciated.

War on Malaria.

CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE WAY WITH MOSQUITOES.

(Contributed.)

The most economical and practical way for the settler to destroy mosquito larvae is to sprinkle oily saw-dust lightly on the surface of pools of stagnant water. This method is cheaper than spraying, and much cleaner.

The best way to set to work is to arrange for a regular supply of fairly dry and clean saw-dust. The saw-dust can be put into petrol boxes or tins with holes in the bottoms. Mix old tractor oil with kerosene until the mixture is thin and then pour about half a gallon of the mixture into two tins or one box of saw-dust and leave for a days. It is then easy to scatter. One four gallon tin of oily saw-dust is enough to put a film of oil on a quarter of an acre of water. A "pinch" is enough for a small roadside puddle. It is curious to see the grains of oily saw-dust separate and go off in all directions and the film of oil can be seen spreading rapidly.

As mosquito larvae take about nine days to grow from egg to the flying stage the oiling should be done weekly. The writer started doing this oiling last year and an intelligent squatter has been trained to go round the farm every Tuesday. The expense has been repaid amply in much less sickness on his farm, both in the case of white and black people.

Trained Medical Department boys were sent to the farm before oiling and afterwards. In one hut near a dam, 143 Anopheles were caught before oiling was started (July of last year) and about three weeks later, after oiling had been done three times the same hut produced only four anopheles. Other huts gave similar results.

Cattle are watered regularly at a dam that is oiled and do not appear to notice the minute quantity which they drink on oiling days.

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FARMERS' DEBTS TO THE TRADERS.

The "Deeds of Arrangement" Proposal.

NAIROBI CHAMBER MEETING.

Memoradum for Central Advances Board Adopted.

A Special Sub-Committee of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce investigated the proposals made concerning the payment of 50 per cent. of unsecured trade debts out of agricultural credit advances and is a memorandum made recommendations.

The Memorandum was discussed by a special meeting of the Chamber on Wednesday, 13th inst. and after amendment was adopted for submission to the Central Agricultural Advances Board.

SAFEGUARDS REQUIRED.

The memorandum reads:

Your Sub-committee, consisting of the President, Mr. R. F. Mayer, Major Milligan, Mr. Maynard and Mr. Tannahill were instructed to draw up for the information of the Chamber a Memorandum on matters incidental to the working of the Agricultural Advances Ordinance 1930 and submits this its Memorandum and Recommendations.

1. *Provisions of and Procedure under the Ordinance.*

In the first place, it is essential to have a clear idea of the object of the Ordinance together with powers granted under the ordinance and your sub-committee summarises these as follows:—

(a) (1) The object of the Ordinance is to help the Agriculturalist to tide over a period of Agricultural depression by granting certain applicants, who are approved only after a searching enquiry, a loan of money carrying 8 per cent per annum interest (7 (8)) such loan being secured by a charge (Sec. 8) registered "on the land and upon the crops grown or to be grown thereon, when reaped or gathered therefrom.........and upon all farm livestock......provided that any charge or encumbrance created or any judgement duly registered before the date of the advance shall have priority over the charge hereby created."

In short, the Government will lend money to an approved Applicant on the security of a 1st, 2nd or even 3rd. Mortgage on the land, the crops and the cattle.

(1a) (2) With regard to the Government's security as above mentioned over crops and the provision made in respect of any charge created and registered prior to the date of the advance, it must be pointed out that owing to the new Chattels Transfer Ordinance having been only recently passed, there has not been time in various cases to complete and register a chattels mortgage to cover an applicant's indebtedness to a merchant firm which has previously financed him, though the amount of debt to such firm has been declared by the applicant on his form of application to Government.

"Your sub-committee recommends that the assurance given by the representatives of the Central Board that such declared indebtedness will be considered a charge ranking prior to that of Government be confirmed by Government, and that such assurance be rendered legally effectual as against third parties as well as between Government and the merchant creditor.

(b) Loans are granted only in cases where it has been proved that the applicant is unable to find the finance to carry on his agricultural undertaking; it must be understood the Applicant is neither insolvent or bankrupt but requires breathing space and financial help to reap and market his crops. It is hoped and believed that granted this help he will pull through.

(c) The loan will therefore be utilised, under supervision, partly to carry on the agricultural undertaking and partly to give the required breathing space by satisfying as far as possible the existing creditors of the Applicant.

(d) It is obvious that unless all the existing creditors are satisfied *or agree an arrangement which will temporarily satisfy them* it is impossible to consider the grant of a loan which could be snapped up at any moment by an unsatisfied Creditor without giving a chance to the applicant to reap the advantage of the loan to the benefit of all the Creditors. It is therefore essential an Appicant for a loan must come to some arrangement with his Creditors.

It is on this question of "the Arrangement" that your Committee was instructed particularly to comment.

(e) Your sub-committee desires to emphasise that "the Arrangement" is *not* compulsory; any Creditor before he agrees to an arrangement can demand payment in full and can endeavour to secure that payment by the ordinary civil procedure; the possibility however is that, at this critical and difficult time, recourse to such a procedure may result in the bankruptcy of the Applicant to the detriment of all concerned.

(f) After examining the Questionaire contained in the Ordinance and after hearing the procedure adopted by the local boards and the Central Board constituted under the Ordinance, your your Sub-Committee is of opinion that the Applicants selected by the Central Board will be those only who, in the opinion of the Central Board, have a reasonable chance of making good if given time and that they are therefore that class of Debtor, which, in the ordinary course of business, a Creditor would endeavour to support as far as his own credit enables him to do.

(g) The broad outline of "the Arrangement" put forward by the Central Board is that:—out of the money lent to an approved Applicant, the trade Creditors shall forthwith be paid 50 per cent. of the money due to them on the understanding they will take no steps to recover the balance for a period up to three years.

2. *Questionaire by Sub-committee.* Your sub-committee at its first meeting drew up a questionaire which at its second meeting was discussed with the Hon. W. C. Mitchell, a member of the Central Board and Mr. T. L. Hately, its Secretary, who most courteously consented to meet the sub-committee and gave it all the information in their power. This Questionaire, with comments and recommendations, is as follows:—

3. *How does the Statute of limitations affect the scheme?* The question is perhaps somewhat clearer if it is put:—If a Creditor agrees to withhold his claim for three years under the Arrangement will he be "statute barred" at the expiration of the three years from demanding payment? The answer so the sub-committee understands is "Yes!" he will be barred *unless* during the three years he keeps the debt alive by receiving from the debtor an acknowledgement of the debt."

Recommendations.

Recommendation No. 1. Your sub-committee recommends it shall be a condition of any Arrangement that the Debtor shall, when required, acknowledge that his debt is still alive.

4. *What control is exercised over additional expenditure once an Arrangement is made?*

The "Local Board" will itself pay out further expenditure on a schedule of expenditure which has been approved before the arrangement is entered into.

5. *What control will be exercised over the opening of new credits?* The arranging debtor works to an expenditure schedule arranged before hand controlled and paid for in cash by the local board. If he goes outside that expenditure he is presumably breaking the Arrangement and comes either under the penal clause of the Ordinance or Ordinary Civil procedure.

Your sub-committee is of opinion that arranging debtors should be compelled to disclose the fact that they are working under an Arrangement if and when they seek fresh credit but deals with this point more fully under para 10 hereunder.

6. *If it is found that a certain asset is unmortgaged or without a charge upon it, would a would-be mortgagee be permitted to advance money on this asset and register a charge against it?*

The answer presumably is Yes! It must however be assumed that the Debtor is desirous of becoming a free man and if, for example, he came into a legacy the assumption is that the legacy will be used to liquidate his liabilities. Incidentally, the Local Board would have some say in the matter and in such a case would recommend he is no longer entitled to make use of the Agricultural advance.

Arising out of the foregoing it is a definite recommendation to the Central Board that steps be taken whereby the arranging Debtor shall give the local Board or the Central Board as the case may be absolute and full control of all moneys due to such debtor not only from the sale of crops or other agricultural assets such as land and implements but from any fortuitous circumstances whatsoever and that the Board shall have full power and authority to deal with such moneys for the benefit of the Creditors.

7. *Who, under the Agricultural advance, is the prior unsecured creditor?*

The Crown, who has advanced the money to carry over the debtor, becomes a secured Creditor up to the extent set out in Section 8 of the Ordinance as set out in para 1 (a) above.

The other unsecured Creditors remain as before that is, unsecured and without priority but with a possibility of being paid in full from the proceeds of the crops.

8. *Will arrangements be made for regular payments of interest on the remaining 50 per cent. debt? If so, at what rate of interest?*

Up to date, so it is understood, the Central Board has made no such arrangements except in regard to Mortgages and Bank overdrafts. Your sub-committee desires again to emphasise that any arrangement rests entirely with the Creditors. If a Creditor says he will not agree to forego his right of action for three years unless he is assured that he will be paid interest on his outstanding at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum payable half yearly in arrear then, presumably, the Central Board would have to consider whether it can afford to admit the Applicant into the Scheme; this might entail the Creditor having to sue and possibly force the Applicant into bankruptcy.

Your sub-committee is of opinion the Debtor should undertake to become liable for interests on the balance of the debt.

Interest.

Recommendation No. 11. Your sub-committee recommends that on the demand of any Creditor the Debtor shall undertake the liability of paying simple interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum to be accumulated and added to the balance of the original debt and to be paid as and when the arrangement is wound up.

9. *Can any provision be made under the arrangement whereby a Creditor has some security that the Debtor will not be made Bankrupt within the three years period?*

The answer is that if all the Creditors have agreed not to take action for three years and under the arrangement no fresh credits can be entered into the Debtor can not be made Bankrupt unless the effort to tide him over proves a failure in which case the Creditor may be no worse off than at the time when the arrangement was entered into.

Out of this, the question arises:—"*Is there anything in the Ordinance to prohibit a debtor in receipt of an Agricultural Advance from filing his petition?*" The answer so it is understood is No!"

It is, therefore a very definite recommendation to the Central Board that every step possible shall be taken by that Board to ensure that an arranging debtor shall be prevented from evading his responsibilities by filing his petition in Bankruptcy without the prior consent of the Central Board.

10. *Has the Central Board considered the advisability of registering such arrangements under the "Deeds of Arrangement Ordinance?*

The Ordinance has not yet been promulgated but your sub-committee understands the Central Board is considering using this Ordinance when it comes into existence.

Registration.

Recommendation III. Your sub-committee is of opinion that after the Government has protected itself under the Agricultural Advances Ordinance the arrangement should be registered under the Deeds of Arrangement Ordinance under which latter Ordinance several of the questions raised in the Questionaire are specifically provided for.

Further, your sub-committee desires very strongly to urge that the recommendation of the Associated Chambers to the effect that Deeds of Arrangement *inter alia* should be included in a monthly supplement in the "Official Gazette," in the shape of a commercial gazetteer, should be put into effect by Government at once which action would further remove the doubts and difficulties of the commercial community in agreeing to these arrangements.

11. *How are Hire Purchase contracts affected by this arrangement?*

Hire purchase contracts are recognised and respected: In the expenditure schedule, arrangements are made to meet the instalments on due date.

Promissory Notes.

12. *Is provision made to meet Promissory notes on due date?*

Your sub-committee understands the Central Board has so far not had to consider this question. Your sub-committee points out that a promissory note is but another and rather special form of Creditor whose consent to an Arrangement may be obtained conditionally on the promissory note being met in full or, possibly by instalments—it is a matter for arrangement, but merits special and favourable consideration bearing in mind that in numerous instances the promissory note will have been discounted.

Recommendation IV. Your sub-committee recommends that the Central Board should give very special consideration to the conditions which the holder of a promissory note attaches to his consent to the Arrangement.

In the opinion of your Sub-committee Promissory Notes in nearly every instance come under the same category as hire purchase contracts and should be provided for in the Expenditure schedule.

It has to be borne in mind that a promissory note is in effect a rather special form of acknowledging a debt and does not in itself afford the creditor any priority or make him a "secured" creditor: in fact, the holder of a promissory note is at a certain disadvantage as compared with other creditors in that he cannot take action against the debtor until the maturity of the promissory note.

It is therefore a further recommendation that the Central Board in considering a promissory note liability, should place the holder of the promissory note in the same position as the other unsecured Creditors and not allow him to suffer any disability owing to his being unable to act until the maturity of the note. If it is possible legally to provide that the holder shall be entitled to act immediately an arrangement is contemplated so much the better.

13. *General and omnibus.*

Your Sub-committee is of opinion that a Creditor will have to consider every application to enter into an Arrangement on its merits but in general your sub-committee believes that the searching enquiries made by the local board and the final enquiry conducted by the Central Board ensure that Creditors will be asked to enter into arrangements only in those cases where there is a reasonable prospect of the debtor making good provided the world price of agricultural produce gives the Kenya Farmer a payable return and the farmer manages his farm economically.

Neither the Central Board nor anybody can forecast the world prices and it is solely in the hope that these will improve and afford the Kenya Agriculturalist a chance to recover that the Government through the Agricultural Advances Ordinance is providing a means of tiding over the interval.

14. *Thanks.*

Your sub-committee desires to record its sincere thanks to the Hon. W. C. Mitchell and Mr. T. L. Hately for their attendance at its second meeting and for the information and assistance they so wholeheartedly gave to your Committee.

15. Finally your sub-committee recommends: if this Memorandum is accepted by the Chamber that copies shall be forwarded to the Chairman of the Central Agricultural Advances Board and the Press be asked to give full publicity to the Memorandum as your Sub-committee believes it contains information in a concrete form which is urgently required by a considerable number of the commercial community.

Nanyuki Notes.

AMERICAN SPORTSMAN ARRIVES BY AIR.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

Nanyuki, August 11.

Mr. R. Anderson of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie arrived by air on Monday on urgent business and left again on Tuesday, in Wilson Airways' "Knight of the Mist." An American sportsman also came up by air to join Mr. Philip Percival's safari and has been successful in bagging a 25½ inches rhino in the Mount Kenya forests.

Bachelors of Nanyuki gave an enjoyable dance at the Nanyuki sports Club on Saturday when hospitality was returned to their circle of lady friends. Mrs. Roberts' band provided the music.

The Railway.

Work on the railway progresses satisfactorily with the fine weather and the line should be opened to passenger traffic about September 15.

The "Pig and Whistle," the new hotel at Meru, can now accommodate four persons and more beds should be available quite shortly.

Weather has been windy and extremely cold though dry, with occasional showers. Rainfall only .10 at the Silverbeck Hotel.

Road and Weather Report.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—

The rains are still very light throughout the country, and most roads are in fairly good condition.

The highest rainfall for the week is Soy 2.60" followed by Eldoret with 2.04" Songhor 1.75" and Maibon 1.66". Apart from these figures only two or three other places have registered just over 1" the great majority of places only registering up to ½".

The driest part of the country is south of Nakuru, around the Mountain and down to Mombasa, where practically no rain has fallen at all.

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

Nairobi-Mombasa.—Fair, but rough in parts, with bad mud hole at Kiboko Bridge. Excellent from Voi to Mombasa.

Mombasa-Tanga.—Fair.

Tanga-Dar es Salaam.—Impassable.

Korogwe-Handeni-Turiani.—Fair to Handeni, impassable beyond.

Turiani-Morogoro.—Impassable

Morogoro-Dar es Salaam.—Fair.

Nairobi-Kajiado.—Fair.

Kajiado-Longido.—Passable.

Longido-Moshi.—Fair.

Longido-Arusha.—Fair.

Moshi-Voi.—Fair.

Moshi-Korogwe. — Impassable (Ruvu Bridge down).

Arusha-Dodoma.—Fair.

Moshi-Kibaya-Kondoa. — Fair.

Dodoma-Iringa.—Fair.

Iringa-Abercorn.—Fair.

Abercorn-Livingstone.—Fair.

Nairobi-Thika.—Fair.

Thika-Fort Hall.—Fair.

Fort Hall-Nyeri.—Fair.

Nyeri-Rumuruti. — Fair, with bad patches.

Nyeri-Nanyuki.—Fair.

Nanyuki-Rumuruti.—Fair with bad patches.

Rumuruti-Thomsons Falls. — Fair with bad patches.

Thomsons Falls-Gilgil.—Bad.

Nanyuki-Meru.—Fair.

Meru-Embu.—Fair.

Embu-Fort Hall.—Fair.

Nairobi-Ngong-Narok.— Impassable.

Nairobi- Escarpment-Narok. — Passable by waggon road only from Quarantine Camp.

Narok-Kilimafeza.—Passable.

Kilimafeza-Mwanza.—Fair.

Mwanza-Tabora.—Fair.

Sotik-Kericho-Lumbwa. — Fair to Kericho. Good Kericho-Lumbwa.

Nairobi-Nakuru.—Fair.

Nakuru-Kisumu.—Fair to Fort Ternan, rough to Muhoroni, but impassable beyond. Road to Kisumu is passable during the present dry spell via Lumbwa and Kericho.

Kisumu-Mumias-Busia. — Fair. Light rains only.

Busia-Jinja.—Good.

Kisumu-Eldoret.—Fair.

Nakuru-Eldama Ravine-Eldoret. —Dry but rough.

Nakuru-Londiani-Eldoret.—Fair, rough in places. Light rains only.

Timboroa-Kapsabet.—Fair.

Eldoret-Kitale.—Good.

Kitale-Tororo-Jinja.—Fair, with bad patches.

Turbo-Mumias. — Fair, with bad patches.

Busia-Mbale-Soroti-Lira-Torrit-Rejaf.—Fair, (raining in the Sudan).

Jinja-Fort Portal.—Excellent.

Kampala-Masaka.—Good.

Masaka-Bukoba.—Good.

Masaka - Mbarara - Lutoba. — Good.

Lutoba-Kigale.—Fair.

As the weather is still uncertain, road conditions may vary greatly, so members will be well-advised to telephone No. 396 or telegraph [illegible] before starting on tour.

Church Notices.

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, NAIROBI.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17.
7.30 a.m.: Holy Communion.
9.30 a.m.: Sunday School.
10.30 a.m.: Morning Prayer, followed by Holy Communion.
5.0 p.m.: Children's Service.
6.30 p.m.: Evensong.
Wed., 7.30: Holy Communion.
SATURDAY, AUG. 30.
Garden Party in aid of the Organ Fund.
W. J. Wright.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, PARKLANDS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17.
Holy Communion: 8.0 a.m.
Children's Service: 10.0 a.m.
Evensong: 6.30 p.m.
Services will be taken by the Rev. H. C. Wilson of Budo, Uganda.
G. B. Carlisle, Vicar.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Assembly Hall, Government Road.
SUNDAY, 10.15 a.m.: Directory, Parklands; 11.0 a.m.; Sunday School, Parklands; 5.0 p.m.; Evening service conducted by Ensign & Mrs. Brewerton.
THURSDAY, 3.0 p.m.: Women's Social Service League.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17.
ST. ANDREW'S, NAIROBI:
10.30 a.m.: Morning Service.
No Evening Service.
ST. CUTHBERT'S, LIMORU:
Afternoon Service at 3.0 p.m.
Rev. J. F. G. Orr, M.A., B.D.
KIKUYU, MISSION CHURCH:
11.15 a.m. Service for Europeans.
Rev. A. Christie Johnston.

NAKURU AND DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17.
7.30 a.m.: Holy Communion at St. Christopher's, Nakuru.
10.30 a.m.: Matins and Holy Communion at St. Christopher's, Nakuru.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.
10.30 a.m.: Matins and Holy Communion at All Saints', Naivasha.
3.30 p.m.: Evensong at Gilgil.
W. M. Askwith, Chaplain.

KIAMBU DISTRICT.

To-morrow:
SUNDAY, AUGUST 17.
RUIRU (Masonic Hall):
10.30 a.m.: Matins and Holy Communion.
KIAMBU, St. Paul:
5 p.m.: Children's Service.
(Tea in Chaplaincy at 4 p.m.)
SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.
KABETE, St. Mary:
10.30 a.m.: Matins and Holy Communion.
LIMURU, All Saints':
4.30 p.m.: Evensong.
H. Darroll Smith, Chaplain.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science services are held every Sunday in the top floor of Barker's Buildings, Government Road, Nairobi (near the National Bank of India) at 11 a.m. R. R. Tuesdays and Fridays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

OPEN LETTER TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mombasa Law Society's Protest.

The Mombasa Law Society have sent the following open letter to the Hon. Attorney General in reply to the latter's criticism of the Municipal rates impasse in Mombasa:—

Sir,—At the Session of the Legislative Council recently held at Mombasa you are reported in "The Mombasa Times" to have made the following remarks —

That the parties concerned in the litigation against the Municipality were "*using the Courts deliberately not for the "removal of an injustice but "merely for the purpose of delaying payment of rates which "they knew were due, that it is "a misuse of the Courts and "I think there is no harm in "saying to them that that "misuse must cease*".

These are quotations from "The Mombasa Times", and we take it that the report is substantially correct, in view of the fact that it remains uncontradicted by you.

We regret that a Member of the Bar holding the position of Attorney General of Kenya should use such language to a lay audience. We think we are correct in saying that except the Law Officers of the Crown there was no lawyer present at the Legislative Council at the Session referred to.

Looking to the result of the litigation which called for the enactment of the Ordinance which you were proposing, the phrase "*Misuse of the Courts*" was a most unfortunate one, and one which we feel you ought to have known better than to employ.

The application of such a phrase to a successful endeavour by a member of the public to obtain a legal decision by the highest Courts in the country strikes us as extremely improper.

As reported, it would not appear that any attempt was made by you to make it clear to the other members of the Legislative Council that all Courts in England have invariably laid down the principle that taxing statutes must be construed in favour of the person to be taxed.

We would refer you to the following words used by Lord Dunedin in the case of *The Commissioners of Inland Revenue v. The Burma Corporation Ltd.*, reported in "The Times" of February 26, 1930:—

"*It was really high time—and he said this insistently—that those who advised the Crown should make up their minds that the Crown could be wrong*".

We are conscious that the course we are adopting in addressing this open letter to you through the Press is a most unusual one for a Law Society dealing with the language used by a Member of the Bar, but we may remind you that in the same speech you said that people who are responsible for the objections to what was proved to be an invalid claim by the Municipality must be fought with their own weapons. It is in pursuance of that principle that we have taken our present course in order to ensure that our protest shall have the same publicity as was given to your original remarks in the Press.

We find difficulty in seeing how the public or the objectors could know that the rates were due when the Court of Appeal decided that they were not due, and we presume that that statement was made by you with full knowledge of the decision of that Court.

Had there been any misuse of the Courts, every judge who sat on the various proceedings that took place was amply competent to deal with any such misuse, and and would, without the slightest doubt, have had no hesitation in doing so.

You would not seem to have made it clear to Members of the Legislative Council that the Ordinance which you were proposing, was for the purpose of legalising the collection of a rate entirely different from that intended to be imposed by the original Municipalities (Rating) Ordinance 1928. The history of the legislation and consequent litigation show that the proceedings, so far from their being a "*Misuse of the Courts*" were a most proper and necessary use of Courts which exist for the protection of the public.

We cannot but feel that your remarks as reported call for a very definite explanation, and we invite you to give it.

Yours etc.,
(Sd.) G. G. Atkinson, President.
(Sd.) Narshidas M. Budhdeo.
(Sd.) J. A. C. Burke.
(Sd.) J. Christie.
(Sd.) T. J. Inamdar.
(Sd.) A. Morrison.
(Sd.) A. B. Patel
(Sd.) A. C. Ross.
Mombasa, 11th August 1930.

Cricket at Kisumu.

NARROW WIN BY 17 RUNS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Kisumu, August 7.

A very exciting match was played at Kisumu on August Bank holiday between the Kisumu Europeans and Kisumu Asiatics which resulted in a win for the former by 17 runs. The last six Asiatic wickets were only able to put on 14 runs after they appeared to have the game well in hand. The scores and bowling analysis were:—

Kisumu Europeans.
(1st Innings).

G. E. Lester run out	50
Dr. N. Turner c Cardosa b Braganza	10
G. Howe c Souza b Dias	6
H. W. Gauld b Dias	0
Dr. R. Procter b S. Ali	34
H. C. H. Jones run out	0
A. Harvey c Braganza by Dias	6
D. Young b S. Ali	15
L. Lavers c Gomes b S. Ali	15
F. Joynt not out	12
H. Smith b S. Ali	0
Extras	2
Total	150

Bowling: Braganza 1 for 18; Dias 3 for 68; Raymond 0 for 59; S. Ali 4 for 18.

(2nd Innings).

G. E. Lester b Dias	1
Dr. N. Turner Raymond	8
G. Howe c Cardoza b Dias	4
H. W. Gauld c S. Ali b Dias	0
Dr. R. Procter b Raymond	1
H. C. H. Jones b Dias	11
A. Harvey c Souza b Raymond	7
D. Yound b Dias	4
L. Lavers c Vas b Dias	3
F. Joynt c nd b Dias	0
H. Smith not out	0
Extras	1
Total	40

Bowling: Raymond 3 for 15; Dias 7 for 24.

Kisumu Asiatics.
(1st Innings).

Dr. Raymond c Procter b Jones	14
D. J. Pass c Jones b Young	16
J. D'Mello b Young	1
A. Dias b Lester	1
S. M. Souza c Howe b Jones	1
J. Braganza c Harvey b Lester	10
S. Ali b Young	17
C. R. Gomes, c and b Turner	22
J. Cardosa run out	1
M. F. De Souza not out	14
P. Vas b Turner	3
Extras	6
Total	106

Bowling: Jones 2 for 26; Young 4 for 36; Lester 2 for 14; Turner 2 for 18.

(2nd Innings).

Dr. Raymond c and b Lester	7
D. J. Pass b Lester	29
J. D'Mello b Jones	17
A. Dias not out	1
S. M. Souza c Joynt b Lester	4
J. Braganza b Jones	11
S. Ali c Lavers b Jones	2
C. R. Gomes, b Lester	1
J. Cardosa c Harvey b Lester	0
M. F. De Souza c Turner b Young	1
P. Vas b Lester	0
Extras	6
Total	77

Bowling: Lester 6 for 18; Young 1 for 20; Jones 3 for 35.

The "Shamrock V."

CROSSES THE ATLANTIC SAFELY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

New London, Conn. Aug. 13.

Sir T. Lipton's yacht "Shamrock V" has arrived to compete for the American Cup.

MOUNT KENYA CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, AUG. 17.
MEMORIAL CHURCH, THIKA:
Mattins and Holy Communion, 11 a.m.
SUNDAY, AUG. 24.
MAKUYU CHURCH:
Mattins and Holy Communion, 11 a.m.
THIKA, Evensong, 6.45 p.m.
A. B. Gordon, Chaplain.

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

The highest speed ever attained by man - - -
(357.7 m.p.h.)
Accomplished by Squad. Leader A. H. Orlebar, A.F.C., on Supermarine Rolls-Royce S.6. using
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SHOULD THERE BE A WHEAT POOL?

Commercial Men Discuss Proposal.

Speaking of the proposed Bill to create a wheat pool for Kenya Colony, Mr. T. A. Wood said his own opinion was that such legislation, being so totally opposed to economic laws, was condemned to failure.

He was asking the very representative gathering of business men present at the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce meeting on Wednesday their views on the matter, since he was attending a meeting of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council as the representative of the Associated Chambers to discuss this subject and had had no opportunity of asking that body for instructions.

Mr. Wood instanced Australia, where they would not have compulsory wheat pools at any price. He added that if he could he was prepared to say whatever he was instructed to say, and if different from his views he would take the liberty of saying it was not his personal opinion but that of the commercial community.

Asked if he could explain what was proposed, Mr. Wood said he was sorry, but he was in the dark himself! One point of view put definitely to him was that it looked remarkably like the net result of a Bill of this description freezing out of existence all interests connected with wheat but one.

The Chairman, Mr. B. F. Mayer, said that as he read the Bill it seemed as if it were contradictory in two parts—in one part it said that all wheat was to be handled by an agency or agencies, and in another it allowed any private individual to export.

To Mr. H. B. Hamilton it did not appear so, and he went on to say that he did not see eye to eye with Mr. Wood. He, the speaker, was in favour of the Wheat Pool Bill. At the present time the wheat industry was very young, but it had an exportable surplus, and the pool should be brought into existence. As to all except one interest being frozen out of existence, there were 14 mills in the country, and the Kenya Farmers Association handled only two of them. All would come under the pool.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Hamilton agreed that the importation of flour and wheat should be prohibited.

Inconsistent.

Mr. A. C. Tannahill agreed with the Chairman that the Bill was inconsistent, for a *sine qua non* was that no grower should sell his wheat to anybody but an approved agent. There was, moreover, no provision that the approved agent should buy that wheat.

The Chairman asked what was the real object of the Bill, and suggested that it was to strike an average price on wheat for export and local consumption.

Mr. Hamilton replied that the real aim of the Bill was to give the grower a reasonable price for his wheat, and the Chairman contended that export and local consumption must then be taken into consideration, for exported wheat would not fetch the same price that wheat sold locally would. Nor could the average price be struck if the wheat left the country by another channel. That, said Mr. Hamilton, was the exporter's own funeral. If he wanted to export he could, and it was his own funeral if he got a lower export price.

Colonel R. B. Turner, South African Trade Commissioner, declared it, the object of the Bill was to prevent what was going on at the moment—the price of wheat being brought down owing to present conditions, that owing to conditions between the mills the price would not be remunerative to the wheat grower and wheat would cease to be grown. The K.F.A. milled and exported, others were anxious to get cash, and sold at a lower price for cash without waiting until the end of the year for the pool price of the K.F.A. was announced. The result was that wheat was going to those millers, and the K.A.F. did not get what they wanted. They had probably to give a separate price from the pool, or bring it down, and so outside competition brought lower prices. The idea, he understood, was to try and create one buying centre which would fix the price for local consumption; the balance was to be exported, and the pool price established at the end of the season. If that was the idea one firm had got to control the whole thing, local and exported wheat, otherwise they would not know the ultimate pool price.

Against Compulsion.

Mr. Wood repeated that the pools in Australia were voluntary, and that there they would not have compulsory pools, nor in South Africa. He spoke only against the compulsory pool.

Mr. C. R. Maynard corroborated what Mr. Wood had said of Australia in more detail, and added that there was no compulsory pool in the world. Once there was a compulsory pool there was an obligation to keep up a minimum price, which inevitably fell on the taxpayers.

Mr. L. A. Howse was puzzled as to why there could not have been a co-operative wheat pool here. The Bill seemed to have been brought forward by a small group of enthusiasts but against the wishes or desires of the majority of wheat growers.

There was, said the Chairman, a co-operative pool in the K.F.A.; to which Mr. Howse replied that the farmers had their opportunity so why bring in this Bill, which was presumably against the wishes of the majority.

The Chairman repeated that the only way the Bill would be of any use would be to prohibit the importation of flour and wheat. Then a larger consumption would be created and the price would naturally go up.

While he had not gathered any definite opinion, Mr. Wood said he thought he could say the view of all the commercial people he had the opportunity of consulting was that unless this particular Bill was remodelled it would not meet with their approval, and it was calculated to be possibly disastrous to the consumer. (A member: And the farmer himself.)

The Chairman said he could say two things must go hand in hand—the prohibition of imported flour and wheat and the fixing of a price.

Mr. Maynard said it was no secret that this pool was sought by the K.F.A. What the Association objected to was when a man grew wheat alongside a mill and the miller went around and picked out his wheat and made an offer for it. The Bill would prevent a miller doing that and a grower from selling to him. Would that encourage good farming? The pool was sought because the K.F.A. found certain farmers selling direct to millers and obtaining more money than the farmers who voluntarily supported the Bill. He suggested that the compulsory pool was unnecessary and undesirable.

Capt. Allen thought, however, that some information should be had from the other side. The K.F.A. would tell them that for years they had been carrying the export.

Mr. Hamilton said the Association had the largest number of wheat growers so that their side should be heard.

Col. Turner suggested that Mr. Wood should go to the meeting with an open mind, and after he had heard the other side of the case then come back to the Chamber and report.

Mr. Wood replied that he would, of course, have to get permission of the Elected Members to disclose what took place at a private meeting. Continuing he said that when wheat growers asked for his sympathy in the present situation he could not give it, because he recalled the time when they were selling at 34/- to the bushel for 28/-. He told them they were cutting their own throats, that if they produced for export they would have to take the world's prices, and that their game should be to develop the internal market to the maximum and keep the export to the minimum, but that they could not develop the former at the price they asked.

On the suggestion of several members it was decided that the subject should be discussed at the next meeting of the Chamber.

USES OF A LAND BANK IN KENYA.

Bigger Scope to Develop the Country.

Arising out of the discussion on the Agricultural Advances Ordinance at the special meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, Major Milligan put forward various points in connection with the Land Bank proposal. He said: "Could we not go a little further and look forward to an Agricultural Credits Scheme for farmers, giving greater scope than the present temporary measure?

"We realise that at present the sum of £100,000 is to provide immediate amelioration of a difficult situation and that the period of time for the operation of the Government scheme will perforce have to be extended beyond December 31 next, the original date fixed. If later on a Land Bank or some other named institution is set up which has for its object the furtherance of settlement by the granting of financial accommodation in the form of long-term credits, etc., to farmers, we would recommend that such institution should embrace the present temporary scheme.

"In this event, while after full consideration agreeing that the 'arrangement' put forward by the Central Board in regard to the immediate payment of 50 per cent. of the money due by approved applications to trade creditors, is in view of the present position of the farming industry of the country, the most advisable course to pursue, we recommend that Government hasten the establishment of some more comprehensive scheme for assisting the development of agriculture generally.

"As and when this is established, and if before the expiration of the three years during which tradesmen creditors agree to hold their hand, in regard to the collection of the balance of their debts, we recommend provision being made for the cancellation of such 'arrangements' that have been made to meet a temporary situation, and that such institution as may be set up undertakes to liquidate the balance of creditor tradesmen's accounts forthwith."

"A Pious Hope."

"It is a pious hope," said Major Milligan amid laughter. He went on to say that the land bank had been before them for many years, and he thought they were all looking to the day when the political horizon might be a little brighter. When that happy day came he was sure the investor of capital abroad and at home would be more encouraged to bring fresh capital into this country. The present financial situation had been rather intensified by the fact that the farmers had had to face rather unusually bad climatic conditions and diseases that were not anticipated. When the time came for the temporarily serious situation to lift, they must look forward to a scheme giving greater scope to enable farmer-planters, if they were good men, working economically, to further develop the country.

Mr. Wood held that one of the disabilities to a land bank was the wish on the part of a large percentage of people to get money at uneconomical rates. In the light of this discussion and since the Credit Bill was promulgated, there had been many letters in the Press complaining that those who asked the Government for bread received a stone in the shape of a loan at 8 per cent. The world's markets viewed these things in a different light, and he instanced the recent Sao Paulo coffee loan backed by the Government, a 7 per cent. loan, issued at 96, the present price of which was 90, so that the interest in the world's markets was 77.7 per cent. In this country people complained about 8 per cent. If people wanted a land bank they must not expect to get money at uneconomical rates.

The opinion of the meeting was that this should be treated as a separate matter, and it was accepted as notice of motion for the next meeting.

DISTRICT RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Service Go Down to Nondescripts.

(Hooker.)

The Civil Service ground was the venue of the match on Wednesday, between Service and Nondescripts. There was only a moderate attendance.

For the first few minutes of the game both sides appeared to be tied, and the game was dull and listless until Maingay getting offside in a dangerous position enabled Smallwood to notch three points for Nondescripts with a fine place kick. This seemed to awaken the Service side. From the kick-off they attacked strongly and a really smart piece of three-quarter work saw Mackinnon over at the corner flag after a strong and determined run. Unfortunately, although he had grounded the ball over the goal line he had knocked the flag over and touch was given. Still pressing the Service tried hard to score. French failed with a kick from an easy position and half-time arrived with honours even so far as the actual run of play had gone.

On the resumption Nondescripts attacked vigorously resulting in Mortlock getting over in a good position. Smallwood failed with the kick. Again the visitors backs gained the ascendancy and Dunn, with a fine effort, grounded between the posts. Smallwood made no mistake with the kick. Shortly afterwards Allen scored for Nondescripts as the result of backing up. The kick failed. Service then attacked strongly and for a few minutes were all over their opponents. At this stage, Crampton, who had been playing a doughty game all along was unfortunate enough to sustain a broken ankle and had to be carried off. Service continued to press unsuccessfully, and Dunn with a fine break from the ruck got the ball away, and, drawing all the defence transferred to Smallwood who scored in a good position. The kick again failed, Nondescripts thus running out winners by 17 points to nil.

The teams were:

Civil Service: Paige; Crampton, Maingay, Duncan and Mackinnon; Noon and Daly; Sinclair, Gale, Taylor, Prenss, Fuller, Scott, Fisher and Matthew.

Nondescripts: Norman; McShane, Orr, Smallwood and Mortlock; Wilkins and Dunn; Genton, Powrie, Shirley, Brown, Levy, Brookes, Allen, and Thiel.

Referee: Mr. G. Brooks.

A Commentary.

Paige, Crampton, and Daly were outstanding among the backs on the Service side, their defensive work being particularly good. Noon was a trifle slow at the base of the scrum at first, but improved later. The Service forwards played well and hurried their opponents all the time, but were handicapped by weight.

Orr, Smallwood and Dunn were the principal attacking factors in the Nondescripts side, whilst Wilkins served them well from the scrum. Genton and Allen were outstanding in a good pack and did some fine work in the loose rushes. On the whole it was quite a good game, with some fine open play occasionally.

Photographic Society.

INTERESTING LECTURE ON INDO-CHINA.

At Monday's meeting of the Photographic Society of Kenya, with the President, Mr. M. H. Fox, in the Chair, Mr. H. L. Zeltmann addressed a representative gathering on the subject of Indo-China. His talk was effectively illustrated by a selection of lantern slides, many of which had been tastefully hand-coloured.

Centering round the old city of Angkor Tom and the ruined temple of Angkor Watt, the pictures were largely of an architectural nature interspersed with scenes of native life. Some marvels of building were portrayed, where the huge stones, elephant-borne from the quarries, were laid without mortar, but yet with such precision that the eventual ingrowth of trees had been unable to dislodge them.

Having in view the fact that the photographs were taken twenty years ago, when such pictures were not obtained with the facility of the present day, Mr. Zeltmann is to be congratulated on the general excellence of his negatives, and he was himself pleased to pay a tribute to his sturdy pre-war camera. Careful choice of suitable lighting conditions had in many cases enhanced the pictorial value of his records, and while the lecturer himself modestly decried his hand-tinting in comparison with modern mechanical methods of colour reproduction, there was no doubt that his slides gained considerably thereby.

An interesting subsidiary set of slides illustrated some aspects of safari life in Indo-China.

By the courtesy of the lecturer, a number of members' lantern slides were projected at the end of the meeting, and an opportunity was thus offered for seeing some beautiful natural-colour photographs to their best advantage. At the same time Mr. Zeltmann demonstrated the properties of his Zeiss-Ikon projector not the least useful feature being the ingenious arrangement by which prints on paper and other opaque objects could be projected on the screen.

Sport at Eldoret.

RUGGER AND GOLF.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Eldoret, August 10.

Eldoret beat the Plateau Rugger fifteen on Saturday, August last, by 12 points to nil. The game was far more interesting than the previous matches between these two teams as the Plateau are improving rapidly and put up a good fight against their more experienced opponents, their forwards particularly playing an excellent game.

A golf match is being arranged for Sunday, August 17th, between teams captained by Captain McNab Mundell and Mr. O. Fayle respectively. Proceeds from the entry fees will be devoted to the funds of the Eldoret Hospital. A large turn-out is anticipated. The Eldoret Course is in first class condition at present and the various weekly competitions are becoming increasingly popular. The Monthly Mug Competition on August 9th was won by K. Hunter with a score of 3 down.

TRANS NZOIA AND AID FOR FARMERS.

The Position of Promissory Notes.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Kitale, August 10.

The rains are on us again and we are experiencing daily downpours with the result that the roads are once more conducive to staying at home. The transport season is not yet finished and motor lorries are having great difficulty in the delivery of maize to the Railway.

The drying plant is not yet in operation. It was found necessary to reconstruct the whole plant and this work is now finished and it is hoped to commence trials on Monday next. All possible precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of the misfortune which befell the plant at Kilindini which was constructed on similar lines.

Rumours are to hand that there is a possibility that the maize subsidy which has been asked for will, after all be granted. If this proves to be the case, it will mean a great deal to the District and the Township, as at the present moment both farmers and traders find conditions most embarrassing.

Agricultural Advances.

The Kitale Chamber of Commerce held its monthly meeting last Thursday. The subject of agricultural advances still looms very large in the interests of the commercial community, and various aspects of the Ordinance were fully discussed. Under the Government scheme whereby traders are paid 50 per cent. of the debts owing to them by successful applicants for advances and are obliged to give an undertaking to Government not to press for the remainder for a period of three years, a query has arisen as to the status of Promissory Notes. The Kitale Chamber of Commerce considers that these documents should be paid in full out of Government advances, but it appears that Government has ruled that they will only rank as ordinary trade debts and the holder will receive 50 per cent. Representations are being made to endeavour to have this ruling reversed, as it is thought that repudiation of these "Promises to Pay" will undermine commercial credit, and further, the unfortunate trader who has discounted the Promissory Notes held by him will be obliged to repay to the Bank half the cash at due date out of his own pocket.

The absence of Commercial representation on the Trans Nzoia Agricultural Advances Board was also commented on, and it was decided to ask that some one representing business interests be co-opted.

The need for a satisfactory aerodrome at Kitale was mentioned and the Township Committee are being approached on the matter. It was stated that on several occasions lately visits by aeroplanes to Kitale had had to be cancelled owing to the absence of a suitable landing ground.

The Chamber of Commerce also expressed an opinion that the Kitale Township roads should now be taken over by the District Council, thereby releasing the P.W.D. staff from this work. It would appear that the work can be done with very little extra overhead expense.

While on the question of roads, the first few miles out of Kitale on the Eldoret road are in a terrible condition, and apparently little or nothing can be done to this stretch until we get some fine weather. The P.W.D., however, are doing their best.

Kitale Players.

The Kitale Players produced Frederick Lonsdale's Comedy "On Approval" in Eldoret last week-end, and, although the venture proved somewhat costly, the success of the play from other point of view was gratifying. Apparently the Company chose the one week-end when most of the inhabitants of Eldoret were away on holiday, so the audiences were regrettably small. Nairobi is being visited this week and the play is being shown for three nights, but for various reasons it is believed that the proposed Coastal tour has had to be cancelled.

Our local Band, the Kitale Four, has returned to Kitale after a very successful visit to Nairobi.

Sport.

The Trans Nzoia was very disappointed with the result of the Inter-District Rugby Final, although we are glad the team put up so good a show. As usual, our outsides failed to come up to scratch in attack. Although getting on for the close of the season, we have still a few matches to play, and visits to Nakuru and Kampala are promised. We hope we shall be able to raise teams to fulfil these fixtures, but it is naturally very difficult in these hard times for players to get away.

The Soccer people are busily training for the Girouard Cup, and we meet our friends from Eldoret on their ground in the second round of the competition. It would have to be a very bave man who would attempt to forecast the result, and anyhow the game should be a really good one.

The game arranged against the Railway XI which was to have been played last Sunday was cancelled owing to the tragic death of Mr. Judge. The sympathy of the whole District is accorded to his widow and parents.

Sir Pyers Mostyn.

FLIES NEW MOTH TO KENYA.

Sir Pyers Mostyn the well-known Kenya planter aviator arrived in Nairobi from Europe on Tuesday flying a new Gipsy II Moth. He left Paris on July 27 and travelled via Vienna, Constantinople and Cairo spending some days in the Turkish and Egyptian Capitals. Sir Pyers was accompanied by his mechanic, Mr. S. Hill who has also personal experience of East African flying conditions.

It may be remembered that Sir Pyers Mostyn left Nairobi *en route* to England in February and in the first stages of his journey experienced propeller trouble near Kisumu. His initial bad luck continued as far as Cairo where he abandoned the flight. On this occasion, however, nothing has marred the pleasure of the journey with the possible exception of the bad weather conditions between Malakal and Kisumu where Sir Pyers experienced constant rain and heavy clouds.

Coffee Land.

ENCOURAGING SALE AT KIPKARREN.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Eldoret, Aug. 11.

In a table of comparative prices for Kenya coffee sold recently on the London market the figures for coffee grown in the Kipkarren Valley came an easy first, outstripping the nearest competitor by £20 at the useful return of £125 per ton. A coffee farm in this district was sold to a purchaser from the United Kingdom during the last week at £6 per acre. The Kipkarren Valley cuts into the Plateau but in the matter of soil and vegetation is more akin to the well-timbered Trans-Nzoia country which it closely resembles.

Photographic Exhibition.

A proposal is on foot to hold a photographic exhibition in Nairobi. The matter has been before the General Purposes Committee of the Municipality, and a committee will be appointed to organise the affair. The proceeds will be divided between the League of Mercy and the Salvation Army for the benefit of the indigent sick.

E. African Wireless.

B.E.A.B.C. PROGRAMME FOR NEXT WEEK.

Following is the B.E.A.B.C. programme for next week:—

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17.

6-30.—Service of Evensong from the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.
7-30.—Pianoforte and Organ recital (Gramophone records) which will include:—
Two Organ Solos "Land of Hope and Glory" by Elgar, and "Doge's March, by Rosse, played by Reginald Foort.
Pianoforte Solo, Impromptu in B Flat by Schubert, played by Wilhelm Bachaus.
8-00.—British Official Wireless Press and Local News.
8-15 to 9-30.—Concert (Gramophone records) when the following items will be played:—
3rd and 4th movements of "The Choral Symphony by Beethoven, rendered by the Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonic Choir.
Soprano solo "O Gardian Deity" by Sponteni, sung by Rosa Ponselle (In Italian).
Bass Baritone solo "Oh my Warriors" by Elgar, sung by Peter Dawson.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18.

6-30.—Children's corner.
7-00.—Time signal, British Official Wireless Press, Local News, weather report and mail notice.
7-15.—Gramophone records—selections.
7-45 to 9-00.—Light Orchestral and vocal concert.
9-00.—Extracts from News.
9-05 to 9-20.—Marketing and Crop report by Mr. G. A. Tyson.
9-20 to 10.—Instrumental and vocal concert.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19.

7.0.—Time signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.
7.15 to 7.45.—Short Variety concert.
7.45 to 9.0.—Columbia Gramophone record concert, provided by the B.E.A. Music Stores, Nairobi.
9.0.—Extracts from News.
9.05 to 10.—Dance music.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20.

6.30.—Children's corner.
7.0.—Time signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news and weather report.
7.15.—Variety concert, kindly provided by Messrs. Stephen Ellis and Company of Nairobi.
9.0.—Extracts from news.
9.05 to 10.—Orchestral concert.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21.

7-00.—Time signal, British Official Wireless Press, Local News, weather report and mail notice.
7-15 to 7-45.—Short Instrumental concert.
7-45 to 9-0.—Miscellaneous concert.
9.05 to 9.20.—Book Review by Miss K. L. Robinson.
9.20 to 10.—Miscellaneous concert continued.

FRIDAY, AUG. 22.

6.30.—Children's corner.
7.0.—Time signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, mail notice and road report.
7.15.—Selection of gramophone records.
7.45.—Dance music.
8.45—Gramophone records (Pianoforte).
9.0.—Extracts from News.
9.05 to 10.—Concert of Chamber music, which will include:—
Quintet in F minor, Op. 34 by Brahms, as played by Harold Bauer (pianoforte) and the Flonzaley Quartet.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23.

7.0.—Time signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.
7.15.—Gossip from London, by B.E.A.B.C. own London correspondent.
7.30.—H.M.V. Gramophone record concert, kindly selected and provided by S. Jacobs Limited of Nairobi.
9.05 to 11.—Dance music, relayed from Torr's Hotel, Nairobi.

CATERING FOR NEEDS OF NATIVE CATHOLICS.

Sermons at a Stone Laying Ceremony.

Two sermons were preached at the ceremony on Sunday of laying the foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic Church on Racecourse Road, Nairobi. One was delivered in English by His Lordship Bishop J. G. Neville, D.D., Vicar Apostolic of Zanzibar, the other in Kiswahili by Rev. Father Witte, Director of Kabaa Training School.

In the course of his sermon the Bishop said "The missionary pitching his tent in a new country and among a primitive people feels the craving strong within him to give to God of his very best. He longs for the day when he can give to God a house, lofty, spacious and adorned like the heavenly bride of the Apocalypse, in a temple not wholly unworthy of the tremendous mysteries to be accomplished thereon. But he remembered Bethlehem, and the King of kings being born and worshipped in a stable, and with reverence and hope of better things he builds Him a large native hut of daub and wattle and grass, and in the presence of his tiny congregation he offers to God the divine mysteries. But when his congregation has increased one hundred fold, when toppling walls and sagging roof have been renewed and enlarged again and again, when kind friends have been generous, when the widow's mite has come to hand; then the craving of his heart can no longer be denied, and though he foresees years of worry and years of debt that will perhaps bring him to an early grave, yet he gives the word 'Build me a house for God, vast in size, noble in its proportions, beautiful in its design, and solid as the rock on which it will be built.'"

He knew something of church building in a new land like this, and the day always came when a permanent building, vast and beautiful, had to be erected to receive the ever-increasing number of worshippers. "In truth I have some experience in church building: this is a ninth permanent church in brick or stone that I have had to erect during my ministry in Kenya."

Long-Desired Church.

The reproach during the past six or seven years had been that St. Peter Claver's Mission church was far too small. Then they had no money, but to-day they were in the position of being able to build. "Thanks to the widows' mite, the Shs. 30,000 subscribed by our native Christians, thanks to the generosity of friends at home and abroad, and thanks to the generous sacrifice my Vicariate has consented to make, we are able to make a beginning, and I have been able to-day to bless and lay the foundation stone of this long desired church."

The church when finished, he added, would be dedicated to St. Peter Claver. "History tells us that he was the friend and apostle of the negro race; the Church names him to-day their patron saint. . . . . He is dead some 400 years, but his spirit of Christian charity still lives on. It lives in the hearts of the noble men who have conceived the bold project of building this vast temple to the glory of God, where they can minister to the spiritual needs of a people so dear to the great apostle's heart, and who appeal to you to help them to complete the work begun to-day. Beloved Saint! Look down on us and thy African children with love. Pray for us all, but especially for those who have helped or will help to build this church to the honour and glory of God, and the memory of thy name."

Father Witte, in his sermon, reminded his hearers of men who had given their lives to carry on the teachings of Christ, and as the first Director of the Mission, Father Blair, gave his health and all and was now on a bed of sickness, so those who followed him would try at the cost of health and even life to continue the work which he had so well begun. The work of to-day reflected the greatest honour on his successor, Father MacNamara.

HORTICULTURE.

(Continued from page 48.)

Class 94. Best collection of Grasses. Shown in Vases.

Class 95. Best collection of Grasses pressed.

Class 96. Best collection of Brushwork of Flowers.

Class 97. Best collection of Drawings or Paintings of Flowers.

Class 98. Nature Poem, Miss Miller's prize of 5/- each.

Class 99. An Essay of not more than three hundred words on a Word Picture of a Garden or a Landscape.

Class 100. Miniature Garden on a tray or board not more than 18 ins. by 24 ins.

Class 101. Best collection of Cut Flowers grown and arranged by exhibitor.

All exhibits in classes 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 must be received by the Hon. Secretary one week before the date of the Show.

Directions for Exhibitors.

A copy of this Schedule is sent to each member of the Society who is asked to preserve it carefully and when making entries to carefully observe the conditions. Copies may be obtained by non-members free of charge from the Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 27, Nairobi.

Entry forms will not be issued. Entries must be made in clear writing on one side of the paper only, stating class, number and description and the number of entries being made in each class. Entries must be accompanied by a remittance covering the entry fee.

Standard Specimen Boxes. These must be of the following dimensions:—

1. For 3 Blooms, length 18 ins., width 6 ins., depth in front 4 ins., depth at back 5½ ins.
2. For 6 Blooms, length 18 ins., width 12 ins., depth in front 4 ins., depth at back 6½ ins.
3. For 12 Blooms, length 24 ins., width 18 ins., depth in front 4 ins. depth at back 6½ ins.

(These boxes may be bought or hired from the Hon. Secretary).

Two or more entries may be made in any one class, all entries competing.

Members of the Society are entitled to four entries free of charge and Sh. 1/- will be charged for each entry beyond that number. The charge to non-members is Shs. 2/- for each entry. Junior Branch members all entries free. Junior non-members 50 cents, all entries.

ENTRIES WILL CLOSE WEDNESDAY SEPT. 16TH. ANY ENTRIES ARRIVING LATE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED FOR COMPETITION.

All exhibits except those for the table decoration class must be grown by exhibitor.

All exhibits should be properly named if possible.

Exhibitors who have sent in entries which they find they are unable to show are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary accordingly at least three days before the Show so as to avoid empty spaces on the tables.

Members of the Society may have stands to exhibit plants, seeds, implements, etc. for sale provided applications for space are sent to the Hon. Secretary and also provided space is available. Ten per cent. of the proceeds of sales made or orders taken to go to the funds of the Society.

All exhibits must be staged by 11 a.m. on the day of the Show.

Any person having a complaint to make or an objection to lodge on the day of the Show must do so before 2 p.m., in writing together with a deposit of Shs. 2/-.

The Show will be open to the public from 12 noon to 6 p.m. Members of the Society will be admitted free only upon presentation of their membership cards. The admittance charge for non-members and members not in possession of current membership cards, will be Sh. 1/- each.

For any further information please, apply to the Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 27, Nairobi.

K.H.S.

The subscription to the Kenya Horticultural Society is Shs. 10 a year and should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 27, Nairobi. All correspondence for the Horticultural page should be addressed to the Horticultural Editor, P.O. Box 27, Nairobi.

LIMORU FLOWER SHOW.

The following is the Class List for the Kenya Horticultural Society's second show of flowers, fruit, and vegetables to be held at Brackenhurst Hotel, Limuru, on Saturday, September 20, 1930.

All rules and conditions in the schedule will be strictly enforced and exhibitors failing to comply with them will be disqualified. Prizes: except in any class where a private donor wishes to present a trophy, money prizes will be given throughout for the following values: 1st and 2nd Prizes:—Grade A, 10/- and 7/50; Grade B, 7/50 and 5/-; Grade C, 5/- and 4/-; Grade D, 4/- and 2/50; Grade E, 2/50 and certificate.

All classes are open.

Class 1. Roses. Best collection. One vase of each variety. Space 4 x 3ft. Exhibitors in this class are advised to build stands as space is very limited. The base of the stands must not exceed the measurements stated.—Grade A.

Class 2. Roses. Six distinct varieties, single specimen blooms, to be shown in standard specimen boxes. No single roses allowed. Grade C.

Class 3. Roses. Three distinct varieties, single specimen blooms, to be shown in standard specimen boxes. No single roses allowed. Grade D.

Class 4. Roses. Best bowl of roses, lightly arranged with own foliage. Not less than six blooms. Any variety or varieties. Grade C.

Class 5. Rose. Best individual bloom to be judged from all blooms on exhibition in the above classes, but blooms may be entered separately. Grade D.

Class 6. Carnations. Best collection. One vase of each variety. Blooms may be wired. Space 4ft. x 3ft. Grade A.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. A. Durham's Challenge Cup.

Class 7. Carnations. Best twelve varieties, single specimen blooms to be shown on stems and not on cards. Grade B.

Class 8. Carnations. Best six varieties. Single specimen blooms to be shown on stems and not on cards. Grade C.

Class 9. Carnations. Best three varieties. Single specimen blooms to be shown on stems and not on cards. Grade D.

Class 10. Carnations. Best new seedling raised from seed by exhibitor. Grade B.

Date of sowing seed must be given, also state whether the exhibit is the first bloom shown in this class.

Class 11. Carnations. Collection of 3 Seedlings.

Date of sowing must be given and seed must have been sown in Kenya.—Grade B.

Class 12. Carnations. Best individual bloom in all carnation classes, to be judged from all blooms on exhibition, but blooms may be entered separately. Grade D.

Class 13. Cut flowers (excluding flowers of shrubs, trees, creepers, or roses). Best twelve kinds, three spikes, blooms, or vases of each. Colour variation allowed. Space 4ft. x 3ft. Grade B.

Class 14. Cut flowers (excluding flowers of shrubs, trees, creepers or roses). Best collection not more than twenty four kinds. One vase of each. Colour variation allowed. Space 6ft. x 3ft. Grade A.

Class 15. Cut flowers. Best collection of climbing plants, excluding roses. Grade A.

Class 16. Sweet Peas. Six varieties. Six stems of one variety only in each vase. Sweet Pea foliage only. Grade C.

Class 17. Sweet Peas. Three varieties. Six stems of one variety only in each vase. Sweet Pea foliage only. Grade D.

Class 18. Bowl of Sweet Peas, lightly arranged own foliage only, [illegible] or more varieties. Grade C. [illegible] Collyer's prize to be won outright.

Class 19. Violets. Best bowl or vase. Grade D.

Class 19a. Violets. Best collection. Grade C.

Class 20. Bowl of Pansies. Mixed varieties. Grade C.

Class 21. Verbenas. Best collection. Space 2ft. x 3ft. Grade C.

Class 22. Hybrid or Sport. Best country production, plant to be shown in flower. Parentage to be stated if possible. Grade B.

Class 23. Best indigenous plant or flower. Grade C.

Class 24. Lupins. Best collection, 3 spikes of each variety. Space 4ft. x 3ft. Grade C.

Class 25. Delphiniums. Best 6 spikes. Grade C.

Class 26. Delphiniums. Best 3 spikes. Grade D.

Class 27. Larkspurs. Best collection. Grade C.

Class 28. Chrysanthemums. Best collection. Space 4ft. x 3ft. Grade A.

Class 29. Chrysanthemums. Best three varieties, to be shown in separate vases. Grade D.

Class 30. Annual Chrysanthemums, best collection. Grade C.

Class 31. Salvias. Best collection. Grade A.

Class 32. Geraniums and or Pelargoniums. Best collection one distinct variety in each vase. Grade C.

Class 33. Bulbous Rooted Flowers including Bulbs, Tubers, Rhisomes and Corms. Best collection. Space 4ft. x 3ft. Grade A.

Class 34. Gladioli. Best collection. Grade A. Including Indigenous variety.

Class 35. Gladioli. 6 varieties. Grade C.

Class 36. Gladioli. 3 varieties. Grade D.

Class 37. Antirrhinums. Best collection. Grade B.

Class 38. Antirrhinums. Best six varieties. One vase of each variety. Grade C.

Class 39. Cannas. Six distinct varieties. Grade C.

Class 40. Liliums. Any variety of true Lilium. Grade according to number shown.

Class 41. Pot Plants. Best foliage plant. Grade C.

Class 42. Pot Plants. Best flowering plant. Grade C.

Class 43. Ferns. Best Collection. Grade B.

Class 44. Statice. Best Collection. Grade C.

Class 45. Fuchsias. Best Collection. Grade C.

Class 46. Phlox Drummondii. Best Collection. Grade C.

Class 47. Stocks. Six Varieties. Grade C.

Class 48. Asters (annuals.) Best Collection. Grade C.

Class 49. Flowering Shrubs or Trees. Twelve varieties. Trusses of flowers or shrubs cut or flowering in pots. Grade B.

Class 51. For any plants or flowers not otherwise provided for, in this schedule. This class will be divided into three:—(a) Annuals, (b) Perennials, including bulbous rooted plants or flowers, (c) Woody plants. Exhibitors must state the division, also the space they require. Grade C.

Class 52. Best exhibit of unusual interest. Grade C.

Class 53. Table Decoration. No cutlery to be used. To be judged by public vote, and by judges, 1st prizes 10/-, 2nd prizes 5/-.

Vegetable Section.

Class 54. Best collection of Vegetables grown from any seed. Not more than twenty distinct varieties. Grade A. Space 6 ft. by 3 ft.

Class 55. Best collection of vegetables, the produce of seeds supplied by Messrs. Webbs and Sons direct or by their local agents during the twelve months preceding the Show. Grade according to number shown. State space required.

Class 56. Best Collection of Vegetables. Twelve distinct kinds. Produce of any seed. Grade B. Space 5 ft. x 3 ft.

Class 57. Best collection of vegetables. Six distinct kinds. Produce of any seeds. Grade C. Space 3 ft. x 3 ft.

Class 58. Sweet Corn. Three cobs shown in husk. Grade E.

Class 59. Tomatoes. Best dish of twelve fruits. Grade E.

Class 60. Tomatoes. Best collection. Six fruits of each variety. Grade C.

Class 61. Potatoes. Six tubers, any variety. Grade E.

Class 62. Potatoes. Best collection. Grade C.

Class 63. Peas. Best dish of twenty-five pods. Grade E.

Class 64. Beans, French or Dwarf. Best dish of twenty five pods. Grade E.

Class 65. Beans, Broad. Best dish of eighteen pods. Grade E.

Class 66. Beans, Runner. Best dish of twenty-five pods. Grade E.

Class 67. Vegetable Marrows. Best collection. One of each variety. Grade C.

Class 68. Aubergine or Brinjal (Egg Plant). Best dish of six. Grade E.

Class 69. Salads. Best collection of vegetables ordinarily used uncooked as salads, including uncooked Beet. One specimen or dish of each variety. Grade B.

Class 70. Onions. Best dish of six. Grade E.

Class 71. Rhubarb. Best dish of six sticks. Grade E.

Class 72. For any other vegetables not otherwise provided for in this schedule. Grade C.

Fruit Section.

Class 73. Tropical Fruits. Best collection. (Citrus fruit allowed). Grade A.

Class 74. Citrus fruits. Best collection. Grade B.

Class 75. Dessert Apples. Best dish. Grade D.

Class 76. Cooking Apples. Best dish. Grade D.

Class 77. Passion Fruit. Best dish. Grade E.

Class 78. Passion Fruit. Best collection. Grade C.

Class 79. Grapes. Best bunch. Grade C.

Class 80. Berries. Best collection. Grade C.

Class 81. Strawberries. Best dish. Grade D.

Class 82. Melons, Sweet and Water. One fruit of each variety. Grade C.

Class 83. Pine, Prickly. One fruit. Grade E.

Class 84. Pine, Smooth. One fruit. Grade E.

Class 85. Bananas, Best bunch. Any variety. Grade D.

Class 86. Class for any fruit not otherwise provided for in the schedule. Grade C.

Honey, Jam and Pickles Section.

Class 87. Honey, Best Comb. Grade D.

Class 88. Honey. Best Jar. Grade D.

Class 89. Jams, Jellies, and Marmalade. Best six kinds, 2 pots of each kind. Fruit need not be grown by Exhibitor. Grade C.

Miss E. R. Harrison's Miniature Cup to be won outright.

Class 90. Preserves and or Pickles and Chutney. Best 6 kinds. Grade C.

Junior Branch Section.

All the Junior Branch Classes will be divided into two groups.

Senior group age 12-16 years.

Junior group under 12 years.

When sending in entries, each child must state his or her age.

Prizes will be awarded as follows in each class:—

Senior Group, 1st prize 5/-, 2nd 2/50.

Junior Group, 1st prize 3/-; 2nd prize 2/-; 3rd prize 1/-.

Class 91. Best plant in pot.

Class 92. Best collection of Wild Flowers shown in vases.

Class 93. Best collection of Wild Flowers pressed.

(Continued on page 47).

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.

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OVERSEAS MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

STEAMERS.	FROM	Due at Mombasa.	Mails arrive at Nairobi.
Njassa	South	Aug. 15	Aug. 16
Khandalla	South	" 21	" 22
*Randfontein	Europe	" 21	" 22
Karoa	India	" 23	" 24

*Randfontein carries 466 letter and 352 parcel bags.

DEPARTURES.

STEAMERS.	FOR	Mails Close at Nairobi. G.P.O.	Date of Despatch from Mombasa.
*Le Conte de Lisle	Europe	Aug. 17	Aug. 18
Khandalla	India	" 21	" 22
Karoa	South	" 23	" 24

*Mail closes 11 a.m. (Sunday).

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Shs. 5/- for every Picture Published.

The Competition is for Snapshots of EAST AFRICAN INTEREST and must be taken by the Competitor.

The NAME and ADDRESS of the Competitor and the SUBJECT OF THE PHOTOGRAPH should be written on the back of the print.

ANY NUMBER of prints may be sent by THE SAME COMPETITOR.

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P.O. Box 280, NAIROBI.

If Films or Plates are sent we will make Enlargements for reproduction if necessary.

These films or plates will be returned after publication.

All prize winning photographs will be published in the "East African Standard".

If photos are to be returned A STAMPED ENVELOPE MUST BE ENCLOSED.

The Editor's decision is final.

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Men's Wool Golf Hose. Medium weight all wool golf hose in a plain fawn shade; these hose are made for rough shamba and safari wear, do not shrink much.
Sale Price, 2/75 Pair.

India Gauze Vests.—Made from a hard wearing medium weight India Cotton Gauze; short sleeves, button fronts.
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Sale Price, 3/50 each.

Cream Tennis Shirts. A soft cream cotton taffeta is used in making these shirts, which are carefully cut to give freedom.
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Gray Flannel Trousers. — Good strong Gray Flannel Trousers, the ideal thing for wear during the cool weather instead of Khaki.
Sale Price, 15/- Pair.

Soft Collarettes. Made from a fine quality mercerised poplin, in self shades of Blue, Fawn, Buff & Gray.
Sale Price, 20/- Pair.

Men's Sleeveless Pullovers. Soft light-weight all wool pull-overs in heather shades of Fawn and Grey, with fancy edging to pocket.
Sale Price, 25/- each.

"Cimetric" Golf Hose. All wool Golf Hose, brushed plain Tweed shade with self tops.
Usually, 18/50
TO CLEAR, 13/50

Mart Golf Hose. All wool hose in 2 neat designs, tops to match. Usually, 8/50
Sale Price, 7/50 Pair.

Men's Camel Cardigans. A new delivery of men's Cardigans made from fine all wool yarns in a plain camel colour, light weight but warm, these coats are ideal for town or country use.
Sale Price, 22/50 each.

Natural Cashmere Underwear. A good lightweight wool and cotton mixture, will not shrink.
Vests,
Sale Price, 7/50
Drawers
Sale Price, 7/50

White Poplin Tennis Shirts. Made from a very fine mercerised poplin.
Usually, 18/50
Sale Price, 16/50 each.

Flannel Trousers. — Good sturdy Flannels that will give years of hard service. Lavender Trousers.
Sale Price, 42/50
Fawn Trousers.
Sale Price, 42/50

Men's Twill Pyjamas. Stout hardwearing twill pyjamas in block and fancy stripes, 42", 42" and 44" only.
Usually, 19/50
TO CLEAR, 17/50

Men's Tennis Shoes. — the famous Margate tennis shoes. Best white canvas uppers, with pure plantation crepe rubber soles. — The world's popular tennis shoe.
SALE PRICE, 9/50 pair.

Natural Hide Moccasin Shoes. Men's natural hide moccasin Shoes with pure plantation crepe rubber soles, double stitch, the ideal shamba shoe.
SALE PRICE, 19/50 pair.

The "Oxfordshire" — A hard wearing shoe in Tan or Black, good hard wearing uppers and stout, all leather soles, a real wear resister.
SALE PRICE, 22/50 pair.

The Redshoe. America's most popular sports shoe, best white duck uppers, stout plantation crepe rubber soles, white rubber polish and tag.
SALE PRICE, 18/50 pair.

The Protecta Shirt. Hardwearing Tank colour material Red and Dark Khaki shot effect, collar and two pleated pockets.
Sale Price, 9/50 each.

Men's Khaki Handkerchiefs. Fine quality plain colour Khaki handkerchiefs.
Sale Price, 10/50 doz.

Aertex Athletic Shirts. Cool and comfortable, no buttons, no sleeves.
Sale Price, 5/75 each.

Ammunition Boots. — This is without doubt the finest value in the Colony. Stout hide uppers and solid leather soles sewn and screwed, made on the same last as an Army Boot, assuring perfect fit.
SALE PRICE, 20/- pair.

The Shamba Boot. Another of our good sellers. Stout tan uppers, full waterproof tongue and solid English leather soles. A nice medium weight boot for shamba wear.
SALE PRICE, 25/- pair.

Wool Mixture ½ Hose. Light weight wool mixture ½ Hose in a Light Fawn Heather design. Usually, 4/50
Sale Price, 3/75 Pair.

Men's Open End Ties.—Good striped, flowered or sprigged designs in men's wide and ties.
Sale Price, 2/50

Men's White Handkerchiefs. Made from a medium white lawn large size with one inch hemstitched border.
Sale Price, 5/75 doz.

Men's All Cotton Khaki Golf Hose. — Unshrinkable, will wash and wear well.
Sale Price, 2/75

Tweed Sports Coats. Men's tailor made tweed sports coats in Greys and Fawns.
Sale Price, 42/50

Men's Navy Blue Blazers. Made from medium weight navy flannel with brass buttons.
Sale Price 20/- ea.

Regulation Service Helmets.—Shape exact to illustration, covered heavy khaki drill.
SALE PRICE, 22/50 each.

Stout Leather Belts.—Medium width, strong brass belts, plain with metal buckle.
SALE PRICE, 1/95 each.

Plain Jaeger ½ Hose.—Medium weight all wool hose in plain shades of Grey, Fawn or Black. Usually, 5/- pair
SALE PRICE, 4/50 pair.

Men's Heather ½ Hose. — These hose are made from all wool yarn in heather mixtures, brown, grey, forest, purple, etc. Heavyweight ribbed socks.
SALE PRICE, 2/50 pair.

Jaeger Shirts.—Also nicely fast to wash and washing, in Blue, Green, Brown, Green, Red, Orange, etc.
Sale Price, 10/- each.

Men's Fancy Tennis Shirts. Pure Blue, Grey or Brown stripes on white ground, really smart shirts, two twin tab collars to match each.
Sale Price, 12/50 each.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd. NAIROBI.

ALSO AT MOMBASA, ELDORET and NAKURU.

Printed and Published by EAST AFRICAN STANDARD, Ltd., Sixth Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

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

WEEKLY EDITION.

£1,000 FREE INSURANCE.
WITH THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd.—(See Advertisement on page 2).

KENYA'S NEWSPAPER, THE EAST African Standard Price 50 Cents.

UGANDA ARGUS With which is Incorporated THE LEADER.

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

No. 2161 REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1930. Price 50/-, per annum, Postal Extra and Upcountry Postal Charges 20/-.

FERTILISERS.

Sulphate of Potash,
Muriate of Potash,
Sulphate of Ammonia,
Calcium Cyanamide,
Nitrate of Soda,

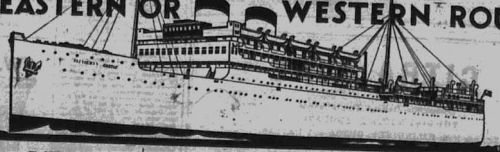
Superphosphates,
Concentrated Superphosphates,
Basic Slag,
Seychelles Guano,
Ground Algerian Phosphates,
"STERAMEAL."

Order your Requirements now for the short rains and take advantage of the Ex-Ship price which is Shs. 10/- per ton cheaper than the Ex-Store price.

Gibson & Co., Ltd.

Mombasa. Nairobi. Eldoret. Dar-es-Salaam.

HOMEWARD VIA EASTERN OR WESTERN ROUTE



Via SUEZ CANAL.

	From Mombasa about 1930.
Llandaff Castle	6th Sept.
Llandovery Castle	1st Nov.
Llanstephan Castle	27th Dec.
Llandovery Castle	31st Feb.
Llanstephan Castle	18th Apl.
Llandovery Castle	13th June

FARES HOME
FIRST CLASS from £55
THIRD CLASS „ £34.

For further particulars apply to:—
R.M.A. CORPORATION, Ltd., Nairobi, Kampala, etc.
EAST AFRICAN ESTATES, Ltd., Nairobi and Eldoret.
C. C. ROCKSTON, & Co., Kisumu and Arusha.
FAWCUS and FAIRBAIRN, Iringa.
T. J. O'SHEA & Co., Ltd., Eldoret and Kitale.
PAUL SIRNEY, Albertville.

All Sailings are subject to alteration or cancellation without notice.

Via SOUTH AFRICA.

	From Mombasa. 1930.
Llangibby Castle	10th Sept.
Grantully Castle	10th Oct.
Llandaff Castle	8th Nov.
Llangibby Castle	3rd Dec.
	1931
Braiton Castle (cargo)	11th Jan.
Llandaff Castle	28th Jan.
Llangibby Castle	25th Feb.
Cargo Steamer	5th Apl.
Llandaff Castle	22nd Apl.
Llangibby Castle	20th May
Cargo Steamer	8th July
Llandaff Castle	29th July

UNION-CASTLE LINE

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

(FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS).

Regular and Fortnightly Service from and to Marseilles.

THE QUICKEST ROUTE TO LONDON.

SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. "CHAMBORD"	9th September.
S.S. "B. DE ST. PIERRE"	22nd September.
S.S. "GENERAL VOYRON"	7th October.
S.S. "EXPL. GRANDIDIER"	20th October.
S.S. "AVIATEUR ROLAND GARROS"	4th November.
S.S. "GENERAL DUCHESNE"	18th November.
S.S. "LECONTE DE LISLE"	1st December.
S.S. "CHAMBORD"	16th December.
S.S. "BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE"	29th December.

ORCHESTRA ON BOARD ALL STEAMERS.

NEXT ARRIVAL FROM MARSEILLES.

The S.S. General Voyron from Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Djibouti, and bound to Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion is expected to arrive in Kilindini on or about the 27th of August, 1930.

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

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

E. JARDIN, P.O. Box 26, NAIROBI. H. M. SYNDICATE, P.O. Box 77, KAMPALA. DALGETY & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 80, ELDORET.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

(GERMAN AFRICAN SERVICE).

DEUTSCHE OST-AFRIKA-LINIE GENERAL AGENCY, MOMBASA.

Cable: "Ostlinie." P.O. 210.

HOMEWARD via SUEZ CANAL.

s.s. "ULANGA" (Cargo Steamer)	23rd Aug.
s.s. "AD. WOERMANN" ...	10th Sept.
s.s. "USSUKUMA"	26th Sept.
s.s. "UBENA"	23rd Oct.
s.s. "USARAMO"	1st Dec.
s.s. "TANGANJIKA" ...	20th Dec.
s.s. "USAMBARA" ...	17th Jan.
s.s. "WANGONI"	2nd Feb.
s.s. "WATUSSI"	21st Feb.

HOMEWARD via CAPE.

s.s. "TANGANJIKA" ...	28th Aug.
s.s. "USAMBARA" ...	18th Sept.
s.s. "WANGONI"	8th Oct.
s.s. "WATUSSI"	29th Oct.
s.s. "AD. WOERMANN" ...	20th Nov.
s.s. "USSUKUMA"	17th Dec.
s.s. "UBENA"	6th Jan.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

UP-COUNTRY CHEQUES CANNOT BE ACCEPTED UNLESS SUITABLY ENDORSED BY LOCAL BANK.

Visitors to D.O.A.L. Steamers are required to be in possession of permits obtainable at the Agents.

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

BOUSTEAD and CLARKE, Ltd., or to Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Kampala. **DALGETY & Co., Ltd.,** Eldoret. **CARL JUNGBLUT,** Njoro and Nakuru District.

CITRA LINE

Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica

THE BEST ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

Sailings from KILINDINI to GENOA and NAPLES

s.s. "G. MAZZINI"—1st September, 1st November, 1st January.
s.s. "F. CRISPI"—1st October, 1st December, 1st February.

Oil burning turbine Steamers—very roomy Cabins—Fresh running water in all cabins and Baths—Orchestra—Cinematograph—Deck Games—Swimming Pools, etc.
20 per cent. reduction on return ticket if returning within one year.
Special reduction to Government Officials and their dependents.

MONTHLY EXCURSIONS—MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Leaving Mombasa on the 20th, returning by same steamer to Mombasa on the last day of every month. Concession on K.U.R. to excursionists—return fare any station to Mombasa at single fare rates.

Heavy Baggage can be transferred from Port Said to London and vice versa by fast steamers.

For further particulars apply to:

Mombasa	Societa Coloniale Italiana	Box 170,	Tel. "Citra."
Nairobi	Malvin D. Kampf	Box 206,	Tel. "Kampf."
Kampala	A. D. Jones	Box 10,	Tel. "Wiltulness."
Bukoba	R. Bajona		Tel. "Bajona."
Eldoret	M. Rywas	Box 70,	Tel. "Rywas."
Moshi	Major A. B. [illegible]	Box 5,	Tel. "[illegible]"
Mwanza	[illegible]	Box 11,	Tel. "[illegible]"
Nakuru	Nakuru Trust Company	Box 45,	Tel. "[illegible]"
Trans-Nzoia	Kirkwood and Co.		Tel. "Kirkwoods."

NAVIGAZIONE LIBERA TRIESTINA S.A.

FAST PASSENGER AND CARGO STEAMERS.

Mombasa to Venice via Suez Canal.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" .... 7th September.
S.S. "PIAVE" .... 10th October.

Mombasa to South

S.S. "PERLA" .... 4th September.
S.S. "SABBIA" .... 5th October.

For further particulars and passages apply to:—
ALFRED J. P. BAUMANN,
Agents for Societa Italiana per l'Africa Orientale
P.O. Box 323, MOMBASA. Telegrams: "Sipao."

THE

"East African Standard"

FREE COUPON INSURANCE TICKET.

(Not to be detached).

THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
Market and Kruis Streets,
JOHANNESBURG.

will pay

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signature of holder ....

Date of issue: 23rd August, 1930.

The holder of a pass or privilege ticket travelling as a passenger in a ticket-bearing passenger within the means of the Coupon Insurance Ticket. SUBSCRIBERS NEED NOT SIGN COUPON NOR CARRY PAPER.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in United Kingdom).

Bankers to the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate Government.

Subscribed Capital ...	£4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	£3,000,000

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, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Aden, and Steamer Point, Aden.

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

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

EXCHANGE.

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

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

A. S. McKENDRICK,
Manager, Nairobi Branch

NOTICE.

No shooting is allowed on Ruju Farm, Ruiru. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

TYSON BROTHERS, LIMITED
Managing Secretaries.

"W.P.B."

Strong Galvanised Wire,

Shs. 7/-.

Standard Stationery Store.

NAIROBI.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE

STANDARD STATIONERY STORES

NAIROBI.

:: :: **£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

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. 2181 REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1930. Price 30/- per annum. Posted Kenya and Uganda 36/-, Posted Elsewhere 38/-.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD WEEKLY EDITION

P.O. Box 380, NAIROBI.

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

Small Advertisements.

Advertisements are accepted only subject to approval.

DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS

Births, Marriages & 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 Situation Vacant and Wanted—1s. per line of six words or fraction of a line; minimum 4s.

No new advertisements are guaranteed insertion unless handed in before 11.30 a.m. on the Friday previous to publication.

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Weekly:

Posted to any address in Kenya or Uganda.

Yearly ...	Shs. 26/-
Half yearly ...	Shs. 14/-
Posted elsewhere:	
Yearly ...	Shs. 36/-
Half yearly ...	Shs. 19/-

Daily:

Locally,	yearly ...	Shs. 40/-
,,	½ yearly ...	Shs. 20/-
,,	Quarterly ...	Shs. 11/-
Posted,	yearly ...	Shs. 72/50
,,	½ yearly ...	Shs. 36/25
,,	Quarterly ...	Shs. 18/25

BIRTHS.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

BUTLER.—At Eldoret Hospital, to B. M. Butler wife of T. D. Butler a daughter (stillborn).

CLAYDEN.—On the 14th August at Kisumu, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Clayden, a son.

CROWTHER.—On August 15th to Rosamond, wife of S. O. Crowther, Ravine, a son.

DEATH.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

BRAIMBRIDGE.—On the 18th inst. at Nursing Home, Brighton, England, Jane Murray, beloved wife of Dr. C. V. Braimbridge.

MARRIAGE.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

TENNENT — FRANCE. — On August 19th, 1930, quietly at the Church of the Holy Family, Nairobi, by Monsignor Brandsma, Prefect Apostolic of Kavirondo, Captain Charles Beresford Tennent, B.A., retired, to Dorothy Marguerite France.

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.

A complete shelling and milling outfit comprising 5 N.H.P. Robey Portable Steam Engine. Husker sheller by Marshalls of Gainsborough, capacity 400 bags a day. No. 1½ Christy Norris disintegrator with necessary shafting, plummers, pulleys, belts. Any inspection invited. Price £450 f.o.r. Kitale. Apply Voucher No. 1054, "Standard," Nairobi.

BAY Abyssinian gelding 8 yrs. Good boys pony. Good jumper. Played polo. 13 hands—Grey Somali gelding aged. Reliable ladies or child's hack. 14 hands—Dun C.B. Somali gelding 4 yrs. Good hack up to weight. Played polo 13.2 ins.—Grey gelding by Protest—Somali mare 3 yrs. Very quiet. 13.1 ins.—Yearling Colt half brother to above. Prices. Perfect, Nanyuki. Seen Sports Club, week's notice.

BRITISH Safes, 12 corner bent steel, fire, and burglar resisting 20 x 15 x 14—24 x 17 x 16—30 x 20 x 20—36 x 24 x 22—46 x 26 x 24. Lowest prices in country. Kettles-Roy, Ltd., Box 100, Nairobi.

BEST Kavirondo Mats Shs. 5/-, baskets (tea and coffee picking) Shs. 7/-, Native chairs Shs. 18/-, large size mats Shs. 12/- all per dozen. Cash f.o.r. Write to Pitambar Damji Popat, Kibigori.

COFFEE bags, wheat bags, maize bags. Buy from the largest importers. The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

COFFEE Seedlings. To meet present conditions, 50/- per 1,000, 18 months plants. W. Delap, P.O. Thika.

ENGLISH seed and table potatoes Seed Shs. 12/- per bag 180lbs. delivery early September. Table Shs. 7/50 per bag 180lbs. delivery end August. Can supply table potatoes all the year round. F.O.R. Molo. Cash with order. A. O. Trench, Mau Summit.

POSTAL RATES.

The postal charges on a single copy of the weekly edition of the "E. A. Standard" are as follows:

Kenya & Uganda ... Cents 10
Elsewhere .... Cents 25

FOR SALE—(Continued).

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.

DAIRY Cows. Grade Shorthorn Cows and Heifers at reasonable prices. Good milkers by and in-calf to pedigree bulls. Large selection down-calving cows or with calves at foot. Apply Voucher No. 998, "Standard," Nairobi.

EAST African Rice Mills Ltd., with which is incorporated Carl Jungblut, Mwanza and Njoro. Best Table Rice and Broken Rice.

IMPORTED South African Fruit Trees. Apples, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots. Varieties proved in Kenya, on blight proof stock. Shs. 2/- and 3/- each according to variety. Apply Lipscomb, Kinangop, Naivasha.

KAVIRONDO Mats Shs. 9/-, (coffee or tea picking) baskets Shs. 10/-, Native chairs Shs. 20/-, best quality mats, Shs. 15/- per dozen. Matama Shs. 9/- per bag, f.o.r. Cash with order. Apply Devraj Popat and Co., Kibigori.

KENYA Standard (B.286) Seed Wheat at Shs. 22/- per 200 lbs. F. O. R. Ulu. Kilima Kiu Estates Ltd. Ulu.

KINANGOP Nurseries, Naivasha. This is a good year to plant. We have large stocks of the best Colonial and English Apple trees all locally grown we do not import. Vigorous trees 2/- and 3/- each. Roses 12 different our selection 20/-.

NEW Season Potatoes Selected 5/- per bag. Small Potatoes, 2/50 per bag. Native White Maize 3/50 per bag. F.O.B. Elburgon. Elburgon Trading Co.

NEW Styles and Designs in Pullovers and Cardigan Coats. Sizes 38 to 44. Shgs. 31/50 to 57/50, less 10 per cent. cash. Maxwell Brady's "The Outfitters."

OUR calibre .22 Walther Semi-automatic Rifle has superceded anything on the World's Market. A dead sure killer of Antilopes at 200 yards. Price Shs. 110/- and Shs. 135/-. Send for pamphlet. Chas. A. Heyer & Co., Gunmakers, Nairobi.

FOR SALE—(Continued).

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.

OUR Styles in Evening Shoes are exclusive. Write or call for a pair. Shgs. 19/50 to 56/-, less 10 per cent. cash. Maxwell Brady's Footwear.

POWER Wheat Thrashing Machine. Apply Kirkwood and Co., Kitale.

RADIO H.T. Batteries, fresh stocks 120 V. Shs. 20/-, 150 V. Shs. 22.50 tap holes for grid bias plugs included. Hansing & Co. (E.A.) Box 322, Mombasa, railage or postage free if cash with order.

READY for Short Rains, 10,000 Coffee Seedlings stumped back 10 weeks ago, 18 months old, from French Mission Seed. 60/- f.o.r. Muhoroni. Amaryllis Hippeastrum Bulbs 40 for Shs. 10/-, 100 for Shs. 20/-. Cash with order. Apply early to Manager, Kamolet, Songhor."

REMEMBER your friends. Send presents that delight them. Fur Coats, Stoles, Separate skins for Collars and Cuffs of Tanganyika Hyrax and Grey Dik Dik. Also for bags curios, rugs and skins of all kinds. Prices to suit all. Give us the order, we do the rest. Apply Mrs. Jack Lucy, Royalty House, 1st Floor (formerly Bullows and Roy), or write P.O. Box 695, Tel. No. 599, Government Road.

SABA Radio 3 valve receivers, Shs. 175/-, excl. valves 15/- each, coils 10/- each, accus 4 Volt 25/-, HT batteries 120 V 20/-, 150 V 22/50, loud speakers from 20 to 65/- other accessories prices on application to Sole Agents:—Hansing & Co., P.O. Box 322, Mombasa. Local Agents:—Donovan & Diebel, City House, Nairobi. Folkes & Company, P.O. Box 181, Kampala. T. Smith, P.O. Box 51, Nakuru. A. J. Antoine, Box 56, Mbale.

SAND for building purposes. For 5 ton lots in bulk Shs. 7/- per ton 25 c. ft. F.O.R. Nakuru. Smaller quantities prices on application. J. B. Sinclair, Nakuru.

SIMBA Ammunition Shs. 28/- per 100. Fresh consignment just arrived. Most popular ammunition in E. Africa. Never fails. Chas. A. Heyer and Co., Gunmakers, Nairobi.

TWO Plots on Malindi Bay. One of two acres (approx.) with frontage on beautiful beach on the Indian Ocean, £130 nett; the other on the lagoon of four acres (approx.) with boundary on the Ocean, £65 nett. Apply Voucher No. 1004, "Standard," Nairobi.

YOKES, Turned Hardwood, with 4 skeys at Shs. 3/50 each, any station in Kenya. Cash with order. Burnt Forest Saw Mills, Kipkabus.

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.

DOCTOR young, experienced tropical medicine, wants private practice, partnership or locum work. Would be glad of suggestions from settlers or doctors. Write Voucher No. 872, "Standard," Nairobi.

LAMU. (Tanaland). Whitton and Co., General Agents, have been there for nearly 20 years and are prepared to act for you.

LIFE Assurance. Careful people will find low premiums, high bonuses and more advantages in non-forfeitable policy of National Mutual Life Association of Australasia than elsewhere. Funds £32,000,000. Apply P.O. Box 884, Nairobi.

OUR gunmaking department offers you the services of three Expert European Gunmakers, the latest machinery, and tools for any class of gun repair. We employ no Indian Fundies. We fit new stocks, repair ejectors, remove fouling or rust out of barrels, and resight them in your presence. Chas. A. Heyer & Co., Gunmakers, Nairobi.

PINEHURST. Heathfield, Sussex. Home School for boys and girls from 3 to 12 years. Provides particularly for children from abroad. Entire charge taken, individual care. Special attention to diet and health. Modern methods of education. Principals Miss M. B. Reid, Mrs. L. E. Lovett, L.R.A.M.

POTATOES. Will farmers interested in growing "Variety" potatoes for export please communicate with D. Newmark, P.O. Box 166, Nairobi giving full particulars of their present and future activities.

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.

BOARD residence on farm in high healthy district for two boys aged 14 and 11 for week or fortnight immediately. Apply Voucher No. 1021, "Standard," Nairobi.

TO buy for cash 8 or 10 nominal horse power semi portable steam engine in good condition. Apply Voucher No. 1051, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED to purchase Old Artificial Teeth. Post Plates to C. H. Barrett, Jeweller, Eldoret. Cash sent per return mail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

ACCOUNTANT-Secretary, experienced, semi-qualified, public school, nine years East Africa. Apply Voucher No. 966, "Standard," Nairobi.

ENGINEER eight years marine experience, also constructional and maintenance experience, principally mining and sugar machinery. Apply Voucher No. 1057, "Standard," Nairobi.

QUALIFIED Engineer seeks post, wide experience steam power plants, internal combustion engines, pumps, etc. Five years experience mixed farming and agricultural machinery. Five years experience East Africa, control Native and Asiatic labour skilled and otherwise. Age 33, married. Apply Voucher No. 1056, "Standard," Nairobi.

THE British Legion seeks employment for a number of deserving ex-service men on its books. Those having vacancies to fill are earnestly requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec. P.O. Box 25, Nairobi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

WANTED on 1st September lady to help temporarily, with two little girls, ages 3½ and 1½ years. Mrs. Fazan, Kiambu.

WELL recommended English Nurse for two small children, Nairobi, September. Apply giving age and full particulars to Voucher No. 1059, "Standard," Nairobi.

WHERE TO STAY.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

HEALTH resort, altitude 7200, surrounded by the lovely Mt. Elgon Forest. Taking paying guests weekly and monthly. Apply Mrs. Sunde, P.O. Endebess, via Kitale.

KIJABE Hotel, Kijabe. Health resort. Good shooting. Safaris arrannged. Shs. 15/-. daily. Special terms by arrangement.

LOST.

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.

BETWEEN Eldoret and Kapsabet 17th inst. Leather Suit Case containing ladies clothing. Finder rewarded. Cockman, P.O. Songhor.

28 MAR 1926

Large .... Shs. 3/-.
Small .... Shs. 2/-.
STAMP PADS,
Shs. 1/50 and Shs. 2/-.

Standard Stationery Store.
NAIROBI.

FARMS 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.

COFFEE and Stock estate, suitable for dividing into three medium sized farms. Approx. 60 acres in bearing. Good coffee district. Over 400 head cattle, good house, dip and coffee factory and dairy. For full particulars and terms apply Voucher No. 1026, "Standard," Nairobi.

DOGS 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.

FOX-TERRIER Puppies, pedigree hunting strain, will tackle anything, price three pounds each. Inspection of kennels and pack invited. L. Gorringe, Ngong, P.O. Box 208, Nairobi.

SMALL HOLDINGS, FREEHOLD FOR SALE, USAMBARA MTS. TANGANYIKA.

1. Area	125	Hectares Price	£750
2. ,,	204	,, ,,	£1,224
3. ,,	176	,, ,,	£1,056
4. ,,	137	,, ,,	£822
5. ,,	416	,, ,,	£1,664
6. ,,	433	,, ,,	£1,732
7. ,,	254	,, ,,	£1,016
8. ,,	962	,, ,,	£2,400
9. ,,	720	,, ,,	£1,800
10. ,,	751	,, ,,	£2,250

Terms can be arranged.

COFFEE ESTATE. 2,900 Ha. Freehold. 250 Ha. matured. 100 Ha. newly planted. Complete Factory, Dwelling Houses. Price £25,000.

SISAL ESTATE. 2,080 Ha. Freehold. 150 Ha. planted 18 months. Dwelling house. 8 Ha. nurseries. Land suitable tractors. Good water 12 miles Railway. Suitable cotton, beans and kapok. Price £10,000.

H. MALCOLM ROSS, F.A.L.P.A., Tanga.

AT STUD.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

"FOCH" thoroughbred stallion, Fees 100/-. Mutozi Estate, Limuru.

FARMS FOR SALE.

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO.
LAND & ESTATE AGENCY DEPARTMENT.
Box 143. Nairobi. Phone: 96.

FOR SALE: MUTHAIGA: Land.—5 acres beautifully timbered. Price and full particulars on application. W.

FOR SALE WESTLANDS South.—Fully furnished electrically installed Concrete house. 2 bedrooms, lounge and dining-room, bathroom. Inside sanitation. Verandahs, 2 garages. Usual well equipped offices etc. Price £1,900. H.

NGONG.—556 acres. Freehold. Bordered by permanent tributary to Athi. Rich red forest soil, suitable coffee. Altitude 5,700 ft. Rainfall 50-55 ins. 10 miles from Nairobi, contains virgin forest, very valuable for fuel. Can be sub-divided. Price 700/- per acre. M/10/51

LOWER LIMURU:—14.3 acres Freehold, 50,000 young coffee plants ready next rains. Income meanwhile derived from flowers, vegetables and fruit. Well watered. Water furrow by front door. 15 miles from Nairobi. 8 miles from Limuru Railway Station. House containing 5 rooms. Also 2 grass Bandas. Usual outbuildings. Poultry houses and runs. 1 acre planted wattle, 1 acre gums. Price £840. B. 80/62.

Mortgages arranged.
Properties reported on.
We have very attractive town properties for sale.
Full details on application.

FOR SALE
VALUABLE SISAL ESTATE AT KORU.

Offers are invited for the purchase of the whole or part of KORU SISAL LIMITED'S Property at Koru consisting of:—

FARM L.O. 639—1162 Acres of which 503 acres under Sisal varying ages and cuttings, two permanent rivers, Dams, Furrows, Stone House, Assistant's House, Stores, etc.

FARM L.O. 640—1169 Acres of which 500 acres under Sisal as above, 3 rivers through property, Furrow, Sisal Factory, Oil Store, Mill House, Power House, etc.

FARM 641—1154 Acres of which 509 acres under Sisal planted 1926/7 uncut, Stone house, two rivers through property.

FARM L.O. 642—1152 Acres of which 383 acres under Sisal planted 1928/9/30 uncut, 100 acres can be cleared, ploughed and planted with Sisal, 20 acres bearing Coffee, Wood and Thatch House, Nyando River through property.

FARM L.O. 2957—5 Acre Plot about 2 miles from Koru Station.

All necessary equipment for complete Sisal Plantation, including Decorticator, Motors, Trollies, Trucks, Implements and all other movable Property could be purchased by arrangement.

Full details of the Company's Property can be obtained from the Liquidator, and Property may be inspected at any time.

The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer.

All offers should be addressed to;
The Liquidator,
Koru Sisal Ltd. (In Liquidation),
P.O. Box 96, NAIROBI.
and must reach me by **Wednesday, the 27th Aug., 1930.**
For Koru Sisal Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation)
ARTHUR M. GREEN,
Liquidator.

SANDS & CO.,

Acting on instructions from Messrs. Dickenson and Russom who are giving up farming, we will hold a clearing on the farm, Rumuruti, on

MONDAY 22nd Sept. at 10-30.

80 High Grade Friesland Cows in Calf and Calves at foot.
1 Friesland Bull.
12 High Grade Friesland Heifers.
20 Head Young Mixed Stock.
2 Teams Trained Grade Oxen Fat.
24 Pigs.
Poultry, Implements, Furniture, Etc.

The owners are open to a private deal for the above as a going concern with a lease with option of purchase on Farm up till Monday 15th Sept.

SANDS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
NAIROBI.

THACKRAH'S SALES
TIMBER—TIMBER—TIMBER.
at ELBURGON, on
Friday, 29th August at 10-30 a.m.

Approximately 50 tons of **Cedar and Podo Scantlings,** Boards, Linings, Ceilings, etc. Also quantity of **Jembie Handles, Yokes in Mweri and Mkeo** and **Skeys.**

WITHOUT RESERVE.
Lots will be bundled and put on rail free.

Auction Sale of a Mount Elgon and a Nandi Border Farm.

Duly instructed by the Executor of the Estate of the late Mr. John Kemp, I will sell the following two Farms, the property of the Deceased's Estate,

At the Kitale Hotel on Friday September 12th next at 11 a.m.

No. 1.—Approximately 1,000 acres of virgin land of Farm Number L.O. 1813. Mr. Kemp's well-known Mount Elgon Farm, bounded one one side by the Koibeion River, a strong river suitable for power, Approximately 40 per cent. of this farm is arable, comprising dark mountain coffee soil, second to none on Mount Elgon.

No. 2.—Nandi Border Farm No. L.O. 746 comprising 1984 acres on the Kisumu Road of which a very high percentage is arable. This is a virgin farm, well watered, and is suitable for maize, wheat, sisal, or mixed farming.

These Two Farms must be Sold.

EASY TERMS FOR PAYMENT can be arranged before the Sale with suitable intending purchasers.

For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer,

Arthur Davis.
P.O. Box No. 35, KITALE.

MUTER AND OSWALD
NOTICE OF FORTHCOMING SALES.

MONDAY, 25th AUGUST, at 10 a.m.—Catalogue Sale of Imported Furniture including Antique Oak Dining Table, Oak occasional Table, Mahogany Gate-legged Table, Columbia Gramophone, Set of Cut Glass Decanters and Glasses, Silver Candlesticks, Dinner Services, Tea and Breakfast Services, Etc., Etc.

WEDNESDAY, 27th AUGUST, at 10 a.m.—Sale of Rifles, Revolvers, and Miscellaneous Goods, including Two .577 Express Rifles in Cases, .280 Ross Rifle, 9.3 Rifle, Two .450 Revolvers, **Range of Model "T" Ford Spares** (new). Etc., Etc., Etc. For full details see Daily Issues

MUTER and OSWALD Ltd, Auctioneers, Etc., NAIROBI

THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS NAKURU

For Sale by private treaty

IMPORTED PEDIGREE SHORTHORN BULL.
PEDIGREE FRIESIAN BULL.
HEAVY MILKING COWS of all types.
IMMUNE NATIVE & GRADE COWS guaranteed.
500 MAIDEN MERINO EWES.
AM. KT. OXEN untrained.
FAT STEERS,
IN CALF HEIFERS Shorthorn and Ayreshire.
2 WAGONS imported Wheels good as new.

A SALE OF CATTLE will be held at our sale yards at **GILGIL on SEPT. 3rd at 11 a.m.** Further Entries are invited.

A CATTLE SALE will be held at our NAKURU sale yards.
Further Entries are invited of Female Stock and Fat Steers; date to be announced later.
Book your orders for Ephos next shipment arrives in September.

Kilimanjaro Saw Mills, Usa.
for Building and Furniture Timber, the USA MILLS are now in full working order and can supply any quantity of
LOLIONDO Timber.
Prices on Application.

Now Is Your Chance
To Secure a Perfectly Good and sound Typewriter at a GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
WE ARE CLEARING OUR STOCKS OF THE
British Empire Typewriters
AT PRACTICALLY FACTORY COST.
COMPARE THIS PRICE.
British Standard Empire Typewriter
Latest Model — 14 inch Carriage

88 Characters, Two Colour Ribbon and Stencil Switch, Automatic Paper Feed, Dustproof Cover over Works, Tabulator, Back Spacer, Right and Left Hand Margin Releases, Light and Even Touch, Perfect Rocker Escapement, Interchangeable Type Bars, Positive Type Guide, Ball Bearing Carriage, Automatic Ribbon Reverse, etc., etc.

Shgs. 550-00.
ONLY A FEW LEFT.
GUARANTEED NEW AND PERFECT.
PLEASE CALL AND SEE ONE.
STANDARD STATIONERY STORES
NAIROBI.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS. MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

FARRER.—At Chepair, Lumbwa, on August 14th, Major F. L. Farrer, late R.F.A.

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.

CONTRACTOR with tractor to transport logs from clearing on road-side to saw mill, 8½ miles away. Nearly all main road. Logs already barked. Price 30/- a emasured ton, Ropp's Scale. Harnett, Kaimosi.

MAJOR G. Baynes, Narro Moru, would like to lease a high-class two-year-old, also a good fourth division horse or would train them for owner on terms.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

ENGLISH Nanny, for first baby, Nyeri, November. Apply Voucher No. 1061, "Standard," Nairobi.

RELIABLE children's nurse for service in Nairobi. Apply P.O. Box 507, Nairobi.

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.

20 R.I.R. Pullets commenced laying 250/-. American Bronze Gobblers 20/-. Apply Voucher No. 1063, "Standard," Nairobi.

1929 Chevrolet Box Body. Excellent condition, new battery, good tyres, fully insured. Apply Voucher No. 1062, "Standard," Nairobi.

LEATHER GOODS.
Saddlery, Harness, Polo and Race Requisites, Suits and Attache Cases, Cabin Trunks, etc.
Everything in leather goods stocked.
SPECIAL—
OX COLLARS, made of strong military leather 20/- each.
REPAIRS executed on the premises.
FRED RAPER Hardinge Street, Box 541, NAIROBI.

Write! Ring! or Telegraph!
For the latest in FIREARMS, flashlight accessories, and all hunting requirements; most reliable makes at cheapest prices.
SHAW & HUNTER Ltd.
Hardinge Street : P.O. Box 70 : NAIROBI.
Telegrams: "GIRAFFE."

Reduced Prices
BABY'S COTS, with sliding sides and Kapok mattress Shs. 90/-.
TWIN PANEL BEDSTEADS, with Boxsprings Mattresses and Kapok Overlays. £21 pair.
MENS HOLDALLS. Latest design 3 Division, Teak Panels, well fitted, Mirror etc. £11.
DIVANS, made with British steel springs. £6.
Eric Shirley
Behind the Court, Nairobi.

Colony and Protectorate of Kenya
Public Works Department
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the building of Forty-four Asiatic Quarters, Type "C," at Nairobi. Any person or firm desiring to tender will, on application to the Head Office, Public Works Department, Nairobi, be supplied with a notice indicating where drawings, etc., may be inspected, quantities obtained, deposit required, and other particulars. Date for receiving tenders is Monday, the 8th day of September, 1930.

Head Office,
P.W.D.,
P.O. Box 662,
Nairobi, 21st August, 1930.
No. B. 2799/22/19/21/9.

The Week's News.

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Jeanes School.

Certificates were presented on Thursday evening to 17 students of the Jeanes School Kabete on the completion of their two years' course. Drawn from the several missions in the Colony, these native men now go back to the different reserves and will supervise the district village schools of the mission to which each man belongs. Besides the ordinary rudiments of education, they will also endeavour to teach the people the principle of hygiene and agriculture, and these students who are married will be helped by their wives. During the two years the wives have been given a course in simple domestic science, household hygiene, etc. The certificates were presented by the Hon. H. S. Scott, Director of Education, whose address to the students was interpreted for the benefit of the latter by the Principal of the school, Mr. J. W. C. Dougall.

LONDON CENSORS FOR FILMS IN AFRICA.

Native Representatives on Local Boards.

HELP FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Recommendations by Colonial Office Conference.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 19.

The report of the Colonial Films Committee is issued. The committee, under the chairmanship of Sir William Brass, M.P., was appointed in March 1929 by Mr. Amery then the Secretary for the Colonies, "to examine the arrangements existing for the supply and ownership of cinematograph, films for public exhibition in the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated territories and to consider in what way these arrangements could be improved."

There are also issued the findings of the Colonial Office Conference on the Committee's report and a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to the administrations of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated territories indicating the action which it is proposed to take.

The committee's report suggests various practical measures by which plant can be installed and experiments begun with a view to developing the use of the cinematograph as an instrument of education.

The Colonial Office Conference recommends a restriction of the use of the film in education, especially with primitive peoples and not only for children but also for adults.

As regards the supply of British films, the committee point out that at the present the market in the Colonial Empire is largely dominated by foreign films. Apart from existing cinemas they call attention to the possibility that in certain dependencies the market may expand rapidly. For example, there are only 35 cinemas in British territory in tropical Africa though the population is approximately thirty-six million. They call attention to the importance of taking steps now in order that the British industry may get a footing in this new field.

Concrete Proposal.

They recommend the creation of a small central organisation in London under the chairmanship of the Secretary of British Industries to act as a centre for the supply of British films. A small Government guarantee is suggested during the initial years of the operation of a supervisory board for this organisation.

On the question of censorship the committee point out the danger of demoralising films. They suggest certain measures for the control of local censorship arrangements and also suggest that a proposal for a central censorship board in London for all films going to tropical Africa should be carefully examined by the Colonial Office. They point out however, that apart from the negative aspects of censorship the positive aspects of fostering the supply of good films must also be considered.—British Official Wireless Service.

Minority View.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 19.

The report published by the films committee of the Colonial Office contains another, and the sub-committee's report issued last month. It expresses the view that the supply of equipment is not excessive and is sufficient to supply African with films, and to satisfy Colonial Governments making a cinematograph for education purposes.

The report recommends legislation for the purpose of increasing the number of cultural films and educational films, and also system to prevent the domination of foreign films. It recommends a Censorship Board in each territory, and also the use of the tropical African Colonies the membership to include an African where possible. It expresses the opinion that the creation of a London Board of Censors should carefully be considered by the Secretary of State and the governments of tropical Africa.

Minority Board.

Sir Hesketh Bell in a minority report thinks his colleagues do not go far enough as regards encouraging in tropical Africa and recommends a small committee of delegates to be appointed by the central territories and to sit in London to select films suitable for and suitable to Africa, the members to be nominated by the trade and educational interests.

He further recommends that film renters in tropical Africa desiring to import films should apply to the Colonial Office in London through the Colonial Secretaries and recommends that no film should be imported direct from a foreign country or India without permission of the London Board or the local Government.

Zionist Propaganda.

Sir T. Lipton.

STRONGER POLICY ON PALESTINE URGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Prague, August 16.

The fourth Congress of the Revisionist Zionists has concluded a five days' sitting here with a resolution urging the adoption of new methods in Zionist policy as a last effort to bring Britain to respect its engagements towards the Zionist movement. The resolution declares that a Jewish majority on both sides of the Jordan will be achieved by peaceful colonisation without opposing the Arab population and by sort of collaboration with the Mandatory Power in the Legislative and administrative spheres.

The resolution concludes by an appeal to the League of Nations with regard to the fulfilment of the Mandate.

CIVIC RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New York, August 16.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived here and was accorded a civic reception.

G. O. C. Malaya.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 18.

The War Office announces that Major-General G. L. Oliphant has been appointed General Officer Commanding Malaya, with effect from February 1937, in succession to Major-General H. L. Pritchard.—British Official Wireless Service.

FUNERAL OF SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN.

Memorial Service in London.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 17.

The late General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien was buried at Berkhamsted yesterday.

A memorial service was held in London at which the King was represented by General Sir Walter Braithwaite and Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm D. Murray.

There was a large attendance of high officials and a number of many fighting veterans of war were there. At the head of a large body of ex-Service men the "Old Contemptibles" Association was borne a wreath of Flanders Poppies inscribed, "From his Comrades of the 'Old Contemptibles' Association." Underneath the wreath were the words, "Gentlemen, We Will Fight," which were attributed to Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien when he decided to make the stand at Le Cateau in the retreat from Mons despite the orders of General Sir John French, to retire.—British Official Wireless Service.

Lord Birkenhead.

NOT YET FREE FROM FEVER.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 14.

A bulletin issued this morning states that Lord Birkenhead had spent the last night very restlessly and consequently there is a slight increase in weakness. The lung condition still remains satisfactory.

A second bulletin issued this afternoon says that Lord Birkenhead had had a quiet day but his condition is not improving. The lung condition, 460 miles south west of Cape Town, and 460 miles south west of Cape Town, and 460 miles south west of Cape Town, and

BACK HOME THROUGH WIND AND RAIN.

R. 100 Receives Official Welcome at Her Base.

STORMY ATLANTIC CROSSING.

Rain in the Kitchen Spoils Early Morning Breakfast.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 14.

Seven and three-quarter hours after leaving St. Huberts air port at Montreal on her homward flight, the Airship R100 passed over Anticosti Island at the mouth of St. Lawrence River. The distance between Montreal and Anticosti Island is 540 miles in a straight line which makes the speed of the airship a little under 70 miles an hour. A later message from the R100, however, announces that her speed had been increased to 80 miles per hour.

The weather conditions are favourable for a quick trip across the Atlantic. The Air Ministry states that the winds are very fairly along the whole route. The average speed of the wind at 2,000 feet is about 20 to 30 miles an hour along the western half of the route and 10 miles along the eastern half. Some decrease is probable in this area, but, never-theless, following winds will be strongest on the latter part of the journey.

When she left the air port her Commander said that he hoped to reach Cardington in 50 hours. If this schedule is adhered to the R100 will beat the "Graf Zeppelin's" time for the west to east crossing. The German airship took 81 hours, 34 minutes to cross from Lakehurst, New Jersey, to Friedrichshaven. Lake Constance. The Zeppelin sheds holds the record for the east to west Atlantic.—Reuter.—British Official Wireless Service.

Steadiness of Airship.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 14.

Reuters representative aboard the R100, states that the airship with a following wind and clear skies, is making for home at a rate of 78 miles per hour and is expected to reach Cardington in 50 hours from crossing a new Transatlantic record. The steadiness of the ship is marvellous and everything is very comfortable.

Ideal Weather.

Continuing, Reuters' representative states that the airship is making slowly westward passed over the straits of Belle Isle at midday, crossing the Gulf with an average speed of 70 miles per hour, having covered in the first eight hours of her flight which took 24 hours on the outward voyage. The R100 will arrive at Cardington on Friday night if possible.

"When passing over the north shore of Nova Scotia at 1-30 this afternoon at 1000 feet" he adds "we saw an occasional fishing vessel, a lonely Bathurst horse and heard the whistle of the sawmill above the trees. Now we are in the clouds. A wide strip of the calm Atlantic is beneath us now, and is the reminder that we are at sea. The airship is as steady as if it was still at the mooring mast.

Safe Return.

Rugby, August 15.

The Airship R100 was at 8 o'clock this afternoon, Greenwich Mean Time, two thirds of the way across the Atlantic.

The Air Ministry now reports less favourable conditions from the Atlantic. A depression is mid-Atlantic is moving East North East and is expected to cross Scotland. The weather is generally cloudy and there is a fresh to Westerly point South of latitude 50 degrees, but more variable further North.

Half the journey across the Atlantic according to messages from the airship was exceptionally transferred, the Commander and the wonderful smoothness of progression, passengers having made of the discomforts associated with the sea. The only adverse condition was heavy rainfall which the airship encountered from midnight onwards and which caused her to slow down to a speed of 70 miles per hour.

The sun was therefore making such good progress as to the earlier stages of the flight.—British Official Wireless Service.

A Spoiled Breakfast.

London, August 15.

Reuter's special correspondent on board the airship in a wireless message dated to-day states that after several hours of buffeting in a strong north-easter and through heavy rain during the night, R100 is now progressing well in clear skies aided by a south-westerly breeze. She expects to reach Cardington early on the Friday.

Despite the heavy winds and frequent changes in the altitude the airship remained comparatively steady.

The correspondent adds that there were no bacon and eggs and coffee for breakfast this morning owing to the fact that the rain collected in the reservoirs for the water supply in the ballast tanks leaked into the kitchen putting the electric cooker out of action.

Back Home.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 16.

The airship was sighted from Cardington Aerodrome at 9-40 this morning Greenwich Mean Time and dropped her mooring cable at half past ten.

Having left Montreal at half past 1 G.M.T., on Thursday morning she has accomplished the 3,000 miles homeward journey in 57 hours.

The airship was sighted at the South west coast of Ireland at a quarter to three G.M.T. and proceeded due East of Lundy Island. She passed over the Bristol Channel and off Newport at half past eight and thence she shaped her course for Cardington.

Lord Thomson, the Air Minister and Sir Sefton Brancker and other representatives of the Air Ministry were at Cardington aerodrome awaiting the airship. Conditions of wind and rain had tend to some extent with the mooring operations but the airship was soon secured and in hand.

As soon as the operation was completed customs officers went aboard to "clear the ship." The civil formality had been complied with the passengers came off and were greeted by the top of the tower by Lord Thomson, and Air Commodore Bott, accompanied by Marshal Sir John Higgins.

Lord Thomson congratulated Wing Commander Colmore on having accomplished the first stage in the development of British airships and added: "I wish to express through you my heartiest congratulations to Sqdn. Ldr. Leslie Booth for his part in the perfection of the airship and to the officers and crew for the splendid manner in which they dealt in circumstances which have rendered the airship safe and off their efficiency but she of the sound construction of the R100. I wish also to express my high appreciation of the work of all who have been responsible for the design and construction of the airship and to pay a special tribute to the officers and staff in charge of the ground organisation which has worked perfectly throughout the flight."—British Official Wireless Service.

Air Ministry Satisfied.

Rugby, August 17.

The announcement of the airship R100 in flying from Canada to Cardington, a distance of 3,000 miles in 57 hours which shows an average speed of 80 miles per hour, has given great satisfaction at the Air Ministry. The average speed was approximately three that of the speediest ocean liners and was obtained despite adverse weather conditions and a crippled engine.

Wing Commander Colmore states; "We ran into a rather bad patch on Thursday night. It took several hours to get out of that bad patch but apart from that we had a very smooth passage. A remarkable feature about the outward and homward journeys is the stability of the airship. Apart from the short time that they were bumped about rather badly, the ship did not roll or roll and there was no vibration whatever. It is thought that all the passengers during the homward flight were very much impressed by that fact.

Fuel Consumption.

The log shows that the airship started on the voyage with 1,000 gallons of fuel and at the finish she had 3,200 gallons. Thus for the journey of 57 hours she used two-thirds of her fuel. The engineers calculate that when she her fuel her maximum duration would have been about 87 hours. The ship is fitted with a several interpretation of the figure, he she could have had a greater quantity of fuel and consequently a greater load of fuel can be used as ballast in emergency although in the path under ours the amount of water ballast carried on the R100 afford a big safety margin.

The voyage was much assisted by favourable weather conditions with shifting on route. This marks a great advance in sound weather forecasting. Lord Thomson the Air Minister, accompanied by Sir Sefton Brancker, Marshal Sir John Higgins, Air Commodore Bott and other Air Ministry officials, left for the mooring mast at Cardington to meet the airship.—British Official Wireless Service.

EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS.

Sir William Gowers Returning.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 20.

It is understood contrary to general belief the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Donald Cameron will return to England in October, and that Sir William Gowers, will return to Uganda in November.

It will be remembered that it was stated at the East Africa Dinner in London recently that the tour of Sir William Gowers had been extended in order that he might deal with the cotton situation. It was also generally believed that Sir Donald Cameron had agreed to extend his tour for a further period of 12 months.

Seaside Holiday Camp.

It is noticed that the Children's Seaside Holiday Camp party is returning from the Coast by a special train leaving there at 5-30 p.m. on August 28 and due to arrive Nairobi at 11-31 a.m. on August 31. The passengers for Makuru and Eldoret will proceed forward from Nairobi at 7-47 p.m. on August 31 and a connecting train is being arranged from Nairobi to Eldoret to enable them to arrive at their destination at 1-00 p.m. on August 32.

CLOSING OF COTTON MILLS AT BOMBAY.

Further Workers Thrown Out of Employment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bombay, August 14.

Two hundred more textile workers were unemployed to-day in consequence of the closing of the Simplex Mills. This is the first mill to be affected in the group of 24 European owned cotton mills in the Congress "War Counsels" boycott list. This makes the total of 12 mills bibbered to be idle some 23,000 workers.

More Arrests.

New Delhi, August 14.

Thirteen high caste women, and 59 workmen have been arrested for picketing a liquor shop.

A Letter to the Viceroy.

Poona, August 14.

As the outcome of conferences which have taken place during several days in the interior of Yeroda Gaol Mr. Gandhi and his fellow prisoners have written a letter which the intermediaries, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are submitting to the Viceroy.

Communal Riots.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 18.

In the weekly review of the situation the Government of India states that communal disturbances in the Sind Province have taken place at Jacobabad and Sukkur. Serious fares on both sides of the Indus and a serious situation has developed. The population of the villages is almost entirely Mahomedan, which is a great section of Hindu moneylenders and traders to whom many of the Mahomedans are indebted. Considerable feeling is therefore aggravated by economic conditions which are in the present case, the trouble extends into rural areas it takes the form of looting and burning and the looting of the small Hindu population. It is feared that the loss of life and property has been considerable. Outside the North West frontier province of Sind there has been a comparative absence of incidents during the week.—British Official Wireless Service.

Economic Conditions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 18.

Economic conditions generally throughout India tend to deteriorate and the continued boycott of British goods, especially cloth, threatens imminent ruin to a large number of small Indian dealers who are unable to resist the pressure of the social boycott and other methods of coercion.

A European Meeting.

Calcutta, August 20.

The European meeting held yesterday from its normal political apathy and peaked the new Emperor Theatre to discuss two conflicting resolutions.

The first resolution had considerable support. It advocated the repeal of the Government of India Act of 1935 and the return to a modified form of the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909.

The second was an official resolution, generally approving of the Viceroy's Report. Speeches, however, revealed a sharp division, and a show of hands approved by a majority the official resolution, but as the theatre was required for a performance there was no time to take a count.

The meeting was adjourned until August 27.

Women Arrested.

Ahmedabad, August 20.

Nine women and 20 boys including Mr. Gandhi's nephew, son of the millionaire millionaire, Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, and Kishorlal, son of the grand-daughter of the late Dadabai Naoroji, an ex M.P. were arrested. Twelve persons were injured in a public lathi charge on a crowd in front of the Congress Office, Bombay where the girl students attempted to hoist the Nationalist flag defiance of the authorities.

A Congress Offer.

Bombay, August 21.

The Congress Bayeotti Committee has offered to remove the ban on European-manned cotton mills on certain conditions, including a proviso that 75 per cent. of the capital be owned by the directors and all the staff be Indian, and that the boycott section with anti-Congress activities must be scrap.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

Total Now Exceeds Two Millions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 20.

The total number of unemployed in Great Britain has now reached a figure of 2,050,000.

This is the first time since 1921 that the figure has exceeded two millions. On June 8, 1921 the total was 2,980,429, including 1,692,449 men; on September 26, 1927, the figure had fallen to 1,050,117, but rose again on September 24, 1928 to 1,996,264. There was another drop on September 23, 1929, the figure being 1,162,940. Since then date unemployment has been rising steadily and a short while ago it was predicted in Britain that the total would exceed two millions.

BRIDGE OVER SYDNEY HARBOUR

Arch Successfully Joined.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Sydney, August 20.

Union-Jacks and Australian flags were hung from top of cranes, and whistles and sirens shrieking, informed the people here that the arch of the harbour bridge had successfully been joined. The bridge will be illuminated for floodlights to-night to commemorate the event.

The appearance of the completed framework surpasses expectation in its size, grandeur and its majestic sweep.

The War in China.

GOVERNMENT SUCCESS REPORTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Nanking, August 18.

If is stated in an official communique that Government troops have reoptured Taiyanfu.

The Northern Forces are reported to be fleeing northwards abandoning much ammunition in their flight.

Troops Return.

Shanghai, August 18.

The British troops which were drafted from here to Hankow on August 8, have returned, the Commander-in-Chief has arrived apparently ended.

GENERAL HERTZOG AND THE EMPIRE.

Re-Affirms Union's Right to Secede.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Maideira, August 15.

General Hertzog, who is en route to London to represent South Africa at the Imperial Conference in an interview with Reuter said that the Conference's recognition of South African independence was of paramount importance. The Conference could be admit any uncertainty thereon, and when the report of the last Conference granting it independent status to a Dominion, come up for consideration, it would be made clear that the right of South Africa to secede is to be maintained.

Referring to the economic problems before the Conference he said that the South African Government was prepared to enter into a trade preference agreement with Britain over a definite period, provided that Britain reciprocated similar preference to South African products.

Arrival in London.

London, August 18.

The South African Premier, General Hertzog, accompanied by Mr. Pieter Pienaar, Minister of Havenga, have arrived in London to attend the Imperial Conference.

The Airship R.101.

IMPROVEMENTS BEFORE FINAL TRIAL.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 20.

When the Airship R101 is taken out for her final trial before leaving for India, her gross lift will be equal to that of the R100 when she left the 156 tons of the R100. She will have gained an extra lift of 15 tons due to the section of an extra bay and a further 6 tons by various modifications.

One compression ignition starting engine has also been obtained to take the place of one of the petrol engines hitherto used. If it is a success four others will be obtained for the remaining engine cars and then the R.101 will carry no fuel but heavy oil. It is the aim of the airship department to do without petrol particularly for the voyage in the tropics.

One other improvement may yet be equipped before the ship sails. It is hoped that the gas bag has been solved of making one of the engines reversible without losing any power and a special wood propeller is now being made for fitting to one engine. Success in this respect will allow the ship to use all her engines instead of reversing one for going astern in case of emergency.—British Official Wireless Service.

The "Mauretania."

ATLANTIC CROSSED IN RAPID TIME.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 20.

The "Mauretania" which arrived at Plymouth yesterday made her quickest passage this year, crossing the Atlantic over the five days. Her average speed had been 27.75 knots.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE CHURCH AND SUBJECT RACES.

Lambeth Conference States Its Views.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 14.

The results of the Lambeth Conference have been revealed. Lengthy documents have been issued consisting of the full test of 75 resolutions adopted, and an "Encyclical Letter to the Faithful." Signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury on behalf of the Conference, 7,000 words long. The letter begins: "We are aware of the extent to which the very thought of God seems to be passing away from the minds and hearts of many, even in nominally Christian nations." but we know, however, that "unanticipation lately now do not yield deep and lasting satisfaction. The heart of modern life with all its exuberance of interest, is disquietingly void of conviction." The Encyclical Letter, therefore, calls for a fresh effort to the proclamation of the Christian doctrine.

Subject Races.

The Lambeth Conference has affirmed that the relations of one race by another is only justifiable from a Christian standpoint when the highest welfare of the subject race is the constant aim of that Government and that a substitute to an increasing share in government is the objective steadily to be pursued. All communists, without distinction of race or colour should have access to the Holy Fable and none should be excluded from worship on account of colour or race.

The Conference passed a resolution reporting the reconciliation of Roman Catholics from participating in the World Conference of Faith, in order to welcome the development of closer relations between the Anglican, Eastern Orthodox, Old Catholic and the separated Eastern Churches.

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The Late Sir Chas. Coghlan.

STATE FUNERAL IN THE MAYOFOR

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, August 20.

The late Sir Charles Coghlan, the first Premier of Southern Rhodesia, was buried here on Thursday morning near the grave of Cecil Rhodes in the Matopos. It was a state funeral, the Governor, the Prime Minister, Colonial Ministers and Rhodesians from all parts of the country being present.

Monsignor Brown delivered an eloquent tribute to the late Chaffin statesman, patriot and Imperialist.

Continuous Flight Record.

AMERICAN AIRMEN RETURN TO RANYE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

St. Louis, August 17.

The airmen Lamont and O'Brien landed to-day, having made a continuous flight of 647 hours 29 minutes and 30 seconds.

A Sudden Descent.

St. Louis, August 18.

The flyers came down owing to the engine misfiring, and broke off through a cracked crank-case. The sudden descent startled the crowd of 200 drowsy watchers, and photographers who had been sleeping on improvised beds in the flying field for several nights.

THEIR MAJESTIES TO VISIT SCOTLAND.

First Since Illness of the King.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 18.

Considerable interest is being taken in Scotland in the visit which Queen Mary and Queen are to pay to Balmoral. Their Majesties are travelling by special train from Sandringham to Balmoral on Saturday, and this will be their first visit to the North since the King's illness in 1928.

It is expected that the King and Queen will pay a short visit to the Duke and Duchess of York at Glamis Castle.—British Official Wireless Service.

The Simon Commission.

OVER 45,000 COPIES OF REPORT SOLD.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 20.

Since the two volumes of the Commission's report on India were published in June, over 45,000 copies of each have been sold and it is still selling. For a work of that particular type it is considered to be described as a best seller. The circulation figures of course include copies sold in India.—British Official Wireless Service.

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International Groups.

GENERAL SMUTS' VIEW OF THE FUTURE.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 21.

General Smuts delivered an address at Marlitburg yesterday evening on the future of Nations. He visualised the ultimate formation of three international groups viz, the British Empire, America and the United States of Europe.

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

Rhodesian Railways.

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN APPOINTED.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, August 20.

Mr. Roger Gibb, of the Great Western Railway, has been appointed as the new Chairman of the Rhodesian Railway Commission. He is the son of the late Mr. George Gibb, General Manager of the London and North Eastern Railway.

Cyclone in Italy.

TREMENDOUS DAMAGE AT NAPLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Naples, August 14.

A cyclone which lifted people from their feet descended on the city to-day. It uprooted houses and burned pedestrians under the fallen masonry. The casualties up to the present are known to be four killed and 70 injured.

Tremendous damage was done to the surrounding towns of Pozzuoli, Naples, Ischia and Sorrento.

THE IDEAL TONIC

AFTER THAT COLD OR FLUE ATTACK

PURETEST

CHEMICAL FOOD

(Parrishes Chemical Food, Improved)

— is —

THE IDEAL "PICK ME UP"

containing Phosphates of Iron and Calcium.

Sold only by the REXALL Chemists.

A. H. WARDLE & Co. Ltd.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

NAIROBI and BRANCHES.

PLUMP, crisp, appetising, Heinz Olives are incomparable in flavour and appearance. You've just never seen, nor tasted, finer olives anywhere! Heinz employ experts, who, where the world's best olives grow, select only the choicest as worthy of the Heinz label. To keep them at their best, use the month water and to taste one inspires a longing to finish the whole bottle.

Plain or stuffed, as you prefer.

To enjoy Heinz quality, whether it's the Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup, Heinz Baked Beans, Heinz Tomato Ketchup, or any of the other 57 Varieties, may one a little more expensive.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY

London, Paris, Toronto, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Cape Town.

HEINZ 57

QUEEN OLIVES

IT IS

"A Plain Statement of fact that

"FERROCRETE"

(the rapid hardening Portland Cement.)

makes concrete as hard in FOUR days as ordinary Portland Cement does in 28 days.

You complete the job in just one seventh of the time and you have to do the job.

Owing to the fine degree to which "Ferrocrete" is ground, provided it is mixed with a correct quantity of clean graded aggregate it makes very DENSE WATERPROOF CONCRETE and no further additions are needed.

TIME SAVED IS MONEY SAVED

At the age of 28 days concrete made with "Ferrocrete" is approximately fifty per cent. stronger than ordinary Portland Cement concrete at the same age.

For literature on concrete work apply to:

KEATTLES-ROY Ltd.,

The Waterproofing Specialists.

Box 100 Nairobi, Box 18 Mombasa, Box 171 Dar es Salaam.

Days of real, radiant Health

Days of real, radiant health will be yours—with Sanatogen. Think of being free from all nerve troubles and bodily fatigue—feeling strong, healthy, full of energy—just because Sanatogen has added new, vital strength to your nerves and blood.

"Sanatogen has a direct favourable effect on the whole nervous system." Prof P. Rodari, Zürich.

Why not give this famous health-building food a few weeks' trial—and enjoy … of real, radiant health?

SANATOGEN
At all Chemists. The True Tonic Food. At all Stores.

Crawford's LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

A. & A. CRAWFORD, LEITH — SCOTLAND.

SAVE time, labor, fuel with the new quick cooking Quaker Oats

YOU WILL be amazed and delighted with the new "quick-cooking" Quaker Oats:

1. It cooks in 1/5 the time formerly required.
2. It is the same fine quality as always.
3. It is even more tender and delicious than any Quaker Oats you ever tasted.

A new oven process now enables you to cook Quaker Oats five times as fast as formerly. Think of the savings in time, labor, fuel. Think of the delicious Quaker Oats recipes you can now prepare so quickly and conveniently.

You will want to have Quaker Oats more often than ever. Serve it as a porridge for the first meal. Thicken soups and gravies with it. Use it in fritters, biscuits, cakes, desserts.

Your grocer has the new Quaker Oats. The name "quick-cooking" is plainly marked on the tin under the name and the familiar Quaker figure.

The New Quaker Oats

The kind of Quaker Oats you have always known—the original form—is still available at your grocer's.

USE OF AEROPLANES AGAINST LOCUSTS.

Scheme Recommended by Research Committee.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 20.

The use of aeroplanes in connection with anti-locust research is recommended in the report of the Government committee on locust control.

The report advocates a co-ordinated scheme of research for five years especially concentrated in the breeding ground of the desert locust, namely, the Red Sea region, the Sudan, Eritrea, North Kenya and South Arabia at a cost approximately of £8,000 annually to which the Governments of the Sudan, Kenya and Palestine have offered contributions totalling £2,830 annually. Other territories have made offers without specifying the amount.

The report recommends that territories affected be asked to provide half of the cost of the scheme, and the Empire Marketing Board to supply the remainder.

The Italian Earthquake.

GOVERNMENT TO PUBLISH NAMES OF VICTIMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, August 18.

An official communique states that the return of a number of fugitives from the recent earthquake, previously believed to be dead, reduces the total deathroll to 1,475. The Government promises to publish the full list of names in order to confute "the enemies of Italy who have grossly exaggerated the extent of the disaster."

Floods in China.

THREE THOUSAND REPORTED DROWNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peking, August 15.

Three thousand persons are reported to have been drowned and 1000 villages in the south-east of Chihili and south-west Manchuria have been submerged by floods, as a result of heavy rains.

Many villagers are clinging to treetops or have been marooned for several days without food on roofs.

£2,651.

Nearly £100 Added in Two Days.

The Deputation Fund received further splendid support this week from a number of new subscribers including members of two District Association, a Nairobi firm of solicitors, a Nairobi business firm and several settlers.

The week closes to-day with the total £2,651/17/0. Nearly £100 has been added during the past two days and a reasonable expectation would be an increase to £2,700 during the coming week.

THE LIST.

Previously acknowledged	£2,520- 9-0
A. M. Watson	3- 3-0
Kaimosi Settlers and Planters Assoc. ...	5- 0-0
Rift Valley Constituency (second contribution):— J. Barrah, G. C. Oakes, P. G. Clarke, H. B. Barcley, C. A. S. Hall, R. O. Preston, E. V. Dudgeon, Messrs. G. B. Farms, A. Featherstonhaugh, Captain Templer,	
P. G. Thorne	23-11-0
J. J. Orr	2- 0-0
R. T. Roman	1- 1-0
Dr. K. A. C. Doig ...	2- 2-0
J. Stevens	2- 0-0
J. R. Hoogterp	10-0-0
Hamilton, Harrison and Mathews	50- 0-0
G. M. Laurence ...	1- 1-0
Robert T. Rintoul	1- 0-0
Thika District Association (Further Instalment)	
M. Andersen ...	1- 0-0
V. Nash	1-10-0
McCreath and Dodds	2- 0-0
A. R. Duncan ...	2-10-0
Capt. T. R. Gibbs	1-10-0
Mrs. de Witt ...	1- 0-0
Mrs. Cunninghame	1- 0-0
G. D. Seccombe	1- 0-0
Comm. F. le G. Worsley	2- 0-0
R. F. Carnegie	5- 0-0
Jardin, Phipson and Co. Ltd.	10- 0-0
H. M. MacGusty	2- 0-0
Total ...	£2,651-17-0

A Nairobi Drill Hall.

NEW QUARTERS FOR THE DEFENCE FORCE.

The interesting announcement is made that the old Museum and surrounding ground on the vicinity of Kirk Road, Nairobi, has been handed over to the local battalion of the Kenya Defence Force for headquarters and drill purposes.

The training of the unit has been greatly handicapped for lack of a decent drill hall and parade ground at the present quarters, the Railway Siding on Whitehouse Road—the offices there are small and inconvenient, and there is not sufficient room on the siding for the men to drill properly. There are big schemes in hand for making the Force more attractive to the young men of the town, and these include the purchase of gymnastic apparatus and the development of athletics.

The old Museum will answer the purpose excellently. It is large enough to be fitted up as a gymnasium, and in inclement weather can be used for drilling. The acreage of the ground, including the building, is just under three acres, giving plenty of room for outdoor work. Moreover, it is fairly central.

PROGRESS OF HIGHLANDS CATHEDRAL EXTENSION.

Re-Opening Service on September 14.

The work comprised in the contract for the completion of the nave and the ceilings of the old part of the Cathedral is now nearly completed, and at the next meeting of the Chapter the question of whether funds will be available to continue the work will be considered.

It is, of course, very much hoped that it will be possible to carry out some further work while the Contractors are on the site and have all their plant at hand and, for this reason, it would be a more economical proposition than calling for a tenders again in a few months time.

All those who have seen the completed work have commented on the excellent stonework, which is a credit to the Contractors and compares favourably with the old part of the Cathedral which is, itself, very well built.

The original design of the building by the late Temple Moore has been carefully followed in every detail.

Part of the temporary screen dividing the new work and the old has been pulled down leaving only a ten foot partition which will remain in, possibly, until the day before the opening service on Sunday, September 14. A new temporary screen is being constructed in the nave arch between the future transept and the completed nave. This is to be finished off in a better manner than the existing temporary screen, which is very rough and was only required while the present work was in hand.

Subscriptions to the Cathedral Fund should be sent to Mr. E. O. Holden the Treasurer of All Saints Cathedral Building Fund, c/o Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Nairobi.

Obituary.

MRS. BRAIMBRIDGE.

The news was received by cable in Nairobi on Tuesday of the death in England of Mrs. Jane Murray Braimbridge wife of Dr. C. V. Braimbridge, M.V.O., of the Medical Department of Kenya. Only the bare announcement was contained in the cable, that death had taken place on Monday at a nursing home in Brighton.

Dr. and Mrs. Braimbridge went home on leave several months ago. When the Kenya Kongonis cricket team began its tour of England, the doctor joined them. As will have been seen by the "East African Standard" yesterday, Dr. Braimbridge was playing for the team at St. Leonard's, near Brighton.

There will be general regret at the news of this very popular lady's death. She was a very keen worker in the interests of the S.P.C.A., and ranked among the best tennis players in the Colony.

Nairobi Chamber.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting on Thursday passed resolutions agreeing with the institution of a compulsory wheat pool for a limited period, and then be subject to revision; and for the prohibition of imported flour with the fixing of the price of wheat to the miller and flour to the consumer. The pool they urged should be governed by a board representing all interests. Another resolution urged a permanent scheme of long credits to agriculture.

SATURDAY, AUG. 16, 1930.

White Settlement.

The pungent remarks made by Sir Daniel Hall and Mr. Ormsby-Gore in Britain some time ago during one of the numerous meetings addressed by Sir Daniel after his experience in Kenya, may well disturb the self-complacency of some of our economic and political theorists. Since his return Home, Sir Daniel Hall sought many opportunities of placing before influential and interested Societies some important facts concerning conditions in Kenya. His eminent position in the world of agriculture and his very recent and first-hand contact with so unique a field of agricultural development as this Colony is, made him an admirably equipped expositor. There is no doubt that by such means, he has done much to encourage a more informed opinion upon some of the economic problems astride the equator in Africa and for that service has earned the gratitude of the people of the Colony. If his outspoken but essentially sound views on settlers and settlement are taken to heart, Kenya and East Africa as a whole may have a further reason to be grateful to him. We have had occasion within the last few weeks to re-direct attention to a subject which there is a curious and altogether unexplainable tendency in Kenya to overlook—the question of increased settlement. From time to time the necessity is recalled either in the discussions of a land bank, the value of mixed farming, the economic wealth of the country, political aspirations or some other phase of the manifold interests of the community. But that passing enthusiasm weakens and disappears before the attraction of the next intriguing issue and year after year passes without any really productive work being done in the cause of closer settlement. To-day the movement of new settlement has practically ceased. That is not entirely the fault of the neglect of the subject. The stagnation can be traced to a dozen factors over few of which the community has any real control—drought, locusts, the collapse of world markets for agricultural products and, most important of all, political uncertainty for which the Imperial Government is almost entirely to blame. We are approaching the time when we shall have to reopen the question of closer settlement and attack it vigorously and with a sustained determination. In that alone can we see the final successful conclusion of most of the problems, political as well as economic and social, which beset the East African Territories to-day and which will continue to be a threat to stability and progress while European settlement remains weak and impotent. We waste a lot of time and energy in the Territories discussing, opposing and proposing subjects which relatively speaking are unimportant to the main issue before us. The real question on which the influence of the representatives of white settlement should be directed and concentrated is that of strengthening the foundations of the race in East Africa. No session of the Legislative Council should be allowed to pass without an opportunity being sought of impressing upon Government the need for action. The Government of Kenya, as witness the recent speech of His Excellency the Governor, is wholeheartedly in favour of increased settlement as the most urgent requirement of these young African Dependencies. General Smuts, whose knowledge of present-day Africa is unsurpassed, devoted a lecture in an important series recently to the importance of the question and every friend the Territories possess at Home shares that realisation. In the circumstances there has been very little excuse except uncertainty and preoccupation for the comparative neglect of the subject in a Colony such as Kenya. When the country decides that the moment is ripe to return to the problem—and that moment will come just so soon as a Land Bank is established, without which every effort will be handicapped—we hope that it will be approached in the courageous spirit contained in the outspoken words of Sir Daniel Hall. We have been prone in Kenya to forget that we are still living in the age of the pioneer. Our settlement schemes, timidly conceived, have always made ample provision for the amount of capital required and all the other amenities of comfortable settlement. There has been a disposition to follow the principle so pertinently and appositely quoted by Sir Daniel Hall that an aristocrat in agriculture should not dig. Meanwhile we have ignored the fact, which is perhaps being impressed upon us in these days of depression, that he who does not dig is sometimes not ashamed to beg. The point made by the distinguished lecturer is a simple one; the farming industry is the only industry which Kenya can boast and we must find a place in it for all types of men. Some will succeed, others unquestionably will fail but we shall never prevent failures by the present method of attempting to make provision for every sort of probable difficulty in advance of the arrival of the new settler. Let us have some faith in the pioneering spirit of the race and when we decide to encourage new settlement, agree to do so wholeheartedly and courageously without the half-concealed doubts which always permeate our settlement schemes. A few days ago we suggested for the consideration of the Government and of the settlers the advisability of considering how the unused land in private ownership in Kenya could be brought within the purposes of a settlement scheme. We would repeat that suggestion again because we feel quite convinced that until a large portion of the millions of undeveloped acres of alienated land is made available to the State at a reasonable valuation we shall never have a settlement scheme sufficiently large and boldly conceived to attract any measure of attention. The land is no use to the man in possession. He would rather have money to help himself in his present difficulties, and we would rather see the unused acres made the basis of new homesteads. If, as Mr. Ormsby-Gore declares—and it has always been the faith of the present Governor of Kenya—we provide for the children in the Colony a sound education we need not fear the "poor white" problem. Let us strive to make the white race in Kenya independent. The trouble to-day is that European people in the Colony are far too dependent on the African in every direction from farm labour to personal service. Before we can get away from that and make white settlement a self-contained and self-reliant body in this African Colony we must have closer settlement of a type which will not be maintained or initiated on the principle that the agricultural aristocrat is entitled to beg but should never stoop to dig. When this present crisis is over the first job that will face Kenya is a revision of their views on the character of settlement.

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A Tribute to Kenya.

A GREAT DAIRYING COUNTRY.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, August 15.

Mr. Waldron, of the Argentine, who visited Kenya some time ago, during the course of an interview in Johannesburg stated that Kenya was a great dairying country. Its exports of butter were equal in quality to New Zealand's best. There would be nothing wrong with Kenya when the Indian question was settled.

The Rotary Club.

INCREASING ITS INFLUENCE IN NAIROBI.

Within a few weeks members of the Nairobi Rotary Club hope to receive the charter of incorporation for their organisation. Under present conditions, the membership is limited to 16, but once the charter is granted it will be very considerably extended. By this means the usefulness of the club will also be increased, and already it has been held up as something which Mombasa might well emulate. The information that the charter would soon be granted was given by Secretary Captain V. Ward at the weekly luncheon meeting day, when the members discussed ways and means of furthering the club. The motto of Rotary is "Service before Self," and as one member said they wanted the help of every member to further this main object.

Rotarian Colonel Turner brought a message of greeting from Rotarian Martin, who had a great deal to do with the founding of the club. This speaker also quoted a motto for the day, taken from a Rotary paper, which he believed was applicable to the present depression that the Colony was going through: "The sun has a sinking spell every night, but it always rises again the next morning."

Summing up the debate, Rotarian C. Udall, President, described Rotary as one of the finest movements ever established in the Colony, but on the club there was a great responsibility in carrying out its aim and objects. Members had to do all they could, and in whatever it was to see that they were animated by honesty of purpose.

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MONDAY, AUG. 18, 1930.

Tanganyika Support.

The Congress which opened at Dar es Salaam on Friday disclosed the measure of East African agreement which, since its first revelation at the Unofficial Conference in Nairobi, has never changed its character. The views expressed by the unofficial community in Tanganyika are so closely in line with the thought developed on the White Papers in Kenya that there can now be no doubt at all either here or at Home of the real character of opinion in the two Territories. If, as we hope will be the case, Tanganyika succeeds in arranging to send to London a delegate or delegates to plate the settlers' case before the Joint Committee it is quite apparent that they will speak with the same voice as those who discharge a similar responsibility on behalf of Kenya. Unity on all the main points has been successfully established and if any doubt may have existed among the friends of East Africa in Britain upon the character of the opinions held in the Territories the clear cut resolutions passed at Dar es Salaam should set that at rest and provide a line of action which can be developed with complete confidence. Emphasis has been laid on one aspect of the whole question which may have been overlooked in Kenya. We have taken less concern ourselves, to the nature of the principle contained in the Imperial Government in the Memorandum on Native Policy then to the undesirable tone which permeated the document as a whole, so offending and challenging in attribution to the East African Governments formulas which we have throughout been unable to discover any sound reason why that document, like the various reports on Closer Union, would not be placed before the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament for consideration. It is beyond question, we think, that Native Policy more than any other single question is one of the fundamental issues in the East African problem and no proposed solution which ignores that factor in the situation or is limited in its application can be said to deal fairly or courageously with the broader aspects of the controversy. In our own opinion consideration of the principles of Native policy and particularly of the vexed question of paramountcy by a new Party Committee of the House of Parliament would be a particularly valuable form of assistance to the Imperial Government and to the governments and people of East Africa in their approach to a reconsideration of the whole which the future policy of the territories should follow. We would add divide the problem by dealing separately with Native Policy and relegating to a general discussion the framework of Closer Union, meant to us to be concerning the probability of complication, disappointment and even disaster within the first few years of the experiment. In all the discussions we hope that every possible influence will be used here and at Home to induce the Imperial Government to lay their principles of Native Policy before the impartial judgment of the Joint Committee. To do so would be to avoid misrepresentations and distortions. If the Labour Party believes that the principles of exploitation of primitive races are sound, as we suggest that in the main they are, we can have nothing to fear from an unbiased judgment of their practical merits and they will certainly relieve themselves of the grave misgiving which they have, if they are attempting to use the goodwill of temporarily in the south for all time such vital questions on a basis of Party ideals and prejudices. The Dar-es-Salaam Congress has one further reason for it approval of the wisdom of Closer Union, although it disagrees with the principle in their present form. That approval may serve to warn the authorities at Home and elsewhere of the danger and threat to our membership any attempt at this stage to question the wisdom of the sentiment search for a formula on which Closer Union and co-ordination of common interests and policies throughout East Africa can be commenced and accepted. Closer Union on the present terms is obviously quite unacceptable but Closer Union on a basis of agreement is a different matter. Kenya has not yet realized and appreciated the distinction.

YOUNG HIGHLANDERS AT THE COAST.

Children's and Girl Guides Camps.

IDEAL CONDITIONS.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Mombasa,

As if determined to deal handsomely the weeping welcome given by the Clerk of the Weather to the Boy Scouts from Nairobi and beyond, 'n and for the Children's Camp, Old Sol has been radiant in his behaviour ever since that somewhat depressing Monday arrival.

No more depressing conditions could, indeed, have been imagined than obtained when the children, stepped off the train on their arrival on Monday. The morning had broken in a swirl or real Scotch mist and the citizens of the coral island spoke their eyes on conditions more reminiscent of an October day on the heights of the Grampians than a morning in tropical Mombasa. But were the visitors down hearted? Not a bit of it. Bravely the bairns faced the element determined to make the best of it. Later the sun shone and everyone was happy!

The children did not find the Camp empty on their arrival. A contingent of Boy Scouts had been in possession for some days, and had consolidated their position so admirably that the Camp was as spick and span as a new pin. Indeed, one might well have thought one's lunch off the Camp grounds, so clean and tidy were they. Moreover, the Mombasa Committee had not been idle and improvements and improvements had been effected—for instance, the lavatories and wash-houses had been greatly extended so that extra basins were provided, and the children were able to splash about to their hearts content without crowding. Incidentally, provision has been made, in this respect, for more children than the Camp at present accommodates. Again, in order to relieve the anxiety of the Camp authorities, several gaps on the cliff edge, which had always been a cause of a certain amount of uneasiness, had been fenced in so that the children may now play about without fear of falling into the sea. The way to the bathing cove has also been made smoother, and the road, which runs now right through the centre of the Camp, has been deviated round the grounds. Those, and other kindly ministrations, have enhanced the conditions at Likoni to a very great extent and made life for the children ever more tolerable than of yore.

Holiday Programme.

To come to the present time, Mr. Gledhill, the superintendent at the Camp, is actively engaged in drawing up an itinerary for the children. It is hoped that usual visits will be paid to ships in harbour, and each of the bigger children an wish to go sight-seeing will be accommodated, in that regard, by kindly disposed people in Mombasa who will place their motor cars at the disposal of the Camp Authorities, while motor boat excursions and picnics are also being considered. Incidentally, it is hoped that a visit may be paid by the bigger children to the Tanga sisal estates (which which is due to arrive on August 20. This should prove a real treat and the children will, doubtless, enjoy it to the full. Not far away, too, is "Shah Bores," a perfect tropical elysium. Here the children will be conveyed by motor cars—or lorries—as observed.

The Camp Authorities are also arranging to open a "Tuck Shop" at the Camp, and overtures are being made to local stockkeepers with a view to securing a reasonable, on, at cost rates. Indeed, the outlook is promising and little children could be found anywhere and fortunate are those privileged to be numbered among the little band at the Likoni Paradise.

The Girl Guides.

Across the water, at English point, the Girl Guides. These sturdy girls are now thoroughly installed in their quarters and the Mombasa Press has already gripped them. Here, too, the kindly weather conditions made life a perfect joy. The site is ideal and the Guides have spent some slightly following last year's experiences. The Camp is now situated in a little knoll, known some-how fashion, and a nice path has been cut to the bathing beach not far away. The Nyali site is unequalled for bathing, and, of Mr Pitt and the Guides enjoy the most gorgeous views of quaint old Mombasa. It is all very fascinating and the girls are indeed lucky to be so circumstanced, so pleasantly, romantically and healthfully.

It is hoped that this year again, the citizens of Mombasa will avail themselves of the invitations extended and will visit the Camp, singly, sings and jambores. Last year, stories sound the camp-fire were very popular and impromptu concerts, etc., were given. Very efficient are the arrangements made, and discipline is strictly maintained in regard to the duties. The girls take turns in cooking and "fatigue" work, and it is said that so admirable are these arrangements that they actually look forward to them instead of regarding them as laborious duties. Since the camp last year, so also is it this year, in regard to sight-seeing. Nearly all Mombasa citizens have again come forward and offered cars for these trips and the girls will be shown the queer sights of the quaint old town—also! Fast disappearing before the march of modern progress. Then there are day outings arranged to different places where the parties concerned camp for the day, doing their own "chores" and returning in the evening in time for the sing-songs or whatever is toward.

Swimming.

Swimming, of course, comprises a prominent place in the camp programme and it is understood that the Commissioner of Northern Tanganyika will be present during the run of the Camp and will assist in the lessons. The girls are still in appreciative very much the entertaining part of the camping outing. Much thought and attention is bestowed on the Commissariat, and the Commissariat Department is anxious, in future, to arrange compositions with, say, the Mombasa Women's Club which is near at hand and where such refreshment nothing is to be had from a nice stretch of sand within the reach of the Old Harbour.

The health of the girls is reported to be all that could be desired, and, if the weather continues to behave the Camp should be a very pleasant summer time that it last year, in view of the experience gained then and appreciated as it must have contributed the distinction.

Gilgil Stock Sale.

FIRST AFTER LONG PERIOD OF QUARANTINE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The first sale of stock after a long period of quarantine took place at Gilgil on August 6 being held by the Nyanza Auctioneers. There was a very large show of cattle, every pen being filled and a considerable number of grazers was effected. A feature of the sale was a large draft of cows from Kerenget which spoke well for the pasm management of the Kerenget. There were a few grade cows amongst them all high grade shorthorns but they had so obviously fulfilled their career of usefulness that they only commanded low prices ranging around £6 a piece. Good fresh young cows sold well at up to £15 and Mr. Gosnagee let found a ready sale. There were large numbers of young heifers cows which were clearly drafts of little value to the owner and which changed hands at about £4 each amongst the heifers one little lot of 3 yearling grade shorthorns made £5/10 and others £5 a piece.

Native cows fetched about £4 up to £6/10 with grade calves at four. There was only a small show of bullocks which included a nice fresh bunch of 15 two year olds from Mr. Keeling which sold up to £7/10. All the bullocks on offer were sold to graziers, Mr. J. E. Hill being the chief buyer. A very even lot of 100 fat wether from Mr. Keeling made 23/- a piece which would have been worth the attention of butchers if any had been in attendance, but strange to tell there were no butchers present with the exception of Mr. Pitt of Rift of Rift of Rift of Rift of Rift was not a buyer and only came for a Joyride to bring back a few sheep and goats for sales from that district. There was also a few goats on offer which disappointed many on the look out for stores.

The quantity of stock shown gives evidence of the importance of such sales to the welfare of the district and the Kenya generally and emphasizes the folly of playing about with the sanitary restriction question or any other matter which has the very slightest bearing on the unhampering of open trade in the country.

Butter Market.

Messrs. Delgoty & Co., are in receipt of a cable from their head office in London, stating that, in wholesale given the following in-quotations. Butter. New-laid Finest is quoted at from 4/8 1/2/- per cwt. The market is quiet.

MUSICAL RECITALS AT KAMPALA.

Two Most Enjoyable Concerts.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, August 12.

We were glad to welcome Mme. Santanera to Kampala last week when she gave two concerts at The Imperial Hotel on Tuesday and the other on Saturday. In both instances at the harp was a delight that we shall treasure for a very long time. She was ably accompanied by Mme. Mathilde Wellake in the first item of the programme, "Prayer" by Rossini. Then followed two songs by Miss Helen Hewlins who has a beautiful contralto voice which was much appreciated by the very meagre audience. Then came a harp solo by Mme. Santanera followed by a duet solo by the same perfect artiste. After the interval we were given another harp solo, two songs by Miss Hewlins "Drink to me only", and "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix" and the final number was a composition of Mme. Santanera "March of the Men of Harlech."

Altogether it was one of the most delightful music minderly rendered. The pity of the whole thing was that the audience was more handful of people formed the audience. Perhaps it was very disappointing indeed for these talented musicians to issue with no poor a reception in the Kampala Hotel. The artistes can go away with the knowledge that what the audience lacked in numbers it certainly made up in enthusiasm.

We sincerely hope that Mme. Santanera will not strike us off her visiting list because of her last experience. May we suggest that notice of her arrival some weeks ahead of her appearance will provide us large and appreciative audience, so that she can carry away of her first visit about a year ago.

Football Final.

The final of the Kakaka's Cup was played on the Nakivubo ground last Friday in front of a large number of people. The football was not up to the standard we are used to seeing when the Kampala native teams meet each other. Both sides were very nervous to begin with and there was a good deal of wild kicking and lack of apparent object in it. However, the teams settled down after about ten minutes play and the Buganda College scored through their inside right with a beautiful low angle shot which hit the post and brief. Soon after this the Kampala Buda. Old Boys who pressed hard for the goal scored the head to but failed to score. Buda Old Boys were awarded a penalty kick early in the game but failed to take a most miserable kick very wide of the goal.

In the second half play was faster and more in the Buganda's favour. Two more goals were scored through their centre forward, Musa Kiwanuka, who played for the Old Boys, scored after about half an hour's play. Time was called the teams stood at 1—1.

Five minutes extra time each was played but without result. The Kakaka's trophy has been Dandi Chwa K.C.M.C., addressed both teams congratulated them on a good game and told them that a trophy would be presented to Tuesday, we understand, will take place the following week.

Before the match the Kakaka held a tea party at his palace in honour of his birthday, at which a very large number of representatives of all communities were present.

One of the most impressive parts of the football match was the number of onlookers. There were thousands of natives inside the enclosure and hundreds more dotted on trees, hillocks, roofs of houses, sub-kitchens and on the Nakivubo point that would give them a view of the game.

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THE TYPE OF SETTLER KENYA NEEDS

Not Afraid of Manual Labour.

SIR D. HALL'S VIEW.

In the months which have passed since his return to England from Kenya, Sir Daniel Hall, the Chairman of the Colony's Agricultural Commission, has devoted a great deal of time to explanations before public bodies and societies of the conditions in the Colony. In the course of these speeches, and lectures he has paid many tributes to the wonderful fertility of the Kenya soil and to the energy of the settlers and he has consistently expressed his own faith in the future of the territory.

Speaking on the time ago before the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Daniel Hall reviewed in detail the problems of agriculture in Kenya as practised by white settlers. He observed that there had been very little time in which to establish a tradition of farming. The conditions too were unprecedented—altitudes of 6,000 to 10,000 feet under a tropical sun and with an equatorial climate of so pronounced season but two rainy periods. "I myself," he said, "have passed in a few steps from a wheat field ripe for harvest to a garden in which the peach was in wave blooming."

Sir Daniel pointed out that these novel conditions made it impossible to transfer to Kenya with any certainty the knowledge acquired in other countries. The problems of the farmer in the Colony had to be solved by continued observation and by research. "But research, even if you can create capable men, takes time, and the settler who sees his crop endangered or his stock dying daily is apt to be impatient with a Department of Agriculture which can propound no immediate remedy."

Stock Diseases.

Sir Daniel laid emphasis on the progress which is being made in combating cattle diseases but pointed out that even when a sound form of treatment is available its application represents some expenditure and Kenya stock farmers remain under a handicap compared with their competitors in non-tropical countries such as South Africa and Australia where cattle breed and thrive with little or no attention. It has been estimated, he said, that preventive measures which have had to be taken in Kenya add 25 a head to the cost of a four year old beast. In a reference to Rift Valley Fever, Sir Daniel declared that few of the settlements in Kenya were yet fenced and paddocked and one of the necessary starting points before white grazing areas could be cleared up was the erection of boundary fences where they bordered on the native reserves. Another urgent measure was the elimination of squatter cattle in any stock keeping area. He admitted that coffee plantations and similar estates might be an exception but where a majority of the settlers agreed to elimination, legislation should be introduced to follow the measures for the formation of areas within which fencing and regular dipping would be compulsory. The worst situation both as regards nutrition and disease would be improved when measures such as these advanced to the stage of laying down artificial pastures and planting land.

Sir Daniel considers selection of breed the most serious question affecting the future of stock breeding in Central Africa and believed that native cattle because of their resistance to African diseases offer better prospects by selection then by crossing, of building up a race suited to the country.

Agriculture.

In a survey of the main industry he expresses the view that there is little ground for the belief that new varieties will be created with a yielding capacity markedly in excess of the standard American varieties now being grown, but progress has to be sought in soil management and cultivation.

The coffee industry also came under review and Sir Daniel Hall laid emphasis on the need of some special organisation for continuous investigation of coffee problems. "However serious a Department of Agriculture may approach the question there is always the danger that its technical officers after they have acquired a body of experience in regard to coffee may be transferred to another colony, either in order to obtain promotion or because they are distinctly to specialise too much on one subject".

Labour Problems.

Towards the conclusion of his lecture Sir Daniel Hall expressed the view that the major problem before the settlers of Kenya was that of the employment of native labour. "If does not follow" he declared "that the 'sources are inexhaustible and that the expansion of cultivation whith' may be expected in the areas reserved for white settlement set easily be stalled under the present system, especially as the natives are improving their own agriculture and are growing crops for sale to an increasing degree. The instruction they receive in improved methods of cultivation on the European plantations all tends to draw men back to their reserves. Hence it is important that settlers should give close consideration to making their native labourer as efficient as possible by instruction of the actual operation, by organisation and by the use of machinery and by the method of combining on sheer manual effort. There is a great tendency that natives of most of the Kenya tribes are admirable, though of course would be not enough to collect a volume of instances to the contrary. Here, as always, the good employer gets the good employee. There is another side to this labour question that deserves consideration, whether it is not desirable to bring in British workmen to act as foremen and leaders to the native gangs. Some settlers have done so with success, especially where machinery is being utilised. To make a success of this method it will be desirable to afford opportunities for such men to acquire holdings of their own, perhaps on a small scale that enables a large proportion of the work to be done by the man himself."

The Poor White.

Sir Daniel remarked that the closer settlement scheme of small farms had been opposed by some settlers on the ground that they might lead to the growth of a class of poor whites without capital to farm and unable to obtain employment, and he appreciated the dominant white race. "I hold that this view is mistaken. The poor white class has arisen in South Africa because no adequate public opinion has ruled out manual labour upon the land as a fitting occupation for a white man. If an aristocratic class is created that considers it degrading to dig, some members of it inevitably will be unable to obtain work. Agriculture is and must remain the prime source of employment in Kenya and if a permanent white population is to be maintained, it there must be opportunity for the only industry in the country all hope to do so. Unless men and men, Kenya will rise and some will fall, for there is progress and ebb-will become".

"Concluding Sir Daniel declared, "Limited as my experience has been I can only say that I have seen few countries more taking to the farmer's eye or where a man may look forward with more confidence to settling down and founding a family."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

The Rt. Hon. W. G. Ormsby Gore, who was the speaker in a comment upon the address said this although Kenya had a temperate climate, it was in fact on the Equator and had all the equatorial pests, including malaria which was one of the problems before the settler farmer. It was now pretty well established that approximately over the total native population of Kenya was an endemic reservoir of malaria. The protection of the European against mosquito-borne disease was as important in parts of Africa as the protection of his cattle . . . and so, though Kenya had the outward appearance of a temperate climate, every settler who came to the country must realise that he had to face absolutely strange conditions.

Education the Solution.

In a reference to "Poor Whites" Mr. Ormsby Gore said he was quite sure there would be no "Poor Whites" among the type of settler now going out to Kenya. They were of a very fine type as could be seen from the way they had come through the currency crisis and the whole series of crises since the war. The whole problem of "Poor Whites" depended upon the type of education they were going to give to the small European children who grew up amidst a black population. In most colonies in England, except a few bad ones, the European child was put in his place and he was not regarded as much of a fellow unless he was prepared to stand on his own feet . . . As he saw it the real peril of Kenya was in the future and it was being tackled properly from the point of view of the possible problem of Poor Whites by paying attention to the kind of spirit, method and discipline that was adopted in training the European children.

The Type of Settler.

Sir Daniel Hall in a brief reply said that with regard to the type of settler required they did not want the skilled agriculturist—the man having all the fine technique of the highest culture. What should be the characteristics of the settler we want? Adaptability as an Englishman—his ingenuity, his inventiveness, his determination; that he would be all the better for a little more knowledge of farmer-ing, and that he would have knowledge of farming in Kenya, far-from the Kenya farmer, the man whom he wanted to see go out there were men who had got a technical acquaintance with the knowledge of crops, and were not simply agriculturists. They wanted men who were there in the main who could be foremen and leaders to the native gangs. Some settlers have done so with success, especially where machinery is being utilised. To make a success of this method it will be desirable to afford opportunities for such men to acquire holdings of their own perhaps on a small scale that enables a large proportion of the work to be done by the man himself."

The Poor White.

Sir Daniel remarked that the closer settlement scheme of small farms had been opposed by some settlers on the ground that they might lead to the growth of a class of poor whites without capital to farm and unable to obtain employment. That appreciated by the dominant white race. "I hold that this view is mistaken. The poor white class has arisen in South Africa because no adequate public opinion has ruled out manual labour upon the land as a fitting occupation for a white man. If an aristocratic class is created that considers it degrading to dig, some members of it inevitably will be unable to obtain work. Agriculture is and must remain the prime source of employment in Kenya and if a permanent white population is to be maintained, there must be opportunity for the only industry in the country all hope to do so. Unless men and men, Kenya will rise and some will fall, for there is progress and ebb-will become".

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NAIROBI.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1930

The Farmer's Plight.

A correspondent expresses a point of view in our columns this morning which deserves deep sympathy throughout the country. It is perfectly true, as he suggests, that the general condition of the agricultural situation by those who have to live by it is such that the farmer "will have to get down to it." It is also unquestionably true, as Sir Daniel Hall remarked in the course of a lecture reprinted this week that in Kenya is too high a percentage of inexperienced farmers. He talks of a class the problem of "getting down to it" is much more difficult than both the man whose knowledge of agriculture and particularly whose practice on the field exclude him from criticism. Although agricultural expansion in the Highlands of Kenya has suffered the retardation and discouragement of several difficult years, its history since the war—when it really began to grow—has been influenced by several factors including, mainly, high world prices, the efficacy of the production policy and the steady influx of new capital brought by ex-members of the Forces and others seeking to begin life anew under pleasant circumstances. Some of these conditions encouraged the development of agriculture on the sound lines and the likelihood of early progress towards economic production and greater stability was deferred by the combined influences of experimental farmers dabbling with experimental crops in districts only partially proved. When regard is had to all the factors in the curious situation which obtained in Kenya from 1919 to 1929 it will be admitted that despite all the mistakes—and it is true that many—the European industry flourished amazingly. It is not born for the steady progress in production and development the Government of this country would have been unable to carry out the large proportion of betterment which have been a feature of the story of the Colony during the past decade. Every unprejudiced and unbiased student of the history of Kenya will admit that European settlement and industry has provided the most valuable resources which enabled the Government to lay the foundations of services for economic and social welfare and but for that stimulus to advancement the condition of the aborigines, who are, we have been less satisfactory than it is to-day. The success of the country rests upon two things—the value of the exports and the amount of imported capital. In neither of these has the Native been able to figure prominently. It is often quoted against the Native that his individual contribution to the revenue of the Colony is very much less than the amount spent by the African but it is rarely admitted that but for the industry which the settlement created, there would have been very little really available to the Native to pay his share of the costs of administration and new services. It may be true to say that the European farmers in the Colony suffered from the effects of past improvisions and too much concentrated on what they have "to get down to it" but all our correspondent's broad generalisations avail of this nature are unfair to very many farmers who, having worked hard, have lived hard with the utter reluctance of their pressing obligations is very forthcoming. Let us imagine for a moment the results of stagnation upon the country as a whole, the recession upon commerce and the ramifications of failure among thousands of Natives who have been taught to look to-day is derived from white settlement. There is no need to encourage imagination to run riot. The facts are only too apparent without embellishment. Enquiry into past personal causes is largely futile. The man who has to-day to examine the facts as they are placed before us to ask the question, farmers from those whose records show that they are more likely to prosper and those decists what can be done, within the overwhelming resources of the Colony, to help, to help, to help, to go to the wall. They will in any case and hitherto have made no money. Much thought has been devoted to them operations during the past few months. A Committee of experts must have been very small. We have greater faith in long range forms of assistance than temporary palliatives. We place more value upon a Land Bank with substantial capital combined with a courageous settlement scheme than on mere reductions in various charges, land credit schemes and doubtful interferences with marketing. A Committee is at the present time engaged in an enquiry into the question, the Legislative Council will meet at the end of the month to consider suggestions and proposals for the wheat industry. May we express the hope that the seriousness and gravity of the situation, Government, and the Legislative Council will be prepared to gather together the many loose ends of enquiries and proposals and what has been done, within the country is prepared to go not only to assist agriculture but to encourage and stimulate it. After all the enquiries which have been conducted, Government should now be prepared with a scheme of reconstruction based on something sounder than a miscellaneous collection of experimental emergency measures. Before the country begins consideration of the financial prospects for the coming year, the lines of economic policy in regard to agriculture must be disclosed. It is now the time to the Colony "to get down to it." What we need is a policy.

Schoolboys' Tour.

PRIZE FOR BEST DIARY OF THE VISIT.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 17.

The boys who are visiting East Africa under the auspices of the School Empire-Tour Committee, have, as I have already stated, in August 1 on the "Mombasa" under Mr. A. K. Wickham, the master-in-charge, and Mr. Bodkin-Adams at Eton. He will be assisted by Mr. J. H. Rodwell (Eton) M.D., a former Director of Medical Services, Kenya, Uganda, and Mr. Colin Hunter, a Master at Eton.

The Colonial Office and Sir Edward Grigg have given their fullest support to the tour, and I understand every opportunity will be given to the party to study the life of the Government officials and the English settlers. The boys will be provided with material for the study of native life and for participation in the agricultural work of the region.

The Empire Tours Committee was formed early in 1927 after a consultation between the Dominions Secretary, the President of the Board of Education and the Chairman of the Headmasters' Conference and the Incorporated Association of Headmasters. That year there was a tour to South Africa, and subsequently there were tours to Canada, New Zealand and India. Similar tours are contemplated in the West Indies and Australia. The boys are selected by their schools and as possible of the life around them and a prize is awarded at the end of each tour for the best diary kept.

Defence Force Camp Theft.

While members of the Nairobi District, Kenya Defence Force were at dinner on Friday evening, the tent of some of the members was entered, it is thought by natives, and a pair of clothing, money, taken, and a pair. The camp was guarded by two other men, the thieves found it easy to evade the policeman.

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

[CONTINUED.]

EXPENDITURE ON THE ZAMBESI BRIDGE.

Money Better Spent on E. African Roads.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 16.

Mr. A. Wightwick writing to "The Times" denounces the expenditure on the Zambesi bridge, pleading that any money available for investment should be supplied to British territories especially for road construction in Tanganyika and Kenya. He suggests Nyasaland need not fear isolation in view of the Portuguese construction of a railway from Beira to Nyasaland which will be better than Beira.

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

[CONTINUED.]

The Walvis Bay Railway.

SURVEY AUTHORISED BY S. RHODESIA.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 17.

Mr. H. Fletcher, the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, announces that the survey of the Walvis Bay Railway has been authorised.

"This projected railway will run from Walvis Bay in South West Africa across the Kalahari sands to Bulawayo and will thus supply a more direct route to the western coast than the present line to Cape Town.

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

[CONTINUED.]

An Unsavoury Case.

ECHO OF A RECENT TRIAL AT CAPE TOWN.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, August 16.

The Supreme Court at Cape Town has allowed the appeal of Molatelehane and Mrs. Salmond against the judgment, initiated by Cape Town Magistrate, of conviction and sentence for attempted extortion of £10,000 from Sir F. J. Robinson.

The Court upheld the sentence of months on Mrs. Salmond for forgery.

The above mentioned case created a stir throughout South Africa chiefly owing to the very unsavoury nature of the evidence, during which the Magistrate passed remarks strictures concerning the character and habits of Sir J. B. Robinson.

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

[CONTINUED.]

Earth Tremors in S. A.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, August, 16.

There have been four severe earth tremors in Johannesburg since Thursday.

Tanganyika Rail.

H. M. Kenyatta's Aborigines Information Office has been advised that the report of chief from Tanganyika for June was 3,142 tons of which 2,200 were sent to Belgium, 200 to Germany, 245 to Holland 105 to U.K., 90 to other foreign countries, and 72 to the United

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"On Approval."

KITALE PLAYERS NAIROBI VISIT.

The normal run of "On Approval" reached its conclusion at the Empire Theatre on Saturday night when a large audience enjoyed the humour and the shrewd byplay of the clash of character offered by Lonsdale as the basis of a very bright and entertaining story, slightly unconventional perhaps from the standpoint of the eighties or nineties of last century but in no sense shockingly original to the post-war mind. The audience was a good one to which to play; it took the points instantly and pleasantly. There was much to admire in the work of the four talented players who so cleverly, with conviction and with a great deal of personal concentration and unremitting care built up the characters from the sometimes flimsy material provided by the author for the purpose. Frederick Lonsdale revels in clever epigrammatic humour but in "On Approval" there is less that is sparkingly brilliant than that which is satisfying by its honesty of phrase and meaning. Here we have four people—and so small a number is a difficulty in itself especially in a somewhat cold first act which lacks the intimacy of what follows in a cosy room around a fire and a decanter—who are all types but not typical. We have on the one hand a woman on the threshold of forty, somewhat embittered by eighteen years' married life which started badly. In any case her husband took drink because it was the pleasantest way of becoming unconscious. And would anybody blame him? She had a sharp tongue, a vinegary way or pursing up a prim mouth, a devastating disregard for the softer emotions, an almost business-like precision which was no less disheartening and, with all her nagging and her self-esteem—it may have been a form of protection from a male-infested world because she was surely an old maid in her soul—a supreme selfishness.

Improbable.

As an able complement, there was the Duke of Bristol—George was his name and when you called him George you liked him more. He had his own personal charm, a quick sense of humour which was too often so worldly as to become sardonic and his goodness of heart was buried deep in self esteem and in his case too, selfishness. But Frederick Lonsdale made a mistake when he created a Duke of Bristol or of any other English geographical identification who out of his way to puff out his chest and talk about Dukes as he did. The very best people, even priggish snobs, do not do that sort of thing except in the conception of an American film producer.

There were two others. They should have been placed on permanent pedestals. Richard Halton had some very natural weaknesses common to men but his good nature, his undefeatable and slavish devotion, his perpetual blindness to the obvious and his utter selfishness gave him the texture of a pound of margarine masquerading as butter.

Perhaps the really human character was Helen Hayle. She at least had spirit, a shrewd and sometimes, calculating mind, a knowledge of humanity and a live mind. In her refusal to become the Duchess of Bristol she was a suberb revelation of something really human.

These were the ingredients of the story. The tale itself was simple and unvarnished but it was enlivened by a bright and witty dialogue which was never too emigrammatic, always pat and entertaining without pretence to a false cleverness.

The Kitale Players handled the situation splendidly. They made their points without undue emphasis and they created their characters simply and with skill.

The caste was as follows:

Helen Hayle—Kathleen L. Robinson; Mrs. Wislack—Marjorie Pharazyn; The Duke of Bristol—Eric Pharazyn; Richard Halton—R. E. Tugman.

SIX YEARS' TOUR OF THE WORLD.

Walking, Cycling and Motor Cycling.

On October 19, 1927, two young Czecho-Slovakians left Prague on a world tour lasting six years. They arrived in Nairobi on Friday, Kenya being the 36th country which they have visited in the past three years. They are Stanislav Skulina and Oldrich Kucera, both of Prague.

Both look very fit and none the worse for their travels. In fact, they are full of optimism at the journey which lies ahead of them, and which will take them through Uganda to the Belgian Congo, thence to Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, across to Madagascar and India, on to Australia, from there to America; after which home is only a matter of a short time.

These two young men, who were 19 years old when they set out on their trip, describe themselves as journalists. They are really two students of Prague, who for the adventure of the thing set out on these travels. Skulina is an expert swimmer, his companion an oarsman and a canoeist of ability.

No Financial Worries.

They travel with little or no money, getting aid *en route* from interested people and such of their Government officials as they meet. They "did" Europe on foot, North Africa on bicycles, and Asia Minor on motor bicycles. By one or other of these methods they are now touring British East Africa, the Congo and the adjoining territories.

They have had their adventures notably in Palestine during the recent riots, when they were lucky to escape with holeproof skins. But they do not mind, for they send home from time to time stories of their wanderings, and the money thus received is being banked against their return. Then they propose to set themselves up in business as leaders or conductors of expeditions to any part of the globe that they have covered in their six years' travels. An ability to speak some ten languages is most useful.

Both young men are staying in Nairobi for this week awaiting letters. They hope before they leave to wait upon His Excellency the Governor. One of the reasons is to get his signature in a book they carry with them for this purpose. One has been filled already; the second is well on its way, with official signatures representing every tour where they have halted. The books are signed in duplicate, and one set will be presented to the President of their Republic.

Jeanes School.

LIMITED NUMBER OF PLACES AVAILABLE.

The new session of the Jeanes School, Kabete, will open on September 12.

Some time ago a circular was issued to all likely to be interested to the effect that Government was prepared to admit teachers from farms for training at this school. The purpose of the training is to enable the farm teacher not only to run shamba schools efficiently but to be of general service among the local natives. For this purpose the training was to include teaching, dispensary work and simple dressings, and clerical work.

Full details were given of the scheme in the circular which was distributed widely.

As there are only a limited number of places available at the school and these are filling up rapidly, it behoves those who are considering sending one of their teachers to apply at once to the Principal of the Jeanes School, Kabete.

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NEW TRAVEL GUIDE TO KENYA AND UGANDA.

Attractive Publication by the Railway.

The "East African Standard" has received from the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours a copy of a volume with the title "Travel Guide: Kenya and Uganda." It may be remembered that a year or two ago the railway authorities decided to enter upon a publicity campaign along lines adopted by practically every large railway concern in the world. The present book is one of the most ambitious developments of that campaign.

The volume itself, which includes a map, extends to 264 pages. It is illustrated generously by a series of photographs portraying not only scenes and activities connected with the Railway but, in the main, picturesque spots throughout Kenya and Uganda and an excellent selection of studies of the native peoples. The area covered is from the Indian Ocean to the banks of the Nile.

The main purpose of the book is to interest the tourist—and in this connexion it might also be added the local traveller. As the "Standard" had reason to remark some months ago the delightful tours which the transport services, both rail and lake offer in East Africa are by no means fully realised by the residents and the Railway is incidentally performing a valuable service to East Africa itself in indicating the facilities which exist for delightful holidays. The foreword to the travel guide declares that it is the aim of the publication to give such travel information as is usually asked for by intending visitors and settlers in Kenya and Uganda and at the same time to demonstrate that travel in these territories can be undertaken under conditions of much greater comfort, safety and convenience than are generally associated with the idea of touring in darkest Africa.

Fascinating Articles.

The letterpress includes articles on the history and policy of the Railways and Harbours with some interesting statistics of progress, a list of the stations, a brief description of the various links in the system, information regarding the hiring of private saloons, a summary of circular tours, a description of the journey from Mombasa to Nairobi, pen pictures of the Kikuyu Escarpment, the Rift Valley, the Mau Escarpment, the Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia areas and Lake Victoria. A section is also devoted to the special charms of Uganda. From that point the travel guide proceeds to deal with the overland route to the Mediterranean. General information is given for intending settlers and visitors including notes on outfit, household effects, packing of goods for shipment, currency, postal rates, taxi-cab fares, landing and shipping charges, emigration and customs regulations, the rules governing the importation of livestock and the methods which should be adopted by the new arrival in the making of railway arrangements. A list of hotels is also provided which includes Tanganyika. Game of course finds a place in this comprehensive presentation of the special attractions of East Africa and an article on the subject is accompanied by attractions of East Africa and an article on the subject is accompanied by extracts from the regulations with which visitors should be familiar. Despite the general belief that the rail versus road problem may properly be included in the list of East Africa's many controversies, the Railway with fine generosity has found space in this book for a special article on motoring which is not the least interesting of the very informative series. The authoritative character of the volume may be gathered from the fact that the article on Wild Life of Uganda (which incidentally includes an excellent picture of the Protectorate's tame crocodile) has been contributed by the Chief Game Warden. There are also notes on all the mountains from a mountaineer's point of view and a very remarkable aerial picture of the circular crater of Kilimanjaro. As befits a booklet dealing with travel, space has been found for a brief description of the development of aviation. There is also a section on South Africa with which, of course, East Africa's tourist traffic is linked.

The Travel Guide, as the cover states, has been designed and printed in Kenya (by the East African Standard, Ltd.) It may be added that it is the first book of the kind produced locally in its entirety and this fact is in itself indicative of the progress being made in the development of industry in East Africa. The cover is most attractive. The centrepiece gives a view of the peaks of Kenya and the margin is in the form of a delightful frieze comprising silhouettes typical of life in this part of the world.

NEW COAST ROAD OPENED.

Mombasa-Dar es Salaam Link.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—

I have just received telegraphic advice from Dar es Salaam that the new Tanga-Dar es Salaam road is opened to traffic and two of my members have just motored through taking 9 and 10 hours respectively to cover the 169 miles. This of course includes the waiting time at the three ferries, i.e. at Pangani, Kingani river and Wami river.

£1,600 was voted by the Tanganyika Government for the construction of the gap between Pangani and Sadani and the work was put in hand at the beginning of the year. Owing to the torrential rains, however, nothing could be done until some six weeks ago when work was started in earnest. There were eight bridges to be constructed, seven of which are already completed and the remaining one should be ready in a few days.

The mileages from Mombasa to Dar es Salaam are as follows:—

Mombasa-Tanga	...	110 miles
Tanga-Pangani	...	20 ,,
Pangani-Sadani	...	53 ,,
Sadani-Bagamoyo		43 ,,
Bagamoyo-Dar es Salaam	....	44 ,,
		279 miles

Leaving Mombasa therefore at 11 o'clock on one day—of course during the dry weather—one should reach Tanga comfortably in time for tea and the Tanga hotel under the new management of Mr. Otto Lesser is really very good indeed. Starting again the next morning at 8 o'clock one should be in Dar es Salaam before dark. Petrol can be obtained at Tanga, Pangani and Bagamoyo.

Drowning Tragedy.

YOUNG MAN'S FATAL DIVE AT DAR ES SALAAM.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Dar es Salaam, August 11.

A young man who had only been in Dar es Salaam three weeks, was drowned on Saturday afternoon when bathing off the beach opposite the ferry-point.

Up till 2 o'clock yesterday his body had not been recovered.

His name was Shirley John Good, aged 24, and his home was in Johannesburg. He had been employed in the Health Department of Pretoria Municipality and came to Dar es Salaam to fill a similar position in the Government Health Department.

On Saturday, with some friends, he had followed his usual custom. He swam from the shore to the buoy moored in midstream, as was his habit. His friends, swimming near the shore did not pay any particular attention to him because they knew what an accomplished swimmer he was.

It was not until someone asked where he had gone to, that his absence was noticed. He had as usual been diving off the buoy into the sea, and hauling himself back again. In fact no serious alarm was felt until he failed to answer his name when his friends called him.

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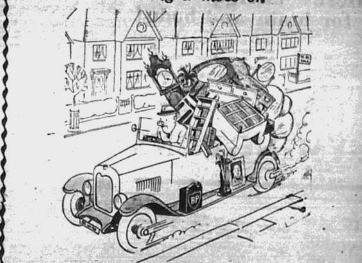

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NAIROBI.

PROPAGANDA BODY IN LONDON.

To Educate British Public Opinion.

THE SETTLERS' VIEW.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, (By Mail).

A Meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa was held at 78 Carlton House, Lower Regent Street, London, on Wednesday afternoon, July 2. Major Crowdy was in the Chair. Those present included Capt. E. P. Evans, Messrs. H. Bargman, F. S. Joelson, Major Grogan, J. D. Hopcraft, H. B. Taylor, Capt. Claude Anderson, J. Johnson, Lord Cranworth, Mr. Geoffrey Peto, Sir Neville Pearson, Messrs. C. Kenneth Archer, E. W. Cowan, C. B. Hausburg, and Colonel D. Pudsey.

Major Crowdy said that this was a meeting called by the Associated Producers of East Africa, not only of members of the Associated Producers, but of everybody who was interested in Kenya—especially Kenya and East Africa generally—in order that they might consider the two papers which had been issued by H.M. Government and discuss what action they should take in regard to them, and also that they might pass some sort of resolution endorsing or approving the dispatch sent in Lord Delamere's name to the Secretary of State for the Colonies giving utterance to the protest of the immigrant communities in East Africa against the tone, as well as the proposals of H.M. Government. It occurred to him that a great many of those present would remember that at various times statesmen, of at any rate two Parties, had laid it down as a sort of preliminary of any action being taken in regard to closer union, that there should be substantial agreement on the part of the colonists of East Africa before any such step was really taken. He thought he was right in saying that one of the conditions under which Kenya gave her adhesion, perhaps reluctantly, to the Sir Samuel Wilson Scheme was that she should receive at any rate an unofficial majority. Not only had that condition precedent not been complied with, but it have not even been mentioned in the White Papers. (There was some dissent here). Major Crowdy said that at any rate it had been passed over. This condition not having been complied with, they could not feel bound by any proposals which had been put forward up to the present, and they felt therefore they had a free hand in dealing with these new proposals. He thought that point was worth considering. Then another point that occurred to him was that there was more poison in the papers on native policy than there was in the statement of conclusions. The latter had some very objectionable features, but they did not differ in their general outline so much from the proposals of Sir Samuel Wilson as did the White Paper in regard to native administration and policy differ from any previous communication from any Government that they had received. It was the tone and attitude of this document which to his mind made a striking departure in being, if not hostile, at least offensive to white settlers in East Africa. He did not think he could usefully say anything more because they had come there to discuss the matter and if possible pass a resolution which might be of assistance to those who were going to fight the battle in conjunction with them against these new proposals. He would only say this—that he thought any steps they took should be very, very carefully considered and that they should not at any moment lay themselves open to the charge that they were too extreme in their views; but that they should at the same time be very careful that they did not give up one inch of any policy which they considered would be to the ultimate establishment of the white settlement in Kenya in a stronger position. They must be firm and at the same time they must assume to be conciliatory. He would suggest possible ways in which they might, without perhaps going into politics, fight these new proposals. It was rather desirable, if they could, to avoid anything like political bias. He then asked for suggestions as to the best policy to be adopted.

Captain Evans read to the meeting the cablegram which Lord Delamere had sent, on behalf of the settlers in Kenya and Tanganyika, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Archer said he thought it might be as well if they devoted themselves in the first instance to what was likely to be the Government procedure with regard to putting into operation—if they ever intended to do so—the White Paper on Closer Union as he considered it essential they should know where they were in that respect as far as possible and that the people on the other side, whom he understood were advocating an immediate deputation to come to England, should be informed about it.

Lord Cranworth.

Lord Cranworth said that, for himself, he proposed to oppose the setting up of the Committee at all. He thought they had had a great too many Committees already. He thought it was a ghastly pity that the goodwill engendered by Sir Samuel Wilson should be lost. The Committee would consist either of people who knew something about the subject and whose minds on the main point were irrevocably made up, and who, consequently would be perfectly useless. In those circumstances he thoroughly failed to see any sense in the Committee sitting at all. He thought, therefore that no committee should be set up but that the Sir Samuel Wilson recommendations should be put into force. He did not suppose there was much chance of getting that carried at the moment, but that should be the first step. He was dead against the appointment of the Committee.

Sir Neville Pearson asked whether it were not a fact that the stream of capital flowing into the country had not already dried up. He did not know of any place in London where any money could be raised for Kenya enterprise. The sooner they cleared the air the better; they should try to do something to show that the white settler was not only playing a defensive game, but was attacking if need be, and so try to put his superiority beyond all doubt. If the Samuel Wilson Report was acceptable to the settlers unanimously, would it not be better to make some demonstration towards that end. Financially, so far as the Colony was concerned, the waiting game was obviously no good and the only alternative was to attack.

"Little Scope."

Captain Anderson said he agreed with what Sir Neville Pearson said. He thought everything should be done to avoid the stigma that attached to East Africa every time it was mentioned in London. There was nothing in Lord Delamere's cable but a direct refusal of everything that had been put forward in these documents, which left them very little scope. He suggested that it would be unwise to express any opinion on the documents and that the best service they could render Kenya was to make investigations first as to why the Government had put forward views which they must have been aware would be unacceptable at the start, and which were not only unacceptable, but were really aggressively so, and had denied what they had promised them on many occasions in the past, which seemed to him to mean they were out to fight. Unless therefore they were prepared to climb down from their previous position they had a very big fight on and he thought they should be armed accordingly. If, however, the Government were going to offer a compromise by the appointment of a Joint Committee, then he thought Kenya should be informed of that before they took any step that would prejudice the position at the London end. He thought the meeting should take the form of a discussion of what steps should be taken and should not decide upon immediate action. They should find out exactly what was in the air even if it meant appointing a deputation to see Lord Passfield to ascertain the reasons behind the Report. If they were going to fight let them organise on a bigger scale than ever before. He agreed that there were few people in the House who knew anything about East Africa. It was the new body of opinion he thought they might be able to capture if only they did not prejudice the position. His view, both from the papers and what he could gather from discussion, was that the ground had shifted somewhat. He did not think it would do Kenya any good to work on the old tags, as the political outlook had changed with this Government.

In reply to the Chairman's question as to what old tags, Captain Anderson said that the ultimate aim of responsible Government was one of them. He thought it would be a very unwise thing to ask for this at the present time. There was also the old native issue. His suggestion was that there should be set up a small Committee who would do the actual investigation work and report again as to what action they would suggest and that each of those present should work privately to get as much information as possible before they made any move in any direction.

The Chairman said that it had been proposed that morning at the meeting of the Joint East African Board that a Committee should be formed there as well as one from the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, as well as a Committee of the Associated Producers, and that these three Committees should from time to time meet and see what points one would suggest to another which would help towards broadening the discussion or opposing the arguments of the other party. The Chamber of Commerce could only tackle the economic side. The Associated Producers could tackle any side they liked from the producers' point of view and the Joint East African Board could do likewise so long as they did not antagonise the Government. They might as well get the benefit as far as possible by taking the common line, whilst, at the same time, being separate entities, they could issue different reports by opposing from different angles. He agreed that they should form a Committee which should consist of people like Captain Anderson who were home for a time from Kenya.

Mr. Johnson said that what was needed was some form of educating the public and the House of Commons on the matter who were ignorant of the facts.

There was then some discussion as to the reasons for the attitude of the Government and sections of the Press.

Native Policy.

Lord Cranworth considered that the document on Native Policy was the more serious, especially in view of the fact that it had been circulated among the natives in East Africa. Unless something could be done to counteract this the results would be much worse. The Chairman suggested that the harm had already been done, but Lord Cranworth said that they might do something.

Major Grogan said that he did not regard the terms of the White Paper as being hostile, but merely as indescribably silly.

(Continued on page 19).

PROPAGANDA BODY IN LONDON.

(Continued from page 18).

Mr. Bargman said that he thought the Committee should be appointed as suggested and get to work to find out exactly what was being done. They were all in the dark. He thought that most people were entirely ignorant of the conditions in East Africa. Those home on leave, he thought, could do a lot of good work by meeting influential people and placing the present position of the country before them. With regard to the City, he thought that if the City realised that action was being taken there was a possibility that the financial people would give some assistance. He believed from what he had heard that the people in the City were only too keen to put money into the country.

Mr. Hausburg thought it was an unfortunate moment just now when the country was in a bad state to go in for an expenditure of that sort and there was no suggestion of any kind in the Reports as to where the money was to come from.

Major Grogan said he was sure the whole attitude and atmosphere of the country had changed very quickly. They had got "fed up" with sentimentalism and there was sure to be a reaction. To his mind much the most important point was whether there was going to be a mixed racial representation on the Federal Council. Once this was established it would be irrevocable and the end of all things.

Mr. Johnson thought they had got to meet the criticisms that the Government of the day had constituted. The White Papers represented the considered opinion of the Government and it did seem to him that having published these memoranda it was not for them to sit idly by without taking some action either in the House of Lords or the House of Commons. They could not afford with this Labour Government to allow a thing like that to go by default.

Major Grogan said he was not suggesting it should go by default. He thought it would be disastrous to take political sides.

Sir Neville Pearson asked whether it was not a fact that what they were short of was organised propaganda. If there was some central body which knew what was going on in those three bodies and was in very close touch with the settlers' cause in Kenya and was continually doing something to push Kenya forward, would not articles in the Press and seeing M.P.'s be a step in the right direction? At present the bodies did nothing; the resolution got put into the paper-basket and everyone waited. What they did want was an individual surrounded by a Committee who was going to give his mind to this thing. If, preferably an M.P. with East African interests, presided over a Propaganda Committee, that would be useful.

Some discussion then took place on the proposed Propaganda Committee, and Sir Neville Pearson said that when questions of a critical nature came up, they should try to get articles in the Press, so that people's minds were ready for the thrust when it came from the other side. It was no use waiting until something happened and then commenting upon it.

Captain Anderson said that that was a side that definitely had to be recognised at the other end.

Mr. Joelson said that he would like to make a suggestion he had made dozens of times before which was that when those on leave saw mis-statements of facts in the Press, they should write to the papers and contradict such mis-statements. He thought a tremendous amount of good could be done in that way.

Sir Neville Pearson thought that this would be a good idea but as the ordinary settler had not the knack of putting things on paper, he suggested that the letters should be sent through a Central Board, who would put them into the right words and send them to the right quarters.

Mr. Joelson said that even if the letters did not get into type they would do a great deal of good, as if an editor received many letters correcting mis-statements of fact of a similar nature he would eventually be rather more inclined to be guarded.

Lord Cranworth said that one of the most important things was to get hold of the editors of the principal papers and ask them to see that they got fair play.

Mr. Archer said that one of the weakest links has been the liaison with London. A lot of stuff that came from Kenya, was thrown away owing to lack of advice or advice that came too late. He did think that if this Committee were appointed Nairobi ought to be advised at once by cable forthwith and let them know what steps they were taking and, if they were preparing a memorandum, to let them know the points. Then there was the question of funds.

It was then suggested that the Propaganda Committee should consist of Major Crowdy, Mr. Joelson, Mr. Hausburg, Lord Cranworth, Major Grogan, Sir Neville Pearson, Mr. Geoffrey Peto and Mr. Archer, if he had time.

To the suggestion of Sir Neville Pearson that someone from the Joint East African Board and the London Chamber of Commerce should serve on the Committee, it was pointed out that these already had Committees of their own.

Captain Anderson said that in his opinion the Committee should not settle down straight away to propaganda, but should organise a body to deal with propaganda and also see M.P.s so that ultimately a body of opinion could be organised in the House.

Lord Cranworth thought that three separate reports from three separate bodies would be more effective.

It was suggested that Mr. Roy Bird, M.P. for Skipton, who had recently returned from Kenya, should be asked to serve on the Committee, and Captain Evans was asked to write to him.

The meeting then decided to reply to Lord Delamere's cable as follows: "Producers East Africa thoroughly in sympathy with your views. Endeavours being made to organise active propaganda here to educate public opinion. Please keep us in touch with all aspects of future policy for this purpose."

Thomson's Falls Notes.

HELP FOR THE DEPUTATION FUND.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Thomsons Falls, Aug. 12

At a special meeting of the members of the Thomsons Falls District Association held at Thomsons Falls on Sunday August 10, Capt. W. H. Watson, our delegate to Convention gave a full account of the proceedings of the last Session in Nairobi, in regard to the White Paper. The meeting unanimously supported any action taken by Capt. Watson at this session especially in regard to the decision to send a Delegation to England to represent the views of the White community.

It was decided to vote a sum of money from the funds of the Association for the "E. A. Standard" Deputation Fund, and a list was also opened for members' subscriptions which will be sent to the "Standard" by the Hon. Secretary. It is hoped that any members who were not present at this meeting will send their subscriptions without delay to the Hon. Secretary who will send them on to the "E. A. Standard."

As a result of the referendum on the subject of our administrative boundaries which was signed by the residents in this district who are concerned, it was voted that that part of the Thomson's Falls district which is at present administered from Nakuru should be transferred to the Naivasha administrative district. Various sums of money which have been voted for the Thomson's Falls roads under the Nakuru regime will now, it is hoped, be transferred to Naivasha.

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NAIROBI.

THE WORK OF THE JEANES SCHOOL.

Seventeen Pupils Finish Their Training.

Seventeen native pupils of Jeanes School, Kabete, who had completed their two years training, were last week presented with certificates by the Hon. H. S. Scott, Director of Education. The occasion was made quite interesting, for at the close of his address several of the pupils staged a short play. It was supposed to show the meaning of civilisation, and the ways in which it entered the country. Nor did civilisation consist merely of European clothes and language and so on, but of modern methods of working and education.

This was followed by the whole of the pupils present singing the school song, and as the European guests left they were given a farewell song. The singing was distinctly good, and the acting was decidedly clever. Both dialogue and songs were in Swahili.

Among those present at the ceremonies, in addition to Mr. Scott, were Mrs. Scott; Mr. J. W. C. Dougall, Principal of the School, Mrs. Dougall and staff; Mr. Fazan, District Commissioner of Kyambu; Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Wisdom, Inspectors of Schools; Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Wilson, of the C.M.S., Budo, Uganda and others. Included among the pupils were teachers who had come back for a refresher course.

Address to Pupils.

An address by Mr. Scott, in English, was interpreted into Swahili by Mr. Dougall. The former told the students that while they were going back to the reserves to help others they must remember they would be over the teachers, but if they thought they knew too much then they would be of little help. As pupils at the school they had learnt something about the growing of crops and the care of cattle. Mr. Scott was not sure that that would help the people of the reserves much more than education.

They had also been taught that if they worked together with their money they could help each other and spend their money well. In some reserves the people had only received enough money for their maize to pay for the bag: what did it help to give them lessons if they did not get enough money to live upon? Mr. Scott, therefore, urged that the outgoing pupils should teach their people the value of co-operation in their work. He also reminded his hearers of the lesson they had learnt by living in houses during their two years at the school, and pointed the moral to be remembered when they were back in the reserves.

Quoting the saying of a native teacher—"To teach the men of a nation is no good if you don't teach the women. If you wish to do an evil thing to the people teach the men and not the women"—Mr. Scott said the best thing of the Jeanes School was that they had the women as well as the men, and both could work together to make the reserves clean and healthy, they could help the people live better and more comfortable live.

In conclusion, Mr. Scott said he had asked all the D.C.s in Kenya to watch over the pupils when they returned to the reserves, and said the latter should consult the former from time to time. He wished them all success.

Then followed a tour of the grounds and buildings, and a visit to a small exhibition of handiwork of the pupils, brought from their different reserves. The pupils were also seen at their physical training games. The 17 pupils presented with certificates represent every tribe, and they came from the different missions in the country.

Origin of the School.

The name of the school preserves its initial connection with negro education in America. When the Phelps-Stokes Commission visited Kenya in 1924 it made available some of the results of American experience in dealing with backward rural communities. It urged that the primary need of native education in Kenya was the constructive supervision of outschools in the reserves.

The Jeanes School, Kabete, was founded by Government in 1925 after consultation with the various missionary societies at work in the territory. It has been fortunate in the assistance it has received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It has no financial relation with the Jeanes Fund in the United States, though its aims are similar and the achievements of its students already at work in the reserves show that the correspondence of name is justified. The Jeanes teachers of America, named after the lady who provided the fund for their work and maintenance, spend all their time in the improvement of the small schools for negroes in the rural districts of the Southern States. In Africa the visiting teachers or village guides are men. They and their wives are given a two years' training at the Jeanes School to prepare them for their work. After training, they are employed in the reserves to improve the work of village schools, to relate the work of the schools closely with the needs of the community, and to promote the general health and well-being of the people.

The Training.

The students are drawn from a dozen Missionary Societies, Protestant and Catholic. They represent as many tribes and speak as many languages. Some are sent by Government Schools and others by European farmers. Local Native Councils may send students to be trained in village welfare work. Government pays half of a student's support and the sending authority pays the other half. Most of the students are married men with families. They have already had experience as outschool teachers. No rations are issued. The student receives instead a family allowance which varies from Shs. 25/- per month for a single man to Shgs. 50/- per month for a man and his wife and three children.

The medium of instruction is Kiswahili. The School is interdenominational. Christian religious teaching is an integral element in the life and lessons of the school. This is on a voluntary basis. Separate provision is made for Catholic students. There is nothing to prevent students belonging to another religion from membership in the school.

Broadly stated, the whole aim of the school is the improvement of rural community life. This involves particular attention to health, agriculture, home-life, recreation and school-improvement. The purpose of the course of training is to provide visiting teachers or village guides. They train rural teachers and act as social workers and leaders of public opinion in the Reserves.

Site and Buildings.

The school is situated within seven miles of Nairobi on the Lower Kabete Road. It extends along the top of a ridge between the Getathuru and Mathari rivers at an altitude of 5,900 feet above sea-level. There is an abundance of land for buildings, playing-fields, agriculture and dairy-farming.

There are two African villages, of 30 and 20 houses respectively, with their own washing and sanitary arrangements, flower-gardens and food-gardens.

Each African family lives in a permanent self-contained house, where it has a healthy independent life of its own.

Between the two villages and adjoining the football field is situated the main school-building with classrooms for junior and senior years, school-library, staff-room and office.

The women have their own school, a hundred yards away, with a kitchen, store, and classroom for sewing, cooking and mothercraft-lessons. On the fringe of the village the manual instructor has his workshop, tool-store and wood-store. Near the school-entrance is the large hall used for chapel-services and morning-prayers. It is convertible in a few minutes into a community recreation hall, admirably suited for indoor games and entertainments and for the weekly community meeting.

Fronting the main road is the co-operative store, and beyond that again lies the dispensary, where the school health-worker has her daily attendance of outpatients, and where teachers and their wives are treated when sick and also taught as pupils.

Beyond the staff-houses are the experimental farm, cow-byre and dairy, whence comes the daily milk-supply and where students are also in training under the Agricultural Instructor.

It is proposed later to publish another article detailing with the training which the pupils receive at the school.

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

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S AFRICAN VISIT.

Kenya A.D.C. Included in Suite.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 16.

It is announced officially that H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester will sail from London in the middle of October to attend at Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia the coronation of Ras Tafari.

The Duke will be accompanied by the Earl of Airlie, Major Staniforth, Mr. G. W. Brooke, the Duke's Equerry, Mr. A. N. Noble, Mr. Wilfred Thisiger and Major Miles, lately Senior A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Kenya and for some years British Consul in Southern Abyssinia.

It will be remembered that a suggestion was made recently advancing the possibility that after the coronation ceremony the Duke would carry out a brief hunting safari in East Africa.

Trout Fishing at Nanyuki.

DEPREDATIONS BY OTTERS.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Nanyuki, Aug. 12.

Recent reports of the state of the trout-fishing on the local streams indicate that no immediate anxiety need yet be felt for the future of the sport.

Fish fight better and rise well while very reasonably good baskets have recently been creeled. One officer of the K.A.R. Meru took fifty fair-sized rainbow in an afternoon and of these he threw back a considerable number.

It seems likely that others have at last acquired a taste for trout, some scales having been found on the Liki river bank under suspicious circumstances. This is somewhat disquieting as hitherto they have been content with fresh water crabs.

One hears that some fifty "Telapia" fry have been introduced in the pond at Meru, on the innitiative of the D.C., Meru whose keeness as a fisherman is well known.

This is the fourth species of fish in this area, there already being available Brown and Rainbow trout in the cold water, and Yellow fish in the Uaso Nyro, which latter give quite a lot of fun at times.

A three pounder was played for two hours in fast water on a small cane trout rod at Forresters Drift on Saturday and gave very good sport. A local resident fishing near the Nanyuki Saw Mills recently met a couple of rhino, mother and calf, when in very thick undergrowth. Fortunately a tree with suitably low branches happened to be available which he immediately climbed. It is only a few weeks ago that the Provincial Commissioner himself was treed by a lone bull buffalo on the upper waters of the Liki,—fifty miles of trout-fishing and seldom a dull moment.

Empire Women's Hockey.

SOUTH AFRICA WINS LAST MATCH.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, August 18.

In the last match of the series in the Empire Women's Hockey Tournament, played at Bloemfontein to-day, South Africa beat Australia by two goals to one.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1930.

The Somali Claims.

Kenya has been threatened by another racial problem. A section of the Somali community, and a portion of the Coast Arabs, have decided to advance their claims through petitions. In the former instance the petition is addressed to His Majesty the King—an act which is the supreme constitutional privilege of every member of the British Empire—the other document, which is more local in its character is addressed to the Governor of the Colony. They both relate, however, to a common subject. The sections of the Somalis and Arabs concerned contend that in consequence of their origin in Asia they suffer a hardship in being regarded, under the law of Kenya, as Natives of Africa. The Somalis are particularly aggrieved. The Coast Arabs on the other hand appear to be affected mainly by certain contradictory definitions in the existing legislation. It is a somewhat ironical reflection that while the Imperial Government is determined to assert the principle of paramountcy of African interests throughout these Territories, there should be sections of the community anxious to be relieved of what they believe a stigma attached to those who are considered, in the eyes of the law, as Natives of Africa. It is no less ironical in the light of the claims of certain Asiatic leaders who appear to suffer from an inferiority complex, to find Somalis and Arabs content and anxious to be known as Asiatics. The Somalis, indeed, suggest in the wording of their petition that their history as cattle traders, and the enlightenment and encouragement given by their ancestors and themselves to the Native, entitle them to rank among the pioneers who have conferred some of the benefits of civilisation on the African. Presently no doubt we shall find the more ambitious anxious to share in the responsibilities of the discharge of the trusteeship which the Imperial Government so jealously cherishes as its own prerogative. Seriously, we suggest to the Somalis that they are manufacturing a claim which has a very flimsy foundation. The other day a correspondent, interested in the discussion of the origin of whisky, bagpipes and other institutions held in some respect by the Scottish people, solemnly suggested that the Scot originated in Asia and that the stout men of Cornwall came to England as porters in the employ of the Phoenicians. At this stage in the history of the world it is all rather futile. The administration of a country would be quite impossible if every member of the community attempted to establish nationality and special privileges on the basis of some obscure historical and geographical migration. There must be some general definitions for the purposes of modern Government and certain considerations based on civilised evolution, intelligence, capacity and tradition related to broad divisions of humanity under national headings. The mere fact that in some remote age a man's ancestors came from a certain part of the world where a condition of civilisation had been temporarily established does not entitle him in his different state to-day to ask for privileges and responsibilities which his people in the mass may no longer be in a position to discharge or use effectively in the interests of Society as it is now composed. The Somalis lay claim to some credit for having assisted in the establishment of "civilised" trading ethics among the primitive Africans. We doubt whether even the modern history of Eastern Africa would support that contention. There is certainly little trace of that beneficial influence to-day and when Europeans arrived in these Territories there were few, if any, "civilised" institutions which could be traced to the disinterested work of Somali traders. The point surely is that a responsibility rests on the Somalis to show whether and in what direction they are suffering from harsh treatment under the present laws. If they can establish a case it can be considered on its merits in detail and should any amendments of the law be required to remove unfair disabilities they can perhaps be made in the ordinary way. It is understood that Government is giving consideration to the Somali grievances and we hope that in due course an official statement will be forthcoming. Merely because some Somalis asked to be allowed to pay what is known as Non-Native Poll Tax that does not automatically raise their status in the eyes of the world. The Kenya Government may have been wrong in 1919 in conceding the point and it can perhaps be reviewed now. Even the present Imperial Government would not accept capacity to pay taxation as evidence of a special and privileged position in the community. Many Natives are in the fortunate position of paying heavy contributions to the State from their accumulated wealth but that fact would not justify them in claiming to be Asiatics or Europeans, or in foregoing the unique advantages of "paramountcy" which a Socialist Government is anxious to thrust upon them. We may presently have the Kikuyu attempting to prove a claim as one of the lost tribes of Israel and seeking special legislation as Jewish immigrants or the Masai, by reason of an affinity with Ancient Egypt asking the same status in Kenya as their "ancestors" had in the ancient civilisation of the Pharohs. There would be no end to the movement.

Indecent Assault.

In the Supreme Court on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Dickinson and assessors, a native youth was found guilty of indecent assault upon a Goan woman. He was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Coffee Market.

Messrs. Dalgety & Co., are in receipt of a cable from their head office in London, dated August 15, in which is given the following information:—Coffee Kenya A grade highest price realised £86.10.0 per ton; Coffee Kenya A grade average price realised £72.0.0 per ton; Coffee Kenya B grade average price realised £63.0.0 per ton; Coffee Kenya C grade average price realised £59.0.0 per ton; Coffee Kenya Peaberry average price realised £65.10.0 per ton; No. of bags of all grades offered during week 2,011; No. of bags of all grades sold during week 974 at an average price of £62 per ton. The market is steady."

LIGHTER BLOWS UP ON L. ALBERT.

Pier and Steamer Believed Damaged.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, Tuesday.

Another lighter laden with petrol blew up near Butiaba.

It is believed the steamer "Livingstone" and Butiaba pier are both damaged by fire.

It is understood one native sailor died from burns.

Murder Charge Adjourned.

The only other major case in the Supreme Court criminal list heard at Nairobi on Monday and Tuesday, was a charge of murder against a native. It is alleged that some time in December last, near Manga, in the Masai Province, he knocked a woman down in such a manner that she died. So that further witnesses might be called, Mr. Justice Dickinson adjourned the case until September 1.

Admiral on Safari.

Rear Admiral E. J. A. Fullerton, Commander in Chief of the East Indies Squadron whose flagship is H.M.S. "Effingham" arrived in Nairobi on Monday accompanied by Mrs. Fullerton, Miss Fullerton and a secretary. The party, who are the guests of His Excellency the Governor, left just after dawn yesterday on safari to Isiolo. The Admiral hopes to get some big game in that well-known hunting district. The "Effingham" will play an important part in the coming royal visit to Abyssinia by conveying His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester from Aden to Djibouti.

Pantomime.

Arrangements have been completed for the local production of a Pantomime at the Empire Theatre during Christmas and New Year. The success of "Cinderella" four years ago is still fresh in the memories of many but this year's production of the "Babes in the Wood" may out rival even that success. Owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Nisbet under whose able production the Pantomime will be presented, rehearsals have not yet commenced, but an early start is anticipated. The caste is an excellent one and the public are promised something entirely new in the way of musical members, scenery and dancing.

Their own fresh flavour is enough

Very little seasoning is added to Sailor Savouries—they don't need much. Their own fresh home-cooked flavour tells you how good are the wholesome foods that make these unusually toothsome meat and fish pastes. Once you've had them, you'll never again be satisfied with any kind less good.

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s.s. "Matiana"	24th Oct.	22nd Nov.
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s.s. "Modasa"	19th Dec.	17th Jan., 1931.
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s.s. "Karagola"	1st Oct.
s.s. "Khandalla"	17th Oct.
s.s. "Karapara"	29th Oct.
s.s. "Karoa"	14th Nov.
s.s. Karagola"	26th Nov.

TO DURBAN.

s.s. "Karoa"	24th Aug.
s.s. "Karagola"	6th Sept.
s.s. "Khandalla"	21st Sept.
s.s. "Karapara"	4th Oct.
s.s "Karoa"	19th Oct.
s.s. "Karagola"	1st Nov.
s.s. "Khandalla"	16th Nov.
s.s. "Karapara"	29th Nov.
s.s "Karoa"	14th Dec.

Vessels usually arrive at Kilindini day prior to sailing dates.

COASTAL SERVICE.

m.v. "Dumra."

Mikandini	Lamu.	Ibo.
30th Aug	13th Sept.	16th Aug.
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(Last two mentioned ports are visited on Ibo Excursion), K. U. Railway will also issue Excursion tickets to the Coast if passengers definitely book for either the Mikindani or Ibo Excursion.

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It suggests kidney weakness

NEVER neglect an aching back; its warning may be serious. Backache, cloudy or painful urine, sediment, gravel, stiff, aching joints, rheumatic twinges, or a fretful, nervous, tired condition are signs of kidney distress and call for prompt attention. For only strong, active kidneys can keep the blood free from uric acid and other harmful impurities. You could not live for a single day if your kidneys ceased to act.

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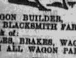

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KENYA AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Holder's Stern Tussle With Forrest.

BRILLIANCE WHICH WANED.

High Standard of Play Maintained Throughout.

The Kenya Amateur Golf championship opened at Muthaiga on Saturday morning. A brilliant spell of weather marked the back end of the week, but Saturday saw thunder clouds marking the skies. The course was in splendid condition, although on the hard side, and with no rain overnight the browns promised to be tricky, an expectation fully borne out.

The opening day's play showed a trifle inconsistency. While there were those who found it troublesome to gauge the strength of the greens, others got their touch almost at the outset. The morning's golf was patchy for the most part excepting in the tie between Forrest and Stratton where the former served up the best of the first round. A better standard was achieved in the afternoon, when early finishes marked the majority of the ties. It was in the second round that the titbit of the first day was encountered. This was the match between England, the Muthaiga captain, and Gurney, the holder of the title. The golf was not of a brilliant nature, but each took it in turns to serve up some excellent stuff. England, who was playing on his home course, was generally expected to win, but, it was not to be. At the auction sweep on the Friday evening, the Muthaiga skipper was installed first favourite, a place warranted by his practice rounds, which ranged between 76 and 79. He failed to reproduce that form in the championship, and the holder passed on to the third round, after a stern battle which went to the seventeenth brown.

Forrest, who has been playing consistent golf of late, was the fancied candidate for the title, and after England's dismissal his stock went even higher up. He had a good win on Saturday morning, but he found Day of Kyambu in form on the browns in the afternoon, and had to go to the sixteenth before he claimed victory over the veteran.

Eagleton, who was drawn in the top half, and was the favourite in this section for the final, had a grim struggle with Dr. Williams in the forenoon, and only won on the seventeenth brown. But the Nyeri man's second round opponent offered a poor resistance. Clennell had beaten Davidson 6 up and 4 in the morning, but in the afternoon he, in turn, found himself overwhelmed by a vastly superior player. Eagleton served up some of the best golf of the day to win 7 and 6. His last six holes read 3, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4.

A Dour Tie.

There was but one spectator on the tee when the President of the K.G.U. sent the first pair off on the Saturday morning. Both Eagleton and Williams hit good drives, but the former duffed his second and then his third, and eventually gave up. It was not a promising start, and against such a redoubtable man as the "Doc" none too sound. However, matters were squared at the second, where Williams hooked his tee shot. Eagleton pulled himself together after this, and four bogeys in succession came his way. But his lead of two at the sixth was reduced at the next where his second went away. Williams gave it back at the eighth where a missed putt was the trouble. The ninth was halved, and the "Doc" turned two down. Eagleton should have been three to the good at the thirteenth, but a short putt was missed. He won the long 14th, however, but a splendid 2 at the next, where Williams tee shot was less than a foot from the pin saw the lead again back to two. A half at the sixteenth made Eagleton dormy. Williams playing a neat chip from the rough to get his 4, and with the seventeenth also halved Eagleton passed on to the next round.

Davidson's Troubles.

Davidson found himself in trouble from the very outset in his tie with Clennell. At the first the Nairobi player sliced his drive into the rough and gave up. At the second Clennell was in the brushwood at the back of the green but made a good recovery, and, with Davidson playing short the latter became two to the lead. Neither was playing good golf, but Davidson never seemed to be able to get the line, while Clennell had most of the luck going. At the seventh he got a lucky half after being badly in the "jungle" off the tee, and winning one of the next two holes, the Hill man turned three down. Clennell was dormy at the 13th and won the next for the match, Davidson again finding the rough on the right with his tee shot.

To the Last Green.

The match between Wilson Jones of Mombasa and Day, Kyambu, went to the last green before the Coast man passed out of the tournament. It was a stern struggle all the way, with the lead never more than two in the first nine, when Day entered upon the homeward half that number up. Wilson Jones recovered lightly and got the deficit down to one, but into this he could not make inroads. The match ended on the home brown, where Wilson Jones missed a holeable putt to take the match to the nineteenth.

Forrest Hits Out.

The last tie of the morning ended on the fifteenth, where Stratton lost to Forrest 4 and 3. The latter was hitting a tremendous ball off the tee while keeping a splendid line. He just missed a "birdie" at the first, drove the third to become one up, after losing the second, where he hooked his tee shot into the burn. The fourth also went to Forrest, but Stratton won the short fifth after being stymied, his opponent missing a twelve inch putt for a half. The long sixth was halved, Stratton working a long putt for a 5, but Forrest won the next, and with a birdie at the 8th, where he was over the green from the tee he became three-up, a lead that remained to the turn. Stratton gave up the tenth, but won a hole back at the 13h, where Forrest missed a putt of a yard. This was remedied at the long hole and the match concluded on the 15th.

Facing the Crowd.

There was quite a gallery of spectators on the course during the afternoon. While a few elected to travel round with the early starters, the big majority waited on the England-Gurney match, where the "fireworks" were expected.

The first pair off in the afternoon were Vaughan Clarke and Holmes. The former won the first but lost the next. Neither seemed at home, and each found the browns troublesome, Clarke taking three putts on the seventh, but he won the hole to square the match. The eighth and ninth went to the Muthaiga man who was now settling down to his game, while Clarke could not get the strength of the greens at all, and this fact cost him the match.

Some real good golf was served up by Merwyn Hill in his match against Modera. The latter, after squaring the match at the third, losing the first, saw Hill win four holes in succession and turned five up. Hill's card was interesting reading, being only two over bogey for the outward half. It read as follows:—

5 4 6 5 3 4 5 3 4—39.

Modera won a hole back at the tenth, but was dormy down at the 13th, and the match ended on the fifteenth. Hill was five over 4's for the fifteen holes played, his inward six holes reading—6 3 5 4 5 5. His driving was exceptionally good. He was just short of the brown at the 7th, over at the next, and hole high at the Quarry.

Eagleton Overwhelms Clennell.

Eagleton overwhelmed his man in the second round. Clennell found the Nyeri player at something like the top of his form, and he was absolutely unable to cope with it. The Kyambu man had to sink a long one to get a half at the first, and played the second too strongly as in the morning, only on this occasion he could not recover. Eagleton was two up by the time the sixth was reached, and then he started to serve up "fireworks." A perfect birdie came his way at the 7th, another at the 8th, bogey at the quarry hole, and again at the 10th, 11th and 12th, where the match ended 7 up and 6 in his favour, Clennell never figuring in the picture.

Youth Versus Age.

Youth and a veteran opposed each other in the next tie, and as always, Youth won, but not before the veteran had showed that experience means a lot. As in the morning, Forrest was hitting out at his tee shots The seventh he was inches off the brown, and had a splendid "birdie." Day had nos length, but maintained accuracy, and with his touch on the browns excellent, particularly in the home half, Forrest had to fight hard. The latter was four up at the turn, but the Kyambu veteran had it down to two at the eleventh, but lost the "dog-leg" twelfth. Still, Day, continued to hold his own on the browns and took Forrest to the sixteenth.

A Cheery Tie.

Behind this pair came Gilbert and Figgis. This was a rare sporting match, where "chaff" followed freely. Two halves marked the opening of the match, but Gilbert began to pull away from this point. A two at fifth, and a four at the 7th saw Figgis three down, and this was one worse going to tenth. Figgis won back a hole, but the result was a foregone conclusion, and Gilbert passed on at the fifteenth.

Where the Crowd Flocked.

The "gallery" was all for the last match of the day. Both started shakily the first being halved. "Nerves" were apparent at the next, where Gurney had four putts before he gave up, but he retrieved himself at the next, where he had a perfectly played "birdie"; the fourth was halved, and then the champion took the lead at the short hole. A foozled drive, and a muffed second on Gurney's part saw England square the match at the sixth. The Muthaiga skipper sank a chip from just off the seventh to become one up, but two bad short approaches lost him the eighth, and once more matters were level. England went for the brown at the Gurney played high up and to the bunker lying short of the green. Gurney played high up and to the left of the green. England's second in the bunker did not get him out, while his third was still short of the green, and he turned one down. The champion took the next to become two up. The next two holes were halved, then England brought the lead down to one at the short thirteenth, where Gurney missed a nine inch putt for a half. The holder missed his drive completely at the next, yards or so off the tee. He placed his second in a bunker; and his third in yet another, and the match was level. A half at the 15th followed. England cut his tee shot in the rough at the next failed to get clean with his second, foozled his third; played short with his fourth and became one down. Gurney hit a perfect tee shot at the next, the ball coming to rest to the left of the brown and just off. England pulled slightly, and, though he recovered well, failed to get on. His chip was too strong and the match ended after a great struggle, in which each took it in turn to serve up splendid golf.

The approximate cards of each were:—

Gurney 5, 7, 3, 4, 3, 6, 4, 4, 4;—Out.
6, 4, 4, 4, 6, 3, 4, 4;—In.
England 5, 6, 4, 4, 4, 5, 3, 5, 6;—
7, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 6, 5;—In.

The golf taken all over was in and out. It had its good moments and its bad. Still, it was enjoyable, and well worth watching. The afternoon saw some easy wins, but the golf was better on the whole than in the morning.

Third Round Matches.

Overcast conditions prevailed yesterday morning, when the third round was played. The threatening clouds, however, did not break, but as the forenoon progressed gradually lifted and cleared. An early start was made, the first pair, Holmes and Isaac leaving the tee at nine sharp.

The Muthaiga man won two of the first three holes, where the accuracy of his short game proved rather disturbing to the Rift Valley champion. Isaac snatched a "birdie" at the long fourth then won the fifth to square the match. The Gilgil man lost the next and the eighth but reduced the deficit at the Quarry. The golf was fairly good, and there was never much in the game. Three halves marked the inward half and the game was once more square at the 15th, where Holmes chipped short. Holmes again got the lead only to lose it at the seventeenth, but he won the home green to pass into the semi-final after a real hard struggle in which the lead never went beyond two.

Championship Golf.

The best golf of the morning was confined to the ties between Hill and Eagleton on the one hand, and Gurney and Gilbert on the other. Hill had fifteen 4's for the seventeen holes played, got a seven at the long 6th, where he pushed his tee shot into the rough on the right and failed to find his ball. Eagleton struck a bright patch on the inward half to win the keenest fight of the morning 2 and 1.

Hill-Eagleton Super-Stuff.

Hill was level 4's for the first five holes, and was two up at the seventh, where Eagleton, short of the bunker from the tee failed to find the brown with his next. A birdie to Eagleton at the 8th brought the lead to one, and this advantage ruled until the home half was entered. It was Hill's turn to snatch a birdie at the 10th, where he became two up again, but Eagleton won the next three in succession for the lead to change hands. The match was squared at

(Continued on page 23).

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

DANISH DRY YEAST

KENYA AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Continued from page 22.)

the next, but a nice three on the short 15th saw Eagleton again one up. Hill hit out at the 16th, where his ball came to rest just short of the bunkers guarding the green fifty yards away. The hole was halved in 4, however, Hill playing short with his chip. At the seventeenth Hill sliced his drive to midway between the ladies and men's tee at the 18th, and his second over ran. Eagleton chipped to within three yards and sunk the putt for a birdie and the match. It was a needle tie all the way, and productive of real championship golf as the following figures show.

Hill: 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 7, 4, 4, 4—Out.
4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4.—In.
Eagleton: 5, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 3, 4.—Out.
6, 3, 4, 3, 5, 3, 4, 3.—In.

Gilbert's Tale of Missed Putts.

But if that was good golf on the part of each of the players concerned, as good was the best ball of the Gurney—Gilbert match, where the turn was reached in two under 4's. Gurney was two up at the 7th, where his opponent missed a three yarder on the brown for a three. At the eighth Gurney sank one from five yards for a "birdie" to make the lead three. Gilbert missing a putt of six feet for a half. Gilbert was playing very sound golf until he got on the greens, where he time and again lost holes. Gurney's short game was deadly, and called for super golf almost to beat it. Turning three up, the 10th, 11th were halved, but another missed putt by Gilbert let Gurney snatch another. Gilbert bunkered himself off the tee at the next to become dormy, and a half at the 14th saw the match end in Gurney's favour. The following shows the best ball of the pair:

4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 5.—Out.
5, 4, 4, 3, 5.—In.

Favourite Going Strong.

Accurate driving and long marked the match between Forrest and Marcus. Except at the first they were never off the fairway, and but for his short game going amiss the Mombasa man would not have been so far behind. Forrest was hitting the longer ball, and was over at the third and the eighth from the tee. Forrest lead by three at the eighth, where he shot a birdie, but was pulled back to two at the Quarry. Marcus hit a bady patch on the browns and lost the next three holes to stand five down with six to play. It was an impossible position to recover from, and though he halved the short thirteenth, it did not help much, and with another half at the next the game ended. Marcus did not serve up the golf he had been doing in practice. His short approaches were often troublesome, while on the browns he frequently threw away chances.

The match of the afternoon was undoubtedly that wherein Forrest and Gurney the holder opposed each other. In the top half Eagleton had Holmes to meet, a man whose short game is very accurate, while having little length from the tees.

The following are the detailed results.

First Round.

Eagleton beat Williams 2 and 1.
Clennell beat Davidson 6 and 4.
Day beat Wilson Jones 1 up.
Forrest beat Stratton 4 and 3.

Second Round.

Isaac W. O. (Dickinson scratched).
Holmes beat Vaughan Clarke 4 and 3.
Hill beat Modera 5 and 3.
Eagleton beat Clennel 7 and 6.
Hill beat Modera 5 and 3.
Forrest beat Day 3 and 2.
Marcus W. O. (Vallings scratched).
Gilbert beat Figgis 4 and 3.
Gurney beat England 2 and 1.

3rd Round.

Holmes beat Isaac 1 up.
Eagleton beat Hill 2 and 1.
Forrest beat Marcus 5 and 4.
Gurney beat Gilbert 5 and 4.

Semi-Finals.

Eagleton beat Holmes 5 and 4.
Gurney beat Forrest at the 19th.

THE FINAL.

Glorious weather prevailed on Sunday afternoon when the semi-finals of the Amateur championship were played. The electrifying golf which was served up in the morning was fully expected to be equalled in the afternoon, at least in the tie between Forrest and Gurney, the holder. In this regard expectations were fulfilled, and the closest match of the tournament was seen in this latter encounter. It was not until the nineteenth that Gurney earned the right to meet Eagleton in the final, the latter having finished off his opponent at the fourteenth.

Eagleton, as has been the case all through the tournament, started very badly in his match with Holmes. Still he managed to take the first, where Holmes chipped short. The second, which has been somewhat of a bogey to all during the tournament, did not belie its reputation, and Eagleton lost his lead, where ne might have been another to the good his opponent getting into the rocks from the tee. Eagleton, however, was short with his second, and foozled his next completely. At the third Eagleton placed his tee shot just short of the brown and had a rare three, but a fluffed approach saw him gather a six, and the hole went to Holmes. A half followed, and with Holmes getting into the rough on the right, failing to get clear with his second, the hole was lost. A bogey at the next gave Eagleton another, and the lead became two. This was almost three at the 8th, where Holmes, too strong with his putt overran the hole and laid his opponent a half stymie which robbed Eagleton of the hole. Holmes was in more trouble at the Quarry, where he smothered his drive, muffed his next two shots, and on in five, gave Eagleton the hole.

Eagleton's Comfortable Win.

The golf was not very bright. Holmes was none too happy on the browns, and his long game was far from what it might have been. He certainly failed to reproduce anything of the form he displayed in the morning, when he beat the Rift Valley Champion.

Eagleton was not being pressed, and his golf fell short of what it might have been in other circumstances. Still, he struck a better patch after the outward half, and taking the next two holes was five to the good. Stymied at the short 13th Eagleton lost one of his leads but won the next for the match with a "birdie".

Eagleton was out in 43, while Holmes was two worse. The former did the next five holes in 21, and Holmes 23.

Real "Fireworks."

All the "fireworks" that were going were to be met with in the match behind, and here the "gallery" was to be found. A crowd of some sixty to seventy followed the match, and their reward was some really splendid golf, although it did not produce the figures of the Hill and Eagleton encounter in the morning. Gurney was out in 38 to his opponent's 40, and turned two up. It was Forrest's turn to equal bogey in the home half, where he had an approximate 36, while Gurney was two less for eight holes, having lost his ball at the 17th, where his lead of one was lost. Forrest played gallant and fighting golf, and it was only due to lapses in his short game and on the browns that he was behind at the end of the first nine. The match went to the nineteenth, where Forrest was in trouble off the tee, in more with his second, and after a bad chip following a decision to pick up and count one he gave up, and Gurney entered the final for the second successive year.

A Shaky Start.

Neither started very confidently, Forrest, after out-driving his man by some thirty yards, putting his second in the long grass to the right of the green, and chipping out some two yards to lose the hole in 5 to 6. The next was halved in a poor 5, Forrest getting into a bunker from the tee, while Gurney found the rough. Gurney became two up at the next, where he played a beautiful approach from forty yards to within eighteen inches of the pin for a 3.

Forrest was letting out at them on the tee, though Gurney was not losing much in length, and was at times more accurate. At the long 14th Forrest pulled his drive slightly into long grass, got out well, and then proceeded to collect a "birdie," and the deficit was only one. A provisional ball was played by the Hill man at the short 5th, where his first found the long grass on the right, and again the arrears were two. Gurney shot his second "birdie" at the next to become three up. A missed putt of a yard for a three cost Forrest the eighth, but he won the Quarry, where Gurney half smothered his drive, failed to get on to the fairway with his second, and took a five.

Forrest's Brilliant Patch.

Forrest struck a brilliant patch in the course of the next seven holes. A six at the tenth was not too good, but another missed putt of a yard was his trouble. Three down, he pulled something out of the bag. Bunkered with his iron off the tee at the next, he played a perfect shot to within five feet of the hole for par. Gurney's putt stuck on the lip of the can, and the lead was two. Forrest got a birdie at the "dog-leg," and a half at the short 13th, where he had to get down a long putt. Gurney played his iron a trifle heavy at the long hole, and the match was squared, another "Birdie" coming Forrest's way. Gurney picked up the next where his opponent was short and strong in turn.

Gurney Loses His Ball.

A splendid half in 4, and then Gurney, with a lead of one and two holes to go, pulled his drive into the rough at the next, lost the ball, and gave up. Forrest hit a screamer off the tee which found the bunker at the back of the green. Forrest had a little cut on his tee shot at the last, where he got into the thick grass. He played a fine iron out, while Gurney, down the centre from the tee, sliced his brassie and had to negotiate three small trees on his way to the brown. He was strong, and with Forrest chipping short, the hole was halved, and the match went to the nineteenth. The spectators were on edge, but the players seemed remarkably cool.

A Debateable Move.

Forrest pushed his tee shot into the drain, and had a nasty lie. He took a mashie but failed to get clear, the ball landing in the rocks to the right of the brown and short. He elected to pick up, and a consultation ensued, as the rule said the ball had to be picked up and dropped within a club's length of the spot. This was impossible, and it was eventually decided he should lift and drop as near as possible to the spot. His fourth hung on the thick grass bordering the brown, while his chip just got on. Gurney, over with his second, played a fine short approach with spin to within a couple of yards of the hole, and the tie was lost and won, the Nairobi man giving-up.

It was a rousing game, which kept the gallery of spectators who followed it round on tenterhooks from the very start, the most unconcerned people being the players themselves.

The final was played over thirty-six holes yesterday, eighteen in the morning, and eighteen in the afternoon.

The cards of the two players make interesting reading. They were as follows:—

Gurney 555535345—Out
545553475—In
Forrest 654445444—Out.
633344445—In

Monday Morning Stuff.

Dull cold weather prevailed yesterday morning when the final of the championship commenced. The golf never reached a high standard all the way. Gurney was out in 46, and Eagleton four better, the latter entering on the home half with a lead of three holes. The inward half was an exact reversal of the first. Eagleton came back in 45 while Gurney, squaring the match at the 17th, rounded off the eighteen with a five for a 41.

It was typical Monday morning golf. Neither played well. Indeed, they never seemed to get going. It was friendly golf rather than the final of a

(Continued on page 24).

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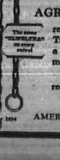

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KENYA AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Continued from page 23).

championship. Eagleton's only bright spot was his 3 and 4 at the 8th and 9th. Apart from that it was poor stuff for the most part. Gurney never seemed to get the feel of his clubs. His short game, so markedly a feature of his early play, was but a shadow of the game he played in the semi-final against Forrest. It would almost appear as though the pair had expended all their brilliance on the Sunday, Eagleton in his needle game with Hill, and Gurney in that stern tussle with Forrest.

The first two holes went to Gurney, both being played moderately. At the next Eagleton smothered his drive, while Gurney sliced it to behind a thick gorse bush, and lost the hole. At the long 4th Gurney hit the tree with his brassie and the match was squared. A half followed, and then Gurney topped his drive at the long 6th, pulled his iron, and took five to get on, Eagleton getting bogey figures. The latter pulled further ahead at the 9th, where he sank a five yarder for a birdie, and was three to the good at the Quarry hole, where Gurney played a poor second after a good drive.

All Square.

The 10th and 11th came Gurney's way, although he had some luck at both, as he was bunkered from his drive at the former, and Eagleton's putt lipped the can at the next. Two halves, and the match was once more square at the 14th, where Eagleton put his brassie against the bamboo fencing guarding the tennis courts, picked up under penalty, and was on in five after a pretty niblick shot. The short 15th went to Eagleton, Gurney being through with his mashie from the tee. The next was halved, and again the match became square at the seventeenth, where Eagleton threw away the hole on the brown. The home hole was halved, and the first eighteen ended as you like it—all square, and the stage was set for a rare tussle in the afternoon.

The following are the cards:—

Gurney: 5, 4, 6, 6, 4, 7, 4, 4, 5.—Out.
5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5.—In.
Eagleton: 6, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4.—Out.
6, 5, 5, 4, 7, 5, 5, 5, 5.—In.

Gurney's Lapses on the Browns.

The moderate stuff which Gurney served up in the forenoon but presaged the fact that he was out of touch with his clubs, at least with his putter if with none other. It was on the browns where the holder threw away the match. Time and again putts which should have gone down slipped past the can or stopped short on the lip. He got the club face across every one of his putts, and few were those which went straight for the hole. Each was cut and the consequences were that they ran inches past. On four successive greens he missed putts of a yard, which, had they gone down would have meant the retention of the championship. Alas, fate had decreed otherwise, and the title changed hands.

Championship Golf.

But if the golf was poor in the morning it showed a vast change in the afternoon round. It was little short of the super stuff which cropped up on Sunday. The new champion started off full of confidence, and, strangely enough, and against his usual custom, began well, having a birdie at the first and a nice three at the short second, which had proved somewhat of a graveyard to the hopes of not a few in the championship. Eagleton went out in 39, two over bogey, and stood three up. Gurney was out in 42, representing his deficit in holes. This would never have been but for those missed putts. Undoubtedly Eagleton enjoyed what little luck was going. This must not be construed as belittling the win of the champion. It was a cold fact, because these putts would have gone down in the ordinary course of events. But Eagleton must be given full credit for his golf. He gave nothing away on the browns. Indeed he rarely missed a putt of any description. From the start he played like a winner, and the fact that he was 73 to the seventeenth, where the match ended proved that the golf he was playing was championship class.

Eagleton's Confident Start.

Eagleton went off with a birdie, where Gurney pulled his drive, and played short with his next. Eagleton played a beautiful tee shot at the next, while Gurney was short with his mashie, and became two down. The third was halved in five, Gurney topping his drive, and then proceeded to put his approach in the bunker to the left of the green. Eagleton played a weak approach, and then chipped short.

At the long fourth Gurney topped his spoon short through the green, then played over with his third. He got a half in bogey, Eagleton, after a pretty second which was a trifle lucky not to find the bunker at the left, then running up short. The short fifth went to Eagleton, Gurney being weak on the brown.

Three down Gurney proceeded to get one back at the next where Eagleton made his first mistake on the brown. But he got it back at the seventh, where Gurney was too strong with his second after a beautiful drive right down the centre. Eagleton, who had hooked his drive into thickish grass, played a pretty second on to the green. Both secured birdies at the next, where each lay just short of the green from the tee. The Quarry was halved in 5, Gurney again missing a holeable putt for the hole.

Those Missed Putts.

The turn was reached with the holder three down, but he might have reduced it at the tenth, where he had the mortification of seeing yet another putt slip past. Eagleton should have gone further ahead at the short 11th, but he was weak with his approach, and the hole was halved. The twelfth was also halved, Gurney again experiencing the bitterness of seeing his ball slip past. He won his second hole of the match at the next, where Eagleton mistimed his tee shot. The 14th also came the way of Gurney, where he played a beautiful brassie to the left of the green and pin high. One down and three to play, matters were now beginning to get a bit exciting for the gallery which was following the match. A half, and then Gurney pulled his iron at the next and became dormy two down. The match was lost and won on the seventeenth, where Gurney pulled his drive, and Eagleton snatched another birdie.

The cards read:—

Eagleton 4 3 5 5 4 6 4 3 5—Out
5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 3—In.
Gurney 6 4 5 5 5 5 6 5 3 5—Out.
5 4 5 3 4 4 5 4.—In.

The cup was presented to the champion in the Clubhouse later, by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, when the opportunity was taken by Mr. A. C. Tannahill, president of the Kenya Golf Union, to congratulate the Muthaiga Golf Club on the manner in which they had prepared the course for the championship, and for the hospitality they had extended to the K. G. U. Lord Delamere, president of the Golf Club replied, and expressed the pleasure it had given the members of the club to extend that hospitality.

At the close of the presentation ceremony Sir Edward Grigg announced that he had felt for a long time that he would like to do something to further the game in the Colony, and he thought this could be best accomplished by presenting a cup to be competed for on the lines of the Holford-Hewitt competition at home, to teams representing public schools.

DISTIRCT RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP.

A Keen and Close Game.

("Knock On")

Muthaiga and Nondescript met on Muthaiga ground on Saturday last before a very small number of spectators. The Nondescripts won the toss and took advantage of a smart breeze blowing from the Nairobi end of the ground. There were several alterations in the teams, in fact Nondescripts were only playing fourteen men when the game started and were further reduced in strength by the retirement of Orr in the first quarter of an hour owing to his having strained himself, and were again reduced by the retirement of another player from injury, so that they finished with twelve men. The ground was very hard and any one making a false landing knew all about it.

The first few minutes of the game were of a give and take character, then Nondescripts made a raid into Muthaiga's 25 where, from a line out, the ball was passed out to the Nondescripts threes for whom Norman managed to cross the line and draw first blood, Smallwood just failing to convert with a good kick. From the kick off Muthaiga went off with a rush and Norman was tackled with the ball, but Muthaiga lost a good chance of scoring by picking up when they should have brought the ball into play with the foot.

The game was fast and interesting with both sets of backs trying to open up the game. At this state of the game Levy was hurt and had to retire for a short time but resumed later. After some more give and take play halftime arrived with Nondescripts leading by three points to nil.

On the restart Muthaiga went off at a great pace and were rewarded by Daly forcing himself over with two of the opposition hanging on. Bowe converted with a very fine kick. From the restart Muthaiga went away again and Bowe getting the ball when a Nondescripts back dropped it, scored a fine try well out, the same player kicking a fine goal. This reverse seemed to wake up the Whites and Mortlock breaking from the base of the scrum sold the "dummy" and went on to score a try under the posts for Smallwood to convert, the score now reading Muthaiga 10, and Nondescripts 8 points. Excitement ran high and I could not help regretting that the "Muthaiga Beauty Chorus" of two seasons ago were not here to cheer on the gallant lads. After some more give and take play the Nondescripts crossed but the try was disallowed as the player knocked the corner flag over. Hard luck to Whites, but they were not long to be without a score for from a forward rush the Nondescripts got over, and Smallwood landed a splendid goal from near touch, this bringing the scores up to 13—10 in favour of the visitors. From the restart the Nondescripts pressed and Logan scored near touch, Smallwood's kick at goal hitting the cross-bar and going under. Shortly after No-side arrived with Nondescripts winning by 2 goals, 2 tries, 16 points to Muthaiga 2 goals, 10 points.

A Commentary.

Every player gave of his best, and the tackling was good. For Muthaiga Bowe played a fine game also Bompas in the forwards and the three-quarters were always trying to open up the game. For Nondescripts Brown caught the eye as a real hard working forward, and Levy was always well up with the ball. Behind the scrum, Mortlock was a tower of strength, and was well supported by his threes. I was pleased to see that both sides had their goal kicking boots on and out of six kicks at goal four were converted, one went less than a foot wide, and one hit the cross-bar to go under.

Major G. M. Stevenson was referee.

HINTS TO LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS.

The Forehand Drive.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FOLLOW THROUGH.

(No. 3)

(Special to the "E.A. Standard" by Dr. Arthur Ham, member of the Canadian Davis Cup Team.)

The forehand drive is the most useful shot in tennis, and it has already been emphasized that, under conditions in Kenya, it is even more effectual than ordinarily. There is a considerable variation in the way that the stroke has been made by different players but there are certain points which if utilized are of great help in making a satisfactory stroke.

In the first place it should be understood that stroke must be modified for different court positions. It is quite obvious that a high bounce to the net cannot be dealt with in exactly the same fashion as a low ball beyond the base line. There are always a number of forehand shots in any game that must be dealt with as the occasion demands, but for the time being we will concern ourselves with a study of the stroke that is adapted to returning a ball which has bounced reasonably high in the forehand court somewhere near the baseline.

As with the service there are again two factors which bring the ball into the court. The first of these is gravity and this force is utilised best by not returning the ball with much speed. Flat shots have to be made with a narrow margin of safety and consequently are difficult to control. The usual answer is to hit the ball more softly so that gravity will exert its force to advantage. However if the forehand drive is made with top spin, the margin of safety may be greatly increased, and by utilizing this factor comparatively fast shots may be made with confidence.

The topped forehand drive must be made with a decisive stroke, otherwise top spin will not result and the will be very unsatisfactory. It is very easy for the average tennis player to impart definite cut or underspin to a tennis ball. It should be just as simple a matter for him to hit a ball with top spin but players seldom naturally develop the top spin stroke. It requires practice, and is essentially different from a flat shot in that up to a certain point, the harder one hits the shot, the more likely it is to come in.

The first essential in making the stroke is to hit it decisively. The second essential is to start the racquet below the ball and finish with it higher than the ball. As a matter of fact that swing, which so many people pay a great deal of attention to is of little importance. The most important thing to do is to get the head of the racquet down below the ball so that one can hit up. This is a very different matter from drawing the head of the racquet in a upward direction. In order to hit up, the right shoulder must be dropped, and this development comes naturally with practice. If the ball is low it is important to get the head of the racquet almost on the ground. For these shots it is advisable to bend the knees as well as dropping the right shoulder.

Having started the stroke from below the ball, the racquet is then moved in an upward and forward plane till the moment of impact. At the moment of impact one should be in a position to deliver a sound blow, not a direct blow but one that slides up through the area occupied by the ball before it was struck. It is most important to realise that the ball must be struck in just as decisive a fashion in an upward direction as a chop is made in hitting the ball with a racquet travelling in a downward direction.

Top spin is best imparted to a tennis ball by hitting the ball with the racquet travelling in an upward and forward plane and not by excessively tipping the racquet or trying to turn it at the moment of impact. For some reason these two doctrines have been stressed especially in older books on tennis and there is little evidence to show that a good forehand drive was ever made by these rather freakish methods.

The follow through is very important in as much as it forces a person to hit decisively and not ease up at the moment of impact. The follow through is slightly different in a line shot from the follow through in a cross court. In the former, the racquet should be continued out past the line of flight. This puts a slight pull on the ball and compensates for the natural tendency to bring the racquet across the body.

This is disastrous in a line shot, because bringing the racquet across the body imparts a slight slice which make the would be line shot curve out over the line. The cross court follow through is best made by continuing the racquet in a line identical with the intended flight of the ball.

Foot work is a subject which could be discussed for a long time, but very briefly the feet should be so placed that a line drawn through them should be at an angle of approximately sixty degrees with the net. Individual variability is quite allowable in this respect. It is obvious that one should not face the net in hitting the forehand stroke.

NAIROBI GOLF CLUB.

Finalists of Men's Foursomes.

The Monthly Bogey played on last Saturday produced a tie between M. Hill and Stephens with an All Square with Bogey and the Captain, L. Gilbert following with one down. This is the first time for a very long period that an "all square" has been registered.

In the Men's annual foursomes Knock out Competition, Bellingham and Fraser defeated Dr. A. D. Williams and Davidson by one up, although, at the turn, they were 3 down. This brings the winners into the final round to play Ashworth and A. C. Tannahill, conceding them one stroke. The decision as to which pair gets the three handled Mug and which the two-handled Mug has been postponed by consent of the Greens Committee for a fortnight, Ashworth having to pay a visit to the Coast presumably to go into training and Fraser's business engagements precluding his playing during the past week.

Last Sunday the Nairobi "B" entertained Muthaiga "B" under ideal golfing conditions, playing four ball foursomes in the morning in which Nairobi managed to win all four matches, and foursomes in the afternoon, when Nairobi won 2 lost 1 and halved one.

The morning's play particularly was of a very high standard. The first couples reported a best ball of 2 under Bogey, the 3rd couples reported 4 under Bogey and the 2nd couples capped the lot with six under Bogey, Bridle on his own having a score which merits attention by the handicapping committee.

The teams and results Nairobi being mentioned first, were:—

Morning.

(1st couple) Tannahill A. C. (capt.) and Gourlay beat Figgis (captain) and Stewart 3/2.

(2nd) Hornby and Bridle beat Ralston and Graves 5/4.

(3rd) Urry and Slade beat Archer and Fletcher 3/1.

(4th) Fraser and Wood beat Gear and Bradnum 3/1.

Afternoon.

(1st couple) all square.
(2nd) Nairobi won 5/4.
(3rd) Nairobi lost 2/1.
(4th) Nairobi won 5/3.

On August 24, the Club takes a team to Nyeri.

On August 31.—Kyambu is visiting the Hill in what is to be a really "matey" match in that the two captains have agreed to match their players handicap against handicap.

KENYA GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Photos: *E.A. Standard.*

BENCH AND BAR IN UGANDA.

Group of Judges and members of the local Bar in Uganda taken on the occasion of the opening of the new High Court at Kampala. SITTING (L. to R.): Mr. G. C. Ishmael, His Honour Mr. Justice Hearne, His Honour the Chief Justice Sir Charles Griffin, His Excellency the Acting Governor, Mr. P. W. Perryman, Mr. K. E. Poyser and Mr. N. H. Turton. STANDING:—Mr. J. M. Gray, Mr. A. A. Baerlein, Mr. T. P. Priestly, Mr. W. A. Hunter, Mr. H. B. Williams, Mr. C. B. Patel, Mr. V. N. Parekly, Mr. K. C. Johnson-Davies and Mr. A. R. Holliday. Photo: *A. Lobo*, Kampala.

H. F. Eagleton, Nyeri, winner of the Kenya Amateur Golf Championship played over the Muthaiga Course last week end. He defeated H. L. G. Gurney, Kyambu, by 3 and 1.
Photo: *E.A. Standard.*

STRANGE FRIENDSHIP.

An Alsatian who is on friendly terms with a monkey.
Photo: *H. E. W. Prest*, Nakuru.

H. L. G. Gurney, last year's champion, who was the runner-up.
Photo: *E.A. Standard.*

MOMBASA HEALTH WEEK AND BABY SHOW.

A general view of the highly successful Show held during a "Health week" at Mombasa recently.

The opening ceremony, performed by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. H. M-M. Moore. The group includes Sir Ali bin Salim and Dr. Gilks, the Director of Medical Service.
Photos: *C. D. Patel & Son.*

A NEW NATIVE CHURCH.

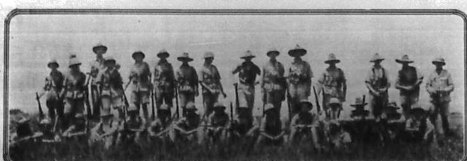
MISSION DEVELOPMENT.

The Rt. Rev. J. G. Neville, D.D., Vicar Apostolic, Zanzibar, speaking at the foundation stone ceremony of a new R.C. Church in Nairobi in connexion with St. Peter Claver's Mission. Photo: E. A. Standard.

A KENYA WEDDING.

Group taken after the wedding in Nairobi recently of Mr. John K. Ramsden, a member of the Treasury Staff and Miss Margaret Joyce Waddington, Nairobi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waddington of Chesterfield, Derbyshire. Left to right: Capt. N. E. G. Levet, best man; Miss M. Prestwick, bridesmaid; the bridgroom; the bride; Mrs. T. A. Wood and Mr. Wood. Photo: Binks, Nairobi.

THE DEFENCE FORCE.



Members of the Nairobi Section of the Kenya Defence Force recently in camp. Photo: E. A. Standard.

DOBBIE CUP LEAGUE.

Police Win the Trophy.

(Kodak).

The "battle royal" between Police and Civil Service for league honours and the custody of the Dobbie Cup for the year attracted an enormous crowd to the ground of the former club on Saturday afternoon. As a consequence of their brilliant win over Police on Monday afternoon Civil Service started slight favourites, and it was observed that they had their full share of supporters amongst the spectators. Service fielded the same eleven that carried them to victory on Monday. The Police were unfortunate in losing the services of Nicol who is indisposed. As a result of this their combination was reshuffled, Dalley being restored to the Pivotal position Cleland to right-half while Wise was introduced into the forward line.

Police:—Thomas, Bristow and Brookes; Cleland, Dalley and Cripps, Whiting, Wise Pfaff, Smith and Swain.

Civil Service:—Jolley, French and Burton, Sharp Dawes and R. Noble, Barker, Ibbott, Danks, Walter and Riddell.

Referee:—Mr. J. Gregson.

Civil Service won the toss and Pfaff set the ball rolling towards the Ainsworth Bridge goal, Civil Service being minus French who arrived some minutes later. Civil Service immediately assumed the attack Barker being conspicuous by clever passes, Danks, however, shot wide. Police retaliated and Whiting essayed a brace of unsuccessful long range shots. A nice right wing movement by the Service saw Barker test Thomas with a hard drive. A bad clearance by Jolley caused a few anxious moments in the Service goal mouth. French, however, managed to dribble through the Police attack into safety. At this stage Pfaff met with an injury and had to be carried off, but shortly after resumed play. The Service left wing then got going and Riddell centred well but Danks was lying too far back to intercept. Barker, however, got into possession and sent in a glorious shot which Thomas saved well, Riddell followed this up with a stinger which hit the cross-bar. A corner conceded by French placed Service in a dangerous position but Noble worked the ball into safety and set his wing moving. A back pass by Danks brought about the undoing of the Service. The ball went to Pfaff who, lying unmarked ran through and easily beat Jolley. Immediately following this reverse Riddell got on the run and equalised with a perfect shot which bewildered Thomas. The Police were by now fully awake and caught the Service defence in a momentary lapse, a pass by Swain was picked up by Wise who made no mistake and again gave Police the lead.

Shortly after this half-time was called. Up to this stage Service had done most of the attacking but found Bristow and Brookes on the top of their form. The Police attacks were spasmodic but none the less dangerous to their opponents and fruitful to themselves.

Half-time:
Police 2
Civil Service 1

The Second Half.

From the restart Civil Service resumed the aggressive. Nice play by Ibbott took them well in and gave Riddell a glorious opportunity to equalise, but he found the angle too acute for him and drove the ball past. Service continued to maintain a spirited attack, Police appearing incapable of crossing the half way line.. Nice combination by Danks and Ibbott drew the defence and gave Walter the opportunity to equalise with a glorious shot.

Police then livened to it, and for a time kept up a spirited attack, Smith, however, shot badly and gave away two glorious opportunities.

Once again the Service backs were caught napping. Swain, who was lying in what appeared to be an off-side position, shot at goal and while Jolley was attempting to clear, Pfaff breasted the ball into the net, a very unsatisfactory goal but nevertheless awarded. A run by Danks looked like being fruitful. That player had a try but Thomas looked the ball into safety at the expence of a corner.

Service at this stage appeared to be tiring and had lost the thrust previously evinced, and now played like a beaten team. Police kept up a lively attack but failed in their shooting. Shortly before the whistle went Cripps sent in a long hard shot which Jolley saved in fine style.

Result:—
Police 3
Civil Service 2

A Commentary.

Thus ended a hard fought and exciting tussle. Service were distinctly unlucky to lose. They had quite three fourths of the play and should have at least been rewarded with one point. They, however, began to wilt half way through the second half and from then on Police showed their mastery. They stood the whole course and indicated perfect condition to a man. Thomas in goal again lived up to his reputation as a master in goal-keeping. The backs Bristow and Brooks were unruffled and contributed very largely to their team's success in that they well held an active forward line at bay. The halves were inclined to be shaky although Cripps at times was brilliant. With the exception of Pfaff the forwards were mediocre although their new acquisition, Wise, put in some sound work.

The Service defence failed to repeat the performance they put up last Monday. They undoubtedly played well and restricted Pfaff's activities, but in so doing left the others too much scope. The halves did all that could be expected of them particularly Noble who was outstanding on the field. The forwards combined well and could little be blamed for their defeat.

RAILWAY LOSE AT RUIRU.

A Ding-Dong Battle.

("Wing Three").

Railway received a further setback in the Nairobi and District Championship when Ruiru defeated them by nine points to nil on Saturday at Ruiru.

With their superior weight forward, and speedy three-quarter line Ruiru had the visitors in difficulties for practically the whole of the first half, but Railway presented a stubborn defence, and the game had been in progress for more than twenty minutes before Hallowes broke through the defence, and drawing the full back gave to Rodseth, who scored a good try well in. The kick failed.

Railway were penalised several times for minor infringements, but only one of the placed kicks succeeded, and half time arrived with Ruiru six points up.

In the second half Railway easily held their own, and Ruiru were fortunate that their line was not crossed at least once. The struggle was of a ding-dong nature, however, and when on the Railway line the powerful Ruiru forwards were extremely dangerous. Railway fought desperately on these occasions, but could not prevent Rodseth from "bullocking" his way over from a line out, to score just inside the flag. The kick from a difficult angle narrowly missed the posts.

No further score was registered and full time was called with Ruiru the victors by two tries and a penalty goal to nil.

Ruiru certainly deserved the victory as they did most of the attacking, but the Railway forwards worked like Trojans, and although well beaten they were not disgraced. The game was hard, and very fast, but was clean and sporting. Mr. Von Helm was the referee.

Scottish Football.

RESULTS OF FIRST LEAGUE MATCHES.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Aug. 16.

Following are the results of to-day's games in 1st Division of the Scottish League:—

Aberdeen 2, Leith Athletic 1.
Clyde 1, Ayr United 1.
East Fife 1, Dundee 2.
Falkirk 3, Celtic 2.
Hamilton Accies. 1, St. Mirren 0.
Hibernians 2, Motherwell 2.
Kilmarnock 2, Partick Thistle 0.
Morton 5, Airdrie 0.
Queen's Park 0, Cowdenbeath 3.
Rangers 4, Hearts 1.
The weather was fine.

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COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

Yorkshire Robbed of Victory.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 16

Teh following were the final scores in county cricket match which closedyesterday:

Yorkshire vs. Glamorgan.

At Sheffield:

Glamorgan 1st innings: 206.
Yorkshire 1st innings: 284 for 3 (dec?) (Holmes 130, Sutcliffe 132 not out).
Glamorgan 2nd innings: 332 for 5 (dec?).
Yorks 2nd innings: 65 for 0.
Yorkshire won on the first innings.

Gloucestershire vs. Surrey.

At Cheltenham:

Surrey 1st innings: 79 (Parker 6/38).
Gloucester 1st innings: 540 for 6 (dec.) (Moor 96; Fender 5/61).
Surrey 2nd innings: 155 (Parker 7/56).
Gloucestershire won by an innings and 115 runs.

Leicestershire vs. Lancashire.

At Leicester:

Leicestershire 1st innings: 111 (Macdonald 5/44).
Lancashire 1st innings: 229 for 6 (dec.) (R. Tyldesley 151 not out).
Leicester 2nd innings: 106 (R. Tyldesley 5/9).
Lancashire won by an innings and 16 runs.

Notts vs. Northamptonshire.

At Nottingham:

Northants 1st innings: 405 (Bakewell 105, Cox 104).
Notts 1st innings: 484. (Wyatt 248).
Northants 2nd innings: 128 for 3.
Notts won on the first innings.

Essex vs. Kent.

At Southend:

Kent 1st innings: 122 (Farnes 5/36).
Essex 1st innings: 145 (Freeman 10/58).
Kent 2nd innings: 422 for 9 (dec?), (Woolley 140).
Essex 2nd innings: 122 (Freeman 6/41).
Kent won by 277 runs.

Somerset vs. Warwickshire.

At Weston-Super-Mare:

Warwickshire 1st innings: 185 (Robertson Glasgow 5/47).
Somerset 1st innings: 145 (Mayer 5/38).
Warwickshire 2nd innings: 145 (Robertson Glasgow 5/37).
Somerset 2nd innings: 189 for 5.
Somerset won by 5 wickets.

Hampshire vs. Middlesex.

At Southampton:

Middlesex 1st innings: 234 for 7. (dec.).
Hants 1st innings: 191.
Middlesex 2nd innings: 136.
Hants 2nd innings: 209 for 9.
Hants won by one wicket.

WIN FOR GLAMORGAN.

London, August 16.

Four of the County games which commenced on Saturday were brought to a definite conclusion on Tuesday. Yorkshire had the hardest of luck in their game with the Champions at Bradford in not getting a very complete victory. When the closure was applied on Monday, the Tykes had dismissed half the Notts side for 37 runs in their second venture. They were then 261 runs behind, the south countrymen having declared at 451 for 8 in their first innings. Play was impossible on the third day owing to the conditions which prevailed overhead, and the ground.

Some very fine bowling by Ryan gave Glamorgan their victory over Derbyshire, a win which represented a very sound performance on the part of the Welshmen. The Peak County were all out in their second innings for 71, Ryan claiming six wickets for 27 runs, while in the match he had fourteen victims at an average cose of eight apiece.

Some very fine bowling was also seen in the match at Dover, where Kent and Lancashire met. Tyldesley had six wickets for 29 runs, and was mainly instrumental in dismissing the Hop county for 69 runs in their second innings. Freeman in this match had twelve wickets for 149 runs.

The following are the details of play:—

Essex vs. Sussex.

At Southend

Sussex (1st innings) 282 (Nichols 5/41).
Essex (1st innings) 252 (Brown 6/77).
Sussex (2nd innings): 160.
Essex (2nd innings) 41 for 3.
Essex won by 7 wickets.

Middlesex vs. Northants.

At Lords:

Middlesex (1st innings): 264.
Northampton (1st innings): 328.
Middlesex (2nd innings): 269 (Hendren 102 not out).
Northampton (2nd innings): 84 for 1.
Northampton won on the first innings.

Yorkshire vs. Notts.

At Bradford

Notts (1st innings): 128.
Yorkshire (1st innings): 451 for 8 (dec.) (Holmes 97).
Notts (2nd innings): 37 for 5.
Yorkshire won on the first innings.

Derbyshire vs. Glamorgan.

At Derby:

Glamorgan (1st innings): 206 (Turnbull 54).
Derbyshire (1st innings): 237 (Ryan 6/90).
Glamorgan (2nd innings): 213 (Mitchell 5/54).
Derbyshire (2nd innings): 71 (Ryan 6/27).
Glamorgan won by 165 runs.

Gloucestershire vs. Leicester.

At Cheltenham:

Gloucestershire (1st innings): 385 (Geary 5/57).
Leicester (1st innings): 144 (Sinfield 5/50).
Leicester (2nd innings): 239 (Coleman 114).
Gloucester (2nd innings): 50 for 3.
Gloucestershire won by 8 wickets.

Kent vs. Lancashire.

At Dover:

Lancashire (1st innings): 264 (Freeman 5/95).
Kent (1st innings): 212 (Woolley 108; Macdonald 5/97).
Lancashire (2nd innings): 148 (Freeman 7/64).
Kent (2nd innings): 69 (R. Tyldesley 6/29).
Lancashire won by 1 wicket.

Hampshire vs. Somerset.

At Portsmouth:

Somerset (1st innings): 420 for 9 (dec.) (Longridge 123).
Hants (1st innings): 340 (Arnold 112).
Somerset (2nd innings): 109 for 4.
Somerset won on the first innings.

Warwickshire vs. Surrey.

At Birmingham:

Warwickshire (1st innings): 153.
Surrey (1st innings): 324. (Hamilton 204; Paine 7/135).
Warwickshire (2nd innings): 216 for 4.
Surrey won on the first innings.

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KENYA KONGONIS IN ENGLAND.

Last Match of the Tour.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 16.

The Kenya Kongonis commenced their tour of the South of England this week when two matches were played, one at Oakley and the other at Dorking.

Kongonis vs. Oakley.

Oakley scores 171 all out.

The following were the details of the Kongonis' scores:

Rhodes c. Worsfold b. Ansell. 21
Symes-Thompson b. Smith ... 9
Caires st. Mathews b Worsfold. 26
Allen b. Smith ... 14
Hodge, L.b.w. b Smith ... 39
Watson run out ... 0
Baker b. Worsfold ... 0
Wade b Worsfold ... 3
Brainbridge l.b.w. b Smith ... 0
Potter c and b Smith ... 0
Nicholson not out ... 7
Extras ... 7
Total ... 134

Kongonis vs Dorking.

Dorking scores 107.

The following were the Kongoni scores:

Rhodes-Batcliffe b Clinging... 9
Symes-Thompson b Clinging b Goddard ... 0
Allen b Clinging ... 0
Caires-Walker b Goddard ... 10
R.T.M. Nicholson b Goddard. 4
Watson b Goddard ... 23
Wade c Wilbeg b Clinging ... 3
Baker b Goddard ... 0
Nicholson l.b.w. b Goddard ... 3
Brainbridge c Goddard b Clinging ... 0
Potter not out ... 9
Extras ... 9
Total ... 107

At St. Leonards.

London, August 18.

Kenya Kongonis wound up their English tour at the week-end, when a side of twelve met Mr. Mayer's eleven at St. Leonard's Forrest. The Kongonis suffered a heavy defeat.

While I was at "Mesara" I was very glad to see Mrs. Dennis's good filly "Creme de Menthe" and to learn that she is safe in Kenya to "Landrail." "Creme de Menthe" as her book was a very good one, and I hear that Major Webb at the Doncaster sales as a yearling, was a very "Spearmint" of "Vin de Grave." "Spearmint" was a very good sire, and I understand so this again is just the cross which I have advocated. I shall be quite interested to see the progeny produce course.

"Landrail" is getting old and many more years of usefulness cannot be expected of him. Kenya breeders will not that he leaves behind him in Kenya a number of fillies bearing in their veins the blood of "St. Simon" and his sire "Spearmint." "Landrail" should not fail to improve the breed of horses in the Colony.

CLASSIFICATION TO DIVISION.

The Jockey Club of Kenya advise the following Classification to Division:

EIGHTH classified to the Third Division.

Electrocuted.

A native patient at the Mathari Mental Hospital, Nairobi, electrocuted and died later in the hospital from the effects of the severe electrical shock. The man was on parole, and he managed to get over the hospital fence, scaling the iron farmers. Coming in contact with the digitals wires, he fell down injured, and on removed to hospital. He died in the hospital at the hospital for some years. An inquest will be held.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

The Doncaster St. Leger.

(Aurigo.)

The doubt which I expressed last week in regard to "Blenheim" running in the St. Leger has proved to be justified, for I see that the Derby winner has now been taken out of the Doncaster classic. As a result "Pardesia" has become a pronounced favourite at 7 to 2 in the betting. I took my advice some four or five weeks ago when Lord Woolavington's colt was sent back at comparatively long odds can pledge their money, should they so desire, to great advantage.

Another feature of the market has been the strong support for "Diolite." I have now stated repeatedly that some of the best judges in England are convinced that "Diolite" is the best colt of the year and with different handling should most certainly have won the Derby. Be that as it may I have no idea that this true actioned son of "Diophon" may show to better advantage over the Doncaster course than over the up and down of Epsom. "Diolite" has always been a "pebble" horse. Sir Hugo Hoet and Temperley, the jockey, weaved in their great faith in the colt's abilities and I have always accepted the idea that he will not stay. The St. Leger will well prove their opinion to be correct. For the Derby the thing I shall say no more but will wait until I know the decision of Liverpool and Goodwood which should throw more light on the situation. I know that people wanting to back a likely outsider might do worse than invest a bit on the Irish Derby winner "Rock Star."

"Strephon II."

Those of my readers who hun from Australia will be pleased to be interested to hear some news of Mr. Sol Green's colt "Strephon II." It will be remembered that Mr. Green sent the son of the 1929 Kentucky Derby winner "Bahtash" to England with a view to running for the Ascot Gold Cup and other big races. Although "Strephon II" arrived in England in July 1929 and has ever since been under the care of Sam Darling at Newmarket, the Australian colt took a long time to become acclimatised and fully to come properly to hand he was eventually scratched from all his engagements until the end of June. Still looking as if he required time, he finished first in the race for the July Plate (14 miles) at Lingfield.

Described as a grand stamp of chestnut horse, slightly over at the knee, "Strephon II" is years, is stone 6 lbs. ridden by Gordon Richards, was an even money favourite to begin with but at the finish he had fear twenty finishes "Acers" 3 years 7 stone 9 lbs. (Freddie Fox) who wound up at 5 to 1, the one "Bahtash" "Strephon II," whose stride is magnificent and his action nearly perfection, soon went to the front and remained there until half way up the straight. Then he was passed by the others, leaders "Acers," and "Lemonette" 3 years, 7 stone 4 lbs. (Brett). In a depreciate finish the Australian was by a short head while "Strephon II" who will be greatly benefited by this race, finished two lengths behind "Lemonette." Should all go well with him from now on "Strephon II" may well become a force to reckon with in the autumn. He is undoubtedly a high class stayer, and a fine shaper. I shall not be surprised to find him a strong favorite candidate for the Cesarewitch.

"Landrail"

A short time ago I had an opportunity of once again inspecting Miss Mercedes Hindman's "Landrail." Although this fine stallion was foaled so long ago as 1919 he carries his years wonderfully well and as usual looked very fit and full of himself. For some reason breeders have never given "Landrail" the chance which he deserves, and yet he is beautifully bred and is a proved sire of good winners in South Africa. Moreover at the last Nairobi Show "Landrail" was awarded the prize in the Thoroughbred Stallion class by two such fine judges as Major E. J. Webb and Lt. Col. C. F. Kaggar.

"Land League"—a winner of the Cambridgeshire and other good race collectively worth £5,500—the sire of "Landrail" was got by "Desmond" a son of unbeaten "St. Simon" and I see that very good mare "Combine" a daughter of the great Australian racer "Carbine" was "Fully Mated." Now "Combine" mated to "Gladiator" the "Derby" produced "Comparison" the dam of "Felicitation" a mare between the dams of the Derby hero "Felstead." "Felicitation" "Fully Mated" to "Desmond" produced "Parsek," the sire of "Abbas" the dam of the Derby winner "Tiger" and his full brother "Stifford." Furthermore "Desmond" is also the sire of "Charles o' Malley" the sire of "Mirabeau" the dam of "Blenheim." Once again "Desmond" is the sire of "Grand Geraldine" the dam of "Grand Parade" who won the Derby in 1919. To return to the pedigree of "Landrail" his dam "Surfeit" is a daughter of "Wild Ivy" a son of the mighty "Paradidne" out of "Surbeed" a daughter of "St. Serf" also a son of "St. Simon." "Landrail" has a double cross of "St. Simon" through "Desmond" and "St. Serf" "It does not take a great amount of breeding to realize that "Landrail" possesses a magnificent pedigree representing some of the best winning strains in the General Stud Book. For years "Landrail" has been one of the most prolific sires of winning dams, and many of his sons and daughters throughbreds in Kenya I should think would have no difficulty in obtaining a sire "Landrail" fitly for my stud. Any breeder who owns a "Carnissiana" mare should certainly consider booking a nomination to "Landrail."

"Carnissiana" was a son of the "Cretan" horse "Carnissiana" out of a "Cylinder" mare. The progeny of "Landrail" and a "Carnissiana" mare would thus have a very strong blend of the blood of "Carbine" "St. Simon" and "Cylinder" and a good value of such blood in any stud cannot be overestimated.

While I was at "Mesara" I was very glad to see Mrs. Dennis's good filly "Creme de Menthe" and to learn that she is safe in Kenya to "Landrail." "Creme de Menthe" as her book was a very good one, and I hear that Major Webb at the Doncaster sales as a yearling, was a very "Spearmint" out of "Vin de Grave." "Spearmint" was a very good sire, and I understand so this again is just the cross which I have advocated. I shall be quite interested to see the progeny produce course.

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SPORT AT ELDORET.

Rugger and Soccer Matches.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Eldoret, August 16.

The last Soccer game between Eldoret and Kitale before the Grouand Cup competition, in the centre took place on the Eldoret ground on Sunday last in the presence of a large number of spectators. Rain interfered with the closing stages of the game, but the actual time of play was only curtailed by a few minutes.

The football for the greater part was inclined to be scrappy and uninteresting, neither side being able to reproduce anything like the best form. Eldoret, playing down the slope, missed several chances during the first half during which they had by far the greater share of the play. Their frequent attacks, however, were clumsy and tackled the finish of their silver-ware, which certainly looked dangerous whenever their forwards got going with the ball. Neither side had scored at half-time.

After the interval a variation in the inside positions proved beneficial to the Home side, Jones going from inside right to centre forward, and the line seemed to gain confidence from the change. Following the resumption of play a neat piece of combination by the Eldoret forwards put Jones in possession to pass quickly to Hitchcock who made no mistake with the shot.

Kitale retaliated with a clever attack which culminated in a goal by Robertson.

The Home scores seemed to invigorate the visitors and for the next few minutes they gave of their best. Shingler, who was in the lead with a rugby which gave the Eldoret goalkeeper no chance.

From this point on the home forwards pressed steadily and eventually Hazard coming in from the wing placed a shooting shot in a temporarily open goal mouth, Bretty rushing it through.

A few minutes later the game was abandoned owing to the rain which had now developed into a hissing downpour.

Result: Eldoret, 2 goals; Kitale, 2 goals.

The game as a whole was slow and at times uninteresting, the rear and the forwards were slow on the ball, particularly Eldoret. Passing also was inclined to be wild and inaccurate and neither side looked as if it could hold its own against a good down country team.

Rugby.

The match against the Nandi Bears on Saturday produced better Rugger than has been seen in Eldoret for some time. The visitors were assisted by M. Dixon, D. Hymoes and Barnard of Eldoret and scored within a few minutes of the start. The Home side then woke up and proceeded to give an exhibition of fast and accurate back play, invariably met with a keen and stubborn defence. Bravo, however, eventually got through after a good run down the wing. The kick ups unsuccessful.

The second half saw some really excellent passing movements by both teams and one quarter and the game continued open and clean until the close of play. Eldoret scoring three times to the Bears' one.

Result: Eldoret, 16 points; Nandi Bears 0.

This was by far the best match between these two teams which has up to the present been played in Eldoret. The forwards played a great game, backing and binding well and being very grunty superior to their opponents in the tight and loose. Most of both sides were good and opened up the game whenever possible. After the poor displays of the past few weeks the fast, open rugger came as a very welcome change to both the players and to the fair gathering of spectators.

The "Bugger" dance at the Eldoret Hotel later in the evening was highly successful. It promises to be a very enjoyable affair and continued until well after 1 a.m.

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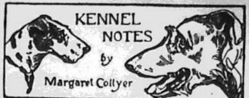

Miss Collyer, Gilgil, to whom all correspondence in connection with "Kennel Notes" should be addressed, does not hold herself responsible for accuracy of statements made by her which are, in the main, based on information supplied by her correspondents.

I have yet another letter from Dr. Madgwick of Kendu Hospital, Gendia, Kisumu, begging me to find him two really good Airedale puppies, dog and bitch, not too closely related. The doctor wrote at my advice to Lord Hugh Kennedy, but the latter says he is not breeding again till after January. Airedales went so out of fashion for a while that devotees of the tribe stopped breeding them. Now I hope these valuable guards and hunting dogs will be revived again. I am giving my old bitch "Diana of the Midlands," another chance (probably her last) of producing a family, and lately sent her to Mr. Stanley Jenkins' imported dog that he bought from Mrs. Spencer. This dog is young and strong, and I have a remote hope that "Diana" may prove in pup to him, she has refused for the last three periods to breed to "Clonagain," but then he is getting up in years too. A change of husband and a young one at that may do the trick.

Taking the next form of distemper, the symptoms are as follows. The chief of these is catarrh of the stomach, which may vary in intensity. There is entire loss of appetite, vomiting of a thin, frothy, turbid liquid which is shiny or muco-purulent. There are frequent discharges from the bowels of a thin muco-purulent fluid, which is occasionally streaked with blood, and always accompanied by a painful tenesmus. We may also find the abdomen very painful on pressure, and as a rule contracted and tense. Yellow colouration of the visible mucous membrane (icterus) is occasionally observed. This gastritis and obstinate diarrhoea often come on very suddenly, when one fondly hopes matters are progressing favourably and that one has only a simple case of distemper to nurse. The temperature having been running from 102 to 103 or thereabouts, will fall to normal, and later to sub-normal. The animal loses condition and strength with alarming rapidity, and lies in a state of exhaustion and collapse. Food is entirely refused, and forced feeding only results in a violent attack of vomiting. In such a case we must lose no time and do all in our power to stop the sickness and the incessant diarrhoea or our patient will assuredly die. The best plan is to rest the stomach entirely for 24 to 36 hours, and longer still if necessary. The dog's strength can be maintained by the administration of clyster. This can be meat broth, yolks of eggs, and thick starch water to make it of enough consistency to be retained in the rectum. Very frequently by this means an animal can be carried over the grave stage of the disease. It is surprising how long a dog's life can be sustained by this means. In one of my many dog books a case is given where a dog suffering from chronic nephritis was nourished for forty-two days by rectunal feeding.

Before giving a nutritive clyster, the rectum must be first cleansed with luke-warm water; in about ten minutes after doing this, and not sooner the clyster may be given. The amount injected varies from a tablespoonful for very small dogs, to a cupful for the larger breeds. The injection must be given slowly and carefully, care must be taken not to worry or excite the patient more than is necessary. When the nozzle of the syringe is withdrawn the tail must be held close down for a short time, and it is a good thing if possible to raise the hind quarters of the dog for a few minutes.

The following are one or two nutritive clyster which are recommended.

Two to three beaten up eggs, 200.0 thick broth.

Two beaten up eggs, 200.0, concentrated bouillon and a spoonful of starch.

One beaten up egg, 600.0 bouillon, 105.00 port wine, 0.5 bicarbonate of soda, 0.02 common salt, and 60.0 peptonoids.

Beef suppository can also be used.

After the dog has been completely quiet and shown no sign of vomiting for some hours he may be given white of egg in water one spoonful at a time every half hour. Five to 10 grains of bismuth to be shaken dry on the tongue 3 times a day 10 minutes before food is administered.

If the white of egg and water is retained and no sign of vomiting reappears, a more nourishing food may be tried in very small quantities every hour. Lactol, or some such preparation a spoonful at a time and given as cold as possible; strong meat juice mixed with arrowroot; rice or barley water to drink. In cases of gastrites plain water should be kept away from the patient, as he will often drink greedily and this tends to encourage vomiting. If ice is to be had a lump may be given for the dog to lick.

This form of distemper is the most trying thing I know to nurse to a successful termination. It requires infinite patience, infinite care, and infinite control to pull a dog through gastritis during an attack of distemper. Even one extra spoonful of food may start a return of the sickness. One cannot go too slowly providing the patient is retaining sufficient strength. Go even more slowly still when getting the dog on to a little solid food, from his liquid diet. Give a tablespoonful of minced raw meat once or twice a day, continuing between times with the liquid food. Watch effects carefully. Once the dog begins to want more food, and eats with relish the small amount offered him, the temptation to give him just one spoonful more, is very great. It is so encouraging and delightful to see him making satisfactory progress that one just longs to hurry on. I beg of you resist this temptation or you will be met with a dreadful disappointment. A dog in this enfeebled condition can stand no relapse whatever. Every ounce of vitality must be harboured to enable him to make a recovery. Complete rest and quiet on a soft, comfortable bed; plenty of warmth and especially at night and the early hours of morning when vitality is ever at its lowest.

These sort of cases need night nursing as well as day. The fire must be kept up, and when the patient is awake food must be given, but on no account wake a dog if he is sleeping to give him food. Sleep is the great healer and he cannot have too much of it. All the time he is sleeping quietly and normally, the 'battery' is recharging.

For weeks after a severe attack of gastritis and diarrhoea the feeding of the animal will require a lot of attention. It must be lightly and properly cooked, or if meat is given raw, it must be good lean and fresh meat. The stomach will be left sore and delicate and indigestible ill cooked food may have a disastrous effect. When the appetite has completely returned and the temperature remains normal night and morning, a good tonic may be given such as 'Amara Bynim' or possibly 'Benbow'. This should be continued for two or three weeks. No forced exercise; a wander in the garden is all that is required. In gastric trouble the mouth and teeth should be kept scrupulously clean, and washed with some weak disinfectant three times a day.

Some people use permanganate for a mouth wash, but it is sickly stuff, and I far prefer salol to anything else.

If a dog becomes too weak to change his position himself, he must be turned over from time to time. To do this don't lift him; just roll him over gently on his back, and arrange his pillow again comfortably under his head and neck. To nurse a dog properly is more difficult than to nurse a human patient and unless one knows them well and loves them it is next door to an impossibility to perform the necessary duties satisfactorily and well.

[By W. A. Way.]

Note the new address for all Chess communications.

Letters should be marked "CHESS" and addressed to W. A. Way, P.O. Box 79, Nairobi.

PROBLEM No. 1136.
By Dr. E. Palkoska.
Black Thirteen.

White Six.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 1139.
By K. Traxler.
Black Thirteen.

White Six.
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 1140.
By C. A. L. Bull.
Black Eight.

White Five.
White to play and compel Black to mate in three moves.

We regret that, in error, the problems published last week were incorrectly numbered. They should have been No. 1136, and No. 1137. Problems No. 1136 to No. 1139 are taken from Dr. E. Palkoska's recent book, "Idea and Economy in the Chess Problem."

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 1131, by G. Heathcote. Key, 1. Kt—d4.
If QxKt; 2. QxRP mate.
If BxKt; 2. Q—b1 mate.
If KxKt; 2. Q—b4 mate.
If PxKt; 2. QxQP mate.
If else; 2. R—g4 mate.

The key gives a flight-square to the Black King, and offers a fourfold sacrifice of the White Knight. Two of the resulting variations are self-blocks on d4. Solved by G. Tanner and "Tserofski."

Problem No. 1132, by F. Kohnlein. Key, 1. Ra2—b2.
If 1...PxR; 2. K—g6.
If 1...BxR; 2. K—f7.
If 1...K—g8; 2. R—b8 ch.
If 1...K—h7; 2. R—h2 ch.

An interesting double sacrifice of the White Rook leading to the two quiet continuations. Solved by G. Tanner and "Tserofski", who comments: "Sacrificing one Rook in order to clear the field for the other."

Problem No. 1133, by W. Pauly. Key, 1. R—c4.
If 1...PxR; 2. Q—e1, P—c3; 3. B—c1, P—c2 mate.
If 1...P—d4; 2. R—c1, PxP; 3. B—e1, P—c2 mate.

The two variations with the Black Pawn are very good. The Bishop blocks in turn the squares c1 and e1, hemming in his own King.

Solved by "Tserofski" and G. Tanner. The latter asks if it is not unusual to find a self-mate with two variations. This week we publish one with more than two variations, and would point out that this is quite a usual type of self-mate problem.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Below is given the score of a game played this year in the International Chess Congress at Nice. It is an example of the Albin Counter Gambit in the Q. G. D.

	White.	Black.
	J. J. O'Hanlin	B. Kostich.
1.	P—Q4	P—Q4
2	P—QB4	P—K4
3	PxKP	P—Q5
4	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
5	QKt—Q2	B—K3
6	P—QR3	Q—Q2
7	P—KKt3	KKt—K2
8	B—Kt2	Kt—Kt3
9	O.O.	B—K2
10	P—QKt4	R—Q1
11	B—Kt2	O.O.
12	R—B1	Kt (Kt3)xP
13	KtxKt	KtxKt
14	P—Kt5	P—QB4
15	Q—R4	P—QR3
16	P—KB4	KtxP!
17	KtxKt	PxP
18	Kt—K5	PxQ
19	KtxQ	RxQ
20	Resigns.	

Black's Pawn decide the issue.

Killed in Self-Defence.

For the death of a warrior, by killing him with his own spear, a Masai youth aged about 18 years, was charged in the Supreme Court Nairobi on Monday with culpable homicide. Three native assessors agreed with Mr. Justice Dickinson that the youth was guilty under grave provocation, and justice was met by the imposition of a day's imprisonment, i.e. he was kept in custody until the court rose. The offence occurred in the Narok district, Masai Province, about July 10. The youth was skinning an ox when the warrior came up and demanded his ear ornament. It would not fit the warrior's ear, and the youth smiled. This led to his being beaten, and as he ran away the warrior threw a spear at him, the weapon cutting through the young man's shuka. The spear dropped to the ground, and the youth picked it up and threw it at his aggressor. The latter had just turned, and the spear entered his back and went right through his body. The dead warrior was given the reputation of being a bad man, and the youth admitted killing him in self-defence.

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.

White Settlement.

THE ECONOMIC THREAT TO ITS SURVIVAL.

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

Sir,—Leaving aside any present prospect of attracting new settlers, which is very remote, because of our threatened political future, combined with the severe fall in export prices of our principal products, surely the importance and gravity of the survival of established settlers is the thing of paramount importance to day?

If this fact is accepted, and it cannot be otherwise then it behoves the whole country to see that every effort is made to this end. The producer generally is in a bad position, so bad in fact (with exceptions of course) that unless a very practical scheme is devised, and that quickly, to help him through, an irrevocable catastrophe may easily occur. To urge more economical working of plantations is naturally sound, and even temporary schemes of aid may serve a purpose, but these will not themselves do the trick.

What the Settler needs is a scheme to enable him to see through two or three years at least, as drought years and falling markets have hit badly, causing heavy borrowings which cannot be repaid from a good season or two even if the market substantially betters itself.

The £100,000 voted by Government to aid the grower is totally inadequate for one thing, and secondly the people most in need of assistance cannot be financed because of existing mortgages and other commitments, which means that the security sought cannot be offered. If 25 per cent. or more plantations go out of business, which seems likely, the setback to the country will be enormous, and although the effect may be to others' advantage by stepping in at "bankrupt" rates, the "broken" would retire with little credit to the Colony and its reputation.

Perhaps reading this letter, some may cry "stinking fish" but is it wise to cover up facts and deceive the outer world from which we normally expect finance and new settlers? The producing community from whom all our prosperity comes or is expected in this "one industry" Colony, is faced with a very serious position, and if this fact is acknowledged and a practical scheme introduced to meet the position, the future would be quite opposite to the present outlook.

A shilling a bag subsidy on cereals exported, or a refund of 30 odd cents for grading are at best poor palliatives, and while costing the country thousands of pounds mean nothing in reality.

My view is that only a scheme for the *permanent* welfare of the Agricultural industry should be entertained, and this can be summed up in one phrase: "Cheap money and long terms."

To carry out this proposal the Government should raise a loan of a million or five millions if justified, and lend this out to the producing Community for a long term of years at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. or 6 per cent.

Financial houses and other self-interested parties may scoff at this idea, but I have not seen any concrete scheme yet propounded here which is calculated to save the position on a permanent basis.

Naturally any estate wanting such a loan would have to offer adequate security, both as regards capital value and the capacity to meet interest and redemption, and surely if the country is worth anything at all money cannot be placed to better advantage.

Take the other side of the picture. If numbers of estates are abandoned and lie derelict even only for a time, think of the effect on the Colony's reputation, and of course its revenues also?

Pending the raising of the suggested loan and as the need is imminent the Government could no doubt arrange for immediate advances as they now do from the Crown Agents or the banks when budget estimates are exceeded.

This is naturally only an embryo scheme the details of which should be worked out by the Colony's Treasurer, fostered and aided by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, who with all deference have done nothing of purpose to meet a critical situation.

Ordinary commercial trading is rapidly passing out of the hands of Europeans, as it is plain for all to see, and if the life of the settler is similar threatened, *wapi* a British Colony?

Yours, etc.,
S. J.

Nairobi,
August 11, 1930.

THE PYRAMID.

To the Editor "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—It was from Britain that America received her "Great Seal" in 1776. This Seal proves that the existence of the Pyramid (Bible in stone) with many of its scriptural symbols of the truth, were known to some down the ages.

The Pyramid is said to cover about 13 English acres. When the 13 British-American states unfurled their first flag it consisted of the Union Jack, and 13 stripes, red, white and blue, and a salute of 13 guns was fired. The American Senate consists of 13; there are 13 strips of land in Palestine, the 13th belongs to America. On obverse side of the Great Seal, you have an eagle with an escutcheon on its breast with 13 stripes in its beak a scroll inscribed with a motto, "Epluribus Unum," (13) over the head of the eagle there is a glory, the parting of clouds by light; in the opening appear 13 stars joining a constellation argent on an azure field; in the right talon an olive branch, a symbol of peace; in the left talon a bundle of 13 arrows. On the reverse side there is an unfinished Pyramid, a portion of the top gone, exactly as the Pyamid is in Egypt to-day. Anticipating this very day (Isa XIX.19) in the zenith—above the top of the Pyramid—is a triangle surrounded by a glory; and in the centre is an all-seeing eye, over the eye we have "Annuit Coeptis (13). On the base of the Pyramid we have in letters 1776, above 13 layers of stone; below base the following motto. "Novus ordo Seclorum."

It was the Caliph Al Mamoun who forced an entrance into the pyramid in A.D. 820 thinking to obtain great wealth and other treasure, but all that was found after weeks of toil was a lid-less stone chest, resting under seven arches—said to represent the Ark. (Jer. III 16).

When the Great Pyramid was completed it must have shone with a glory indescribable. (Job. 38.4.8), Luke (2.13).

There is no reason why the Pyramid should not be restored to its ancient glory and these rejoicings repeated the third time. If the Great War is the first round in the coming world trouble then perhaps to be mathematically correct the most important part of the last round should last three years 1934 to 1936.

The World's greatest symbols of the truth are the Pyramid, David's seal, and the Union Jack." containing unknown numbers of mysteries and secrets. I believe that the circumferences of the above give the exact time of past, present and future events, being Christ's cycle (being all one and the same thing shown in different ways).

"There is a principle which is a bar against all information, which is proof against all arguments, and cannot fail to keep a man in everlasting ignorance; this principle is contempt prior to examination." (Dr. Paley).

A greater then Paley has said: "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is a folly and shame unto him."

For some of the above, I am indebted to the late "Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland," and late Rev. Joseph Wild, U.S.A.

Yours etc.,
"X."

Oliondo,
August 11, 1930.

S. A. IMMIGRATION.

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

Sir,—As some misapprehension has arisen in connection with certain Regulations recently issued by the Union of South Africa Immigration Authorities in connection with European Immigrants, I should be obliged if you could grant space for the publication of the following explanation of the position.

The new Regulations read as follows:—

"*Guarantees in respect of Prospective Immigrants.*

"In future, guarantees can only be accepted if signed by a Bank accepting joint responsibility with the Guarantor.

"As an alternative, a cash deposit of £50 and a fee of £1, will be accepted on arrival of the Immigrant. Such deposit will, however, be held by the Department for a period of not less than two years.

These Regulations do not, under ordinary circumstances, apply to Eruopeans proceeding to the Union of South Africa *on holiday*, or as visitors, but only to those persons who may desire to take up permanent residence in the Union, and who are unable to satisfy the Union Immigration Authorities, that they are unlikely to become a charge against the State within a period of two years. Each such case will be treated on its merits, as in the past.

The "Quota Act" introduced in March 1930 controlling the numbers of Immigrants permitted to enter the Union of South Africa each year, does not apply to British born Europeans, while South African born Europeans or Europeans ordinarily domiciled in the Union of South Africa have freedom of entry at any time.

Yours etc.,
R. B. TURNER,
Union of South Africa Trade Commissioner,
For British East Africa Territories.

Nairobi,
August 11, 1930.

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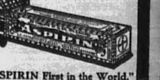

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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.

FEDERATION.

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

Sir,—In the "Standard" editorial "A reply to Kitale," particular mention was made of the necessity of the one member of the deputation present taking up the challenge thrown down to him—a challenge quite definite and clear.

I am writing to draw the attention of the whole country, to the fact that the member of the deputation did accept the challenge; that he failed in any way to convince the meeting or make his case good, and, in point of fact, agreed with much said that day on the other side. What the "Standard" does not make clear but what is clear to everybody else, is that the other two members of the Deputation cannot afford to ignore the challenge in which they are equally involved.

The farmers at the Kitale meeting, realising that their future and homes are at stake, in no antagonistic way whatsoever and in all sincerity, wished to hear the deputation's views on Federation. You will notice, sir, mention was made of a wish of "Godspeed" to the deputation; which wish was put whilst an important motion was being re-drafted, and the attention of many withdrawn at the time—but it was made abundantly clear afterwards by the meeting that "Godspeed" could only be wished to a deputation, holding our views, which are entirely against Federation of any kind, as expressed by the resolutions passed and carried so overwhelmingly.

Yours etc.,
E. L. de la HARPE.

Endebess,
August 7, 1930.

P.S.—It seems to me that an opportunity must be made by whatever deputation proceeds home to make it their duty to visit the two Rhodesia's and South Africa with a view to enlisting their whole-hearted sympathy with the no-federation campaign.

E. L. de H.

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

Sir, I was I think, the earliest to condemn the White Paper on Closer Union through the columns of your paper and one of the earliest to subscribe to the fund towards sending the delegation to England—a fund which you have so splendidly sponsored. I have been, so to say, lying low watching the trend of public opinion in the Colony. Now, some months later there can be no shadow of a doubt that the entire European community in Kenya, reinforced and supported by our neighbours of Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, are as united on the subject as possible on any public question. The main tenets and implications of the White Paper are utterly rejected. So far we all agree.

But there are recent signs in your correspondence columns, given bold and definite shape in a manifesto from the Trans-Nzoia people, that the very suggestion of Federation should be opposed. Others again advocate the adoption of a much stronger attitude against this attempted Home imposition of native paramountcy. And it is on these recent developments that I crave a measure of your space and some of the patience of your readers.

With regard to Federation, at the very outset when the suggestion came through a Home journal I saw no reasonable possibility of such a thing as political federation between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika at the present stage of things. In England, and to a great measure in East Africa, the principle of federating adjoining British Possessions seemed to follow the traditional line of development in Canada, Aus[illegible] and South Africa. The question therefore occurred: Why not in East Africa? Public opinion, both here and in the Mother Country, ignored the fundmental difference in the political make-up" of each of these Territories which places them many years behind the time when their trend and line of development exhibit a common objective ahead. Geographical proximity and racial affinities have blinded both statesman and common man to the almost insuperable obstacle of combining such vastly incongruous political trappings under the one cloak. Which view, however, does not connote that at some period in the more or less distant future conditions may better approximate to bring about the desired end. At the moment I beg leave to consider that our Kitale friends are right, and that our respected leaders have rushed too hastily into the net spread for them.

With regard to the second development, the proposal to adopt sterner measures in combating the dead set made on us in the latest White Paper and the egregious Memorandum on Native Policy, one may recall the historic occasion in August 1914, when a definite declaration by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, that if Germany attacked France then Great Britain would come to France's aid has been declared by many authorities, English, French and German, as likely to have had the very probable effect of preventing the World War. Great Britain only showed her teeth after the final and irrevocable step was taken by Germany. This is to-day one of Germany's grievances. We misled her into War! She thought it was going to be a walk-over. Similarly with ourselves. If we are determined, as appears, that we will not stand to such a set-back to our colonisation as implied in the paramountcy of Native rights over the European then it is a question if we should not say so at once in the most uncompromising terms. We have been faced with a similar crisis before and gave indications of such a strong feeling in the matter that the Home Government compromised over a round table conference—the wisest thing for all concerned.

It is unthinkable that the plan given shape in the White Paper and Memorandum shall be imposed in all seriousness upon the British colony in East Africa. We must insist that the Mother Country shall try again, and the determination of the people here to have "nowt of it" as the project stands should be very clearly expressed. That is as it appears to me, your humble servant

Yours etc.,
A. DAVIS.

Nairobi,
August 11, 1930.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard.

Sir,—If reliance is to be placed in the "pledge" of H.E. the Governor that, in these hard times, no extra services are to be feared in Kenya, how about this £50,000 a year High Commissioner complete with secret service and "dud" Council?

As pointed out in the House of Lords, no balance sheet has been produced to prove that he will be an economy.

The question of common services could be settled by a Chartered Accountant skilled in company mergers. We already pay a Governor and high officials to look after native interests.

In Nairobi and Mombasa a High Commissioner would be welcome—a dorp turned into a metropolis, entertainments at the Residency, C.M.G.'s galore and the excitement of instructing His Lordship in East African affairs—but a "Super-Excellency" with the official outlook of an elderly governess will be more difficult to "chinga" than a blind ox.

The Colonial Office can force a High Commissioner on us if paid from Home, but the £50,000 a [illegible] locally turns the matter [illegible] Bill, which should [illegible] through the Legislative Council by the official [illegible] George III. tried [illegible] (Mass. The doctrinal principles of a very democratic government preclude their passing a taxation bill by the House of Lords; it is one of those things that is not done.

We have, then, a right to the overdue general election to decide whether we shall surrender our Customs revenue or not. Meanwhile, let the Tanganyika Railway Commission consider orienting their line with a view to closer union with Northern Rhodesia, where the settlers are not unjustly criticised as in Kenya and are in a position to keep their end up.

Federation has been unsuccessful in the past, as in England and Ireland, Holland and Belgium, Norway and Sweden, Austria and Hungary; finally Western Australia wants to quit the Commonwealth.

Yours etc.,
M. VILLIERS STUART.

Koru,
August 13, 1930.

NATIVE POLICY—THE EUROPEAN CONTRIBUTION.

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

Sir,—A really first class controversy has been created by the issue of the latest White Papers and where it will end if the Imperial Government persists in its impossible policy no one can say.

The fact is more than patent to all, however, that the Settler "cannot and will not have any," and no Government, least of all a minority one in Westminster, will be able to foist such a disastrous scheme upon these Territories. Signs are apparent already that Lord Passfield and his colleagues are weakening, but much more than this is needed if security for white settlement is to remain a permanency. What really (with exceptions of course) do most of the people of Great Britain know authoritatively of our problems including statesmen, politicians and other gentlemen of notability? It is a strange but proven and well known fact that oversea critics, once they have visited us, thoroughly examined and investigated conditions for themselves return to England with an entirely changed opinion, and one that reflects just a little credit on the White Settler and all he stands for! The parrot like cry of "the poor native" which emanates from well-known armchair critics at Home is just becoming a little nauseous to the man on the spot, and it is pleasing to observe that very effective steps are being taken to break, if not entirely smash, one-sided antagonisms meted out by people who refuse to see any stand-point but their own.

If a tithe of the population at Home or in the whole of Europe for that matter were half as well off as the poor native of British East Africa, the millennium would have come. Kenya is the outstanding Colony which has to bear the severest criticism, but why this is so is still a mystery to those who live here, but perhaps their opinion is of little account.

The facts, however, as we on the spot see them, are that since the advent of the white man to these parts the native has been partly raised from an actual barbarian to the position of a really partly civilised human and even our armchair critics will recognise the species. Contrary to what he (the native) was but a few years ago, he is now well paid, well fed, well cared for, well housed, and well everything else; and despite these utterly incontrovertible facts, which are at hand for all to see the Settler is dubbed a slave driver, and dirty dog generally.

Perhaps even the wholesome conditions referred to may not meet with the approval of some, but year in and year out increasing funds and increasing thought and consideration are being devoted by officials, non-officials and missionaries to his betterment in all respects.

Without the coming of the white man this position could not have been reached for another hundred years or more. As a matter of hard fact, the native himself is a happy and well-contained citizen, but indications are not wanting that his mind is being troubled by certain propaganda and political disseminations of all kinds which he cannot understand; yet all such, including the White Papers on paramountcy and the like, are unsettling him and this unrest is in virtue thereof likely to grow to the disadvantage of every factor interested.

Is it the policy of Government at Home to create problems, for such to the lay mind appears to be the case.

Kenya has never been left in peace as the many committees, Commissions and experts who are ever with us testify to.

If the Imperial Government would only adjust the trouble in India, in Egypt, in Malta and in Palestine they could return to us at their conclusion, say in 20 or 30 years by which time, strange though it may be, we ourselves will have arranged things satisfactorily at this end.

If perchance the British Government have cleared up their troubles earlier than anticipated, and if our own house is still not quite in order, more time might be given to us their devoting themselves to their own was domestic troubles of unemployment, falling exports and imports, slum clearances and sundry others, to fill in spare time.

Has it seriously been thought what white settlement has meant to these East African Territories? From an odd tusk of ivory and a goatskin or so imports and exports now run into millions sterling and are increasing substantially every year; and this has all been done through the aegis of white settlement, initiative, enterprise, energy and capital in less than one generation. Think what this means to Great Britain? Is all the talk of Empire trade and increasing Empire trade a mere political slogan, or do the Imperial Government really mean business?

Without white settlement would such firm industries as coffee, sisal, sugar, maize, wheat, etc., exist here as they do to-day?

Twenty years ago a ship in Kilindini was a novelty, to-day ten or more ships in port at one time is a commonplace.

The Railway has grown from a tactical line of communication to a commercial entity of first importance.

One could mention hosts of other enterprises initiated and carried on by the white man, which means so much to Great Britan and the Empire that the present policy of Native paramountcy and general discouragement of white settlement is hard to even conceive, let alone believe.

Is it not also a "sine qua non" that a strong British settlement means also security for this part of the Empire to Great Britain?

Yours etc.,
"S. J."

Nairobi,
August 7, 1930.

FACTS VS. THEORIES.

To the Editor "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—As a member of the Labour Party I think the collection of money in order to send a Deputation to England is a waste of time and energy.

The people at Home need educating before they will realise the relation of the European to the Negro in Kenya.

Before I came out here I may as well admit that I was a strong supporter of the Indian in his struggle for "freedom" and also my sympathies were entirely against the White Settler. However, I have seen and studied things. To give the Indian "freedom" would be madness but to let the native be "paramount" would be a calamity.

When I return to England I hope to persuade my friends of the Labour Party to change their idiotic views and also to combat in my small way the sickly, sentimental rubbish talked by "old women of both sexes" about "the poor native."

Yours etc.,
X.Y.Z.

Kisumu,
August 13, 1930.

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 aith. Brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

AN INDIAN APPEAL.

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

Sir,—At a mass meeting of nearly two thousand Indians held near Gurdwara ground yesterday the 10th August, I was unanimously elected to occupy the chair.

The appeal for funds for an Indian deputation to England issued over the signatures of Messrs. Hussenbhai Suleman Verjee and Isher Dass was generally condemned and the following resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority:

"That a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Lahori Ram, Oza and Mauladad be appointed to enquire as to who was responsible for the publication of the said appeal."

Yours etc.,
OSMAN ALLU.

Nairobi,
August 11, 1930.

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

Sir,—We also wish to join the merchants of Nairobi in dissociating ourselves from the views expressed in the disgraceful document published under the style of "Appeal for funds for Indian Delegation".

The scurrilous language used in the so-called appeal should form the subject of serious consideration by the Government as calculated to engender racial hatred between the three main communities which form the population of this country.

It is now manifestly clear that the circular is neither issued by Mr. Hussein Suleman Virji nor is the Executive of the Congress in any way responsible for it.

Our business in this district is entirely with Europeans who are not only on the best of terms with us commercially but treat us in a very fair and friendly way. All we wish to ask Mr. Isherdass, the remaining signatory is: what right or business has he to upset these relationships of mutual good will by doing something in the name of the whole Indian community in which we and all other members of the trading community are included?

Yours etc.,
DEEN & CO.

Narro Moru,
August 11, 1930.

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

Sir,—I have observed that you were good enough to publish two letters in your issue of this morning—one from Mr. Varma and another from Mr. Isher Dass. May I ask you for the courtesy to very briefly respond to these two letters, and in case you should fear that this may lead to endless correspondence I would at once state that so far as I am concerned this is my last word on the subject.

Mr. Varma's letter does not need much comment; in fact it rather simplifies what would appear to be a difficult matter. He makes it clear that, although the appeal was issued in the name of the Executive Committee of the Congress, its approval was never obtained. He further makes it clear that even the Working Committee, which was appointed by the Executive and of which I was a member, never met to consider the draft.

If therefore he personally saw the draft and approved it and if he is willing to associate himself with Mr. Isher Dass in the authorship of the document, this does not concern me, and I state again emphatically that the appeal, as published, did not have my approval.

With regard to Mr. Isher Dass, I wish to say:

(1) that the statements made by him in his letter to you are a contortion of the facts;

(2) that his conduct in publishing the letter to you is a further breach of common decency inasmuch as he knows that this matter is in the hands of the Committee, which was appointed by a mass meeting on Sunday last, and that this Committee has not yet finally published its deliberations.

I do not wish to deny that I am in sympathy with an appeal being made on behalf of the Indian Community, but I do not propose to allow myself to be jockeyed into any position or to have words put into my mouth or over my signature which have never received my concurrence, and as Deputy President of the E. A. I. N. Congress I should have been lacking in any sense of duty had I not immediately repudiated statements and words attributed to me which did not have my approval.

Finally I would like to mention that in order to avoid the possibility of my name and position being again improperly used, I have tendered my resignation to the Executive Committee as Deputy President of the E.A.I.N. Congress.

Yours etc.,
HUSSEIN SULEMAN VERJEE.

Nairobi, August 12, 1930.

(Perhaps in fairness to both parties it should be explained in connexion with point No. 2 in the foregoing that Mr. Dass's letter was received on Saturday but pressure in space prevented its publication until Tuesday.—Ed. E.A.S.)

To the Editor "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—The latest contribution to your columns on the subject of the Indian Appeal is from an Indian firm of Narro Moru, Messrs. Deen and Co. This firm, whose partners are well-known among Indians in the Colony, has fallen into line with some Indian merchants of Nairobi whose letter on the same subject you published a few days ago.

There are two points in Messrs. Deen and Co.'s letter to which I wish to refer. In the first place, the letter asks the Government to take serious consideration of the appeal, as it considers that the appeal engenders racial hatred among the three main communities. I do not know that anything of this nature has been suggested either by your editorial on the subject nor by the Deputy President of the Congress, nor even by the Nairobi merchants who expressed themselves only on the "phraseology" of the appeal. With all the objections one can have to the language of the appeal, I do not think that any racial feelings have been stirred.

Secondly, it surely speaks little for the earnestness of the firm of Narro Moru to associate condemnation of the appeal with business interests. I consider that little value attaches to a letter which acknowledges that its "business in this district is entirely with Europeans who are not only on the best of terms with us commercially but treat us in a very fair and friendly way." It would appear that Messrs. Deen and Co., were the only Indian firm who are thus privileged with European patronage. That the case is not so, all who know the business relations between Indians and Europeans will readily acknowledge. The appeal in question has not altered those happy relations, and the Narro Moru letter will not affect them any way.

The oposition to the appeal has almost died down, but what has the Narro Moru firm to suggest about the Deputation Fund with which the appeal is concerned? Will it set itself against an Indian Deputation just because it happens to trade with Europeans who do not agree to the White Papers on Native Policy and to the suggestion of a Common Roll? In politics as in business, it is always good to know where one is, and that is what all Indians will expect of Messrs. Deen and Co.

Yours etc.,
A. MOHOMED KHAN.

Nairobi,
August 13, 1930.

SQUATTER CATTLE.

To the Editor "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—On Saturday of last week the Naivasha Farmers Association held a meeting at the Bell Inn and although not a member of the Society, I had the opportunity of listening to their debate on the above subject. There were some 12 members present which included Lord Delamere, Messrs. Beales, Attenborough, Turner, Dr. Wetheral and others. After some discussion on the old lines, a resolution was passed confirming one that had been passed in 1927 to the effect that squatter cattle were undesirable in the Naivasha district. It appeared from the discussion that they took little or no interest in the question as affecting the country as a whole, one member holding the opinion that what concerned the coffee planters was no affair of theirs. I was rather in sympathy with Mr. Attenborough in his plea to allow his favourite squatters to keep a few head of cattle, grazed and boma-ed with his own, but his point was turned down in spite of his repeated assurance to the assembly that any strange animal would be shot on sight without trial.

Although it was expressed differently the meeting was doubtless right in their contention that if an inch is given to a native in a matter of this kind he would be certain to take an ell when no one was looking, in fact that no exceptions could safely be made. At the close of the discussion Lord Delame made it very plain that his weight was thrown into the scale against squatter cattle and although he did not broach the vexed question of the coffee farmer he said that his experience had been that it was practicaly impossible to control squatter-owned stock. He also touched on the all important matter of mixed farming saying in effect that it could not prevail with squatter cattle in the neighbourhood.

I recently had an all too short conversation with a strong pro-squatter from up-country and we were fast getting "all het up" about it when some impatient persons in a motor car carried him off. I, however, gathered the following; that no matter what happened he would refuse to relinquish his squatter cattle as they represent his chief source of labour on his coffee farm to which if I had been sharp enough might have replied "tut, tut" or words to that effect. He also told me that there were a large number of squatter sheep on the farm besides cattle but that the Nandi would not remain if their cattle were removed. I have heard the same tale before in regard to both Masai and Wakikuyu but I will undertake to say that for every one who leaves if his cattle are removed there would be a dozen to take his place if allowed to bring their sheep. Goats and sheep go much further in native currency than cattle and there are numbers of young braves thirsting to buy wives with sheep who cannot run to a cow.

It may not happen to-day nor yet to-morrow as there are many [illegible] interests and issues holding back fulfilment when we shall see all natives and cattle in their only rightful place, within their reserves. It is to be feared also that there may be a long period of indecision on the part of the authorities before they take up a firm and definite policy but as I have said before in previous letters to your paper it is inevitable and every year's delay means two or three years' set-back to the cattle industry and more especially to mixed farming.

Yours etc.,
J. K. HILL.

Gilgil,
August 13, 1930.

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2. To afterwards supply labour to square off the stocks and keep the coal in safe custody.
3. To, in the event of the coal shewing signs of heating, break down the stocks.
4. To load coal to trucks and despatch according to instructions.
5. To supply all tools and equipment necessary for the above operations.
6. To keep such books and other records to shew the receipt, custody and disposal of the coal as may be prescribed and in every way to act in the interests of the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, so far as the coal stocks at Mbaraki are concerned.
7. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit cash guarantees for the due performance of the contract and for safeguarding the payment of native wages.
8. The contract will be for a period to the 31st July, 1931.
9. Further details and the amount of cash guarantees required can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, at Nairobi, and Kilindini.
10. Sealed tenders marked "TENDERS FOR STACKING AND LOADING COAL" should be directed to, and reach the Chairman of the Railway Tender Board, P.O. Box 572, Nairobi, by noon of the 30th August 1930.

H. E. GOODSHIP,
Acting General Manager,
Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Nairobi,
12th August, 1930.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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The Maize Industry.

DRYING PLANTS ON THE FARMS.

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

Sir,—There seems to be very little chance of our obtaining the subsidy of one shilling a bag unanimously recommended by Convention, or the reduction of branch line charges which might enable farmers in the Trans-Nzoia to carry on; and the Land Bank which is the only effective measure likely to give permanent relief is still being discussed and will probably not be started in time to do any good this year.

The loan of £100,000 is no use to the average farmer as hardly anyone is likely to accept assistance on the terms offered unless they are tottering on the verge of bankruptcy, and so far as I can see, small advances at 8 per cent. will merely serve to prolong the agony as far as the farmer himself is concerned, though it may assist tradesmen to recover part of their bad debts.

The only concession of any practical value to the average cereal farmer is the reduction in storage and reconditioning charges at Mombasa. I myself shall be very glad of it as I have just received a bill of Shs. 925/25 for reconditioning 1,255 bags of maize, but in spite of the fact that I hope to benefit to the extent of Shs. 740/20 by this concession I think that the four-fifths reduction in drying and reconditioning charges is actually doing a great deal of harm by discouraging farmers from helping themselves by drying their own maize, and must inevitably result in a large increase in the proportion of mouldy and weevilly maize exported, thus giving Kenya maize a bad name and reducing the K.F.A. pool; as maize sent off wet from up-country must be inferior in quality to maize dried before leaving the farm.

No one realises more than I do the debt of gratitude which we owe to the Board of Agriculture for the very useful work which they have done in analysing costs and emphasising the paramount necessity of reducing working expenses, and I hope that this may eventually lead to practical assistance from Government by reduction in the cost of tractor fuel, as unless this is done 90 per cent. of our tractors will be idle next year.

I am afraid that the general trend of my remarks is slightly reminiscent of my old Scots drawing master who used to say: "Ye haven't done much, and what ye have done is all wrang. What's your rubber?" but fools rush in where angels fear to tread, and I am not afraid to tell Government and the K.F.A. what they ought to do.

I admit that my knowledge is very limited when compared to that of Government officials and K.F.A. directors, but only the "toad beneath the harrow knows exactly where each pin point goes" and those who look upwards get a different angle of vision, and may see things hidden from those who gaze from serene olympian heights.

The premium of one shilling a bag on maize exported is the only measure which will bring immediate relief to the average maize farmer and I believe that the expenditure of the £70,000 required for this purpose will have an immediate effect in stabilising conditions throughout the country but it is essentially a temporary measure.

The Land Bank must be started with as little delay as possible as the provision of money at a lower rate of interest is the only effective permanent measure of relief. If the Land Bank is not yet ready to function I think that a great deal might be done if Government could advance quite a small sum to the K.F.A. to be expended in advances to farmers who wish to improve the storage and drying facilities on their farms. I also suggest that Government and the K.F.A. should offer small prizes for the best and cheapest drying plant suitable for use on the farm.

There have been heavy losses this year owing to the enormous quantity of wet, dirty, weevilly and musty maize sent for export, and this could be stopped at the source by the expenditure of a small sum of money on permanent cribs and small drying plants on farms. It is utterly absurd and unbusinesslike to spend large sums of money in sending wet, dirty weevilly maize to the coast, and it is not much better to collect it at big centres like Kitale and Nakuru.

The right place to clean and dry maize is on the farm where labour, fuel and storage space are comparatively cheap. Many farmers have spent much time and thought on the solution of this problem and there are several drying plants in this district which work more or less satisfactorily, while many other farmers have succeeded in drying the bulk of their maize on tarpaulins, and I know one farmer who dried 7,000 bags on the roof of his crib. I went into the question as carefully as I could and consulted Major Dempster and the manager of the Mombasa Drying Plant before putting up my own plant which is copied from one designed and constructed by Mr. Weller and Mr. Humphries. Mr. Weller's plant consists of a brick furnace—and three 7 inch flues covered by corrugated iron sheets in a small wattle and daub shed with a corrugated iron roof. I built mine in the gangway of my large crib to reduce handling and save the cost of a separate building, and I only used two 5½ inch flues and a mud furnace. It only cost me about £10 to build as I happened to have about forty old corrugated iron sheets in stock and only bought the flues and paid two fundis 50/- on contract for putting up the plant. Mr. Weller's plant dries fifty bags a day, and mine, which is smaller, about thirty bags a day which is sufficient to keep two waggons going as the farm is 18 miles from Kitale, but if I put one up next year I should prefer to have a separate building owing to the risk of fire involved by drying maize in a wooden crib. I have shown my plant to two practical farmers, Mr. Abrams and Mr. Perkins, who are thinking of putting up similar plants next year to get their maize away early.

It would, I think, be quite easy to put up small plants capable of drying 200 or 300 bags a day and using maize cobs as fuel. It takes six boys to work my small plant and this includes the cost of weighing and sewing up the bags, and works out at 10 cents per bag; but I think the cost of working a larger plant could be reduced to five cents per bag, and that it might be possible to effect further economies by shelling in the field and carting direct to the drying plant in dry weather, thus saving unnecessary handling and reducing the crib space required.

I therefore suggest that the Agricultural Department, the K.F.A. and other large maize exporters should investigate this question. The simplest plan would be to send an experienced farmer and a mechanical engineer round each district to examine the different methods of drying, and also to send samples of the maize dried to be tested at the Scott Laboratory or elsewhere to determine whether there was any loss in germinating power or other essential qualities.

It seems to me that if maize were dried and cleaned on the farm we should secure the following advantages:—

(1) An improved quality of maize and consequently a better price.

(2) A regular flow of maize to the coast beginning as soon as the harvest is reaped, thus avoiding the congestion and shortage of trucks which is at present an annual occurrence.

(3) The K.F.A. and other maize buyers could make forward contracts and arrange for trucks and ships with tolerable certainty that the maize could and would be delivered at the agreed date.

(4) A saving of two to three months interest on the money required by farmers to finance their harvesting.

(5) A reduction in handling charges, and capital expenditure on cribs in cases where it is possible to shell in the field and cart direct to the plant without sewing up bags.

(6) A saving in transport charges as it would no longer be necessary to move maize in wet weather.

(7) A saving in the cost of maintaining roads.

(8) A saving in operating costs on the railway.

(9) A saving in operating costs of maize buyers owing to a longer working season.

In order to secure the full benefit it will be necessary for Government to grade all wet and weevilly maize "Wet" or "S.W." and for buyers to pay for it at a lower rate on delivery. This is sure to lead to a certain amount of opposition from farmers who object to the trouble and expense involved in drying their maize, but one cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs and it is useless to expect that the average farmer will dry his maize if he gets the same price for wet and dry maize on delivery even though he is liable to pay reconditioning charges later.

Yours etc.,
G. M. TOWNSHEND.

Kitale,
August 6, 1930.

HELPING THE GRAIN GROWER.

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

Sir,—In my last letter, I referred to the announcement which had appeared in the press:

"£15,000 TO HELP GRAIN GROWERS."

which consisted of a reduction in the storage charges and a reduction in the grading and reconditioning charges. At least, this is what I thought it meant. But, all is not gold that glitters!

Proceeding to make a claim for the return of this 4/5th of storage charges on barley which had been exported, the Port Manager replies to our Coastal Agent as follows:—

"Replying to your letter of the 6th instant refund of 4/5th of transit shed storage rent will be allowed only in respect of wet maize and wheat for export during the months February to July 1930, inclusive. The concession does not extend to commodities other than those mentioned above, and your debit note in respect of shipments of barley is therefore returned herewith."

So that the refund of Cents. /23 per bag off the storage charges is only to be given in respect of *wet* maize and wheat!

The Farmer who sent his maize and wheat down in good condition gets no reduction.

This is what is described as "Government assistance to farmers."

Yours etc.,
G. A. TYSON.

Nairobi,
August 11, 1930.

PROPAGANDA FROM INDIA.

To the Editor "E. A. Standard."

Sir,—I have had shown me an envelope containing a letter from India, to this country, bearing on the reverse side a special stamp, in imitation of a postage stamp, with a picture of Ghandi. On it and around it are the words "Boycott British Goods."

Surely it is time Britishers reciprocated?

Yours etc.,
BRITISHER.

Nairobi,
August 15, 1930.

Healthy, Happy Children

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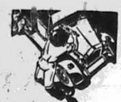

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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Federation.

WAS KITALE VIEW REPRESENTATIVE?

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

Sir,—It is to be regretted that the Kitale Open Letter to Kenya should have contained such phrases as "Public opinion of the district" and "We can only speak for the Trans Nzoia."

The reported number present at the public meeting was 120, and I am informed that the voting was very close indeed. Sixty odd people are not representative of the Kitale district which should be able to muster some 400 votes. Many, including my own particular vicinity almost to a man, dissociate themselves from the Open Letter.

I, too, consider the signatories letter to our elected member requesting him to state his attitude is to be deprecated.

I am not so much concerned with the first resolution as with the second, which is very ingenious.

For three years, actively or tacitly, this Colony has encouraged the Imperial Government to investigate and report upon Closer Union. At the General Election, the Unofficial Members' Manifesto gave the electorate the opportunity to decide the issue. I do not argue whether Closer Union is for our good or otherwise or whether we should ever have allowed it to be introduced into our politics. I, and I believe those of us who are opposed to the Open Letter, stated upon the ground that as the Colony has gone so far it is committed to discuss Closer Union to a reasonable conclusion. It has been expressed by able authority here and in England that the report of Sir Samuel Wilson achieved an amazing degree of agreement and obtained sympathies of both sides to the common good. And now this Open Letter to Kenya asks us to go back prior to 1927 and jeopardise that good will and unanimity. Following Sir Samuel Wilson's visit and report, the impression I gathered was that of intense relief that at last someone had approached our problems in a dispassionate, reasonable and sympathetic manner and I firmly believe that had his report been accepted by the Imperial Government we would never have been disturbed by this Open Letter.

The Open Letter believed that as the Imperial Government has found it impossible to formulate a scheme of Federation acceptable to us, we should slam the door. It totally disregards whether we are capable of keeping it closed, or how it is to be done.

One of the signatories referred me to Mr. Ormsby-Gore's special interview with the journal "East Africa" as being in unqualified support of their attitude. Having read the article I doubt the suggested interpretation. Mr. Ormsby-Gore says: "I have never been very keen on Closer Union at this stage of East Africa's economic development" and "I have never been attracted by the idea of a mere unofficial majority in any Colonial Legislature." These are not new expressions of opinion of, as one signatory put it, "one of the most authoritive men in England." When I read towards the end of the interview that "I should have preferred a much more tentative and less costly scheme of Closer Union" and "They (the 1930 proposals) can be defeated by solid argument better than any asseveration" I cannot help thinking that Mr. Ormsby-Gore would dissociate himself from the Open Letter.

Whoever has initiated Closer Union we cannot escape the fact that we have actively or tacitly allowed it and we must as one man fight the case as it will be presented to the Committee of both Houses of Parliament, and vigorously discourage any attempt to cut the ground from under the Delegation.

Yours etc.,
D. A. VAUGHAN PHILPOTT.

Kitale,
August 11, 1930.

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

Sir,—We have read with much interest the letter in your paper of 6th August, 1930, from Mr. Harper, the Chairman of Convention of Associations, and a proposed member of the Deputation.

We would call the attention of the public to the following extract from Mr. Harper's letter.

"In view of the treatment we have received in the past and the fluctuations of policy of successive Imperial Governments, it is unlikely that any acceptable policy for Eastern Africa can now be formulated in England—at least under the present Imperial Government. It seems likely that our best chance for political and economic peace is to be left alone for a while to work out our own destiny."

How can the above views be logically reconciled with the words of Lord Delamere, the leader of the Deputation who says—"With the door quite definitely left open for us to consider any fresh proposals" and with that portion of Convention's resolution which apparantly approves of this dangerous and, as Mr. Harper's words obviously imply, futile policy?

In view of these words does Mr. Harper as a member of the Deputation consider:—

(1) That Kenya is already committed to Federation?

(2) That it is advisable to leave the door open for further schemes?

What does he believe the Deputation mandate to be?

Has Kenya yet given a Mandate, and if so what is it?

Yours etc.,
H. C. KIRK,
(Chairman Kitale Committee).

Kitale,
August 11, 1930.

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

Sir,—The bard of Caledonia once wrote:—"Oh! would some power the giftie gie us.

Tae see oorsels as ithers see us."

I would like to ask the courtesy of the use of your space for the purpose of replying to "S.J." and others who have expressed similar views. For some years past, in my opinion, this country has been politically mad; expensive experts and Commission after Commission have been invited sometimes because some official head was suspected (often unfairly, too) of not being quite equal to his task irrespective of the fact as to whether he be a qualified member of the professions, trained administrator, or experienced executive head. Politics have been sedulously encouraged, alluring pictures of resulting prosperity to follow in the wake of self-government, federation, and the other political "cure alls," to the general neglect of economic talks on industry, co-operation, combination of purchase and ownership of machinery, the trend of trade movements, market requirements local and oversea, their possible extension and the like hence the neglect of the basic industry, Agriculture, the non-development of our other sources of potential wealth, and the non-encouragement of prospecting by the issue of licenses and other grants of right.

I think I am correct in stating that had equal interest been efficiently directed and sufficiently stimulated in this direction by the gentlemen who proclaim so vociferously that they have the country's prosperity and progress at heart the present depression may not have been felt so acutely, and consequently financial aid and Government assistance not so much and increasingly invoked. It would appear that we are heading for a state of open bankruptcy and the Colony needs a rest from all disturbing factors particularly political.

A meeting of 25 selected and invited persons cabled an answer to the White Papers and elected a deputation to interview the Colonial authorities, then other Associations containing the requisite political bias all over the country were encouraged into activity to thus secure endorsation of the action of the dominant party. This is all disturbing and disrupting; result—open revolt in Trans-Nzoia and deep mutterings in other constituencies. Recourse to a General Election, much overdue, would have secured publicly expressed opinion on all the issues, would have soon been over and consequently have resulted in the farmer returning whole-heartedly to the more mundane task of endeavouring to solve the problem of producing units in relation to costs.

Yours etc.,
L. JONES.

Nairobi,
August 12, 1930.

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

Sir,—Your Editorial in reply to "an Open Letter to Kenya" suggests that it is now too late to shut the door on Federation (—) a statement which, in my opinion, is rather misleading, as, a few years ago, the Imperial Government agreed that no policy of Federation would be forced on Kenya contrary to the wishes of the community. That promise, as far as I am aware, still holds good.

There appears to have been a certain amount of secrecy with regard to the present crisis, and out of an apparent nothing, we suddenly hear that a delegation has been appointed to proceed Home and place the views of the community before the Joint Committee.

The Hon. T. J. O'Shea—at a public meeting at Kitale—admitted that Federation was dangerous, but that the machinery had now been set in motion legislating for co-ordination of services and that a great advance had been made with a view to Federation.

Are we to believe, Sir, that our Elected Members have allowed the undermining of our Constitution in this way, without acquainting the country?

Is Federation to be similarly forced upon us? Mr. Harper's letter would seem to shift the main issue on to the "future of white settlement."

Is this merely to bamboozle the country into side issues till Federation has become an established fact?

The term of office of Elected Members having expired, why should there not be an appeal to the country on this very vital question?

Why waste money in sending a delegation Home—a delegation neither in agreement itself, nor representing the unanimous views of this community.

Yours etc.,
H. C. DAVIDSON.

Kitale,
August 8, 1930.

MOMBASA HOTEL PLOT.

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

Sir,—It will be seen from the requirements of Government in connection with the above that a capital sum of not less than £100,000 is required for the proposed new sea-front Hotel at Mombasa. With every desire in the world to see Mombasa progress, it can do nothing but good to point out that Mombasa is utterly incapable at the present moment (and will be in the same position for a long time to come), of upholding an Hotel of the magnitude suggested by the Government requirements. This remark might well be said to apply to the situation, if no other Hotels were in existence on the Island. A sea-front Hotel would not for any sustained period of time be able to command a trade of £35,000 per annum turnover, which sum is approximately what is required to show a profit of between three and four thousand pounds a year.

It is apparent, then, that an expenditure of anything like £100,000 is not justified by the possible return.

I would like to suggest to the competent authority that the conditions of the Tender are not in many cases practicable, and show ignorance of practical requirements; and it might be well for Government to investigate a little further in the matter before drawing up an amended schedule of conditions suitable for the project.

It should be remembered that the two large existing Hotels in Mombasa will always command the majority of "town" trade, while a Hotel on the sea front would only get a very small "sundown" trade from the resident population of the Island, apart from whatever else it could do in the way of "passenger" trade. I have very good idea of what trade is done at various hotels, which allows one to draw more or less accurate comparisons, and I doubt very much whether a total capital expenditure of more than £25,000 would be justified, either now or for the next seven or eight years.

The annual ground rent should be made as low as possible, say, £50, per annum; while any stand premium should be abrogated at once. Five acres is sufficient, and a successful tenderer should be allowed to build on as much of the area as he thought fit. It is fair to presume he would be an ordinary, sensible man.

Bathing facilities should be afforded at the cheapest possible rate, and Government should not seek to profit out of this amusement.

Finally, I am not at all sure that an hotel on the sea front would ever be popular with residents. It would have to be most carefully built by an experienced architect, with the very best windproof devices it is possible to obtain. One knows from experience that hardly any house in the neighbourhood of the proposed hotel can have a window or door open at certain times of the year, on account of both the wind and rain. The elevation of the hotel would have to be the subject of serious thought; while the concentration of mind required to build the place effectively and to the best advantage, is a thing I should not care personally to contemplate.

The £25,000 I suggest as the total capital expenditure, in my opinion would have to include furniture and plant, and would have to provide interest on all recurrent expenses.

The conditions of the Tender seem to me to have been framed expressly with the idea of eliminating all commercial interest in the venture.

Yours etc.,
W. H. E. EDGLEY.

Nairobi,
August 7, 1930.

Answers to Correspondents.

"Mother of Future Settlers."—Regret unsuitable without much alteration. Besides, would give the document a false value.—Ed. E. A. S.

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TANGANYIKA REJECTS WHITE PAPERS.

Firm Resolution by European Congress.

NATIVE POLICY OPPOSED.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Dar es Salaam, Saturday.

The special session of the Congress of Associations which has been called to discuss the White Papers opened in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

While agreeing that the interests of the natives should be adequately safeguarded the Congress entirely repudiates the doctrine that such interests shall now or at any time be paramount and emphatically protests against the statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that he will not contemplate any departure from the principles enunciated in the Memorandum on Native Policy.

The Congress maintains that if such policy were brought into effect it would seriously prejudice non-native colonisation and commerce in East Africa as well as native interests themselves.

Breach of Mandate.

It is asserted by the Congress that the declarations regarding the paramountcy of native interests in the Memorandum and in the White Paper on the Indian question in Kenya issued in 1923 are breaches of the terms of the British Mandate in Tanganyika.

Whilst reaffirming its approval of the principle of closer union, the Congress in a resolution states definitely that the conclusions in the White Paper are unacceptable in their present form. On the other hand approval is given to the recommendations contained in the Wilson Report and the Congress strongly supports the views expressed by the Governors of Kenya and Uganda contained in that report that the sooner the scheme is put into operation the better.

The Congress protests against the immediate application of the native policy laid down in the Memorandum without prior consideration by representative bodies in East Africa and strongly urges that this Memorandum be reviewed by the Joint Committee appointed to consider the statement of conclusions on closer union.

The Congress also deplores the attitude of His Majesty's Government to the principle that the responsibility for the discharge of native trusteeship should be shared with the European settlers as advocated by the White Papers of 1923 and 1927 and the insistence on the principle that the ultimate responsibility for the exercise of this trusteeship must rest with His Majesty's Government alone.

Finally the Congress approves of the sending of a delegate or delegates to give evidence before the Joint Committee. The instructions given by the Kenya Convention of Associations to the Kenya delegates were adopted.

It will be recalled that the essence of these instructions is that the delegates shall not be empowered to enter into any negotiations in regard to the questions at issue and that any proposals in that connection must be referred back to East Africa for further consideration.

UGANDA CHAMBER AND THE WHITE PAPERS.

Memorandum Forwarded to Government.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, August 12.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce have sent the following memorandum on the White Papers to the Government for consideration. It is thought that this is probably a preliminary effort which may be enlarged upon at a later date.

The memorandum states that it was decided that there was nothing to discuss in the memorandum on "Native Policy in East Africa."

With regard to the "Statement of the Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa it was decided:

(a) To write and ask how revenue derived from customs would be allocated between the territories concerned, and in what proportion each territory would bear the expenses of the High Commissioner's establishment and administration of the transferred subjects.

(b) With regard to para 5.1, (B) (i) the sub-committee would recommend that no other matter should be placed under the Authority of the High Commissioner and Council except after consultation with Government.

(c) With regard to para 5. 11 (ii) it was thought that representation to the High Commissioner's Council should be in equal numbers between official and non-official members as the Government majority would be maintained in any event by fact that there are three officials on the High Commissioner's staff in addition to the official and non-official members.

(d) As to para 5.11. (iii) query as to how often this Council would meet—in all probability not more than once or twice a year, in which case the appointment of a member for one year would be much too short.

(e) With regard to para 9, in a memorandum dated 30th April 1929 the Chamber asked that Uganda should have the power to nominate its own members to the Legislative Council. It is observed that this matter has been totally ignored by His Majesty's Government. It is recommended that the local Government's attention should be drawn to this and a decision obtained.

Except for the above the subcommittee and the members of the Legislative Council, who very kindly assisted at the sub-committee deliberations, agree with the statements and conclusions contained in this memorandum.

The Incogniti.

EXPECTING TO SAIL ON OCTOBER 24.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Saturday.

Mr. B. J. Metcalfe, captain of the Incogniti team states that the cricketers, who are visiting East Africa propose to start about October 24 and it is expected that approximately a dozen matches will be played. It is hoped that several well known County amateurs will make the journey to Kenya.

Lumbwa Tragedy.

The "East African Standard" learns that the death occurred under tragic circumstances at Lumbwa last week of Major F. L. Farrar of Chipsoi Farm, Lumbwa. At the time of going to press no details are available.

CHILD VICTIM OF A CLIFF TRAGEDY.

Fruitless All-Night Search at Mombasa.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Mombasa, Sunday.

A child of five years was the central figure in a tragedy last night which has distressed Mombasa.

The little one was playing on the cliff near the Portuguese blockhouse when it mysteriously vanished.

It appears that the parents whose name is Stower had drawn up their car in a popular though unofficial parking place at the top of the cliff. The child was last seen playing in a sand pit at a spot which is honeycombed with "blow holes" in the coral. It is presumed that the child fell down one of these holes which in many cases are very deep.

A search which continued throughout the night was carried out by police and citizens of Mombasa with the aid of lamps and assisted by the searchlights of H.M.S. "Effingham." The search, however, was fruitless and at the hour of telegraphing there was no sign of the victim.

Mr. Stower is employed on the harbour works.

Ali Khan.

The "Standard" acknowledges "from a friend" the sum of 20/- as an addition to the Fund which was recently opened for Mr. Ali Khan.

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HOME PRESS VIEWS ON EAST AFRICAN ISSUE.

Manchester Seeks Deeds Instead of Words.

APPLICATION THE TEST.

Further comments on the East African White papers are published to-day. They express the views of leading British journals.

The "Manchester Guardian" said:

The discerning reader of the two White Papers on East Africa issued by the Government will be looking not so much for a restatement of principles as for guarantees of their application. In the main he is likely to be satisfied that a real attempt has been made to square practice with theory. The first paper is a short statement of the Government's proposals in regard to the "closer union" of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika and the Constitution of Kenya; the second is a clear and detailed exposition of the native policy which should be adopted in East Africa. This policy is not a new one; its general outlines have long been accepted by all the British political parties. They are inherent in the Duke of Devonshire's famous declaration that native interests must be paramount in a country where natives outnumber white immigrants by several hundred to one. They follow equally from the Covenant of the League of Nations, which makes the administration of backward peoples a "sacred trust," and they have been already laid down in detail in the Hilton Young Commission's report on closer union. But the new statement represents a substantial advance because it is issued side by side with proposals for setting up a High Commissioner whose most important duty would be to see that they are observed in the day-by-day administration of East Africa. It would be his duty to suspend any order or Act as seemed to him not to harmonise with prescribed native policy.

In this supervision of native policy the High Commissioner should, it is suggested, be assisted only by his expert staff and such other advice as he cares to call to his assistance. To fulfil the second part of his duties—the organisation of joint economic service for the three territories—he clearly needs not only technical aid but also the daily co-operation of representatives of the various interests affected. The Government therefore proposes to set up a Council to consist of four official and three unofficial representatives from each of the above territories. In discussing the functions of the Council the White Paper remarks that the Government would have preferred that this Council should be advisory. So would most students of East African politics. But it appears that the legal advisers of the Crown hold that provisions of the British Settlements Act prevent the establishment of an Advisory Council in any "colony," and therefore, against the better judgment of the Government, a Legislative Council is proposed. On this point the Joint Committee before whom these proposals will come may well seek to give effect to the Government's real wishes rather than to their actual proposals. It should not be difficult to pass whatever amendment to the Settlements Act may be necessary for the purpose . . . But to set up a Legislative Council in a colonial area which is admittedly far from ripe for self-government seems in itself an anomaly. Moreover, it opens the way for a renewal of the demand for self-government, and seems to be destructive of the main principles on which the suggested settlement is based. Since the Government state that they prefer an Advisory Council it would seem the obvious duty of the Joint Committee to give effect to their considered judgment.

The Government proposes to leave the Constitution of Kenya substantially unchanged. It refuses to listen to the demand for the abolition of the official majority on the Legislative Council. To put the settlers in control of that Council would have been admissible only on one condition—if the administration of the native reserves had been completely separated from that of the rest of the colony. That would have been one solution of the problem. It has been widely advocated by some of those who understand East Africa best, and it is to be noticed that the Government is careful not to shut the door against its adoption in the future. Indeed, the White Paper on native policy suggests that it may in the long run prove the best method. Clearly, it is the direction in which those settlers who find the direct administration of Kenya by the Colonial Office so irksome should reasonably look. If the administration of the reserves were placed in the hands of an entirely independent authority the main objections to granting a greater degree of local autonomy to the settlers would be gone. As it is, the Government propose to retain their responsibility in Kenya, to accede to the settlers' very natural wish for the economic advantages of closer union with the neighbouring territories, and to set up new and much-needed safeguards for native interests. When the Joint Committee examines these proposals it will find many excellent provisions of detail. Thus, for instance, the position of the Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya who is not at present in a position to discharge his duties on behalf of the native effectively, is to be strengthened. Every year he is to report directly to the Secretary of State giving a full account of the direct taxes raised from the natives and the method in which this money is spent for their advantage. Viewed in the light of the history of Kenya that provision is perhaps more important than many of the more formal and obvious safeguards. The Government is to be congratulated upon an honest attempt to settle a long controversy courageously and without overlooking those details of practical administration upon which trusteeship ultimately depends.

The "Morning Post".

The "Morning Post" *inter alia* declared: We are glad to see it stated (in the "Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa," which is presented with the report) that "his Majesty's Government have no intention of advising the abandonment of the Mandate or its modification in any way." But as the Mandate precludes any preferential system of Customs, we hope such arrangements as are to be made on this head will not preclude the system of preference in Kenya and Uganda. As to the African native, it has always been British policy to treat him fairly and just, and to secure him as far as possible in his tribal lands and customs. But we think it invidious to repeat the statement of 1923, which quite superfluously caused alarm in Kenya that "the interests of the African natives must be paramount" and "should prevail" in conflicting cases. If European colonists have the right to settle in the country, there should be no partiality but impartial justice between them and the Africans, and so we hope there will be, in spite of this offensively priggish declaration.

We, of course, expected in an official report, the usual ceremonial kow-tow to Democracy, even in Africa, and so we find that the "goal of constitutional evolution, in Kenya as elsewhere, is admittedly responsible government." But in this case, as we are glad to see, theory has not driven commonsense out of the windows of the Colonial Office:

But that goal cannot be reached at an early date in a community where it has so far been practicable to enfranchise less than one per cent. of the population, and where the idea of any substantial extension of the franchise finds little general support.

The present Legislative Council of Kenya is to remain unaltered, except that the Governor is to nominate two members (instead of one) to represent the interests of the African natives. There is, however, in our judgment, one serious mistake in this report: it proposes "the establishment of a common roll as the object to be aimed at and attained," and the High Commissioner, when appointed, is to undertake an inquiry "as to what is the most practicable action to be taken in this direction in the immediate future." The present basis, as in India, is communal, which (in such situations) is the only workable basis. A proposal which, if carried out, would place Indian coolies in a majority over British settlers, will never be accepted in Kenya. Why then stir up this sleeping cobra of racial strife? Is it to please Gandhi?

A Scottish View.

The "Glasgow Herald" in the course of a leading article remarked: The appointment of a High Commissioner who will stand in this way between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Colonial Governors is without parallel in the British Imperial system. But British administration is not hide-bound by precedent. It has always been a source of strength to Imperial institutions that they are of a flexible nature which can be readily adapted to changing needs and circumstances. In this case the proposed innovation offers a ready means of securing throughout the different parts of British East Africa the uniformity and continuity of policy which is so desirable in those questions, particularly that of the native races, which affect the whole area. No vital fault is to be found with this aspect of the Government's policy. But the special suggestions regarding Kenya are seriously open to criticism. The Government's view is that an electoral system which segregates white and black is a mistake, and that a common electoral roll is "an object to be aimed at and attained." It may be true that the Indians regard the present system as condemning them to an inferior political status; but the Government must beware lest it carries to impracticable extremes its idealist views of democratic equality. The problems of Kenya are sufficiently taxing without introducing a principle which would assuredly be strenuously objected to by the European population and which would bring no tangible practical benefits in its train.

Uganda Appointments.

The following appointments are notified in the Official Gazette of the Uganda Protectorate dated July 31st:—

Dr. N. J. Willans to be Assistant Bacteriologist, Medical Department; Mr. J. N. Russell to be Headmaster, Government Intermediate School; Mr. A. H. Masters to be Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department; Mr. J. J. Blake, Clerk and Register of Schools, to be Secretary, Languages Board; Dr. J. R. C. Spicer to be Medical Officer, Captain C. S. Wagstaff, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to act as Superintendent of Police, Northern Province; Mr. D. K. Burner, Assistant District Officer, to be stationed at Soroti; Mr. G. V. Vane, Assistant District Officer, to be stationed at Mbale; Mr. J. B. Hannington, Cadet in the Provincial Administration, to be stationed at Jinja; Mr. A. Pollard, Senior Assistant Auditor, to act as Auditor; Mr. E. B. S. Clarke, Assistant District Officer, to be stationed at Jinja; Mr. H. Davidson, Cadet in the Provincial Administration, to be stationed at Kampala.

INCREASED CRIME IN KENYA.

The Prisons Report for Last Year.

MORE RECIDIVISTS.

The daily average of prisoners in all the prisons combined decreased from 2,368 in 1928 to 2,328 in 1929, but owing to the increase in the daily average of persons sentenced to detention the total of all persons in confinement during 1929 was higher than in any previous year.

Following a reduction over 1927, the figure went from 2579 in 1928 to 2646 in 1929. There was also an increase in the latter year of female and juvenile convicted prisoners, from 187 of the former and 200 of the latter in 1928 to 168 and 245 respectively in 1929.

Recidivists.

Again, an increase in the number of backsliders is also reported, from 667 in 1928 to 880 last year, the report adding "As usual, the great majority were convicted in the towns." Mombasa heads the list with 45 per cent., Lamu had 35, Nairobi 31, Kisumu 15, Eldoret 15, and Nakuru 14.

A gleam of brightness comes with the announcement that the number of debtors committed to prison decreased from 166 in 1927 and 159 in 1928, to 144 in 1929.

There were, however, more prisoners admitted on remand than in the previous year, the daily average, including lunatics and debtors, in all prisons for the year being 251. The daily average of detention on remand for all prisons worked out at between 10 and 11 days as compared with an average of 11 in 1928.

Lunacy is also reported as increasing, Mombasa heading the list again with 43.

Forty prisoners escaped from custody as compared with 55 in 1928, and of these 17 were recaptured, the remainder being still at large at the end of the year. More punishments were awarded for prison offences during 1929 than in previous years, and there was also an increase in the awards of corporal punishment.

Eighty-four convicts were released on licence, as against 59 in 1928, but two were revoked for breach of conditions.

Industries and Labour.

The Colony's estimates of expenditure for 1929 provided a sum of £5,100 for the purchase of raw materials for prison industries, of which £5,074 was expended. The revenue estimates showed an anticipated revenue from this source for the year of £5,500. The actual amount paid into the Treasury was £7,307, i.e. £1,807 more than the estimate and £1,747 more than the revenue from this source in the preceding year. The net profit on prison industries, i.e. the amount by which the sum paid into the Colony's revenue exceeded the expenditure on raw materials, was therefore £2,233.

"The revenue from prison industries does not by any means represent the actual value to Government of the convict labour employed, as, apart from the cost of materials used, all tailoring, carpentry and masonry work performed for Government Departments is free of cost except for a small charge to cover wear and tear of tools and plant."

Technical Training.

"The European technical instructors who are employed in the technical training of convicts as carpenters and masons have achieved quite remarkable results, and in various parts of the Colony buildings erected by convict artisans under the supervision of European instructors on the staff of the Prisons Department testify to the advantages and possibilities of the scheme which was inaugurated in 1927 for technical training of long-term prisoners."

Prison Farms.

"At nineteen of the twenty-eight prisons, the cultivation of foodstuffs for prisoners' food is undertaken. At places such as Mombasa, Lamu, etc., the lack of suitable ground precludes this industry. The year 1929 was not favourable for agriculture, but the value of the produce grown by prisoners increased from £735 in 1928 to £937 in 1929. This total is made up as follows:—Maize, 93 tons £705; Beans, 15½ tons, £159; Potatoes, 4 tons, £19; Other Produce: Mubogo, Mbazi, Lemons, etc £54.

"The prisons which were most successful in this direction, and in reducing the cost of feeding prisoners, were:—Nakuru, £232; Kisumu, £135; Kitale, £91; Kisii £83; Kakamega, £60.

"In the smaller prisons, prisoners are usually employed on prison domestic duties, on prison farms, and on general township conservancy work. At Nairobi Prison, a policy of concentration of convict labour at or near the prison instead of having convict gangs working at considerable distances away was adopted during the year, with the concurrence of Government. This policy permits of better supervision of convict labour by prisons officers, higher output of work, less contact with the public with reduced opportunities for convicts to obtain prohibited articles, and a reduction in the number of warders formerly needed to guard scattered gangs. Latterly a good deal of convict labour has been employed at the prison itself on a new prison farm which should result in a saving in expenditure on prisoners' food, and on building new kitchens and incinerators which have greatly reduced the consumption of fuel and have improved sanitary conditions. Large numbers of convicts are being employed, since the 1st December, at the Railway concrete works near the prison, where they quarry and break stone and manufacture concrete blocks. This is suitable work for convicts and, as the Railway Authorities pay for their labour, is productive of considerable revenue to Government."

Value of Convict Labour.

"As stated above, the amount paid into the revenue of the Colony by the Prisons Department gives but little idea of the value to Government of convict labour in Kenya prisons, since Government Departments make no payment for convict labour, skilled or unskilled. Assuming the average value of skilled or semi-skilled labour employed on prison industries to be Sh. 1 per day, and unskilled labour to be worth on an average from 50 to 75 cents a day, it is estimated that the total value of the convict labour, exclusive of detention camp labour, in all prisons in 1929, was approximately £16,338."

Classification.

"The proper classification of prisoners, to enable the seperation of first offenders from recidivists, young from old prisoners, etc., has long been an ideal in Kenya prisons to which the inadequacy of prison buildings, notably as regards lack of cellular accommodation, seemed to present an insuperable obstacle. A beginning, however, was made during 1929, at the Mombasa and Kisumu Prisons, and later extended to the Nairobi Prison, by classifying convicts into three categories: Long term, undergoing sentences of three years or more; medium term, sentenced to over six months but under three years; and short term, with sentences not exceeding six months. These three categories are further subdivided into first offenders and recidivists, whilst young prisoners, under the age of 22 approximately, form another separate class. Every category or class has distinctive badges on the prison clothing. As far as is practicable, the prisoners in each class, though working, feeding, and sleeping in association, are kept separate from those in other classes. The advantages to the first or venial offender and to the young prisoner of separation from the recidivist or older offender are undoubted, and, though difficult of achievement with existing prison buildings, the scheme paves the way for a more thorough classification and separation at some future time when the building of a proper Central Prison is undertaken.

"With regard to young prisoners, an attempt has been made by a newly appointed officer, who was formerly a Borstal officer, to introduce a modified form of Borstal training for juvenile adult prisoners. It is too soon as yet to judge whether the scheme is feasible, and likely to be attended with success.

Central Prison.

"Reference has been made in previous reports for years past as to the need for a proper central penal establishment in Kenya for long-sentence convicts. It is a matter for regret that no progress has been made hitherto with the scheme. The bulk of the long-sentence convicts in the Colony still remain housed in temporary buildings."

Expenditure.

"The total expnditure of the Prisons Department for 1929 was £45,150, which divided by a daily average prison population of 2,828, plus an average daily population in detention camps of 818, making a total of 2,646, gives a gross cost per head of £17-1-0. If from the total expenditure is deducted the value of convict labour, which is estimated in 1929 to have been about £16,338, the net cost of the Prisons Department in 1929 was £28,812 only, equivalent to £10-18-0 per annum per head of prison and detention camp population.

Health.

"The general health of prisoners was better than in the previous year, the sick percentage having dropped from 4.1 in 1928 to 3.5 in 1929, and the daily average on the sick list from 98 in 1928 to 81 in 1929, whilst admissions to hospital were fewer than for several years past. The number of deaths, however, was one more than in 1928, viz. 83, of which 36 occurred, as in 1928, at Nairobi Prison. The number of deaths at Kisumu, 16, was unusually high. In addition, five convicts were executed by hanging, four at Nairobi and one at Mombasa."

Vagrants.

"There was again a considerable increase in the number of persons committed to houses of detention for vagrancy, the total rising from 99 in 1928 to 143 in 1929. European vagrants increased from eleven in 1928 to eighteen in 1929. Work was found for three of these, whilst twelve were repatriated at Government expense and three by friends.

S.S. "Tanganjika."

The Nairobi agents have received advice that the s.s. "Tanganjika" left Genoa for East Africa on the 10th instant according to schedule.

Legislative Council.

By direction of His Excellency the Governor the meeting of Legislative Council summoned for August 19 at the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, has been postponed until Thursday August 28, 1930, at 10 a.m.

The C. P. U.

The annual general meeting of the Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa Union will be held in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on Monday, September 1, at 10 a.m. The Hon. Director of Agriculture has consented to open the meeting. Items on the agenda include President's Report and Financial Statement 1929; Election of Officers and discussions on the following subjects: Pollution of Rivers, Costs of Production, Railway and Shipping Rates, Diseases and Pests, Organic Manures, Empire Crusade, Nairobi Show, 1931.

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KIWI 1½d. LEATHER'S NATURAL DRESSING

LADIES' FASHIONS.

A Letter from Paris.

(By Colline Bouff).

Hey and white striped shirting is the rage for the practical morning frock, shirt or skirt is pleated from a diagonally cut piece, and the bodice finished with an uncommon tab collar and big blue buttons.

Since the best little suit of pin-spot material was first shown in Paris, the spot vogue has gone through many phases. At one time, it was almost an obsession with women who liked the more generous sizes, with their attractive lingerie frills, but, like all other crazes, it has died down, and the flocked materials, like very fine tweeds, are having their innings.

Neat Suits.

The youthful Parisienne, now wears a two-piece suit of linen or uniform style. The skirt is very slim at the hips, developing into a flare which swings gracefully without being vulgarly full. The bum is finished off with about a dozen rows of fine machine stitching—quite a jaty note that is particularly attractive while the material is not stiff. The attached bum looks well done in scarlet silk on a natural tussore skirt, and is quite as successful on the new flat flocked woollen materials.

The tunic-in blouse is of ivory satin, ivory tussore, or spun silk shirting showing pin stripes to tone with the suit, and the coat is quite straight, with a stitched belt, a small turned-up collar, and neat uncuffed sleeve, all stitched like the bum. The coat reaches within a foot of the skirt hem, so if this former is just below knee-length the latter is twelve inches below the knees—the perfect walking length just now.

The best material for such a chic suit is one of the soft woollens in a lovely rich blue dashed with white, or pale sage green and white, strawberry-red and white, or, of course, black and white.

Shoes and Stockings.

With these "young" suits, it is correct to wear shoes of thick leather, with thick pointed, blunt glace, or brown glace backs, toe caps, and strappings. These shoes, which achieved some popularity last season, are now well in the mode, and are pronounced the very things to wear with soft woollen and silk suits.

There are shoes with rather low heels and low cut head fronts. There are others of slim "Cossy" shape with very high heels, but the new set are being worn with low fronts and bars which lace up closely on the instep showing glimpses of silk stockings in between.

Stockings are fine this year, the favourite tones for wear with these two-colour shoes being a clear golden-silk shade, like the arms and legs of a healthy Italian child. But there are several other shades of beige and brown, and Harrods have some beautiful grey-shot and grey-black for wear with pink and blue dresses. Brownis with a pink tinge are also very nice. They are considered very "old".

Blouse Patterns.

Blouses of tussore and shantung should be fastened in front or at the side with large flat silver metal buttons, as big as two francs pieces. If you have cuffs, they must be fastened with smaller buttons to match, but I expect you will discover that they will have either closely fitting arm holes, or square cuts set in small yokes.

Modish Materials.

Crepe-de-Chine, wool romane, and heavy marocain are the favourite unpatterned fabrics for "dressy" wraps and coats, with fine black cloth for heavier wear. Silk for evening and suits we have fine woollen materials, mixtures of silk and wool, silks, and cottons, all printed and styles with the most perfect and artistic designs. Small flowers, broken robust designs, and conventional patterns are popular, but large spots, of frame-pattern are still worn in good deal. Sometimes the spots are dense—white on black, white on blue, or the reverse; but neither materials the spots are shaded in with shadow lines.

Silk serge is the smartest choice for the costumes that will "Grace maker suite," in memory of the days when we went to the dress maker for our new costumes. Silk is the more expensive tailor. They were used, and mostly made, but they were not stiff, with hard collars and revers. The new lines are like that—beautifully tailored, but soft, and clothes of this kind look best in silk serge, silk marocain, and wool romane.

A pretty afternoon toilette: frock of printed red and beige crepe de chine, the bodice having a bias georgette cuffed collar and vest, and the skirt cut in wide panels from the hips, yoke over a slip of matching georgette; hat of fine black silk straw.

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THE FIFTH AND FINAL TEST.

England's Task to Avoid Innings Defeat.

JACK HOBBS BIDS FAREWELL.

Need for a Leg Break Bowler Apparent.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Saturday.

The fifth and last Test Match of the present series opened to-day at the Oval. The weather was summery in character and ideal for cricket and a crowd of 25,000 gathered to see the fate of the Ashes decided. Apparently misstatements of the position in regard to accommodation had been given publicity prior to the match with the result that a large number of people, deceived by reports that long queues had gathered overnight, decided not to attend and in fact there would have been room for nearly ten thousand more spectators.

Of the four matches already played England won the first by 93 runs, Australia won the second by 7 wickets, the third was drawn and the fourth was abandoned as a draw owing to bad weather. This final match will be played to a finish so that there will be a definite result to the series of matches.

The final constitution of the English team was Wyatt (Captain), Duleepsinghji, Peebles, Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Larwood, Duckworth, Hammond, Tate, Leyland, and Whysall with Hendren as 12th man.

The Australian team is Woodfull (Captain), Kippax, Ponsford, Bradman, McCabe, Oldfield, Grimmett, Wall, Hornibrook, Fairfax and Jackson.

Hobbs' Fate.

England won the toss and decided to bat first. Hobbs and Sutcliffe opened the innings and for an hour and three quarters the former played excellent cricket before he mistimed a hit and was caught at short leg by Kippax off a ball by Wall with 47 to his credit which included only one 4.

Sutcliffe whose 138 not out was the outstanding feature of the first day's play, gave a very unruffled demonstration picking out any loose balls for special attention usually to the boundary.

Whysall followed Hobbs and had a sparkling 18 before he was out to a full toss having brought the total to 97 for 2.

Duleepsinhji.

Duleepsinhji who went in after the second wicket was down played brilliantly and very soon overtook Sutcliffe. When he had reached 50, however, he caught the ball on the edge of his bat and was easily held by Fairfax. In obtaining his half century Duleepsinhji twice hit Grimmett for 4's in one over and made 30 in as many minutes, while it took Sutcliffe three hours with a cast iron defence to add 89. The innings in fact opened very slowly and cautiously and in the first 60 minutes the score was only 20 runs which included 1 extra. On one occasion Sutcliffe was nearly run out but Kippax returned the ball somewhat wildly. On another occasion when the ball was being tossed by Fairfax to the wicket keeper at the close of the over it struck Sutcliffe above the eye and the game had to be stopped for a few moments.

Duleepsinhji lost his wicket unnecessarily while attempting a high pull-on drive, Fairfax judging the ball accurately only 15 yards behind the bowler—an easy catch.

With the score at 162/3 Hammond filled the vacancy and although he had one glorious 4 he never appeared quite confident. After adding 13 to the score he cut the ball into the wicket.

Leyland never had a chance to get properly set. He was completely defeated by an incoming break from Grimmett and with 3 to his credit left the score at 197/5.

The Captain's Defence

Sutcliffe continued undismayed by this minor disaster and with the help of Wyatt (the new captain) brought the score to 316/5 at the close of play. Wyatt played steadily though he stuck a long time at the fateful figure, 13 and in fact Oldfield nearly stumped him before he had reached 10. Sutcliffe, too, had a narrow escape. He cut a ball through the slips off Wall and the ball was actually touched by McCabe. It reach the boundary however and could not really be regarded as an actual chance.

There was great enthusiasm when Sutcliffe reached his century. Wyatt, too, was equally dogged in his style and played a tireless game. When stumps had been drawn Wyatt received from the crowd a tremendous ovation and there is every hope that the partnership will survive for a considerable time on Monday.

Chapman watched the match from the pavilion.

Second Day.

London, August 18.

Slight interruptions by rain and poor light marked the second day of the Test match at the Oval. The attendance was better than on the Saturday, the scare raised about lack of accommodation having been dissipated by the reports in the papers.

When England resumed her innings the crowd would number in the region of thirty thousand, and a warm cheer greeted Sutcliffe and the English captain when they went to the wicket. The Yorkshireman continued to bat with the same confidence that marked his play on the opening day, while Wyatt also kept his end going. The pair, before the partnership was broken, achieved a new record in English Test cricket by putting on 158 for the sixth wicket. Both fell to catches behind the wicket off Fairfax's bowling, and Sutcliffe received an enthusiastic reception as he made his way from the crease to the pavilion. None of the remaining batsmen offered much resistance to the attack, and the innings terminated before lunch.

The Australians opened their first innings with Woodfull and Ponsford. Both played confident cricket, although the tourists captain was very cautious and left most of the scoring to his partner. The first wicket fell at 159, Ponsford being caught behind off the young Varsity bowler, Peebles. He should have been dismissed by Duckworth at 45, but the Lancashire man missed the catch. Woodfull went at 190, having contributed a very useful 54. He too should have been dismissed early on, the keeper missing a chance of stumping him before he had reached double figures. They were costly mistakes, as events proved. When the closure was applied on Monday the visitors had lost two wickets for 215, the not outs being Bradman and Kippax.

The Australian batting was on top of the bowling all along, and every one of the men at his best, was tried by the English captain.

Third Day.

London, August 19.

Rain and bad light interfered to a very large extent with play on the third day of the Test match at Kennington Oval. There was a stop of over two hours following the tea interval, when play could not be resumed until nearly half past six. The frequent stoppages had its effect on the temper of the crowd, which would be in the region of twenty thousand. Demonstrations were many at the leisurely resumptions.

These demonstrations reached their climax when the match was resumed at twenty-four minutes' past six, following a stop that had lasted from the tea interval. When the captains inspected the wicket, Wyatt was of the opinion that play should be stopped. Woodfull, the Australian skipper thought the game should be resumed. There was a lengthy discussion which terminated in the English leader agreeing to continue. It was an almost farcical start, as only one run was scored in the six minutes play, when the closure was applied.

Bradman and Jackson made a leisurely resumption which apparently got the crowd's ire, who shouted to the batsmen to hurry up, and "what's the game?" The former opened very cautiously scoring a single off Peebles.

Severe criticism has been levelled at Duckworth throughout the Australian innings so far. He dropped the Australian captain when the latter was only six, and missed a chance of stumping Ponsford at 45. They were exceedingly costly mistakes. Two further chances have been allowed to go by the Lancastrian. Already he has conceded 38 extras, mostly byes, a very large item in the Australian score. These unfortunate errors on the part of the wicket-keeper may have a very big bearing on the result, and may well mean the loss of the "Ashes."

When the match was resumed on Tuesday morning the tourists carried their total to 371 at which time lunch was taken. They had lost one more wicket in the period, Kippax being caught by the captain off Peebles. Bradman was then joined by Jackson, and the pair were undefeated to the suspension of play. At that time Bradman had scored 112, and Jackson 33, while the extras amounted to 34. A bowling change at 299, when Leyland replaced Peebles brought no success. Thirty-one runs were added in the afternoon, Bradman gathering seventeen, Jackson ten, while Mr. "Extras" contributed four to the total. Bad light brought about another halt, the score then standing at 402.

Thus, with seven wickets in hand, the tourists are only two runs behind the English total. Nothing short of a collapse would appear to be able to save England, who are now with their backs to the wall. It is somewhat of a tragedy that Duckworth, whose game display in the third Test match should now be clouded by his fielding failures in the present vital game. We are all apt to be critical of the man who makes mistakes, forgetting what he has done in the past. It is difficult to make excuses for his short-comings, but there is no man more keen for victory than the little Lancastrian, and it is probable that this keenness has found expression in its marring his judgment. Again, sight must not be lost of the fact that the ball is wet and slippery, and the keeper's task is not lightened or made any the happier for that fact.

The English bowling has been very good, and none has acquitted himself better, than Peebles, the young Varsity bowler. He has done remarkably well with a difficult ball, on a difficult wicket. The Australians have undoubtedly enjoyed a considerable slice of luck thus far.

During the luncheon interval on Tuesday His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived, and the English and Australian players were presented to him. He had many words of congratulation for the players of both sides. Later the Prince watched the play for a considerable time.

Fourth Day.

Little short of some marvellous cricket on the part of England, both with the bat and bowl, can save her from a crushing defeat in this, the fifth and final Test match of the present series. To avoid the innings defeat England has got to make 250 runs, and with nine wickets in hand. To win nothing but a record score can possibly suffice, while Australia would require to suffer a collapse before victory could then be brought about. That is asking far too much, and so we may reconcile ourselves to the "Ashes" leaving our keeping for a year or two, and in the meantime look to building up our team for the visit to Australia in the next two years.

There can be no gain-saying the fact that Bradman has been the match winner. He and Grimmett have been a much stronger combination that we have given them credit for being. What would have been the result had those costly mistakes in the field not been made can remain only a matter of conjecture. Luck was against England, and, however much we may disapprove of it on this occasion, it is good that that element should exist. Duckworth has besmirched his escutcheon in this game, although he made a brilliant recovery on Wednesday, when he only conceded some six extras.

The advocates of the inclusion of a good leg break bowler will find something to crow over in the result of this game. Throughout the fourth day it was felt that a good leg break man would have made a considerable difference, and the protagonists of Parker (Gloucester), and Robins, the young Middlesex amateur will have plenty of food to weight their arguments. Still, there is little use of crying over spilt milk, and the best must be made of the present, side. What is pleasing is that the home bowling has been very good. Peebles the 22 year old Varsity man has acquitted himself with honours. It may be that this type of bowling is not particularly suited to the perfect wicket appertaining at the Oval, but he succeeded in taking the majority of the wickets, which bespeaks highly of his guile even on a cast iron pitch. He sent down seventy-one overs, a heavy load to shoulder, but borne admirably. Hammond, the Gloucester all rounder, also bowled well, although his success was not very striking, excepting when one scans his analyses closely.

The match has provided its usual turn of sensation, its records, and its memories. Bradman has added another record to his credit by exceeding Hammond's aggregate for a series of Tests. Before the match is ended we may expect to see yet a further achievement. Already the young Australian is within measurable distance of his thousand runs for the series a feat which will long stand, one may be sure, before it is equalled or surpassed.

The match will leave its fragrant memories by reason of the fact that it marked the close of a wonderful cricketer's career, at least from the point of view of representative cricket. It is probable that Jack Hobbs has made his last appearance in a Test match in which case England will have lost the services of one who has done much for her in the field of cricket, and whose name will go down in the history of the game as one almost unequalled as a batsman. His presence in an English side has meant much more than the runs which may have accrued from his bat. His personality and his presence have served England immeasurably, as they have acted as a tonic and an inspiration to the remainder of the side. It was perhaps sad that his career in Tests should have been brought to a close without a flourish of trumpets, and a memorable innings. Alas that was not to be. He suffered with ill-luck in the course of his second innings on Wednesday, when he was dismissed for nine runs. The Australians recognised the unkind hand of fate, but they gave him a rousing cheer as he left the field, a cheer which was taken up and echoed by the crowd, their farewell tribute to one whose name has for so long adorned the pages of cricket.

The batting of the Australians on the fourth day was marked by a caution which was perhaps hardly justified by the position of the game. Bradman exercised a restraint more or less foreign to him, and used the straight bat a great deal, while he did less driving than usual, getting most of his 232 behind the wicket. He never seemed comfortable when facing Larwood, who appeared to unsettle the New South Wales man. The Notts man bowled very fast, with a pace which has not characterised his bowling for some considerable time. Jackson played a slow and careful innings, as did also Fairfax, the latter batting as though time and the getting of runs were mere incidentals this despite the fact that the total of his side was in excess of the sixth century. Totally different was the batting of McCabe, who set about the attack with spirit and knocked up 25 in considerably fewer minutes.

It was left to the English skipper to break up the partnership between Bradman and Jackson. Wyatt went on to the bowl when it seemed almost hopeless, and soon had the latter caught by Sutcliffe.

When lunch was taken the Australian score stood at 551 for 4 wickets down. At tea three more wickets had fallen and the score then stood at 675. The remaining three wickets added only twenty runs between them.

England resumed her second innings, Hobbs and Sutcliffe, as usual, opening. The former was beaten by a ball from Fairfax with his total at nine. Whysall joined the Yorkshiremen, and the pair played out time, the closure being applied with the total at 24, England being thus 266 behind with nine wickets in hand.

The following are the details of play to date:

ENGLAND.
First Innings.

Hobbs c Kippax b Wall	47
Sutcliffe c Oldfield b Fairfax	161
Whysall l.-b.-w., Wall	13
Duleepsinghji c Fairfax b Grimmett	50
Hammond b McCabe	13
Leyland b Grimmett	3
Wyatt c Oldfield b Fairfax	64
Tate st. Oldfield b Grimmett	10
Larwood l.-b.-w. b Grimmett	19
Duckworth b Fairfax	3
Peebles not out	3
Extras	19
Total	405

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	37	6	96	2
Fairfax	31	9	52	3
Grimmett	66.2	18	135	4
McCabe	22	4	49	1
Hornibrook	15	1	54	0

AUSTRALIA.
First Innings.

Woodfull c Duckworth b Peebles	54
Ponsford b Peebles	110
Bradman c Duckworth b Larwood	232
Kippax c Wyatt b Peebles	28
Jackson, c Sutcliffe b Wyatt	73
McCabe c Duckworth b Hammond	54
Oldfield c Larwood b Peebles	34
Fairfax not out	53
Grimmett l.b.w b Peebles	6
Wall l.b.w b Peebles	0
Hornibrook c Duckworth b Tate	7
Extras	44
Total	695

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	14	6	132	1
Tate	65.1	12	153	1
Peebles	71	7	204	6
Wyatt	14	1	58	1
Hammond	42	12	70	1
Leyland	16	7	34	0

ENGLAND.
Second Innings.

Hobbs b Fairfax	9
Sutcliffe not out	8
Whysall not out	6
Extra	1
Total (for 1 wkt.)	24

Owing to adverse weather conditions there was no play on Thursday.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS FINANCES.

Mombasa Grants Special Donation to Funds.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Mombasa, August 16.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce the question of whether or not the Chamber should donate an extra £40 this year to the Association of Chambers of Commerce, in addition to the yearly subscription of £40, was discussed. The question was raised at the instance of the Committee, who had made a recommendation to that effect, in view of the fact that the funds of the Association were not too substantial and, further, in view of the fact that a deficit represented by the withdrawal of the Kampala Chamber would have to be faced. Mr. R. S. Campbell Vice-President of the Associated Chambers, who was *au fait* with the position, was requested by the Chairman to speak to the meeting on the subject.

Mr. Campbell said that the matter had been raised at the Annual meeting held recently of the Associated Chambers, and Members would remember that the Kampala Chamber had seen fit to resign, with the result that the Association were minus their subscription of £40 this year. "The work of the Association," he continued, "is carried on at an expenditure of something like £250 per annum. I think you will agree from the work that is done that it is a very, very low figure and any subscriptions under the amount which we have been receiving up to date means that there will be a shortfall in the finances of the Association."

The Chairman (Mr. A. M. Campbell), supported Mr. R. S. Campbell. He said that it would be a great pity if anything should happen which would stultify the work of the Association of Chambers of Commerce. They had done most valuable work in East Africa and, if they became insolvent they would certainly go out of existence and, as the Mombasa Chamber had certain surplus funds which could very readily be diverted when necessary to such an object, he was very much in favour of their doing so, as he thought it was very necessary that they should support them as far as possible. The Associated Chambers had attained the position now that they could command the ear of the Government and they were listened to with respect in England. Therefore, for these reasons, he thought they should support the recommendation.

At this stage Mr. R. S. Campbell informed the Chamber that the cash assets alone stood at Shs. 17,426/-.

Opposition to Grant.

"I am going to oppose this most strenuously," said Mr. Freeman-Pannett. "I was one of the foremost who started the formation of the Association, in the early days, and I have always been a very keen supporter of that Association. I have not been on the Executive, but I have attended meetings, and I also realise and appreciate Mr. Playfair's good work. But, to-day, I do not think we are all easy in our mind as to where we are being led by the Association—I am speaking for myself—but I believe two or three other members of this Chamber share these views. Two cables have been sent home by the Associated Chambers, which have been fully explained at the meetings, but I believe that there are other cables which have been sent home.

One in which Mr. Tannahill appealed to the E. A. Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to circulate Lord Delamere's telegram as widely as possible amongst its members—that is the cable sent home in connection with the Unofficial Conference. Honestly, I am very uneasy as to where we are being led by the Executive.

"Mombasa has always been a powerful Chamber and has been listened to, but, to-day, it looks as though to-day through our Association with the Associated Chambers we may be led into a position which many of us do not like. It has been pointed out that we have funds which have been accumulated by past and present members, and I doubt the wisdom of accumulating these funds for the purpose intended and I will vote against the proposal."

Mr. R. S. Campbell said that he was on the Executive as Vice-President and he had no knowledge whatsoever of any telegrams being sent, outside the telegrams passed at the half-yearly or annual meetings of the Associated Chambers. With regard to the telegram sent by Mr. Tannahill, he understood that that was signed by Mr. P. H. Clarke and Mr. A. M. Campbell purely in their commercial capacity and not as representatives of any bodies whatever.

Private Telegrams.

It was also pointed out during the subsequent discussion that the Association had no authority in regard to anyone sending a telegram to the E. A. Section of the London Chamber or any other body in his private capacity.

Mr. Pannett considered that, had it not been for the protests raised by the various Chambers, the step taken by the Associated Chambers in denying the authorship of the cable sent by Mr. Tannahill, to the Joint E. A. Board might never have been taken.

Mr. Dent thought that Mr. Pannett's attitude amounted to a vote of "no confidence" in the Associated Chambers. He thought that that should be taken first before the subject was discussed further.

Mr. Pannett hastened to assure the meeting that that was not in his mind. He was discussing the whole position on its merits.

Mr. H. H. Robinson, who represented the Dar es Salaam Chamber at the recent Mombasa session of the Associated Chambers, thought he could speak for that body assisting the Associated Chambers.

Mr. R. S. Campbell, thereupon, formally moved that the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce donate the sum of £40 this year to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, in addition to the year's subscription of £40. Mr. H. H. Robinson seconded.

There being no amendment, the resolution was declared carried, Mr. A. C. Freeman-Pannett being the only dissentient.

Nanyuki Notes.

AWAITING THE FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Nanyuki, August 18.

The first passenger train to enter Nanyuki Terminus is, it is understood, timed to arrive on Friday September 19, and it is expected that some small celebration will take place on the platform to greet this first through train from Nairobi. It is also stated that the passenger service is to be much improved and speeded up by the addition of a restaurant car, so doing away with the long stop at Punda Milia.

Down trains are due to reach Nairobi in time to catch the 4 p.m. Mombasa mail train, while visitors to Nanyuki are expected to arrive about 4-30 p.m. in time for an hour's fishing on the local trout streams.

With Nanyuki operating as rail head it is possible that a bi-weekly motor lorry mail service may be extended northwards, linking up Meru and Isiolo and the Northern Frontier Province.

Northwards from Nanyuki, some 18 miles to the Timau river, the local store keeper and contractor, Mr. J. S. Rathbone is opening a depot there which will incorporate a small post office. This will be a great boon to North Kenya residents many of whom live some 35 miles from Nanyuki.

PUBLIC SCHOOLBOYS TOUR OF EAST AFRICA.

Programme of Visit to Kenya.

The School Empire Tour party which is shortly arriving in East Africa will consist of 29 Public Schoolboys, instead of 25, as previously announced, the additional members being, M. S. Aldridge (Malvern), F. G. Elvins, (Oundle), A. G. Strutt, (Winchester), J. L. Wright (Winchester). In addition to the director in charge of the tour, Mr. A. K. Wickham, and the Advance Agent, Mr. A. G. Baillie, the party will be accompanied by Mr. C. Hunter, (a master at Winchester) and by Dr. J. Hope Reford, late Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Uganda.

The party is due to arrive at Mombasa, by the s.s. "Modasa" on August 30, and will proceed to Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Uganda. With the exception of a day to be spent at Kisumu on Saturday, September 13 (*en route* for Uganda) the party will arrive in Kenya, at Eldoret, on Thursday, September 25.

The programme arranged for their visit in Kenya is as follows:

Kisumu: Saturday, September 13. Party arrives from Mwanza by steamer. Sunday, September 14. Depart for Entebbe.

Entebbe and Kampala: Monday, September 15. Arrive at Entebbe. (Party spends ten days in Uganda.)

Jinja: Thursday, September 25. Depart by 9.30 a.m. train for Eldoret.

Eldoret: Thursday, September 25. Arrive at Eldoret, 10.45 p.m.; Friday, September 26, Saturday, September 27, Sunday, September 28, and Monday, September 29, at Eldoret and Kitale and district.

Maji Mazuri: Tuesday, September 30. Depart by train 0.05. Tuesday morning, arrive Maji Mazuri at 6.20 a.m. Visit forests to see lumbering, etc.; Depart at 10.55 a.m. Wednesday, October 1.

Nakuru: Wednesday, October 1. Arrive Nakuru, 2.09 p.m.; Thursday, October 2, Friday, October 3, Saturday, October 4, at Nakuru and district; Sunday, October 5, Depart by 7.15 a.m. train for Naivasha.

Naivasha: Sunday, October 5. Arrive Naivasha, 10.15 a.m.; Monday, October 6 and Tuesday, October 7, at Naivasha and district; Wednesday, October 8, Depart by 7.42 a.m. train for Nairobi.

Nairobi: Wednesday, October 8. Arrive Nairobi, 1.51 p.m.; Thursday, October 9 and Friday, October 10, at Nairobi and district, with opportunities for visits to Kiambu, Limoru, etc.

Embu: Saturday, October 11. Depart by car for Embu-Meru.

Meru: Sunday, October 12, a.m. depart for Meru, arrive p.m.

Meru and Isiola: Monday, October 13, Tuesday, October 14, visit Isiola, Archer's Post, Garba Tulla etc., party being based on Meru.

Nanyuki and Nyeri: Wednesday, October 15, Depart a.m. from Meru, arrive Nanyuki-Nyeri, noon; Thursday, October 16 and Friday, October 17, at Nanyuki and Nyeri.

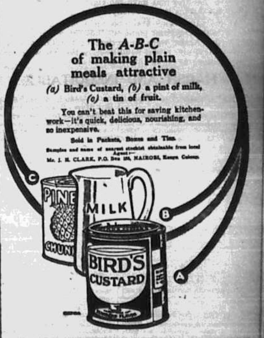
Nairobi: Saturday, October 18. Depart a.m. for Nairobi. Arrive Nairobi; Sunday, October 19, Church Parade, remainder of day free.

Kajiado: Monday, October 20. Depart by car for Kajiado. Party will be met en route and taken through part of Game Reserve.

Lake Magadi: Tuesday, October 21. Depart by a.m. train arriving Lake Magadi 6.50 a.m. Return by evening train to Kajiado.

Game Reserve: Wednesday, and Thursday, October 22 and 23, in Game Reserve. Depart by car from Kajiado for Kiu connecting with down train (6.50 p.m.) for Mombasa.

Mombasa: Friday, October 24, at Mombasa; Saturday, October 25, embark on s.s. "Madura."



World Agricultural Census, 1930.

All Owners and Occupiers of Agricultural Holdings within the Colony and Protectorate are hereby reminded that Agricultural Census Returns, in respect of such holdings, are now due. Forms for the purpose are obtainable at the offices of all District Commissioners, or from the undersigned.

It is further notified that Owners and Occupiers who fail to furnish such returns before the 31st instant render themselves liable to prosecution.

Nairobi, 18th August, 1930.

ALEX HOLM,
Director of Agriculture.

SWAN

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STANDARD STATIONERY STORES
NAIROBI.

SOMALI PETITION TO H.M. THE KING.

Objection to Inclusion in Term "Native."

RIGHTS OF ASIATICS.

Coast Arabs Make Same Claim in Petition to Governor.

The Ishaak Shariff community of Somalis in Kenya have taken steps to present a Petition to H.M. the King protesting against "harsh and inequitable" treatment which, they allege, they receive at the hands of the Kenya Government.

Their complaint is that although their ancestors came from Aden and Arabia they, the present day Kenya Somalis are given a status under the law of the Colony of Natives of Africa.

It is claimed by them that they should be recognised as Asiatics and have the rights and privileges of the Asians in the Colony.

At the same time Arabs on the Coast in a petition to the Governor point out that before British rule, the Arabs were the rulers of the Coast areas. They, too, resent definitions in the law which includes Arabs in the term "Native."

HARSH AND INEQUITABLE.

May it please Your Imperial Majesty,

This is the Humble Petition of the undersigned Members of the Ishaak Shariff Community, presently domiciled in Your Majesty's Colony of Kenya, requesting Your Majesty to afford consideration to your Petitioners' grievances and complaints, and to give such instructions as Your Majesty may be pleased to see fit with a view to remedying and ameliorating the harsh and inequitable treatment which your Petitioners have, for years past, suffered, and are still suffering, at the hands of Your Majesty's Government.

Your Petitioners humbly beg to draw attention to the fact:—

(1) That your Petitioners are of Asiatic origin and extraction, and, being emigrants of Aden and Southern Arabia, are Ishaakian Arabs Shariff, and their rules and their regulations are Mohammedan Shurrah.

(2) That your Petitioners are members of a community which has, since generations past, emigrated to and permeated through Egypt, Somaliland and the Eastern countries of Africa.

(3) That in other countries which are under the sovereignty and protection of Your Imperial Majesty, the Ishaak Shariff community are recognised as Arabs and Asiatics, and are not treated as Natives of Africa.

(4) That your Petitioners represent those of the Ishaak Shariff Community who, for years past, have been inhabitants of Kenya, in which land they have established their home, and have had their means of livelihood.

Pioneers.

(5). That your Petitioners, or their ancestors, forebears and themselves, were pioneers in the introduction and fostering of the stock and cattle trade within the Colony of Kenya, have played a prominent part in the development of the Colony, and have been instrumental in enlightening and encouraging the African Native of the Colony in the methods of civilised trading.

(6) That, during the period of the Great War, 1914 to 1918, representatives of the Ishaak Shariff Community domiciled within the Colony of Kenya, took their place in the defence of the Colony, and, along with other defenders, made equal sacrifices.

A 1919 Precedent.

(7). That, in 1919, your Petitioners made representations to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British East Africa Protectorate, which resulted in the recognition of your Petitioners as Arabs and Asiatics, inasmuch as they were exempted from the Native Hut and Poll Tax, and were required to pay retrospectively, and are still required to pay, the same amount of Non-Native Poll Tax as was, and is, payable by Europeans and Asiatics.

(8) That, despite the facts hereinbefore set forth, your Petitioners are being treated by Your Majesty's Colonial Government in a similar manner to, and as if they were, Natives of Africa.

(9) That no facilities are afforded to your Petitioners for the education of their children within the Colony of Kenya.

(10) That the facilities for trading in livestock, which has been for thirty years past the main source of livelihood of your Petitioners within the Colony of Kenya, have been so curtailed by Your Majesty's Colonial Government as almost to destroy the trade built up as a result of hard and incessant labour.

(11). That the Ishaak Shariff Community has received neither recognition nor representation in the local Government of the Colony of Kenya.

Under the Law.

(12) That the members of the Ishaak Shariff Community are included within the definition of the word "Native" in the Ordinances of the Colony of Kenya, including the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, the Civil Procedure Ordinance, the Native Liquor Ordinance, the Courts Ordinance, the Native Authority Ordinance, the Native Registration Ordinance, the Native Trust Fund Ordinance, the Resident Natives Ordinance, the Employment of Natives Ordinance, the Native Food Stuffs Ordinance, the Native Arms Ordinance and the Prisons Ordinance.

(13) That your Petitioners have been, and are, treated within the precincts of the African Nursing Home in Nairobi, and all the Hospitals throughout the Colony of Kenya, both as regards accommodation and diet, as if they were Natives of Africa.

Previous Petitions.

(14) That the members of the Ishaak Sharig Community, in the month of February 1928, presented to Your Majesty's East African Commission on Closer Union, under the Chairmanship of Sir Hilton Young, a Memorandum setting forth the grievances of the community, that an assurance was given by the Chairman of that Commission that the Memorandum would be read and discussed by the Commission, and that careful consideration would be given to the views expressed in the Memorandum when the Commission were considering their Report, but that, in spite of that assurance, when the Report was published, no reference was made therein to the Memorandum, nor was the Memorandum productive of any measure of redress to the representations of the Ishaak Shariff Community.

(15) That, on the 11th February 1928, the Ishaak Shariff Community presented to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Kenya a document referring to the inequitable treatment to which the members of the Community were being subjected in regard to their trading in stock and cattle, but, though that document was acknowledged, and a further communication was promised, that promise was not redeemed, and no further intimation was vouchsafed to the Community.

(16) That, on the 20th May 1930, your Petitioners presented to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Kenya a Petition setting forth their grievances and complaints, to which Petition a reply was received from Your Majesty's Colonial Secretary which intimated that Your Majesty's Colonial Government did not consider that your Petitioners suffered any disability under the present laws of the Colony of Kenya, and regretted that Your Majesty's Colonial Government was unable to take the steps requested in the Petition.

(17) That, upon the 1st July, 1930, your Petitioners requested that His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Kenya might be pleased to give audience to a deputation of the tribes of the Ishaak Shariff Community, in order that their case might be personally presented to His Excellency before the opening by His Excellency of the Session of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Kenya at Mombasa on the 8th July, 1930.

(18) That, in response to the request referred to in the preceding paragraph, your Petitioners were informed, through Your Majesty's Colonial Secretary, that, owing to illness and his early departure for Mombasa, it would be unlikely that His Excellency could see the deputation before his return to Nairobi.

(19) That His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Kenya did not, in fact give audience to your Petitioners before the opening by His Excellency of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Kenya at Mombasa, which opening duly took place on the 10th July 1930.

The Request.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray:—

(a) That the members of the Ishaak Shariff Community domiciled within the Colony of Kenya should no longer be treated as Natives of Africa, and should no longer be included within the definition of the word "Native" in the Ordinances of this Colony.

(b) That the members of the Ishaak Shariff Community should henceforward have the rights and privileges of, and for all purposes be included amongst, Asiatics.

(c) That the fullest consideration of Your Imperial Majesty may be afforded to this Petition, and that such equitable measure of redress as may seem fit to Your Majesty may be accorded to the members of the Ishaak Shariff Community domiciled within the Colony of Kenya.

Ahamed Almagan; Hassan Ismail; Ali Ewalleh; Bursleh Mohamed; Elmi Ahmed; med; Ega Muss; Abdullahi Ali; Ali Adan; Mohamed Jama; Ali Hassan; Abdi Hassan and Jama Hassan, being members and representatives of the Ishaak Shariff Community.

The Arabs.

Another Petition was recently addressed to H. E. the Governor-in-Council through the Hon. the Senior Commissioner for the Coast by the Arabs, Residents of the Coast Province.

1. That the Petitioners are subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, under the Protectorate of his most Gracious Majesty King George V.

2. That before the advent of British rule the Arabs were the *de facto* rulers of the Coast districts where they resided and not only of the Natives thereof but of all residents therein.

3. That in recent legislation the term Native has been variously defined, in some cases in such a manner as possibly to include Arabs, and in othe cases specifically to exclude Arabs, and in yet other cases specifically to include Arabs.

4. In the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance Chapter 1 of the Laws of Kenya the term "Native" is defined as follows: 'Native' shall mean a native of Africa not of European "or Asiatic origin but shall not include a Somali or Swahili." It is submitted that this definition was, directly and designedly intended to differentiate between civilised Mohamedan peoples and the aboriginal uncivilised peoples.

5. In spite of that general definition, the Criminal Procedure Ordinance (Capter 7 of the Laws of Kenya) defines "Native" as a native of Africa not of European or Asiatic extraction but includes any Arab and Somali and also any Beluchi born in Africa.

Whipping.

6. Though there were provisions in that Ordinance to which the Arabs could reasonably have taken objection—reference is made in particular to Section 18 of that Ordinance giving the power to whip Natives—no objection was taken to that definition for among other reasons the fact that Arab Courts viz. Liwalis, Cadis and Mudris Courts were recognised as giving jurisdiction over Arabs and it was felt (wrongly perhaps) that not much sympathy should be shewn to an Arab offender who deserves a sentence of whipping.

7. Under the provisions of the Courts Ordinance (Chapter 5 of the Laws of Kenya) no definition was given of the term Native and it has been held judicially that in these circumstances the definition of Native as set out in Chapter 1 of the Laws of Kenya applied.

8. We learn that a new Ordinance to amend the Courts Ordinance is before the Legislative Council having as its object the inclusion of Arabs in the term "Native."

9. Attention must be drawn to and emphasis laid on the fact that the Courts Ordinance (Chapter of the Laws of Kenya) makes provision for the creation of Native Tribunals and the result of making Arabs "Natives" will inevitably be that they will be subject to the jurisdiction of Native Tribunals. That, looking to the historical development of the Country and to the status or Arabs in Zanzibar,, in Egypt, in the Herjaz, in Iraq and elsewhere, is an undesirable consummation which, it is but natural, will be resented fiercely even if silently by all Arabs.

10. As pointed out in a preceding paragraph (paragraph 6) Arabs welcome their own tribunals Liwalis Cadis and Mudris and in so far as an alteration in the definition as proposed in the Criminal Procedure (amendment) Ordinance will give Arab Courts jurisdiction over Arabs no objection be taken.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the said Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance be not (even if already passed and allowed) brought into operation but 'that a definition of the term 'African' be substituted therefor and that the Mohamedan Courts Liwalis, Cadis and Mudirs be given over Arabs and Africans such powers and jurisdiction as they now possess over Mohamedans other than Arabs.

A number of prominent (99 in all) Arabs appended their Signatures to the Petition.

PLAGUE OUTBREAK IN NAIROBI.

In Godown Area and Native Locations.

If statistics are of any value, Nairobi is due to have another outbreak of bubonic plague. There have been eight cases reported this month, but everyone will be interested to know that the Medical Department of the Municipality is ably tackling the situation.

Bubonic plague is, unfortunately, more or less endemic here, and the present outbreak is merely a recrudescence. A chart which has been exhibited at local health exhibitions showed that 1918 and 1919 were free of the disease, a few cases occurred the next two years, 1922 was free. In 1923 there was a big outbreak, which tailed down in the ensuing years.

In the present instance, the disease has appeared in native locations and commercial areas, that is, the godowns where goods are stored. The godowns themselves, for the most part, are well built with concrete floors, but obviously it is impossible to clear them of their contents frequently enough to keep them to the degree of scrupulous cleanliness which would make them disagreeable as abiding places to the rats which carry the plague fleas.

The outbreak is being energetically coped with, and, as an additional aid and precaution, it is advisable that people having business in and around the infected areas should be inoculated. A large number have already been treated.

Naivasha Notes.

FARMERS AND GRAZING LEASES.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Naivasha, August 5.

At a meeting of the Farmers Association last week, the refusal of the Forest Department to refer the question of grazing leases to the District Council was animadverted on. It was felt that the Conservator should assist the local efforts to keep out cattle diseases from this important cattle breeding area by obtaining local opinion on the suitability of proposed lessees before actually granting leases.

It is possible that the Conservator is not aware of the resolution passed unanimously at a public meeting two years ago to the effect that no native owned cattle should be allowed on any European owned farm or forest reserve. In reply to a reference from the Board of Agriculture asking for local opinion on the question of squatter stock it was stated that the above resolution still holds good.

Rural Telephones.

It is rumoured that the new Post Office building will be ready within the next twelve months. It is certainly badly needed as the present accommodation is entirely inadequate.

With the new Post Office it is hoped that a telephone system will be installed, but the prohibitive cost of telephone communication in a pastoral area where the distances between houses are very long deters settlers from being connected. As it is to the interest of Government to promote means of rapid communication, it should encourage the introduction of telephones by bearing part of the cost of installation. At the existing rates a householder ten miles from Naivasha would have to pay an annual fee of £38 which is absurd.

The most urgent need in the building line is an extension to, or rebuilding of the microscopic church, which can no longer hold the whole of the increasing population of the station and the surrounding estates.

1,000 CASES OF PETROL ON FIRE.

Heavy Loss in Lake Albert Explosion.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, August 19.

One of the fastest and most exciting Hockey matches was played on Saturday last when the Kampala Goan Club beat the Kampala Sports Club by three goals to two.

This was probably the best match played this year and excitement ruled high until the last minute. Both the goals for the Sports Club were scored by Potts of Makerere.

Lowis Cricket Cup.

On Sunday the Kampala Sports Club beat the Kampala Indian Recreation Club by six wickets, the scores being. Sports Club 191 for 4 and the Indian Club 189 all out.

The great feature of this game was the remarkable innings of Snoxall of Makerere who scored 75 runs in 25 minutes for the Sports Club, this score included 5 sixes and 7 boundaries, although his style is not quite like the renowned Jessop his rate of scoring certainly reminded one of that great hitter.

A few more innings like this would soon kill that cry for 'Brighter Cricket.'

Mr. C. P. Dalal, the Uganda Manager of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., was elected vice-president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce at their last meeting, and this gentleman has since been appointed an Un-Official Member of the Legislative Council *vice* Mr. C. J. Amin who has proceeded to India on leave. These appointments are very popular as Mr. Dalal is very much respected by members of all communities.

Last week we received a visit from Col. Franklin H.M. Trades Commissioner who made Kampala his headquarters for a few days.

On Sunday last a meeting was held of the St. George's Society when it was notified that the parent Society in England had approved the formation of the local branch, so now we have the Uganda Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, in addition to the Caledonian Society. It is likely that the Hibernian's will follow suit.

At the meeting the provisional officers were confirmed in their appointments.

Traffic Control.

Mr. J. B. Reed who was seconded from the Transport Department for service with the Police is certainly proving his worth in his capacity as Inspector of vehicles; his appointment came none too soon as figures published in the local papers shew. It is really amazing that more accidents have not happened.

One native driver thought fit to ignore the twenty mile an hour limit and is now minus fifty shillings with the additional penalty of having his licence suspended for three months. A few more sentences like this and our roads will become appreciably safer.

I understand that rains have been plentiful in the Western Province, but in Kampala they are badly needed.

Lake Albert Accident.

News has just come through that another lighter, laden with petrol has blown up on Lake Albert. Apparently the lighter must have been close to the pier, for it is reported that both the steamer "Livingstone" and Butiaba pier were damaged by fire.

It was only quite recently that a similar accident occurred. There must be something radically wrong for these things to happen. Either the lighters crew, or labour employed on the lighters make fires aboard for cooking their food, or fire of some sort is allowed.

In this instance I understand that about a thousand cases of Petrol and several hundred cases of paraffin went up; it is not known yet whether any lives were lost, but if there were, a strict inquiry should be held and more precautions taken in the future, especially in regard to proper supervision of causes of fire.

THE "BAGISHU MURDER" CASE.

Enquiry Opens in Nairobi.

A remarkable series of allegations were made before a Commission of Enquiry which sat in Nairobi on Thursday to investigate what has now become known as the "Bagishu Murder Case."

It will be remembered that four natives were sentenced to death for a murder on a European farm but after strenuous and unremitting efforts by their employer, Mr. Oswald Bentley, were re-tried and acquitted.

Mr. Bentley contends that his intervention saved four men from the gallows.

In the course of a long statement on Thursday he criticised the Police investigation, the methods of the magistrate and the conduct of the trial.

His chief contention is that without a knowledge of native mentality the present methods of administering justice in Kenya may in all probability be unfair to African accused.

He also asserted that witnesses, including a woman and child, were ill-treated by the police and were used as witnesses to incriminate the woman's husband.

An allegation that the Acting Solicitor-General at the time took a bet on the result of the trial was made in the course of the enquiry.

It was also maintained that the system of Appeal from a death sentence offers a very poor safeguard to a native.

The Commissioners are:

The Hon. The Chief Native Commissioner, chairman.

Lieut.-Colonel O. F. Watkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.

T. A. Wood, Esq., C.M.G., M.B.E.

A full report of the proceedings will be published next week.

All Saints' Cathedral.

DONATIONS TO BUILDING FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer of the All Saints' Cathedral Building Fund, Box 211, Nairobi, has pleasure in acknowledging the following donations to the fund since date of last published list:—

	£ s. d.
Donations and promises previously acknowledged	4,151.11.9
Interest paid by Barclays Bank (D.C. and O.) on Fixed Deposit Receipt ...	10.10.0
R. E. Darroll	2.10.0
C. H. Adams	5. 0.0
F. C. S.	1. 0.0
Liverpool Cathedral Collection	5. 3.3
Rochester Cathedral Collection	18. 8.8
Durham Cathedral Collection	11. 9.6
Sunningdale Church Collection	5. 4.0
St. Albans Abbey Parochial Church Council	5. 0.0
Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Holden	5. 0.0
Total	£4,220.17.2

To which must be added promises as under:—

	£ s. d.
Caritas	10. 0.0
Anonymous	10. 0.0
J. R. Stephens	5. 0.0
Total	£4,245.17.0

Road and Weather Report.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—

The rains have only been very light throughout the country this week, and most roads are in fairly good condition.

The highest rainfall is Songhor with 2" followed by Kipkarren River 1.92" Eldama Ravine 1.48" Lumbwa 1.27" Kericho 1.19" and Soy 1.16". Apart from these figures and excepting Njoro and Kitale which registered .66" and .65" respectively, no where else registers even ½". All the country south of Nakuru right down to the Coast and also round Mount Kenya is absolutely dry, Mombasa township being the only place in this latter area that has registered any rain at all, and here it was only .14".

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

Nairobi-Mombasa.— Fair, but rough in parts, with bad mud hole at Kiboko Bridge. Excellent from Voi to Mombasa.

Mombasa-Tanga.—Fair.

Tanga-Dar es Salaam.—Fair

Korogwe-Handeni-Turiana.—Fair to Handeni, impassable beyond.

Turiana-Morogoro.—Impassable.

Morogoro-Dar es Salaam.—Fair.

Nairobi-Kajiado.—Fair.

Kajiado-Longido.— Passable.

Longido-Moshi.—Fair.

Longido-Arusha.—Fair.

Moshi-Voi.—Fair.

Moshi-Korogwe. — Impassable (Ruvu Bridge down).

Arusha-Dodoma.—Fair.

Moshi-Kibaya-Kondoa. — Fair.

Dodoma-Iringa.—Fair.

Iringa-Abercorn.—Fair.

Abercorn-Livingstone.—Fair.

Nairobi-Thika. Fair.

Thika-Fort Hall.—Fair.

Fort Hall-Nyeri.—Fair.

Nyeri-Rumuruti.—Fair.

Nyeri-Nanyuki.—Fair.

Nanyuki-Rumuruti.—Fair with bad patches.

Rumuruti-Thomsons Falls. — Fair with bad patches.

Thomsons Falls-Gilgil.—Bad.

Nanyuki-Meru.—Fair. Sticky in parts. Chains likely to be required.

Meru-Embu.—Fair.

Embu-Fort Hall.—Fair.

Nairobi-Ngong-Narok.— Impassable.

Nairobi- Escarpment-Narok. — Passable by waggon road only from Quarantine Camp.

Narok-Kilimafeza.—Passable.

Kilimafeza-Mwanza.—Fair.

Mwanza-Tabora.—Fair.

Sotik-Kericho-Lumbwa. — Fair to Kericho. Good Kericho-Lumbwa.

Nairobi-Nakuru.—Fair.

Nakuru-Kisumu.—Fair to Fort Ternan, rough to Muhoroni, but impassable beyond. Road to Kisumu is passable during the present dry spell via Lumbwa and Kericho.

Kisumu-Mumias-Busia. — Fair. Light rains only.

Busia-Jinja.—Good.

Kisumu-Eldoret.—Fair.

Nakuru-Eldama Ravine-Eldoret. —Dry but rough.

Nakuru-Londiani-Eldoret.—Fair, rough in places. Light rains only.

Timboroa-Kapsabet.—Fair.

Kitale-Mumias. — Fair, with bad patches.

Eldoret-Kitale.—Good.

Kitale-Mumias. — Fair, with bad patches.

Kitale-Tororo-Jinja.—Fair, with bad patches.

Turbo-Mumias. — Fair, with bad patches.

Busia-Mbale-Soroti-Lira-Torrit-Rejaf.—Fair, (raining in the Sudan).

Jinja-Fort Portal.—Excellent.

Kampala-Masaka.—Good.

Masaka-Bukoba.—Good.

Masaka - Mbarara - Lutoba. — Good.

Lutoba-Kigale.—Fair.

As the weather is still uncertain road conditions may vary greatly, so members will be well-advised to telephone No. 306 or telegraph me before starting on tour.

Church Notices.

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, NAIROBI.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31.

7.30 a.m.: Holy Communion.

9.30 a.m.: Sunday School.

10.30 a.m.: Morning Prayer.

5.0 p.m.: Children's Service.

6.30 p.m.: Evensong.

Wed., 7.30: Holy Communion.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30.

2.30: Garden Party at Government House in aid of the Organ Fund.

Sept. 3rd: 6.15: Meeting of the Chapter.

W. J. Wright.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, PARKLANDS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.

8.00 a.m.: Holy Communion.

10.00 a.m.: Children's Service.

6.30 p.m.: Evensong.

Soloist. Mr. Leonard Wood.

G. B. Carlisle. Vicar.

KIAMBU DISTRICT.

To-morrow:

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.

KABETE, St. Mary:

10.30 a.m.: Matins and Holy Communion.

LIMURU, All Saints:

4.30 p.m.: Evensong and address by Major J. Ashford.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31.

RUIRU, (Masonic Hall):

9.0 a.m.: Holy Communion.

H. Darroll Smith, Chaplain.

NAKURU AND DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.

10.30 a.m.: Matins and Holy Communion at Naivasha.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31.

Services at Sotik and Kericho (locally announced).

W. M. Askwith, Chaplain.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.

ST. ANDREW'S, NAIROBI:

10.30 a.m.: Morning Service: Anthem: "Cast they burden on the Lord" from Mendelsohn's "Elijah."

Solo: "Lord God of Abraham." Mr. Leonard Wood.

6.30 p.m.: Evening Service.

Kilimani School: Service at 5.0 p.m.

Rev. J. F. G. Orr, M.A., B.D.

KIKUYU, MISSION CHURCH:

11.15 a.m.: Service for Europeans.

Rev. J. W. Arthur, M.D.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Assembly Hall, Government Road.

SUNDAY, 10.15 a.m.: Directory, Parklands; 11.0 a.m.: Sunday School, Parklands; 5.0 p.m.: Evening service conducted by Staff Captain and Mrs. Penn.

THURSDAY, 3.0 p.m.: Women's Social Service League.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science services are held every Sunday in the top floor of Barker's Buildings, Government Road, Nairobi (near the National Bank of India) at 11 a.m. R. R. Tuesdays and Fridays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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

Passenger List.

S.S. "NJASSA."

The following is the passenger list of the s.s. "Njassa" which arrived at Mombasa from Europe via the Cape on August 15, and sailed for Europe via Suez on August 16:

Arrivals.

From Tanga: Mr. R. Freadwell.

From Zanzibar: Mr. Alexander Baillie.

From Dar es Salaam: Mr. Richard Roebling.

From Beira: Mr. Ragner Strom, Mr. Robert Altmann and M. William Buckley.

From Lorenco Marques: Miss M. A. Kegel, Mrs. G. Pooler, Mrs. T. Simmons, Miss P. Simmons, Mr. J. Battersby, Mr. Z. Enslin, Mrs. Z. Enslin, Mrs. S. Warren.

From Durban: Mr. K. Donaldson, Mrs. Donaldson, Miss M. Munro, Miss R. N. Green, Miss M. Terry, Mr. W. Guthrie, Mrs. Guthrie and children, Mrs. D. MacCulloch and children, Mr. W. A. Reerdan, Master C. Fletcher.

From Southampton: Miss M. Wild, Mr. F. Woodley, Mrs. F. Woodley and children.

Departures.

To Suez: Mr. H. G. Willcox, Mrs. H. G. Willcox.

To Port Said: Mr. S. Katzen, Rabbi M. Schlossberg, Mr. D. Landsberg, Mrs. D. Landsberg, Mr. M. Marketos, Mr. Dracotos, Mrs. Dracotos and 3 children.

To Genoa: Dr. Greef, Mrs. Greef, Mr. G. Brinckmann, Mrs. G. Brinckmann, Mr. Peterson, Mrs. Peterson and child, Miss Mary Kloetzke, Mr. H. Auerbach, Mr. H. Conrad, Mr. J. R. H. Taylor, Mr. G. Gilardi, Mr. Hellston, Mr. Goblad, Mr. P. Fuchs, Mr. L. von Cranach, Mr. G. Mohn, Master Mohn, Mrs. von Tiedmann and 2 children, Mrs. Exc. von Rosenberg, Mr. Woderich, Mrs. Mueller, Mr. W. Schild, Mr. C. W. Tyler, Pastor K. Ronicke, Mr. G. Holzwarth, Mr. G. F. Colas, Mrs. G. F. Colas and child, Capt. Farrar, Master B. Farrar, Mr. C. Brueggemann, Capt. J. V. Adair, Mr. F. P. Hvass, Mr. Onslow, Master Onslow, Mr. R. W. Reumuth, Mr. E. Menge, Mr. C. W. Tyler.

To Marseilles: Mr. N. S. Beaton, Mr. F. Brichard, Mr. P. Schebesta, Mr. G. F. Walters, Mr. Kesseler, Mr. King, Mrs. Wyss, Sister Edith Mary, Sister Clare, Sister Miriam, Mrs. B. Varilla and child, Mr. H. A. Rahman, Mr. J. Hartley, Mr. Del Burgo, Mr. J. F. Dyer, Mrs. J. Pollet.

To Lisbon: Mr. A. M. Fereira, Mrs. A. M. Fereira, Mrs. Fereira da Costa, Mr. Fuerstenau, Mr. H. Mendes, Mrs. H. Mendes and child, Mr. V. dos Santos Barbosa, Miss M. T. dos Santos, Mrs. L. C. Solomon.

To Southampton: Mr. Ocha Potter, Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Mr. Montgommery, Mr. Wright, Mr. George Millar Mrs. George Millar and child, Mr. A. Mills, Major R. W. G. Hingston, Mr. Courtes, Miss Ingham, Mr. H. W. Scott, Miss N. Mahon, Miss R. Wilson, Capt. M. M. G. Britts, Mr. D. Alexander, Mr. R. Alderson, Mrs. M. G. Button, Miss E. Button, Miss I. Button, Master Button, Mr. E. W. L. Prior, Mrs. H. J. Flint, Mrs. S. M. Hall, Mr. E. French, Mrs. E. French, Mrs. G. Richardson and 2 children, Mr. R. Taylor.

To Antwerp: Mr. Mengelock, Mrs. Mengelock and child.

To Rotterdam: Mr. E. Philips, Mrs. E. Philips, Mr. G. Wuillay.

To Hamburg: Mr. G. Cranil.

St. Andrew's Church.

At the Morning Service on Sunday the soloist will be Mr. Leonard Wood, who will sing "O Lord God of Abraham." The anthem will be "Cast thy burden on the Lord" from Mendelsohn's "Elijah."

THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

Gives Birth to a Daughter.

All Well at Glamis.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 22.

H.R.H. the Duchess of York gave birth to a daughter at Glamis Castle at 9-30 p.m. on August 21.

Both Her Royal Highness and the infant Princess are making satisfactory progress.

Withholding of Wages.

INDIAN CONTRACTOR SENT TO PRISON.

An Indian contractor, prosecuted by the Native Affairs Department, appeared before the District Commissioner, Nairobi on Tuesday, charged with withholding wages from his native employees. Without possessing any capital, he obtained a motor-lorry on the hire purchase system, engaged a number of boys, and started a transport business, travelling in various parts of the country. This business failed and he abandoned the boys in Nairobi without paying them their due wages. After considerable trouble the police succeeded in tracing him.

He pleaded that, his business having failed, he had no money with which to pay the boys' wages.

He was sentenced to three months R.I.

Another employer was sentenced to two months for a similar offence on her homeward voyage.

"Ruddigore."

COMING PRODUCTION AT THEATRE ROYAL.

This popular Gilbert and Sullivan Opera is to be presented by Miss Irene Massiah at the Theatre Royal—the opening night Monday, September 29, for six nights. "Ruddigore" is not generally as well known as some of the other operas as it bristles with difficulties for amateurs, and is also very expensive to dress and stage, not always an easy matter in Nairobi. The opera has the advantage of being produced strictly to the directions given in the D'Oyly Carte prompt book which is naturally the best and most correct medium; and with all its variety of characters—mortals and ghosts—it is beginning to take the shape exactly of the London production.

The cast is a particularly strong one and includes many past favourites who have played in these operas in Nairobi and elsewhere—Nellie Shaw, Blanche Ainsworth, Tessa Woodford, F. Preston, R. Dean Pearson, R. [illegible]ford and many others.

"Ruddigore" is one of the [illegible] favourites in the D'Oyly Carte repertoire now and is performed as often as the evergreen "Mikado," "Gondoliers," etc. The music is refreshing and delightful, there being many duets, [illegible], etc., of the purest "Sullivan," and the Graveyard song which is sung by Mr. R. Dean Pearson as the principal Ghost (Sir Roderic Murgatroyd) is a magnificent number. There is also one of the most beautiful of Madrigals—"When the buds are blossoming" sung by a solo quartet and full chorus in the Finale Act I that is practically unaccompanied throughout.

It is expected that Nairobi will consider "Ruddigore" equal in comparison with any of its former operatic successes, even the greatest such as "Yeomen of the Guard" and "Gondoliers," and patrons are advised to book early. It is also hoped that a special matinee will be practicable, so that [illegible] schools may have the rare opportunity of seeing and hearing this classic.

DISTRICT RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Police Defeat Civil Service.

(Wing Three).

Police had a comparatively easy task in disposing of the Civil Service in a District Championship match played on Wednesday at the Civil Service ground winning by nineteen points to three.

Police kicked off and the game resolved itself into a forward fight, both packs doing hard work in the loose. There was little to choose between the teams forward, but it was early evident that the Police threes were the more dangerous combination. Play was evenly contested, each side in turn getting slight temporary advantages, for the first quarter of an hour, but gradually the Police got the upper hand, and pressed home an advantage gained by the speed of three quarters, and Laws slipped across to score a good try between the posts. Swain's kick failed. Service then commenced spirited attacks on the Police line, mainly with fine forward rushes, but the visitors defence was solid. The Service attack spent itself and play was transferred to the half way line where Swain set his backs moving smartly and taking advantage of the crowding of the defending three-quarters Pfaff broke through, and scored behind the posts. Swain made no mistake with the kick. For the rest of the half Service had most of the game.

The second half opened sensationally, Police almost scoring within the first minute. Gillman fielded the kick-off, and made ground, punting far ahead when about to be tackled. Bock was slow in clearing and Pugh tackled him in possession behind the try line and the Service man had difficulty in touching down. Service took up the attack, but it was not a sustained effort, and the Police forwards swept play back to the Service half, and Pugh slipped through the defence with a fine solo effort to score quite close in. The kick failed.

The Service forwards took on a new lease of life, and pressed the Police back, and their efforts were eventually rewarded when Taylor scored a well deserved try. French's kick narrowly missed the posts.

Play swept upfield from the kick off and Pfaff took the ball to within feet of the line, and Swain finished the movement with a fine try. He had extremely hard luck in not converting.

Gillman again made a great solo run, but after beating the defence he fumbled in touching down and a certain try was lost. Immediately afterwards Police took the ball from a line out and Swain slipped through to score between the posts, Pfaff converting.

Result: Police: 2 goals, 3 tries 19 points.

Civil Service 1 try 3 points.

The game was scrappy, but not unattractive. Service gave the Police a really hard game until the last quarter of an hour when they tired perceptibly and faded out of the picture.

DOBBIE CUP LEAGUE.

Closing Matches of Season.

(Kodak).

Y.M.C.A. and Railway completed their Dobbie League engagements when they met on Monday afternoon. An uninteresting game ended in a win for the Railway by 2 goals to nil. Brierley scored both goals. Y.M.C.A. played only 10 men throughout.

Caledonians vs. Commercials.

The last match of the season under Dobbie league auspices was played on the Caledonian ground on Wednesday afternoon, the home Club being hosts to Commercials. For the first fifteen minutes Commercials pressed but failed in front of goal. Expert play by Greenhill got the Calies forwards attacking. Wylie was conspicuous by a display of accurate passes but his shots were weak. Commercials opened the scoring Cull beating O'Donnell with a splendid low drive. Until half-time Calies pressed hard but failed to secure the equalizer.

Immediately following the resumption Calies attacked but Tate shot high over. A clever movement by Millar and Mulholland was rewarded by a good goal Millar shooting past O'Donnell at close range.

O'Donnell then excelled himself by cleverly saving grand shots by Shaw and Mulholland. A weakness on the Calies left let Commercials through and Cull added a goal with a shot which gave O'Donnell no hope. A minute later Cull scored the fourth. Just before the end O'Donnell brought off a glorious save from a hot shot by Mulholland.

Result Commercials 4 Caledonian 0.

Commercials thoroughly deserved their victory their superiority being most marked in the second half. Cull proved himself to be an excellent marksman, all of his three goals being splendid efforts. Calies were a disjointed force and played a ragged game throughout.

The League Table

The following are the final placings in the Dobbie League:

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Police	10	8	0	2	22	13	16
Civil Service	10	6	1	3	20	16	13
Commercials	10	5	2	3	16	9	12
Railway	10	4	3	3	23	19	11
Caledonians	10	3	2	5	16	19	8
Y.M.C.A.	10	0	0	10	2	23	0

The following is a complete list of the goal-scorers:

Pfaff (Police)	12
Brierley (Rly.)	7
Danks (C.S.)	6
Cull (Com.)	6
Walter (C.S.)	4
Riddell (C.S.)	4
Smith (Pol.)	4
Greenhill (Cal.)	4
Waldegrave (Rly.)	3
Potgieter (Rly.)	3
Rinaldi (Com.)	3
Tate (Cls.)	3
Palfreman (Pol.)	2
Allen (Com.)	2
Mulholland (Com.)	2
Baikie (Cals.)	2
Nicol (Pol.)	2
Bunting (Rly.)	2
Ibbott (C.S.)	2
Wylie (Cals.)	2
Thomson (Cals.)	2
Wise (Pol.)	1
Millar (Com.)	1
Roberts (Rly.)	1
Thorp (Cals.)	1
Clowes (Rly.)	1
McIntyre (Com.)	1
Pugh (Rly.)	1
Coltman (Y.M.C.A.)	1
Austin (Rly.)	1
Fraser (Rly.)	1
Goddridge (Rly.)	1
Purvis (Cals.)	1
Collins (Com.)	1
Yorall (Rly.)	1
Livingstone (Cals.)	1
Darling (Rly.) thro' own goal	1
Harris (Y.M.C.A.) " "	1
Daws (C.S.) " "	1
Total	99

Makuyu Notes.

DEATH OF PROMINENT SETTLER.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Makuyu, August 18.

The cabled news of the death of Mr. Davies-Evans, which occurred at his home in Wales, was received at the beginning of the month, by Capt. McEntee, who is managing a coffee estate—'Kimaruri'—the property of Mr. and Mrs. Davies Evans. The news was not entirely unexpected, as Mr. Davies Evans had been an invalid for some considerable time, and all who had the pleasure of knowing him, will realise what a great loss his death is. Our very deep sympathy is extended to Mrs. Davies-Evans in her sad bereavement.

A meeting of the polo section of the Makuyu Club, was held last week at Mr. Peter Barnett's house, and it is greatly hoped that Makuyu will soon succeed in raising a team of keen polo players, and regain their past position in the polo circles of Kenya. It is realised, on these occasions, how very much Mr. Ridley is missed from the District, and it is felt that it will need a great effort to bring polo once again, to the footing that it had, before he left for Kipsiliat.

The recent Club Tennis Tournament was won by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harris, and the prizes were very kindly given by Mrs. Burrowes.

The P.W.D. have started on the approach to the Kiboko Drift, and have already made great strides. Several necessary culverts have been installed, and the trenching on either side of the road, remind one of the Great War. The road itself, has been marvellously improved and the diversion has been discarded, and cars are able to traverse the main road once again.

E. A. Catholic Missions.

INSPECTION TOUR BY MOTHER SUPERIOR.

On Monday, July 21, the Reverend Mother Paula, accompanied by the Reverend Sister Ebba, arrived at Zanzibar from Dar es Salaam. Since early in 1929 the Reverend Mother has been on a tour of inspection, visiting Catholic Mission Stations, spread over South, Central and East Africa, says the "Zanzibar Gazette".

The Reverend Mother Paula is Mother Superior General of the Mission Sisters of the Most Precious Blood. She left the Central House in Holland in December 1928, and started her long African tour from Durban in South Africa. She visited Mission Stations in Natal, Transvaal, Cape Province, Rhodesia and Lourenco Marques, and completed her South African tour in March this year.

From Lourenco Marques she sailed for Dar es Salaam and began her Central African tour through wearisome and difficult country, visiting Morogoro on her way to the Belgian Congo. This journey had become more difficult and trying owing to the recent heavy rains. In the Congo her companion, the Reverend Sister Ebba, suffered from an attack of typhoid and malaria fever and became so dangerously ill that at one time hope of her recovery was given up. The Reverend Mother then resolved to leave the Congo by aeroplane to the West Coast, in order to take her patient to Europe as soon as possible; but fortunately Sister Ebba recovered sufficiently to enable the tour to be resumed.

The Reverend Mother returned from the Congo at the end of June and visited the rest of the Mission Stations in Tanganyika Territory.

After her stay in Zanzibar, the Reverend Mother intends to proceed to Mombasa for the inspection of Mission Stations situated in Kenya Colony, and expects to complete her tour in October next when she will sail from Mombasa.

THE DEPUTATION FUND.

An Announcement.

As it is understood that the Kenya Deputation will proceed to England on or about September 6, the "East African Standard" hopes that all subscriptions will be sent in as early as possible in case it should be decided to close the Fund. Lists have been opened in various centres and it would be convenient and helpful if the collected donations could be forwarded for inclusion and acknowledgment.

The Fund is still receiving steady support and a final effort throughout the country might raise it to £3,000. To reach this amount another £350 is needed.

May we make this final appeal?

Burnt Forest Gymkhana Club.

SEPTEMBER RACE MEETING PROGRAMME.

The Burnt Forest Gymkhana Race Club are holding a meeting on Saturday, September 30, when seven events will be decided. It is interesting to note that a flip starter will be used. The entry money for the meeting is Shs. 10/-, while stabling is free.

The prize money to be distributed Shs. 98/- for a win, and Shs. 30/- for a second. Entries for the meeting close at the Hon. Secretary's office, P.O. Kipkabus, on September 6.

The programme will be as follows:—

SOMALI SCURRY. 2 furlongs. Confined to Somali, Abyssinian and Country-Bred Somali Ponies. Catchweights.

SOMALI PROGENY TERMS RACE. 6 furlongs. Confined to all horses the progeny of Somali Mares. Horses 6 years old and over to carry 10 stone 7 lbs., weight for age, sex and inches. Penalties: winners, under any rules of one race, 7 lbs; two races, 14 lbs; three or more races, 21 lbs.

SOMALI HANDICAP. 7 furlongs. Confined to Somali, Abyssinian or Country-Bred Somali Ponies.

COUNTRY-BRED HANDICAP. 1 mile. Confined to horses 3 years and over, which are either in the 4th Division or have never raced under Jockey Club Rules except in races confined to the progeny of Somali mares.

SOMALI PROGENY HANDICAP. 1½ miles. Confined to all horses the progeny of Somali mares.

SOMALI HURDLE RACE about 2 miles. Somali and Abyssinian Ponies 11st. Country Bred Somali 11st 7lbs.

COUNTRY-BRED HURDLE HANDICAP about 2 miles. Confined to horses 3 years and over which are either in the 4th Division or have never raced under Jockey Club Rules except in races confined to the progeny of Somali mares.

GOSSAGE CUP FINAL.

The final of the Gossage Cup (Inter-Territorial) for African soccer played at Kampala on Tuesday, ended in a win for Uganda, the holders, who defeated Kenya by five goals to nil.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHING.

The following official scratching is intimated by the Jockey Club of Kenya:

Simon Proud from the Duke of York Plate, Nairobi October Meeting 1930.

Kenya Wireless.

PROGRAMMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

The following are the B.E.A.B.C. programmes for next week:

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.

6.30.—Service of Evensong from the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.

7.30.—Choral recital, which will include: — Blessing "Glory and Wisdom" by Bach, rendered by the Westminster Abbey Choir; "Baal, we cry to thee" by Mendelssohn, rendered by the Royal Choral Society; "Father whose Almighty Power" and "We come in Bright Array" from Judas Maccabaeus, by Handel, rendered by the Sheffield Choir.

8.0.—British Official Wireless Press and Local News.

8.15 to 9.30.—Concert which will include:—Sonatina in G minor Op. 137 by Schubert for Violin and Piano, played by Isolde Menges and Arthur de Greef; Bass solo "Within these sacred Walls" by Mozart sung by Ivar Andresen; Vocal duet, "Thou has spread thy wings" by Donizetti, sung by Gigli, tenor and Pinza, Bass; Quartet in D minor Op. 76 by Haydn, played by the Elman String Quartet.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25.

6.30.—Children's corner.

7.0.—British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.

7.15.—Gramophone records — selection.

7.45.—Light Orchestral and vocal concert.

9.0.—Extracts from News.

9.05 to 9.20.—Marketing and Crop report by Mr. G. A. Tyson.

9.20 to 10.—Instrumental and vocal recital by Miss Iris Durham and Mr. H. J. Oliver.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26.

7.0.—British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.

7.15.—Short Variety Concert.

7.45.— Columbia Gramophone record concert, provided by the B.E.A. Music Stores of Nairobi.

9.0.—Extracts from News.

9.05 to 10.—Dance music.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27.

6.30.—Children's corner.

7.0.—British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.

7.15 to 8.45.—Variety concert.

8.45 to 9—Mr. James Scott, B.Sc. will give a talk on "Murrum."

9.00.—Extracts from News.

9.05 to 10.—Orchestral and vocal concert.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28.

7.0.—British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, and mail notice.

7.15.—Short Instrumental concert.

7.45 to 10.—Miscellaneous concert.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

6.30.—Children's corner.

7.0.—British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, mail notice and road report.

7.15.—Selection of records.

7.30.—Short talk by Mrs. Campbell, President of the Nairobi Garden and Beautifying Association.

7.45 to 9.—Dance music.

9.0.—Extracts from News.

9.05 to 10.—Concert which will include:—Incidental music to "L'arlesienne" Bizet, as played by Orchestre Symphonique De Paris.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30.

7.0.—British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.

7.15.—London News Letter, by B.E.A.B.C. own London correspondent.

7.30.—Short Variety concert.

8.0.—H.M.V. Gramophone concert, provided by S. Jacobs, Nairobi.

9.0.—Extracts from News.

9.05 to 11.—Dance music relayed from Torr's Hotel, Nairobi.

The Weather.

RAINFALL RETURN FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the B.E.A. Meteorological Service Weather Report for the week ending August 20 at certain stations in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya:

District	Over a period of 7 days 7/20th Aug. ins.	Total Jan.-Aug. 20th ins.
Eldama Ravine	0.10	41.58
Eldoret, D.C.	1.48	38.81
Eldoret, Eldalat Est.	0.37	
Fort Hall	0.00	30.46
Kabete	0.00	50.22
Kericho	1.19	59.83
Kilifi	0.26	
Kipkarren Riv.	1.92	42.11
Kisumu	0.35	
Kitale	0.65	40.58
Koru	1.18	64.76
Kyambu	0.00	42.82
Lamu	0.45	
Limuru, Mabroukie Factory	0.21	
Limuru, Togi Farm	0.23	65.65
Lumbwa	1.27	44.74
Machakos		
Mackinnon Road	0.00	31.60
Makindu	0.00	26.25
Malindi	0.26	17.22
Meru	0.06	43.11
Moiben		
Mombasa	0.14	28.45
Nairobi	0.00	43.47
Naivasha	0.00	31.50
Nakuru	0.39	38.35
Nanyuki	0.02	
Narok		
Ngong	0.00	44.63
Njoro	0.66	36.09
Nyeri		
Ruiru		
Rumuruti	0.04	28.81
Simba	0.00	
Songhor		
Soy	1.16	43.99
Thika	0.00	
Tsavo	0.00	
Voi	0.00	15.40

The Music Festival.

CONCLUDING CONCERT IN NAIROBI.

The 1930 Music Festival concluded on Monday evening with a recital at the Theatre Royal. Madame Santanera whose playing on past occasions in connection with the Festival has given such pleasure, her daughter Nathalie Wedlake, Mrs. Doris King, Mr. E. M. Ley and (at the piano) Mrs. M. M. Ballenden provided the programme. The audience was not a very large one but no musicians could have desired more appreciative listeners.

The recital began with Rossini's "Prayer" played by Madame Santanera at the harp and Miss Wedlake at the piano. They also closed the programme with the Grieg Concerto for two pianos, one of the most famous of the composer's works. The audience listened with the greatest delight to Madame Santanera's harp solos which revealed a wonderful and almost fairy-like delicacy of expression. These included "Frieshutz" (Weber-Godefroid) with Chopin's "Polonaise" played with rare charm as an encore, the "Danse des Sylphs" (Thomas) and Mendelssohn's "Spring Song". At the piano Madame Santanera was equally enjoyable. Her repertoire comprised examples of three contrasting schools—"Gavotte" (Gluck-Brahms) Cyril Scotts "Lento," "St. Francis Walking in the Waves" (Liszt) and, as an encore and by special request Chopin's "Third Study"—pieces which served to illustrate the player's mastery of technique.

The audience was particularly charmed by Mrs. Doris King's rendering of Saint Saen's "Softly Awakes My Heart" (Samson and Delilah") which revealed not only rare purity of tone but excellent expression and voice control. Her other items were "Lie there my Lute" and "Love is a Dream."

Mr. E. M. Ley's very pleasing tenor was heard to advantage in "The Street sounds to the Soldiers' Tread" from "A Shropshire Lad" and "The Devout Lover".

Mrs. Ballenden again proved herself a sympathetic accompanist.

"AFRIDIS" IN ACTION NEAR NAIROBI.

Decisive Influence of a Petrol Tin!

(By "Fourbytwo.")

On the night of August 13 a determined body of "tribesmen" attacked the K. D. F. Camp near the K.A.R. Rifle range. On mustering at the K.A.R. Headquarters near the C. N. C.'s Office, the "tribesmen," consisting of the unexpected number of 104 rank and file of the 1st Nairobi Battalion, were informed that for the evening they were to regard themselves as a raiding body of Afridis.

Certainly they looked uncouth enough to be mistaken for anything but trained soldiers, but, as their subsequent movements proved, they were a force to be reckoned with.

The plan was roughly as follows. The Afridis, with white handkerchiefs round their left arms, were to be divided into three bodies. One body, the main force, was to attack the camp from the direction of the Nairobi Golf Course. As a diversion, to allow the main body to manoeuvre into position without being noticed, two other parties were to attack, one from the hill behind the K.A.R. lines and one from the direction of the Aerodrome. If all went well it was calculated that the camp would be surrounded, burnt and not a man left standing.

Each "tribesman" was issued with 20 rounds of blank ammunition and instructions not to fire this at point blank range into their opponents' faces, and the three parties dispersed to take up their positions.

Fighting in Comfort!

It is a debatable point whether any Afridi raiding party has ever gone into action in motor-cars, but this is what our little band of marauders did. The party scheduled to advance from the direction of the Aerodrome lost their way at first and completed several circles of Lower Hill Road before one of the "tribesmen" came forward and offered to show the way on to the plains. Eventually they arrived at the river near the Aerodrome, where they parked their cars and discussed a plan of action. It was decided to march forward, keeping the river bank on their left, and guiding themselves by the stars and two large trees which were alleged to exist somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Camp. The advance was begun, and a large moon rose, flooding the plains with a ghostly light calculated to show their presence to all and sundry.

Everything went according to plan. The Aerodrome party had covered half their distance when the "Afridis" on the hill opened fire at the enemy's picquets. Excited by this, the main body pushed forward and soon arrived close to the camp. At this stage the Aerodrome party put up some Kongoni, and went to earth swiftly. The effect of this was that the enemy patrols near the road below the camp took fright. Their scouts came back to report that at least two Army Corps were approaching, and the patrols retired hastily into the Camp itself and set themselves to the task of firing off their 20 rounds of ammunition before the "Cease Fire" was sounded.

A Snare.

About this time it became apparent that a searchlight, formed by the collaboration of a number of motor-car spotlights in the camp, was proving more beneficial to the attackers than the defenders, and with the aid of its rays it was possible for the main force to see what was going on in the Camp itself. One of the Umpires, a very high official, who was moving between the two forces on the Hill as stealthily as he could, came upon an empty petrol debbie unawares, which he kicked vigorously, and from the noise that ensued it appeared that one of his feet had become jammed inside it. This gave further opportunity for firing, and in a few moments' time it was apparent that the Hill force, although in an excellent position for actual warfare, was deemed to have been captured by the defenders, and the usual arguments for and against the decision of the umpires commenced.

By this time the main body was practically in the road at the bottom of the camp. Here the defenders, bearing the firing at the top end, had fled to the assistance of their fellows, and it transpired that the Aerodrome party found themselves looking into what appeared to be an empty camp. All they could see was the camp guard, standing to attention and wondering whether there would be a chance to get some beer later on, and an imposing figure in a long Guards overcoat and a General's cap, looking, as one of the Afridis said afterwards, like Napoleon might have looked after Waterloo!

Just as it was apparent that no other course lay open to them but to enter the camp and burn it, having confiscated all the beer, the "Cease Fire" was blown very musically and the tribesmen reformed.

After a short talk by the Umpires, the raiders marched off to their cars, the Aerodrome party cursing loudly, as they had to retrace their steps across the plains once more, and a very instructive and enjoyable evening came to a close.

Most Successful.

The whole affair was most successful, and the general opinion of all was that the initiative and intelligence shown by a comparatively untrained body of troops was amazingly good on both sides. Not only did the attackers and defenders keep themselves quiet and unseen in the earlier stages of the attack, but the discipline was wonderfully maintained. Nobody got lost, which so often occurs in manoeuvres of this nature, and when the firing commenced it was controlled by fire orders in a most encouraging manner. The Nairobi Company consisted entirely of volunteers, which shows what a fine response there has been to the recruiting efforts, and it is to be hoped that the excellent spirit shown by both sides will be maintained.

When the Nairobi Battalion is up to strength it is intended to carry out similar schemes, though on a larger scale, to that described above.

DO YOU SUFFER FROM CONSTIPATION?

Countless remedies are advertised for constipation. Many relieve for the moment but they are habit forming and must be continued. Others contain calomel and dangerous mineral drugs, which remain in the system, settle in the joints and cause aches and pains. Some are harsh purgatives which cramp and gripe and leave a depressed after effect. Avoid lubricating oils which only grease the intestines and encourage nature's machinery to become lazy.

A purely vegetable laxative such as Carter's Little Liver Pills, gently touches the liver, bile starts to flow, the bowels move gently, the intestines are thoroughly cleansed and constipation poisons pass away. The stomach, liver and bowels are now active and the system enjoys a real tonic effect. Sold at all chemists or address to A. H. Wardle & Co., Box 103, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, E. Africa.

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PRICE: Shs. 24/-; Posted, Shs. 25/30.
STANDARD STATIONERY STORES
NAIROBI.

IMPERIAL BROADCASTING.

The "E. A. Standard" has arranged for the regular publication of a wireless page. These Articles, written by Mr. Lionel J. Hughes, a well-known Kenya radio authority, will appear weekly.

Reuter's bulletin of August 8, brings the welcome news that the Empire Broadcasting Station is, at last, to become an accomplished fact. It is stated that it will only operate at first for a limited number of hours each day and that the B.B.C. will provide the programmes free. To analyse this statement, or to what is generally termed "read between the lines."

To take the National Programme as published in the "Daily Sketch" for June 25. (All times G.M.T.) 0915 to 2300 there is a continual programme. Thursday June 10th, 0915 to 2300 continual programme. It will be seen that if the B.B.C. provide programmes free, they will certainly have *this* programme on hand which will cost them nothing seeing that it is already provided and that it can easily be simultaneousty broadcast on short waves as on long waves. This ignores the existence of any other stations in England. The question of wavelength. Commercial experience would go to prove that there will be required three waves. A daylight wave, a summer night wave and a winter night wave. 26 metres, as we know from experience here, is O.K. for a summer night wave and so will probably be continued. For the day waves there is the choice 13.45 to 13.9, 16.85 to 16.9, 19.55 to 19.95. Probably the 16 metre wave will be chosen and will be almost exclusively for rebroadcasting by local stations—who will have suitable apparatus. For the winter night wave the possibility is 48.8 to 50 metres.

The power will undoubtedly be increased considerably and with the experience gained from G5SW the utmost efficiency can be expected. Listeners can probably expect normally a signal similar to that from 7LO. The object will probably be primarily for the purposes of rebroadcasting from local stations and given a strong enough signal there seems to be no reason why limiting devices and volume control at local stations should not become standard practice so that fading effects and atmospherics will be minimised.

The times of broadcast for the Union of South Africa will practically coincide with those of Kenya, there being only the difference of half an hour in time. Canada and Australia will offer propositions owing to the wide differences in time and it may be necessary to provide special programmes for these two dominions. That does not, however, concern us. So long as the national programme can be put over at a reasonable strength there is no reason why Kenya should not have a home programme during normal broadcasting hours.

Reception Conditions.

The following reception conditions were taken on a Phillips Model 2802 with a loud speaker and Tone filter type 4004. In general reception conditions have been good from Nairobi and at a good signal strength. There is, however, a pronounced fading still in evidence. The programmes are certainly very good, and the concert by local artists was a welcome change from the gramophone, good as it is. The change of time in the children's hour is an improvement since the majority of grown-up listeners start to listen in about [illegible] p.m. and are not, as grown ups, very interested in the children's hour.

On the question of talks. Students of Italian can, by listening in to Rome improve their knowledge of this language. In Kenya there are many students of Swahili, voluntary and otherwise. Would a weekly quarter of an hour of Swahili lessons meet the wishes of any of our listeners? [illegible] a trial of this might be [illegible]?

The reports as given out by the [illegible]mer of 7LO show that reception conditions on 50 and 62 [illegible] vary considerably throughout the colony. The question of reducing the wavelength offers some difficulties since the spectrum below 50 metres is allotted as below.

48.8 to 50 Broadcasting.
45 to 48.8 Mobile stations (ships etc.)
42.8 to 45 Fixed stations (i.e. commercial and other point to point services).
41.42.8 Amateurs.

and so on and it is not until the 31.2 to 31.6 band is reached that another broadcasting section is reached. Obviously, owing to the international range of these signals at night it is impossible to poach on these preserves, since, apart from the question of interference from these stations there is the question of complaints from them due to 'off wave' operation.

The Problem of 7LO.

Early in August 1927, the announcement was made that an agreement had been reached between the Post Office and the British East African Broadcasting Company to supply two services. The first was a direct service between Nairobi and a Post Office station in England for telegraph traffic and secondly a broadcasting service for Kenya. The agreement, if memory does not fail the writer, was that the B.E.A.B.C. should provide a service that would be audible (or rather of a suitable broadcast strength) at any point in Kenya on three valves, using telephone reception. This excluded any points that were found to be 'blind spots' from a broadcast point of view.

The problem facing the broadcast company in regard to the telegraph side was not great. There was plenty of information available. A wavelength of the order of 15 metres and a power of five kilowatts approximately would meet the question of a day service. Since a twenty-four hour service was necessary a night wave of twenty-eight metres was found suitable as an alternative and up to the present has given every satisfaction. It must be remembered that as it was a point-to-point service between two definite fixed points, well beyond normal skip distances, fixed wavelengths and fixed angles of radiation could easily, and did meet the service.

Now comes the question of broadcasting. If the question was one of providing broadcast entertainment between the hours of 8 a.m. and noon local time a wavelength in the normal broadcast band, between 200 and 545 metres would meet the case. At this period there are no atmospherics, fading or other troubles. But there are no listeners who could listen in Kenya during this period and it was necessary to provide a programme during the early and late evening. There are three main points in Kenya at which listeners might be considered as concentrated. Nairobi and district, Mombasa and Kisumu. As there are no trunk facilities between these points the problem as solved in England of providing relay stations connected by trunk phones at Kisumu and Mombasa with the main station at Nairobi could not be considered. If a single wave was to be used it must be short enough to get away from atmospherics and long enough to get away from skip and fading effects 90 metres was tried at first. This did not seem successful and so a change was made to 180 metres. Results in Nairobi, the first main centre to serve for obvious reasons, proved that this was a step in the right direction. To serve Nairobi and district it was then definitely decided to transmit simultaneously on two waves, a short wave and a 400 metre wave, which it was known would be suitable up to a certain distance from Nairobi. Thirty five (?) was tried first as the short wave, but owing to the convention and the interference on this wave a move was made to the 31 metre band, a recognised broadcasting band. Long distance results were very favourable but unfortunately 7LO had to provide a programme for Kenya, not Australia or India. The results on the 62 and 50 metre band are well known by our listeners and so will not be repeated here. There is the question of power. Undoubtedly, given sufficient power, it would be possible to give ample signal strength all over the colony, but, as the broadcasting company is a commercial concern, expenses must be kept down. Power costs money and if the returns from listeners covered the cost with the normal margin of profit there would be no reason in the world why 100 kilowatts should not be used. If the short wave power was increased as stated to 100 kilowatts everybody, except the shareholders of the company would be satisfied—unfortunately the company would have to close down in a week.

The question of programmes. This was a very difficult problem. Anybody who has had the experience of providing a programme for a concert, for one night only, will realise the enormous difficulties of providing programmes for three hours, 365 days a year. Even using the gramophone to its limit an enormous quantity of records are required. It is considered, that in view of the difficulties, 7LO is doing very well. The Empire station will certainly ease this situation a bit. Again, programmes cost money. Artists require paying, and so do record vendors.

These are a few of the difficulties confronting 7LO and they are put forward quite impartially.

Phillips Casaphone, Model 2515 is purely a local receiver, that is to say, it is solely for receiving the local station or stations which—at home—give out strong signals. It is of first class quality and is designed for "all mains" operation Model 2515 has a wave range of 200 to 600 and 1000 to 2000 metres. It is suitable for Nairobi or for taking home with you when you go on leave. Further particulars can be obtained from the agents who, it will be noticed, are advertising.

There is nothing new from the other firms, but they are certainly getting ready for the boom that may be expected when empire broadcasting starts.

Commercial stations normally call in the following manner. Call sign of the station called three times, "de", call sign of the calling station three times. For adjusting purposes the letter V (...../) or a repetition of A B C (.../ /...... /./.) is used. A station calling all stations uses the call CQ (/././/./) Stations testing or running 'idle slip' for testing purposes frequently do not call any other station but run a succession of V's with their own call interposed occasionally for identification purposes; for instance, Nairobi telegraph station testing would give call in the following manner—presuming he is only testing and not calling his companion station VVVVV de VQG VVV or perhaps ABC ABC ABC VQG VQG ABC ABC etc. (This is in answer to an enquiry.)

An Invitation to Farmers.

The Director of Agriculture desires to extend a cordial invitation to farmers and others interested to visit the Plant Breeding Station at Njoro on Friday September 5 at 10 a.m. Short addresses will be given by Mr. Lathbury (Ag. Plant Breeder) on the work in progress at the institution, Mr. Maher (Agricultural Officer) on maize breeding, in relation to disease, and Mr. Wilkinson (Entomologist) on stalk borer. A visit to the station should prove of great interest to cereal growers and in addition to the breeding work, the results of experiments in progress will well repay a visit to the institution.

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TO ENCOURAGE THIS THE
Uplands Bacon Factory
have reduced their prices very substantially.
Bacon has never been so cheap in Eastern Africa and Retailers will doubtless supply their customers at prices well below those prevailing in England for all best Wiltshire brands.
Insist on seeing the Brand.
None Other Genuine "UPLANDS."

OVERSEAS MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

STEAMERS.	FROM	Due at Mombasa.	Mails arrive at Nairobi.
*Randfontein	Europe	Arrived	Aug. 23 (7 a.m.)
Karoa	India	Aug. 23	„ 24
G. Mazzini	Europe	„ 26	„ 27
Gen. Voyron	Europe	„ 27	„ 28
Karapara	South	Sept. 2	Sept. 3

*Randfontein carries 466 letter and 305 parcel bags.
*G. Mazzini carries 318 letter and 268 parcel bags.
*G. Voyron carries continental mail only.

DEPARTURES.

STEAMERS.	FOR	Mails Close at Nairobi, G.P.O.	Date of Despatch from Mombasa.
Karoa	South	Aug. 23	Aug. 24
Tanganjika	South	„ 27	„ 28
*Malda	Europe	„ 29	„ 30
G. Mazzini	Europe	„ 31	Sept. 1

*Parcels only by this steamer.

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Sadler Street, P.O. Box No. 995.
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Before deciding on your new purchase call on our Showroom and see the full range of latest models,—from the light 4 to the biggest 6 cylinders.
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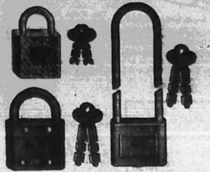
Did the wife complain again last night?

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Uganda Protectorate: Jinja, Kampala,
Zanzibar Protectorate: Zanzibar,
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The NAME and ADDRESS of the Competitor and the SUBJECT OF THE PHOTOGRAPH should be written on the back of the print.

ANY NUMBER of prints may be sent by THE SAME COMPETITOR.

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If Films or Plates are sent we will make Enlargements for reproduction if necessary.

These films or plates will be returned after publication.

All prize winning photographs will be published in the "East African Standard."

If prints are to be returned A STAMPED ENVELOPE MUST BE ENCLOSED.

The Editor's decision is final.

A GREAT SALE OF TOWELS

The feature of Whiteaway's Sale during this week is the Special Bargain Lots of Towels which are being cleared at very low Sale Prices — Now is the time to stock up the Linen cupboard.

SEND YOUR ORDERS EARLY — GIVING THE LOT NUMBER.

The W.L. Range of FRINGED Turkish Towels

Lot T.S. 2. 30 Only.—White Turkish Towels, Strong in wash and wear. A very handy size, 26 x 54 inches.
SHS. 3/50 Each.

Lot T.S. 4. 64 Only: Heavy White Turkish Towels, very absorbent in use, strongly woven to withstand rough Dhobie treatment. Size 30 x 23 inches. Must be Cleared
SHS. 2/75 Each.

Lot T.S. 11. 200 To Clear—A bargain lot of striped towels. Just the Towel for the man falls in the Shamba, useful handy size, worth double.
The Week at Shs. 1/75 Each.

Lot T.S. 20. 160 Yards—White Terry Towelling. Soft absorbent quality, 16 ins. wide.
TO BE CLEARED AT
SHS. 1/60 Yard.

Lot T.S. 30. 100 Yards—Heavy quality White Turkish Towelling. 16 inches wide. During This Sale SHS. 2/- Yd.

BRIGHTER BATHING!! Lot T.S. 1. 40 Only—Christy's super quality coloured Towels. 52 x 34 inches. Fast shades.
SALE PRICE SHS. 7/50

Lot T.S. 5. 26 Only. White Terry Towels with fast colour red striped ends, the handy size for the lavatory, 45 x 29 inches.
GOING IN THE SALE AT
SHS. 2/50 Each.

WHITE TERRY BATH TOWELS.
Lot T.S. 18. 18 Only—Christy's White Turkish Towels, with strong plain hemmed end. Size 49 x 26 inches.
SALE OFFER SHS. 5/25 Ea.

Lot T.S. 24. 43 Only.—White Turkish Towels. Think absorbent quality hemmed ends for strength. Size 54 x 30.
During this Week
SHS. 6/75 Each.

Lot T.S. 25. 10 Only—Super Towels. Christy's finest quality all White Terry, there is none better. Size 62 x 34 inches.
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Lot T.S. 15. 36 Only—Huckaback Towels. A most useful Hand Towel, white with tiny coloured border ends. Size 38 x 21 inches.
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LOT T.S. 6. 40 ONLY. BIG WHITE BATH TOWELS—Heavy quality thick absorbent Terry knotted fringes. All white. A generous but not cumbersome size 60 x 31 inches.
A SPECIAL CLEARING PRICE, SHS. 8/- Each.

LOT T.S. 7. 18 ONLY. WHITE BATH SHEETS.—The delightful wear, round size, strong in wash and wear, soft in use. 80 x 46 inches.
To be cleared this week at
SHS. 12/75 Each.

PURE LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS

Lot T.S. 12. 4 Dozens Only—Real Irish Linen Towels. Super fine quality, generous size, 42 x 23 inches.
Originally Shs. 8/50 each.
Clearance Price, SHS. 5/95.

Lot T.S. 13. 30 Only Left.—Pure Linen Guest Towels. The handy small size for the cloak room, soft in use. These are well worth double. This week at
SHS. 2/25 Each.

Lot T.S. 23. 34 Only—Turkish Bath Towels. This is a special lot of most useful Towels. White with red border. The size is generous without being unduly bulky, the soft Terry weave is pleasant in use and wears well. 54 x 32 inches.
DURING THIS WEEK THE PRICE IS ONLY SHS. 5/50 EACH

CHEERFUL MORNINGS Lot T.S. 3. 18 Only—Soft Turkish Towels hemstitched and coloured check borders. 48 x 33 ins. all shades.
SALE PRICE SHS. 3/95.

HEMSTITCHED TURKISH TOWELS.

Lot T.S. 8. 26 Only. White Turkish Towels. These are Christy's well known make, giving a soft textured towel with amazing wearing qualities. Plain hemmed ends. Size 54 x 32. During this week this will be cleared at
SHS. 8/50 Each.

WHITE TERRY BATH SHEETS.
Lot T.S. 33. 14 Only—Big Bath Sheets. Christy's super quality all white, soft and absorbent texture Size 70 x 45.
Must be Cleared at Shs. 16/50

Lot T.S. 27. 21 Only—Hemmed Bath Sheets. A very special offer to clear this small parcel. Big Size 70 x 42 inches.
Now Offered at SHS. 9/50 Ea.

Lot T.S. 28. 6 Only—Luxury Bath Sheets. Here is the sheet for really luxurious Towelling. Christy's super white with hemstitched borders. Note the huge size 90 x 76 inches.
This Week we accept the low Price of SHS. 29/50.

The W.L. Range of HEMSTITCHED TURKISH TOWELS

Lot T.S. 9. 15 Only. White Terry Towels, a small parcel of really good sound Towels of Christy's make, the size for Hand use. Plain hemmed ends. 44 x 26 ins.
This Week Special Price
SHS. 4/25 Each.

Lot T.S. 35. 30 only. White Turkish Towels. The super heavy quality in White Terry with plain hemmed ends, good towels that give good service. Size 52 x 28.
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WHITEAWAYS SUPER VALUE
Lot T.S. 14. 63 Only.—White Terry Towel. Superfine quality excellent in wash and wear, plain hemmed ends. 44 x 23 ins.
A Super Value at Shs. 3/- Ea.

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