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Description THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD (MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS)
.....
(Weekly Edition) (Missing) April to June, 1932,

Reference No. From E.A.S. Library.

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Description of Document. THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD (MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS)
(Weekly Edition)

Covering Dates. 2nd July, to 24th September, 1932,

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	FROM Mombasa about	TO
Dunelm Castle	... 2nd July	
Durham Castle	... 20th Aug.	
Lancaster Castle	... 17th Sept.	
Dunelm Castle	... 15th Oct.	
Durham Castle	... 28th Nov.	
Lancaster Castle	... 24th Dec.	
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VIA SOUTH AFRICA.

	FROM Mombasa about	TO
Maguire Castle	... 12th July	
Maguire Castle	... 10th Aug.	
Maguire Castle	... 7th Sept.	
Maguire Castle	... 29th Oct.	
Maguire Castle	... 2nd Nov.	
Maguire Castle	... 20th Nov.	
Maguire Castle	... 22nd Dec.	
Maguire Castle	... 26th Jan.	
Maguire Castle	... 22nd Feb.	

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S.S. "LECONTE DE LILLE"	11th July.
S.S. "ANGERS"	18th July.
S.S. "G. BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE"	25th July.
S.S. "GENERAL VOTON"	1st August.
S.S. "GENERAL GRANDMONT"	8th August.
M.V. "JEAN LABORDE"	15th August.
ORCHESTRA ON BOARD ALL STEAMERS.	15th Sept.
THE S.S. "GENERAL VOTON" from Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Alexandria, and bound to Durban, Colombo, Madras, Madras, Madras, and Ceylon is reported to arrive in Mombasa on about the 11th of July, 1932.	

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HOMeward via SUEZ CANAL.

From Mombasa.

HOMeward via CAPE.

From Mombasa.

N.Jassa ...	12th July
U.Sukuma ...	19th August
U.Sukuma (Steamer)	26th August
W.Muturi ...	2nd September
U.Umbara ...	9th October
U.Umbara (Steamer)	16th October
U.Umbara (Steamer)	23rd November
U.Umbara ...	30th November
U.Wangari ...	7th December

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On leaving, passengers may cabin or cabin running water in all cabin and cabin
cabins. Cabin passengers—1st class cabin, cabin running water in cabin and cabin
cabins.On return, return passengers cabin or cabin running water in cabin and cabin
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cabins.Fees through booking for heavy luggage to London with breakdown of Port-Held
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THE CONGO BASIN TREATIES.

CONTINUING DEMAND FOR ABROGATION.

Trade Figures.

[*"STANLEY," COMMERCIAL.* London, June 14.]

There is still no great deal published with regard to the recent Conference on the Congo Basin Treaties. Here is another extract from "Stanley":—

"Where British Give in."

"Official figures published to-day afford striking proofs of what result in British favour would have been obtained if the series of Empires in East Africa had been maintained."

The statistics given in the Report of the Conference on the Congo Basin Tropics show the total value of the British imports of Kenya and Uganda, which are unable to grant independence, to be £1,500,000.

A series of agreements were signed by the British Government with the Government of Kenya and Uganda, and the name of the Congo Basin Tropics was added.

The title is maintained in relation to East Africa, but the areas covered by the title are now divided into several districts, right across the continent.

The ostensible purpose of these agreements is to bring about the advance in African law, African, Portuguese, Belgian, and French law.

As will be seen from the figures given in the Report of the Conference, the British imports of Kenya and Uganda are still increasing.

British trade is being developed as a result of the free entry of the goods of the United Kingdom into the territories of several other independent states in the Tropics.

It is also shown that there is no corresponding balance of export of Kenya and Uganda, where countries are concerned.

Years Comprised.

The figures are for the first two years of the period 1920-21. Taking first the total in round figures, we find:

Imports of cotton products (value £160).

From United Kingdom £1,140,000. 172,000.

From foreign countries £ 86,000,000.

It may well be that our imports of these goods to our own Colonies exceed the £1,140,000.00, but it has increased their advantage in the market.

Of two countries which figure prominently in the Report, Kenya—Tanganyika has no adjacent frontier advantage to offer, while Uganda

has a frontier advantage.

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From United Kingdom £1,140,000. 172,000.

From foreign countries £ 86,000,000.

It may well be that our imports of these goods to our own Colonies exceed the £1,140,000.00, but it has increased their advantage in the market.

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INCREASE OF CRIME THROUGHOUT KENYA.

RESULT OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONGST AFRICANS.

Effect of the New Penal Code.

REDUCTION IN STRENGTH OF POLICE A CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE.

The annual report of the Commissioner of the Kenya Police reflects a considerable increase in all categories of crime in the Colony during last year. This is attributed to unemployment.

The increase in the new Penal Code has rendered many more offenses cognizable than was the case before. In addition the large amount of unemployment produced by the general depression in agriculture, industry and commerce has led many men of African race to seek to obtain the necessities of life by wrong means.

During the latter half of the year the strength of the Police Force was reduced and it is considered that this may have had some bearing on the general increase in crime.

Amongst the interesting statistics that are provided by the report is the fact that it may be noted the number of convictions for felonies steadily increased during the last twelve years until in 1931 there were 2,186 people under trial who had been given prison sentences. The total number of habitual criminals of the Kikuyu race continues to increase from year to year.

Habitual Criminals.

Two serious factors are given by the Commissioner of the Kenya Police as being responsible for the increase in the number of all categories of offenders. The introduction of the new Penal Code and the reduction in the strength of the police force.

Under the new code many more offenses are rendered cognizable in the criminal courts than was the case before the increase in crime, but the increase in the number of all categories of offense is undoubtedly due to the general depression in agriculture, industry and commerce which has been general throughout the Colony and the reduction in the strength of the Force in the latter half of the year.

The C.I.D.

According to the figures the total of cognizable offenses under the new code for 1931 was 8,160 or 901 in excess of those registered in 1930. The increase in "felony" cases is the most striking feature, particularly matched in that of house-breaking and burglary.

No cognizable offenses dropped from 192 cases in 1930 to 179 in 1931, while the number of non-cognizable offenses increased from 1,170 in 1930 to 1,190 in 1931.

No figures are given for the total number of cognizable offenses committed by Europeans and Africans, but the number of non-cognizable offenses committed by Europeans and Africans increased from 49 to 55, involving a total of 1,200 cases.

Police protection under the 1930 code was given to 20,000 persons up to December 31, 1931.

Police protection under the 1931 code was given to 18,000 persons under the three headings just mentioned, which is a factor to increase crime.

From the figures it appears that the comment is made by the Commissioner that the increase in all classes of crime over the last twelve years is due to the lack of employment.

Another part of the Nairobi section of the report deals with the traffic police and alterations in the speed limits, and goes on to say:

"Speed Throttles."

Stock thefts went from 254 in 1930 to 317 last year, due to a

heavy increase in Eldoret, Lamu and Nairobi districts which have been affected by the depression more than in 1930. "A large proportion of the increase in predatory crimes is contributed by families who have been compelled to leave their homes in Eldoret and Lamu."

The total value of goods stolen in 1930 was stated to be Shs. 110,179, while in 1931 the value for subsequent years up to the present time was Shs. 152,770/-, Shs. 134,707/- for 1932, and Shs. 150,000/- for 1933, showing that the percentage of recovery has increased from 40.8 in 1929, dropping to 29.3 in 1930 and 26.5 in 1931.

Robberies.

Regarding the number of robberies the Commissioner of the Criminal Division of the Central Prison Bureau shows that of 7,724 5,196 were identified as having been committed by natives, and the incidence of recognition of offenders was 66 per cent. The total for the second year of more than 10,000 was 6,600, and from 1931 to 1930 to 11,300, showing that the number of robberies steadily increased.

The 1931 figure includes 1,000 cases of house-breaking and burglary, and the Immigration Department states that:

"Cash deposits on entry totalled Shs. 1,150,000 and 2,000 Africans. Of these 1,150,000 were deposited through the courts during the year, and the amount of cash on deposit at the end of the year was Shs. 1,150,000."

The C.I.D. states that the number of habitual offenders totalled 2,186, and the total number of habitual offenders in 1930 was 1,900.

There were 147 robbers, cattle rustlers, and other offenders who had been sentenced to prison for more than 5 years.

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The Police Force Brigade has a strength of 6,800, and the force examined in its first aid work, 7,000 persons.

There were 147 robbers, cattle rustlers, and other offenders who had been sentenced to prison for more than 5 years.

The final note of this section of the report is:

"The personnel of the unit, both European and African, was reduced by 10 per cent. in 1931."

C. Eighty-five were brought to trial in 1931.

Police protection under the 1931 code was given to 18,000 persons up to December 31, 1931.

Dealing with the settled and unsettled areas the report gives the figures of the number of cognizable offenses related to native habitation and agriculture and also from 40 to 55, involving a total of 1,200 cases.

The "salvaged" crimes include those committed by persons of aboriginal descent as distinguished by lack of employment and poverty, and the number of capital natives of whom employed and unemployed.

"More than any other town in East Africa," Nairobi is described as the center of a native type of native who, in existing economic conditions, has lost his job and the value of this class of offense is reflected in the increase of the unemployed in and around Nairobi.

It is also noted that the number of unemployed persons in the Colony, according to the latest figures, is greater than the number of employed persons.

Property valued at Shs. 20,000/- was recovered in 1931, which is slightly less than in 1930.

Another part of the Nairobi section of the report deals with the traffic police and alterations in the speed limits, and goes on to say:

"Speed Throttles."

SOLUTION OF PUZZLE NO. 41.

ACTOR	W. G. L.	W. G. L.	W. G. L.
ACTRESS	W. G. L.	W. G. L.	W. G. L.
ADMIRER	W. G. L.	W. G. L.	W. G. L.
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ADMIRER'S SON	W. G. L.	W. G. L.	W. G. L.
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EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING AN EXACT BALANCE.

NATIVE DEVELOPMENT.

LORD MOYNE THINKS SUBJECT SHOULD RECEIVE MORE ATTENTION.

Lord Moyne in his inquiry into the incidence of taxation in Kenya found it impossible to obtain an exact balance of contributions and benefits on a community basis acceptable from all points of view.

He formed the opinion, however, that considering the services provided, it is evident that the latter should bear a larger share of any taxation contribution towards the general revenue of the country.

Comparing the burdens of taxation throughout the world with that borne by the European population of Kenya, Lord Moyne says:

"It is evident that the latter bears a relatively heavy and relatively light scale of contribution. No formula attempting to lay down exactly what would be a fair contribution from each community could however be either than entirely arbitrary."

Well-considered measures... to save agriculture from disappearance and to make for the betterment of a section of producers, may be fully justified in the general interest."

The Report recommends that the Economy Committee should be appointed by the Government should present the system of financing Local Government.

The view is expressed that not enough attention is being paid at present to native development and that a due share of applied research should be afforded to the problems of the native population. The establishment of three research stations, two inland and one on the coast, is recommended.

EXPENSIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT?

One of the terms of reference of Lord Moyne in his inquiry into Local Government was to enquire into the cost of maintaining Local Government.

In the interests of economy Lord Moyne recommended that the cost of maintaining Local Government should be reduced.

Although owing to differences between his terms of reference and those received by the Government, he did not receive an answer to the question of the cost of maintaining Local Government.

Lord Moyne's report has recommended a fair return for the services rendered by Local Government, as that itself only receives services, and that the expenses of maintaining Local Government have been based on the basis of classification of services.

Different Standards of Service.

"It is difficult to estimate the cost of maintaining Local Government in accordance with the standards of quality of service which it is intended to provide in each case," says Lord Moyne.

He suggests that the cost of services by which they direct, or indirectly, affect the welfare of the community, and the costs of the individual's contributions.

Contributions.
Africans, 417,247.
Arabs, 1,140,000.
Asturians (Indians), 1,000,000.
Chinese, 200,000.
Europeans, 2,000,000.
Kikuyus, 2,000,000.
Swahilis, 1,144.

Contributions are not adequate to meet the demands of the community, and perhaps the best way to provide is to make contributions to provide for the welfare of the community.

The Report also states:

"The cost of maintaining Local Government for the non-native standards of service which it is intended to provide will probably be paid by the people who are able to pay it."

Though educational facilities are to be provided for the non-native standards of service, the people who are able to pay it will probably be paid by the people who are able to pay it."

said by the natives themselves what it would be fair to ask from the non-native community.

Standards of Life Compared.

A comparison of the standards of life enjoyed by the European population of Kenya with that of the Indian population of Kenya, indicates that the former is considerably higher than the latter.

There is no doubt that Africa generally shows evidence of a lower standard of life than the European population of Kenya.

Kenya is, however, backward as far as the Indian population of Kenya is concerned.

The Indian is rather inferior to the European in respect of education, health, and physical development.

Having seen a good deal of life among Indians in Africa, I am inclined to believe that there is a great deal of room for improvement in the standards of living of the Indian population of Kenya.

Even so, I am inclined to

believe that the Indian

population of Kenya

is not backward as far as

the Indian population of

India is concerned.

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Opening of "Coffee Planters' Days" in Nairobi.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON FUTURE OF THE INDUSTRY.

Optimistic Outlook.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR THE FORTHCOMING CROP.

Some 300 representatives of the coffee industry from all parts of East Africa attended the first of the "Coffee Planters' Days" in Nairobi on Wednesday, when His Excellency Sir Joseph Byrne, K.C.M.G., opened the proceedings.

During the course of his address, His Excellency said that he was glad to hear that the prospect for the forthcoming crop were good. The return of rainfall certainly augured well for the planters concerned, but also the Colony as a whole.

The Government, he added, was fully alive to the importance of the industry and within the limits of its resources was providing services to its betterment. It was, however, without any way endangering the future research and experimental work.

He considered that the establishment of a Coffee Board should be of benefit to the industry, and would welcome suggestions put forward by the planters before the Bill was presented to Committee.

Funds for Research Work.

The experiments of holding a "Coffee Planters' Day" were, he judge, successful, and he hoped that the attendance at the Conference would be repeated in the future. The Kenyan Memorial Hall, Nairobi, was an open meeting place for men and women engaged in, or connected with, the coffee industry in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

There must have been many discussions between the Governor, the Minister of Agriculture, and the coffee planters, and the result of these must have been most satisfactory. He said that His Excellency, Sir Joseph Byrne, opened the session.

His Excellency.
Bright Outlook for Industry.

His Excellency said: "I am very glad to have been invited to speak at this meeting, and to witness these proceedings and for me to be able to speak on behalf of the coffee industry of the Colony." I should like to thank the Planters from our neighbouring territories, the Central African Institute and the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture for their kind invitation to speak to you.

It is with great pleasure that I have the opportunity of addressing you on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, which has provided for control and protection of the coffee industry, and for the sum of £40,000 per annum. The Director of the C.E.B., Director of the East African Agricultural Research Institute, Mr. A. J. Walshe, Senior Agricultural Officer, and Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, Entomologist on the staff, have been invited to speak to you on the subject of coffee production in the Colony.

Research Work.
As in the case of other plantations, coffee, disease, and pests are the chief enemies of the crop. The investigation work and the control of pests and diseases will occupy a good deal of time, and it will be brought through a series of experiments. In our important areas, in particular, we have to take account of the size of the acreage, and it is necessary to have a programme which is proceeding rapidly.

A Progressive Industry.
The growth of coffee of the type and quality required, not so far, directly from the colonies of the world's major coffee producers, but from other primary products. The coffee planters have a progressive and enterprising programme, and in the year ending June 30, 1937, an increase of 2,180 acres over the previous year, and of coffee exports of £1,000,000, a record figure. This is due to considerable increases in the production of coffee in the Colony, the area at present planted having reached 10,000 acres.

Under existing circumstances, the coffee planters are compelled to export their surplus coffee to countries where the market is more favourable. They have, however, the opportunity of developing the market in the Colony, and are making every effort to do so. The coffee planters have a large field of opportunity, and they are well equipped to meet the challenge.

The following statistics were compiled from the latest available information:—

Mr. Wilson, a local coffee planter, is qualifying for the diploma, and has done down into Karamoja. Accordingly, recently, he has been in touch with the various planters, and has suggested a scheme for the co-operation of the planters in the area, and has a number of recommendations to make.

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Proposed Closing of Voi-Moshi Line.

EMPHATIC PROTEST FROM N. PROVINCE.

Trade with Mombasa.

[From "Caffeo," Correspondent.]

The following statement was made to the Daily Colonist of Victoria, Canada, on March 17:

"The Moshi Chamber of Commerce emphatically protests against the proposed closure of the Voi-Moshi line, and urges that action be taken to prevent the closure of this valuable railway.

"The Moshi Chamber of Commerce has made representations to the Government, and if action is taken to prevent the closure of this valuable railway, the Moshi Chamber of Commerce will do its best to assist in obtaining a grant-in-aid for the extension of the railway to the port of Mombasa.

The Aguda.

"I note with pleasure that the Caffeo Company has issued a circular to the coffee planters of the Province, in which they are requested to submit their views on the proposed closure of the Voi-Moshi line, and the future of the port of Mombasa.

"The Moshi Chamber of Commerce, and the Aguda, are in full agreement with the Caffeo Company in their view that the proposed closure of the Voi-Moshi line would cause a grave economic disturbance and affect the future prosperity of the whole Northern Province."

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Death of Veteran Missionary.

CANON WOODWARD OF ZAMBIA.

Rewards Offered.

WORKER IN MISSION FIELD SINCE 1892.

The death took place at Zomba on March 16, 1937, of Rev. Canon Edward Woodward, M.A., U.M.C., a week after his 80th birthday.

He had been born on the following day, April 18, 1856, at Ballymena, Co. Antrim, Ireland, and educated at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, Belfast, and at the Queen's University of Belfast.

He was ordained in 1880, and served as a curate in the Diocese of Derry, and as a missionary in China, before returning to Belfast.

In 1892 he became a member of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Ireland, and was appointed to the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Ireland.

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NEW CHASING COURSE.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

LATEST CABLED REPORTS FROM LONDON.

Morris, Badger & Co., Ltd., are in receipt of cables from their London office as follows:—

"MOSHI.—Gold £100. 10/- per oz. 22 carat. Silver £10. 10/- per oz. Gold 2 oz. Grade £210. 00 per oz.

"SILVER.—W. H. T. 20. 00 per oz.

"BUTTER.—East Lancs. £40. 10/- per cwt. Margarine £14. 00 per cwt. Butter 10 lb. £1. 00 per lb.

"EGGS.—Grade A, highest price £14. 10/- per cwt. Eggs 1 lb. £1. 00 per lb. Eggs 10 lb. £1. 00 per lb.

"FLOUR.—Wheat £12. 00 per cwt. Maize £1. 00 per cwt. Rice £1. 00 per cwt. Maize flour £1. 00 per cwt. Maize meal £1. 00 per cwt.

"SUGAR.—White £10. 00 per cwt. Brown £8. 00 per cwt. Sugar 1 lb. £1. 00 per lb.

"COFFEE.—C. & G. 100/- per cwt. Robusta 80/- per cwt. Robusta 60/- per cwt.

"TEA.—C. & G. 100/- per cwt. Darjeeling 80/- per cwt. Keemun Lung Ching 70/- per cwt.

"CHOCOLATE.—Cocoa 100/- per cwt. Cocoa 80/- per cwt. Cocoa 60/- per cwt.

"COTTON.—White £10. 00 per cwt. Brown £8. 00 per cwt. Cotton 1 lb. £1. 00 per lb.

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London Market Prices.

BIGGER DEMAND FOR HEAT.

MAIZE UNCHANGED.

The following is the weekly market report issued by the Kenya Farmers Association (Co-operative), dated Jan. 27:

"Maize—Unchanged. The following is the weekly market report issued by the Kenya Farmers Association (Co-operative), dated Jan. 27:

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ROAD AND WEATHER REPORT.

Mr. Gordon-Peston writes as fol-

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Rainfall Returns for THE WEEK.

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REVOLUTION IN THE MOTOR WORLD BY **FORD**

£600 Value for less than £250
New V8 and 4 Cylinder Wonders

Years ahead of any Car now on the Market.

First Shipment arrives this Week.

HUGHES & COMPANY,
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

Full Particulars and details given of these famous New Ford Products
on receipt of your name and address by:

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Nakuru.

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— NOTICE THE
DIFFERENCE IN YOUR
PLAY!



THE ARISTOCRAT,
by William Sykes.

Four piece laminated frame
of ash and beech. Can be
strung to highest tension
without distortion.

Shs. 29/-



Four piece laminated frame
of ash and beech. Can be
strung to highest tension
without distortion.

Come to

MAY & Co.
Limited
Government Road, Nairobi.

DAVIS CUP,
by F. H. Ayre.

Four piece laminated frame
of ash and beech. Can be
strung to highest tension
without distortion.

Shs. 29/-

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 7).

KENYA'S NEWSPAPER, THE EAST

Price 50 Cents

African Standard

UGANDA ARGUS With which
is incorporated THE LEADER

NAIROBI, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1932.

REGISTERED AT THE CENTRAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Printed per sheet, Penta Color, Black
and Sepia. Mr. David Bowes, M.P.

NLT

NAVIGAZIONE LIBERA TRIESTINA.

Reduction of Fares

Mombasa / Venice, 1st Class £45-10-0
(via Syria).

Next Sailing:—

via Suez M.V. "Leme" about 11th Aug.
via Cape S.S. "Sittima" about 23rd Aug.

For further particulars and passages
Apply to:—

Soc. Italiana per l'Africa Orientale,
P.O. Box 322, MOMBASA.

Gibson & Co. Ltd., A. Beumann & Co.,
Nairobi, and Kitale.
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GIBSON & Co. Ltd., NAIROBI.

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IMPERIAL AIRWAYS LIMITED.

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£29

CAIRO (4 days)

£63

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£51

Northbound Planes dep. Nairobi

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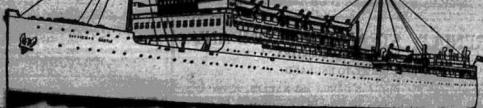
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HOMEWARD
VIA EASTERN OR WESTERN ROUTE



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To DURBAN June to December
By UNION-CASTLE & BRITISH-INDIA LINES.

(AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS).

FARES:

1st CLASS £10-10-0

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3rd CLASS LOWER GRADE U.C. £24

ALL SAILINGS FROM 1st JUNE to 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

See ordinary Advertisements and Sailing Lists.

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(FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.)

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

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S.S. "LECONTE DE LISLE"	11th July.
S.S. "ANGERON"	25th July.
S.S. "GRANDIN DU ROI PIERRE"	3rd August.
S.S. "GENERAL VOTRON"	22nd Aug.
S.S. "EXPLORATEUR GRANDDIEU"	6th September.
M.V. "JEAN LABORDE"	19th August.
S.S. "GENERAL VOTRON"	13th Sept.
S.S. "EXPLORATEUR GRANDDIEU"	14th September.
S.S. "AZAY-LE-RIDEAU"	26th September.
S.S. "GENERAL DUCHESNE"	14th October.

ORCHESTRA ON BOARD ALL STEAMERS.

NEXT ARRIVAL FROM MARSEILLES.

The S.S. "GENERAL VOTRON" from Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, and Djibouti, and bound to Durban via Salomon, Zanzibar, Madras, Mauritius and Réunion is expected to arrive in Kilindini on or about the 11th of July, 1932.

For particulars of sailings, rates of passage, etc., apply to—
Messageries Maritimes, - P.O. Box 16, Mombasa.
E. JARDIN, H. M. SYNDICATE, DALGETY & CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 26, NAIROBI. P.O. Box 77, KAMPALA. P.O. Box 80, ELDORADO.



DEUTSCHE OST-AFRIKA-LINIE

HOMeward via SUEZ CANAL.

From Members.

HOMeward via CAPE.

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S.S. Njassu	12th July
S.S. Usenumu	15th August
S.S. Imar (Cargo Steamer)	19th August
S.S. Wawani	6th September
S.S. Usumbara	4th October
S.S. Adolf Woermann	1st November
S.S. Ubessa	29th November
S.S. Wangani	27th December

S.S. Adolph Woermann	10th July
S.S. Ubessa	9th August
S.S. Wangani	3rd September
S.S. Tanganyika	1st October
S.S. Usumbara	22nd October
S.S. Wawani	15th November
S.S. Wawani	15th November

*This steamer will carry a limited number of passengers.

WINTER EXCURSIONS TO SOUTH AFRICA—JUNE TO NOV., 1932.
Wines, Spirits, Tobaccos and Cigarettes of British origin are supplied on board the Companys' vessels
at the equivalent to current Sterling prices.

Visitors to D.O.A.L. Steamers are required to be in possession of permits obtainable
at the Office. Sailings subject to alteration.

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

MOMBASA DEUTSCHE OST-AFRIKA LINIE Generalagentur,
NAIROBI & ELDORADO ... DALGETY & CO. LTD.,
NAIROBI & NAKURU DISTRICT ... CARY, JUNGLEBUT, Njoro.
KIBUMU, JINJA & KAMPALA BOUNSTEAD & CLARKE, LTD.,
Cable: "D.O.A.L.", P.O. Box 210

"TIRRENNIA" STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FLOTTE RUNITA FLORIO-CITRA.

THE BEST ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

Sailings from KILINDINI to GENOA and NAPLES.

S.S. "F. CRISPINO"—1st Aug., 1st Oct., 1st Dec., 1st Feb., 1st April, 1st June.
S.S. "G. MAZZINI"—1st Sept., 1st Nov., 1st Jan., 1st March, 1st May, 1st July.

Oil burning, luxurious Steamers—economy cabins—Fresh running water in all cabins and bathes—
Orchestra—Cinematograph—Deck Games—Swimming Pools, etc.
50% reduction on return portion of the ticket, if returning within one year (to and from Europe only).
15% reduction if returning within two years (to and from Europe only).
Special reduction to Government Officers and their dependents.

Free through booking for heavy luggage to London with transhipment at Port-Said
1st Class to Genoa from £55 to Genoa from £60
2nd Class to Naples from £38 to Genoa from £42
2nd economical to Naples from £28 to Genoa from £36

MONTHLY EXCURSIONS—MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR and DAR ES SALAAM.
Leaving Mombasa on the 5th at 6 p.m., returning by same steamer to
Mombasa on the last day of every month.

Roll excursions are now issued in connection with our monthly excursions,
returning being the ordinary single fare, plus quarter for the double journey.

MOMBASA	Società Coloniali Italiana	Box 178, Tel.: "Citra."
NAIROBI	Malvini, D. Kampf	Box 200, Tel.: "Kampf."
KAMPALA	A. D. Jones	Box 16, Tel.: "Williams."
UKOBA	R. Rajani	Tel.: "Rajani."
GORGET	M. Eyston	Box 76, Tel.: "Eyston."
UJI	M. Eyston A. E. Perkins	Box 5, Tel.: "Eyston."
KIRKWOOD	E. Bowell	Box 11, Tel.: "Bowell."
KIRKWOOD	Nakuru Trust Company	Box 45, Tel.: "Nakuru."
KIRKWOOD	Kirkwood and Co.	Tel.: "Kirkwood."

"East African Standard"

FIRE COUPON INSURANCE

THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE
AND INDEMNITY CO., LTD.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,Market and Krue Streets,
JOHANNESBURG.

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the sum of the premium re-

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or Province of Uganda.

In case of loss of pas-

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pon, if the vessel or cargo

shall be lost by an acci-

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or Province of Uganda.

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