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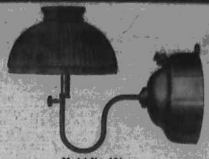

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See Uganda Railway Posters !!!

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21st.

WEMBLEY 1925.

The Kenya Exhibition Council has issued its findings on the subject of the participation by Kenya in a "Wembley 1925." The opinion has been expressed that the country should not take part in the Exhibition next year "unless prior provision is made for the establishment of a Kenya Publicity and Information Office in London in 1925." That important resolution was proposed by the General Manager of the Railways whose Department is committed by him to contribute to the cost of the Publicity Office if it is established in a position where it will attract tourists to this country. If provision is made for the Publicity Office, the Council recommends that Kenya should take part in the Wembley Exhibition next year and a further suggestion has been made that the organisation controlling the Publicity Office should direct the fortunes of the Colony at Wembley. An appeal is to be made to the local Government to find the money and to the Exhibition Authorities to defray part of the cost. The position has undoubtedly been altered if *The Times* report that the British Government has decided to raise the guarantee to the Exhibition Authorities one million sterling is correct and Reuter reports to-day another movement in support in the fact that South Africa has reversed her decision previously made and now intends to take part. The appropriations suggested for the maintenance of the Exhibition Section and of the Publicity Office is £7,500.

That the people of Kenya are willing and anxious to be represented again at Wembley next year there can be no doubt, and we hope that the linking up of participation with the establishment of Publicity Bureau, will not have the unfortunate result of neither being achieved. It is not considered advisable that the Publicity Office should be part of the Kenya Section, which would have made the problem much more easy of solution, and we believe there is wisdom in that view but it is perfectly obvious that unless Kenya is represented at Wembley there will be difficulty in directing enquirers to the Information Bureau from the Exhibition and it is necessary therefore that both schemes should be carried out if the full benefit is to be obtained.

The difficulty is that the decision as to whether Kenya shall have a Publicity Office in London apparently lies in the hands of the Colonial Office and, according to remarks made by the Chairman of the East African Parliamentary Commission, it is considered desirable that, if at all possible, the Information Bureau should be representative of all the territories. With the exception of Nyasaland, the countries adjacent to Kenya have not expressed their willingness to contribute and the position of Uganda is peculiar if the General Manager of Railways intends to use a portion of the revenue of a railway serving both countries for the purpose of establishing an office which must benefit both if tourists are attracted by the propaganda and information. The resolution passed by the Exhibition Council, in the name of Mr. Felling, refers to a "Kenya Office" and, if the consent of the Colonial Office is to be obtained it is either necessary that Uganda at least be persuaded to contribute or that the Colonial Office must take a more sympathetic view and allow Kenya to make a start on its own behalf. We have no doubt that, when the office is established, the adjoining territories will be only too anxious to come in and share the benefits obtainable but no further progress can be made until a definite forward step is taken in some direction. The proposal made is that the Publicity Office will be established under the aegis of the Department of Overseas Trade—a principle against which we have already argued because it is not the present duty of that Department to undertake work of this nature, and the further suggestion advanced that the Office will be under the charge of a permanent pensionable official of that Department who will now, according to the resolution of the local Council, also control the work of the Kenya section at Wembley must obviously increase the difficulty. The position will be eased if the local Government is able to find further funds and if at least a portion of the expenditure at Wembley next year is borne by the Exhibition Authorities out of the increased guarantee given by the British Government. If that very desirable assistance is given, it will be much more easy to find the balance of the funds.

While we appreciate the volume of work that has been done by the Director of Agriculture and his colleagues this year, and welcome his statement that at least 200 new settlers with sufficient capital may be expected within two years if land prices and other conditions remain favourable, we must regret the fact that it was not found possible to keep some record of the enquirers who sought information at the Kenya Court. Even if the names and addresses of the enquirers had been kept as a record of their enquiry, it would have been a nucleus upon which the Publicity Office could have started its work. The secret of success in these matters lies in the ability of the Colony to follow up the enquiries made tentatively by potential settlers and commercial houses and if it is not possible to keep alive, either from this end or from London, the interest shown by enquirers it is not unlikely that, in the interval, their attention and their capital will be attracted elsewhere. We have, or we had, in Kenya a Land Settlement Advisory Committee enjoying financial assistance from Government which could have undertaken the task of co-operating with the Wembley [illegible] and of furnishing the information necessary to enable them to make up their minds definitely but if even a list of names and addresses is not available, much of the work will have to be started afresh.

We must depend in the matter of Wembley 1925 and in the establishment of a Publicity Office very largely upon the good offices of the East African Commission and before they leave to-day we may be allowed to ask Major Ormsby-Gore and his colleagues to endeavour, as further evidence of their adherence to the new faith in Kenya, as soon as possible to obtain the consent of the Colonial Office to the establishment of a Kenya Office in London whether it is to be run by the D.O.T. or by the community in this Colony. A start must be made next year.

FRIDAY'S CABLES.

SOUTH AFRICA TO BE AT WEMBLEY.

Previous Decision Now Reversed.

WILL PARTICIPATE AGAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Cape Town, Nov. 19.

The government of the Union of South Africa has decided to participate in the Wembley exhibition in 1925, thus reversing their previous decision.

Death of R.C. Primate.

CARDINAL LOGUE PASSES AWAY AT AGE OF 84.

London, Nov. 19.

Cardinal Logue.

The death has occurred of Cardinal Logue, the Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland.

[His Eminence was born in County Donegal in 1840, was formerly Bishop of Raphoe and coadjutor of the late Primate to whose position he succeeded in 1887. He was created a Cardinal in 1893.

The Disarmament Protocol.

BRITAIN WANTS TIME TO CONSULT DOMINIONS.

London, Nov. 19.

Reuter understands that the British request to Geneva regarding the disarmament protocol in no way means the scrapping of the protocol.

The position is that the short time before December is not considered to give sufficient opportunity to discuss the matter in consultation with the Dominions. There is no desire to turn down the present scheme without the substitution of a constructive plan.

Bolshevism in Britain.

PROOF OF PROPAGANDA BY RUSSIAN.

London, Nov. 20.

The sub-committee appointed by the Baldwin Cabinet on 13th inst. to investigate the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter has reported that there is no reason to doubt its genuineness and the Government reply to Rakovsky's recent note will be in this sense and will emphasise the necessity for cessation of Bolshevik propaganda in Britain.

Sentence on a Priest.

THIRD CONVICTION FOR SEDITION.

A Buddhist priest Nagunda, who has been twice previously convicted for political offences has been sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment for making a seditious speech at Mandalay.

Spain's Morocco Retreat.

GENERAL AND A COLONEL KILLED.

Madrid, Nov. 19.

A communique states that the Sheshuan Tetuan line has been withdrawn in an orderly manner. General Serrano and a Lieut-Colonel have been killed in Morocco.

Not Coming Yet.

The Secretary of State has approved the extension of the Ex-Enemies' Restrictions Ordinance in Tanganyika for six months.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SIR LEE STACK.

Bombs and Revolvers in Cairo.

SUDAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL SERIOUSLY INJURED AND IN HOSPITAL.

£10,000 Reward for Arrest.

RESIDENCY LUNCHEON PARTY DISTURBED BY ENTRANCE OF VICTIMS.

Egyptian Terrorism.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Cairo, Nov. 19.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Sirdar Sir Lee Stack this afternoon. Two bombs were thrown at him while he was driving from the Ministry of War. One exploded.

Three or four of the assailants escaped when the bomb did not explode and fired several rounds from revolvers, hitting Sir Lee Stack, his Aide-de-Camp, chauffeur and a policeman.

Sir Lee Stack was badly wounded in the stomach and has been taken to hospital.

Sir Lee Stack.

The Attack.

Cairo, Nov. 19.

The Sirdar was on his way home when assailants, secreted in the doorway of the stores of the Department of the Ministry of Education, threw a bomb, which hit the motor car, but did not explode and fell into the gutter.

The assailants followed the car, firing continually. They frightened the occupants of a passing tramcar and took shelter in it by lying down. One assailant crossed the road and reloaded his revolver from a magazine handed him by a man standing on the pavement. A policeman who pursued him was hit seriously in three places.

The assailants entered a taxicab waiting in a side street and two Englishmen on a motorcycle and sidecar slowed down for the purpose of taking the number of the taxicab, whereupon a man jumped out of the taxicab and fired repeatedly at the motor cyclists, missing them. The taxicab speeded off.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Asquith, who is on holiday in Egypt, had an audience with King Fuad in the morning.

A bulletin issued says Sir Lee Stack is suffering from shock and three bullet wounds in the stomach, hand and foot and his condition is serious. His Aide-de-Camp, Captain Campbell, of the Black Watch, was hit in the chest and the chauffeur in the arm and leg.

Zaghlul Pasha, the Premier and Ministers called at the Residency and expressed their profound shock and sorrow and a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies expressed similar sentiments. Zaglul was obviously affected.

INTERRUPTED LUNCH.

The attack was made on the Shariaka Sreiaini, the main busy thoroughfare.

The Egyptian chauffeur, despite his wounds, brought the car to the Residency at full speed which was the nearest place.

Lord Allenby, Mr. Asquith and others were lunching when the wounded men were brought in and there was general stupefaction.

Zaghlul Pasha has informed Reuter that he is deeply moved and he described his horror on seeing the wounded at the Residency. He went immediately to the Palace and informed the King who was most pained.

Zaghlul Pasha added that an enquiry had been opened and the chauffeur of the taxicab had already been arrested. The Government, he said, will not leave a stone unturned to bring the perpetrators to justice.

He has issued a communique appealing to the public to aid the authorities and offering £10,000 reward for the apprehension of the criminals.

The Sirdar will be operated on at the Anglo-American Hospital. He intended to leave for the Sudan last night, but had postponed his departure until 23rd inst.

OPERATION SUCCESSFUL.

Cairo, Later.

The operation on the Sirdar has been successful and his condition is as good as can be expected.

A bullet was found lodged under the lung and the stomach was full of blood, but the intestines were not perforated and the stomach muscles were intact. Transfusion has been proceeded with and has done good. The Sirdar's condition near midnight was more hopeful.

It is now thought that about eight assailants are involved and that they escaped in two taxis.

BRITISH INDIGNATION.

London, Nov. 20.

The attack on the Sirdar has created a profound impression and the newspaper leaders reflect the deep indignation felt.

They demand not only condign punishment of the assassins, but energetic British action to re-establish respect for Britain in Egypt.

The Egyptian Government and Chambers and especially Zaghlul Pasha are largely held to be morally responsible for the crime owing to their anti-British attitude.

Cairo, Nov. 20.

The Sirdar shows a slight improvement, but his condition is still most serious.

[Maj. Gen. Sir Lee Oliver Stack has been Governor-General of the Sudan since 1919, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. He is 56 years of age and has been connected with the Sudan either in a military capacity or as an Administrative Officer since 1900.]

Government Oil Shares.

London, Nov. 19.

An official communique says Government have informed the Anglo-Persian Oil Company that they do not intend to dispose of the Government holding in the Company.

Monday, Nov. 17th.

A NEW FAITH.

The speech which Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Chairman of the East African Parliamentary Commission and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, delivered at Thika on Saturday is a public announcement of his conversion. He has gone further than he was bound to do in a declaration of faith but we are glad that he has had the courage of his new convictions and beliefs. He has outlined the principles of his new creed—a definite realisation of the sincerity of the Kenya white settler; recognition of the farmer's personal qualities as a man; sympathy with his difficulties; realisation of the backward conditions in the native reserves—against which we have declaimed for many years—and an admission that the lack of knowledge of the home politician has been the cause of many of the misunderstandings irritating Kenya opinion in the past, and providing the mainspring of the pro-South Africa, anti-Downing Street and similar political movements in this country. Mr. Ormsby-Gore has confirmed the sincerity of his statement that he came to Africa with an open mind; he has confessed to a creed which is broad and deep and must have a lasting effect upon his attitude as a public man to East African problems, and his portion of the Report of the East African Commission will be judged from the standpoint of his faith.

The Thika speech, supported by an earnest summary of local aspirations from the tongue of one who has had the benefit of seeing the two sides—official and non-official—and given weight by a carefully worded memorandum disclosing a praiseworthy moderation and a complete willingness to co-operate with the Colonial Office in the development of this African Colony, demonstrates the truth of the assertion we have reiterated and shall continue to emphasise, that the real trustees of the natives are not permanent officials in Downing Street or changing occupants of high offices of State, but the men on the spot, the settlers and the officials in Kenya who know, from daily experience, the difficulties of the native problem and the limitations of European and African influences and desires.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore assures this country that no person, sitting in England is able to obtain a true picture from official despatches or from the leading articles in the Press and we are prepared to agree with him. Nothing can be more obvious to-day than the value to Kenya and to the British public of personal investigation by those who share with us the responsibility of creating in Africa a British Colony built on the unchanging traditions of the Empire and we are unfeignedly glad that the result of Mr. Ormsby-Gore's short tour has so completely justified the attitude maintained in Kenya that nothing except greater knowledge would improve relationships and increase sympathy and help. We recall, too, that the uneducated condition of native chiefs as a permanent handicap to progress has already received our attention as a public newspaper and we are relieved to learn that the native problem of this Colony will be approached in a spirit of common sense and not on a doctrinal basis.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore's Thika speech is a complete answer to all our domestic petitions and we shall look forward to the Report he and his colleagues will make with much less anxiety than we did a few months ago. We have much leeway to make up because twenty-five years is a small space in history but we shall again place our hands to the task with renewed vigour and confidence. It is not the task of individuals; it is the duty of men and women who as Britons have accepted voluntarily the responsibility of transferring the civilisation of the west to the home of barbarism in Africa. The burden is not lightened by the support of the East African Commission; it becomes more clearly and inescapably the burden of an Empire's trust.

MONDAY'S CABLES.

ZAGHLUL PASHA RESIGNS.

Dissensions in Egyptian Cabinet.

OTHER MINISTERS GO.

Sentences on Cadets as Sequel to August Riot.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Cairo, Nov. 15.

Zaglul Pasha has announced to the Chamber his resignation of the Premiership "for reasons of health."

The Chamber adjourned to November 17 upon the announcement, which was followed by reports of Cabinet dissensions involving the resignation of the Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs and the Minister to London.

Khartum, Nov. 15.

The Mudir's court has sentenced 28 civilian cadets who participated in the disorders at the military school on August 8, to eight years' imprisonment.

Up to now there is no sign of renewed disturbances, though the sentences are widely known.

ROYAL VISITORS DUE ON DECEMBER 21.

East African Tour Extends to April.

SAILING ON DEC. 4.

London, Nov. 15.

It is understood that the Duke and Duchess of York will leave London on December 4, embark on the s.s. "Mulbera" and are due to reach Mombasa on December 21.

The Royal visitors will return to England in April.

Swarajist Pessimism.

FEARS UPON ADVENT OF NEW GOVERNMENT.

Allahabad, Nov. 14.

Pundit Motilal Nehru, the Swarajist leader in the Assembly, has appealed to rich and poor openly to strengthen the membership and funds of the Swarajists, who "have to bear the full brunt of reactionary repression and are fully prepared for a long and hard struggle, which the advent of the Conservative Government in Britain makes most probable."

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OUR RUSSIA RELATIONS CONTINUE.

Conservatives Will Make No Change.

TREATY TO BE DEBATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Nov. 14.

Well-informed circles discredit the suggestion that the Cabinet Committee dealing with the Zinovieff letter and with Russian questions will consider the revision of the decision to recognise Russia.

It is understood that the Committee will deal with outstanding questions between Britain and Russia, but there is no likelihood of the relations with Russia being broken off.

So far as the treaty is concerned its ratification rests with Parliament.

REVOLUTION PLOT IN SPAIN.

Prominent Politicians Accused.

SEQUEL TO BORDER RAID.

Madrid, Nov. 15.

A court martial has opened on the four men arrested in the frontier disturbances at Vera last week. According to a semi-official account all the prisoners asserted they were given to understand that their arrival would coincide with a revolution in Spain and mentioned the names of prominent Spanish politicians who, they alleged, were involved in the movement.

The prosecutor asked for the death sentence on three of the accused and for six years imprisonment for the fourth.

KENYA AND UGANDA TRADE.

Japan a Heavy Buyer of Soda Carbonate.

AMERICA'S PURCHASES.

Following are the principal Coast imports and exports according to the Customs Shipping Return for the week ending November 8.

Animals, living 4; beads 7 cases; blankets 11 bales; cotton piece goods 102 bales; motor vehicles and parts 9; rice 190 bags; soap 247 cases; tea 31 cases; wines and spirits 600 cases.

The exports from Kenya and Uganda were:

Coffee 46 bags to Italy, 115 to Port Sudan, 615 to France, 227 to Massowah, 47 to Australia, 141 to Aden, 2 to Italian East Africa, and 15 to Zanzibar.

Chillies 758 bags to America; carbonate of soda 73,499 bags to Japan; butter 5 cases to Dar-es-Salaam; cheese 5 cases to Dar-es-Salaam; beans 112 bags to Port Said; moong 10 bags to Dar-es-Salaam and 24 to Zanzibar.

Maize 229 bags to Suez and 800 to Dar-es-Salaam; maize flour 286 bags to Dar-es-Salaam; hides 287 bales to Italy; calf skins 1 bale to America; goat skins 285 bales to America; rock rabbit skins 2 bales to America; leopard skins 1 bale to America.

Simsim 1,767 bags to Italy and 6 to Italian East Africa; sisal and sisal tow 780 bales to America; potatoes 29 bags to Italian East Africa, 43 to Dar-es-Salaam and 15 to Zanzibar.

Native curios 2 cases to Italy.

Mrs. R. F. Mayer.

Friends of Mrs. R. F. Mayer will be pleased to hear that, following her successful operation and the restoration of her health, she has sailed for Kenya by the s.s. Aviator Roland Garros and is due to arrive at the end of this month. She is accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Anderson.

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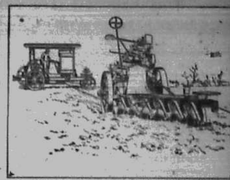

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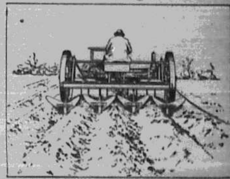

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TONIC WATER. LITHIA WATER.
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STOCKS OF AXLES, BRAKES, WAGONS & ALL WAGON PARTS.

All kinds of Wagons made to Order

THE JAVA EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.

Alarming Continuance of Shocks.

A HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

Landslides Alter the Face of the Island.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Batavia, Nov. 15.

The earth is still trembling in the Wonosobo neighbourhood and slight shocks with underground rumblings are still occurring.

The Assistant Resident has advised the evacuation of the affected area. Landslides have occurred everywhere and rivers are converted into mud streams in which corpses are seen floating.

The death roll is very heavy and the damage exceedingly serious.

Doctors are hurrying to the scene to assist the injured, and relief measures are being hurriedly organised.

[The scene of the disaster is the Dutch East Indies, of which Batavia is the capital. Wonosobo, which is razed to the ground, is the Java health resort of the Merchants and officials of the capital, which in spite of improvements is still a very unhealthy spot for Europeans.

[Java is divided into 21 Residencies, two of the Residents being native princes of the Malay race. In a population of nearly 40 millions there are 60,000 Europeans.

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

Kenya Coffee Prices.

LONDON MARKET STILL RISING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Nov. 15.

Messrs. T. H. Allan & Co., report that Kenya Coffee is still dearer and the market is very strong.

Kenya fine quality, first size is quoted at Shs. 168/- per cwt.

Kenya average quality, unsized, Shs. 152/-.

Uganda fine quality, first size, Shs. 158/-.

Uganda average quality, first size, Shs. 148/-.

Toyland at Whiteaways.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw are preparing for Christmas. Much as we dislike the fact tempus continues to fugit. The firm has on view a special display of toys to delight children of all sizes and temperaments. Toy land is arranged in a special corner of the first floor. In the middle of the display a life-like lion is standing on a raised platform with tail wagging and eyes glowing and the toys range from the smallest and finest miniature railways with everything which should be on a railway station to motor cars and laughing hyenas. The perfect models of wild animals look very realistic, and the world famous "Felix" cats and "Bonzo" dogs are representative of the delightful novelties of Whiteaways zoo. The large number of "cuddly" toys include Mother Goose, Eskimos and birds—seductive enough to make grown ups become children again. There is a display of crackers made by Caley's to brighten the Christmas parties and downstairs in a glass case the firm have collected a very fine selection of dolls of all sizes with superb dresses including wonderful little fairies of the most dainty design. Toyland covers 2,000 square feet.

ZIEGLER'S DRY-CLEANING & DYEING WORKS.

Town Receiving Office: J. R. STEPHENS, Ltd. Successors to Cearn's Ltd.

DEATH OF EX-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

The Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu.

IN HIS 46TH YEAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Nov. 17.

The death is announced of the ex-Member of Parliament Edwin Montagu.

[It is to be presumed from records of the House of Commons that the cable above refers to the Right Hon. Edwin Montagu who sat for the Chesterton Division from 1906 as a Liberal and was Secretary of State for India from 1917-22 in the Coalition Government.

[The Montagu-Chelmsford report on the reforms necessary in the Indian constitution is understood to have been at the beginning of the present Swaraj agitation in India. His life in the India Office was full of excitement and controversy.

[He was the second son of the first Lord Swaythling and was born in 1879.]

NO VICTIMISATION OF STRIKERS.

M. Heriot Carries Critical Point.

Paris, Nov. 14.

The Government has secured a narrow majority of 161 to 135 in the Senate for a measure providing for the reinstatement of the railwaymen who were dismissed after the strike of 1920. The opposition insisted that the reinstatement must be optional since the Government lacked legal power to compel private companies to reinstate their men.

M. Herriot demanded unqualified reinstatement, leaving the Government free to secure the best arrangement in negotiation with the companies.

The fate of this section of the Amnesty Bill introduced on July was regarded as the most critical from the Government viewpoint.

Quarrelling Victors.

REFORMER SUN YAT SEN IN CONFERENCE.

Hong Kong, Nov. 14.

Sun Yat Sen has gone to Shanghai, presumably to confer with the leaders of the victorious parties in North China including Feng Yuh Siang, Chang Tsolin and Tuan Chijui. Meanwhile, according to Tientsin reports, the relations between these leaders are strained and efforts are being made to avert open hostilities.

Chang Tsolin's grip on the Province of Chihli is being strengthened by the appointment of one of his generals as governor.

Shots in the Assembly.

MEXICAN DEPUTY DEAD OF WOUNDS.

Mexico City, Nov. 15.

Leopoldo Guerrero, the aged Deputy for Zacatecas, who was wounded in the shooting affray in the Chamber of Deputies has died from his injuries.

Deputy Morones, reported yesterday as wounded, is rapidly recovering.

KIJABE HOTEL, KIJABE.

Few Minutes from Station. Invigorating Climate, Health Resort, Two Shooting Boxes, within 20 miles in heart of Big Game Country, Buck Boards, Ponies, Mules for hire. TERMS MODERATE.

KENYA PRODUCE PRICES IN LONDON.

Kenya Coffee Up to £169 per Ton.

TANGANYIKA £180!

The following cabled market report from Messrs. African and Colonial Co., Ltd., dated 13th inst. has been received by Messrs. Tyson Bros.—

KENYA COFFEE.

The market continues firm with prices dearer than a week ago. We quote:—

Graded A size medium to good, 160/- to 165/- per cwt.

Graded B size medium to good, 150/- to 155/- per cwt.

Graded C size medium to good, 140/- to 145/- per cwt.

Graded A size good to fine, 160/- to 170/- per cwt.

Graded B size good to fine, 150/- to 160/- per cwt.

Graded C size good to fine, 145/- to 155/- per cwt.

The highest price paid for Kenya bold size at the Public Auctions up to Tuesday last was Shs. 169/- per cwt.

FLAX.

The market continues in the same quiet state, with very little business passing. East African dew-retted Flax, grades 4/5 (Nakuru and Njoro Districts), is worth £105 to £115 per ton on "in store London" terms.

TOW.

There is still a good demand for all qualities, particularly for spot lots, and East African Tow may be taken as worth round about £50 per ton on "in store London" terms, according to quality.

LINSEED.

The market continues firm, and for parcels of 50 or 100 tons, East African Linseed, packed in sound double gunnies, November/December shipment to London, £21 per ton could be obtained to-day.

CASTOR SEED.

Somewhat easier, and for good, clean East African £26 per ton for November/December shipment to Hull or Antwerp.

SISAL.

The market is quiet, with little business going on, but No. 1 British is to-day worth nominally £40 per ton c.i.f. for November/December shipment to U.K./Continent.

MAIZE.

The market is easier, and No. 2 Flat White African is to-day worth 46/- per quarter c.i.f., U.K./Continental Ports for November/December shipment.

Messrs. MILLIGAN & Co.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan & Co., sole representatives of Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co., Ltd., London, have received the following cable dated the 14th inst.—

KENYA COFFEE.

The quantity of Kenya coffee offered in auction since our last cable dated 24th October, amounted to 1,900 bags, all of which sold readily, realising an average price of £155 per ton. The highest price paid for bold size was £169 per ton.

TANGANYIKA COFFEE.

During the same period 700 bags were offered and all sold, the average price realised being £160 per ton, whilst the highest price paid for bold size was £180 per ton.

Another Bargain at the Cash Boot Stores' Annual Sale—Gent's High-Leg Field Boots (The Willow), Shs. 35/- (Compare these with your last boots at Shs. 55/-).

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18th.

THE NEW FAITH.

Major Church, the representative of the Labour Party on the East African Parliamentary Commission, has ranged himself alongside Mr. Ormsby-Gore as a believer in the new Kenya faith. We cannot class Major Church, like his leader, as a convert because we had no evidence of the tenets of his creed prior to his personal acquaintance with the people of Kenya, but his acceptance of the fresh beliefs which animate the Chairman of the Commission will put renewed heart into the white community in this Colony who have been not a little suspicious of the attitude of the Labour Party to their aspirations and their work in this African Colony. The term of office completed by Mr. J. H. Thomas at Downing Street did a very great deal to dispel any anxiety the community felt regarding the Colonial creed of the responsible members of the Labour Party and the frank acknowledgements and the sane advice contained in the Nyeri speech complete the work which the ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies began nine months ago.

Major Church placed the daily task of the farmer in Kenya on the highest pedestal he could find. He gives to the relationships between the settler and the soil and to the work, the time and the money the farmer invests in his small portion of Africa a quality of high idealism with which few settlers would encompass their work. Indirectly he realises and expresses the belief we have so frequently expressed that the real and actual trustee of the future of the African peoples awakening to-day to race consciousness is not the abstract ruler of dominions and colonies who dictates lines of policy from London, but the farmer who, in his daily routine and contact with the native, influences the African for good or for evil and instils into the African the desire to rise to better things. Occasionally we in Kenya remember the fullness of our responsibility; from time to time we grasp the significance of our presence in this tropical country and we are grateful to the Commissioners if but one outcome of their presence amongst us should be an emphasis of our realities and an underlining of our potentialities for good or for evil among the millions of natives upon whose goodwill and co-operation we are dependent for the success of our self-selected mission in life. Major Church has told us that the proofs lie with ourselves to provide. If we succeed in rearing our children in this Colony—one of the greatest responsibilities of all, because they must be fitted by upbringing and by parental inspiration and training to shoulder the burden we drop—then we will prove to the world that our great experiment in guiding the development of backward races was a task worthy of our race. Major Church may rest assured that the white people of Kenya will not forget their responsibilities neither will they underestimate their task and he can tell the people of the Old Country that the British stock has not degenerated under a tropical sun and that the traditions of Britain are for us a living force as powerful and inspiring to-day in Kenya as they were in the domestic circles of our birthplace or the playgrounds of our schools in the days before we left the sheltering mantle and the placid contentment of the Motherland to test the fibre of the race in the harder college of world experience and unaided responsibility.

TUESDAY'S CABLES.

ZAGHLUL RECALLS HIS RESIGNATION.

Pressure of Revolutionary Demonstrations.

UNANSWERABLE PROTESTS.

King Agrees to all the Pasha's Terms.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Cairo, Nov. 16.

All the schools have struck and students are marching in procession through the streets cheering for Zaglul Pasha. They are visiting the Ministries and trying to bring out the Government employees.

They induced the officials of the Ministry of Finance to quit work. The employees of the Ministry of Education assembled in the courtyard of the Ministry, where speakers urged that a deputation proceed to the Palace and beg the King not to accept the Premier's resignation.

Crowds wrecked the premises of the comic weekly *Alkashkoul*, which caricatured Zaglul Pasha and his colleagues. The mob set fire to the paper supplies. The police drove off the rioters.

Large crowds are assembled in the neighbourhood of Zaglul Pasha's house, the Parliament building, and the Palace of Abdin.

THE KING INSISTS.

The King has informed a senatorial deputation begging him not to accept the Cabinet's resignation that he has already refused. He would receive Zaglul Pasha again that afternoon and insist that Zaglul remain in power.

Zaglul Pasha states he has not resigned because the King refused to agree to two Ministerial nominations, and maintains that his health is unsatisfactory. He has determined to facilitate the task of his successor and support the Minister chosen by a majority of the Chamber.

PEOPLE'S RIOTS.

Two thousand demonstrators rushed the police guard at Kashkoul and sacked the premises. The demonstrators outside the Abdin palace last night shouted "Zaglul or revolution!" The cry was taken up afresh this morning.

Cairo, Later.

Zaglul Pasha has withdrawn his resignation after a lengthy audience with the King.

Cairo, Nov. 17.

Zaglul Pasha has announced to Parliament the conditions he laid down for remaining in office. They concerned his freedom of choice in Ministerial and Administrative appointments, according to constitutional law. The King accepted the conditions.

Desires to Stay.

Mr. Linfield, who is a keen musician, attended St. Andrews' Church on Sunday, and played the organ after the service. The Commissioner then sang, with Mrs. Macbea "Oh love that will not let me go." No doubt he was thinking of the charms of Kenya.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Controversy Between Britain and Japan.

THREATENED DEADLOCK.

Question of Forbidding Import and Export.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Geneva, Nov. 16.

Heated discussions between the Japanese and the British Empire representatives occurred at the opium conference of the League of Nations over the question of the export, import, and transhipment of opium from possessions of the Far Eastern Powers, which, according to the British draft agreement, are forbidden.

The Japanese proposed that where consignments of opium are accompanied by an import certificate or non-official guarantee that the import is legitimate no unfair discrimination on the ground of the nationality of the vessel or the origin of the goods should be resorted to at the ports.

Sir Malcolm Delevigne, and for Britain, emphasised the fact that Britain made no unfair discrimination and expressed the opinion that the Japanese proposal was unfair criticism of the British Government.

Mr. Campbell, for India, took the stand that India reserved her right to discriminate with regard to certificates.

The Japanese delegate Sugimura declared that as long as mutual confidence and respect were lacking between the interested states the Japanese delegation could not sign the agreement.

Sir Malcolm Delevigne and Mr. Campbell denied casting any imputation on Japan. They were merely defending a principle.

The discussion was adjourned for a few days to enable the delegates to consult their Governments.

CONFERENCE CRITICISED.

Geneva, Nov. 17.

The general discussion yesterday afternoon in what for irrelevant argument and repetition will probably rank as one of the most remarkable of the League conferences resulted in the adjournment of the opium conference until Friday, after the adoption of several clauses of the agreement relating to Government monopoly and also licenses and rationing.

LAWLESS TIMES IN ROME.

Duelling Between Party Fanatics.

NO DANGER TO MUSSOLINI.

Rome, Nov. 16.

The fierceness with which political passions are at present raging appear to have given the impression abroad that the Fascist Government is tottering, but the tension in Rome contrasts to the general tranquility of the country despite sporadic demonstrations.

Acts of violence are committed wholesale; duels between factionaries of both sides, mostly ex-service men claiming a monopoly of patriotism, are continual.

The repetition of such incidents undoubtedly tends to weaken the prestige of the Government and the popularity of Fascismo, but there are no indications of the early fall of Mussolini, whose position in Parliament is unshakable, failing a split in the Fascist ranks, which is unlikely.

The Dutch World-Fliers.

Rangoon, Nov. 16.

The Dutch airmen have landed near Rangoon because it was feared their stock of petrol was insufficient to enable them to reach Bangkok against a strong wind.

FINE FOR MOB-MURDER OF A CONSUL.

Persian Government to Pay 110,000 Dollars.

APPLIED TO EDUCATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Teheran, Nov. 17.

The American Government has proposed to Persia that a sum of 110,000 dollars be provided "for the cost of conveying the body of the murdered Consul, Mr. Imbrie to America."

The money should be placed in the bank of Persia without power of withdrawal and the interest used to send Persian students to America.

MEXICAN ASSASSINS OF Mrs. EVANS.

Two Sentenced to Death Penalty.

Mexico City, Nov. 17.

Two men, named Ruiz and Garcia, accused of assassinating Mrs. Evans have been found guilty and sentenced to death.

[Mrs. Evans, it will be remembered, was an Englishwomen who owned a very picturesque and prosperous ranch in Mexico, and, after passing dauntlessly through many dangers and due to lawlessness and political terrorism, was shot dead while driving in her buggy through the main street of the City.]

German Railways.

CONTROL HANDED BACK BY THE ALLIES

Coblence, Nov. 15.

Control of the Railways in occupied territory will be handed over to a German railway company established on the Dawes plan at midnight to-morrow.

Exchequer Bonds.

London, Nov. 16.

An offer is made for conversion to holders of 5½ per cent exchequer bonds due on February next: For each £ 100 bonds surrendered either £ 100 4½ per cent conversion loan 40/44 with a cash payment of 45 shillings or a 4½ per cent treasury bond carrying interest from February 1, repayable at par not later than 1st February, 1934.

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PELTON WHEEL.

Science finds real cure for indigestion

Amongst the outstanding achievements of medical science in recent years is the discovery or invention of a real and lasting cure for disorders of the digestion. The means of carrying out the cure is a bland, harmless compound known as Bisurated Magnesia, and its results have been so uniformly successful that it is fast superseding all such drugs as are usually employed for the purpose of overcoming stomach troubles. Physicians of standing and great hospitals are daily using Bisurated Magnesia with the most gratifying results and stomach troubles should soon cease to exist. Not the least wonderful point about the cure is its simplicity and moderate cost, for Bisurated Magnesia is obtainable at any good chemist's and half-a-teaspoonful taken in a little water after eating is all that is necessary. Generally speaking, the pain goes instantly, and the cure is complete in a week or so.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS IN THE E.A. COURT.

Kenya to Mauritius.

TWO YOUNG PEOPLE WITH THE OUTLOOK OF YOUTH.

Duke's Interest in Big Game.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF THE KENYA EXHIBITION EXPERIMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Oct 23

If there is one characteristic the Duke and Duchess of York do not possess it is humbug and no one expected them, when they made an official visit to the East African Section at Wembley yesterday, to interest themselves in things other than those in which Youth always does interest itself. No one expected them to go round and ask how many quarters of maize were grown to the acre, how cloves were graded or what was the market price of sesame. They were expected to see and interest themselves in exactly what they liked, and nobody pushed in front of them things to which they were not attracted.

Hence, it is pretty safe to say that the Duke looked at all the sporting pictures and all the sporting exhibits while the Duchess looked at all the pictures of East Africa itself and tried to imagine, I suppose, what it will be like when she and the Duke get there.

They turned up pretty punctually at 2-15 p.m., and for the time of their visit, the authorities closed the Section to the public. It was not a particularly warm day, so the Duke turned up in his blue overcoat, which he always wears, and a bowler hat, while the Duchess wore a thick fur coat, which just allowed one to see her brown costume underneath. She looks, as she is a typical Scots lassie, and she undoubtedly has a very attractive personality.

IN KENYA.

They started their tour of the Section with the Mauritius and Seychelles Islands. There was nothing much to attract them there, and they passed through into Kenya where Mr. Wigglesworth took them in hand together with Captain Smith who should, I think, in view of the invaluable work he has done, have been the chief guide,—but that is another story. They spent a great deal of time in the Kenya Section. They started with the pencils, examining the process of manufacture and the finished result. I thought they were going to collect some pencils to try them, but they did not. It has here that the Mural pictures began to attract the Duchess and she was especially interested first of all in the picture of a great Sisal Estate near Thika, as well as in a representation of a coffee estate near Nairobi. Kenya is particularly rich in sporting pictures and sporting trophies, and the Duke studied them all from fish to big game and showed a particular interest in a photograph of a lion sleeping in the sun. He made careful inquiries about trout fishing from which one would imagine that he anticipates something in this direction when he reaches East Africa.

The Duke and Duchess spent quite a long time at the Relief Map of the Colony, since it enabled the Kenya Authorities to explain how they would move about the country and some of the chief places they would see. There was, perhaps, one other product to which they paid great attention, and that was the coffee. They asked for some of the Kenya Literature, including the Standard book published on the Section, and this they loaded on to their Aide-de-Camp.

They were next captured by Captain Smith to sign their names in the Visitors' Book, writing boldly,

ALBERT ELIZABETH.

Their two names are about the only two legible ones in the whole book, and East Africa might circulate them to encourage better writing in the Colony. The authorities had apparently kept other individuals from signing their names on the sheet on this particular day. The Kenya Visitors' Book is unlike that of Uganda where the names are mixed up all over the place. The Duke and Duchess actually signed on a spare half sheet, which was partially used, towards the start of the Exhibition. You will see their names underneath the names of some visitors from Lincolnshire.

AMONG THE CLOVES.

Then came a visit to the clove section in Zanzibar, and it seemed to me that the authorities had laid in a new stock of cloves, because the smell was particularly pronounced. In Uganda the Royal attention was called less to the sporting trophies than to what one may call the practical exhibits, because this section is very practical, in fact it is a little too much so. It does not for this reason grip the public as much as it deserves to, because it rather suggests a museum. Anyway their Royal Highnesses studied the cotton and sugar exhibits very carefully and were much interested in the silk worm cocoons and the butterflies. Here again, the localities in Uganda were pointed out by the cicerone on a large scale map, for which purpose a long wand was needed. They were undoubtedly interested in the Sudan Section. The Sudan has very little to exhibit apart from cotton—and it knows it, and so it has always played as its chief card its excellent lighted Dioramas and its section of a passengers railway carriage. This Their Royal Highnesses both entered, and they undoubtedly did admire the Dioramas.

Tanganyika is, of course, more or less like a bazaar, and here the Duchess was presented with a packet of coffee, which was passed over to the faithful Aide-de-Camp, who, by this time was getting loaded up. Here also the Royal visitors studied the sporting pictures, of which there are some very good ones, and also the mineral products.

In Nyasaland two or three of the Royal Suite put some money into the automatic machine and extracted some six penny packets of Nyasaland cigarettes. One was presented to the Duchess, who took it with an amused smile a fact which may be useful to those who have to entertain her in East Africa. In this Section they not only admired the native ivory carvings, but were much attracted by the wooden bicycle made by a native, and also the Livingstone relics, which it is incumbent on every visitor to see.

A SUCCESS.

When they left they expressed the greatest pleasure at what they had seen, and I think with justice, because the Section is one of the most interesting in the whole show. Kenya has achieved marvels with the £12,000 with which it started and will, I believe finish with a little in hand. It has received a great deal of assistance recently from settlers; and there is no doubt that the public do like to listen to the lectures on the various aspects of the life of the Colonies, although I think they are a little awkward to give since they interfere with the free movement of visitors.

By the way the authorities have taken great pains to keep the exhibits clean and attractive, and they have removed the coconut fibre matting, which used to be laid down, since it only increased the dust. I think it only fair to say that Kenya, in particular, has had more than its money's worth, and the settlers should realise the debt they owe to those who have run the whole business.

East Coast Fever.

A SLAUGHTER POLICY IN RHODESIA.

Mr. Leggate (Minister of Agriculture), speaking at Bulawayo, recently stated that the Government was adopting a new and more drastic policy in order to stamp out East Coast fever in the colony. Herds in which an outbreak occurred were to be slaughtered and the owners would receive half the value as compensation, with the liberty to sell the carcases.

In pursuance of this policy, 111 head were to be killed near Bulawayo, resulting in the district being free of quarantine much earlier than would otherwise be the case.

Southern Rhodesia was the second State in South Africa to adopt this drastic policy, Portuguese East having adopted it in 1900, and the success of the policy was reflected in the fact that there had been no outbreak of East Coast fever there since 1917.

Coffee £158

Messrs. Gailey and Roberts have received a cable telling them that a consignment of Kiltanon coffee shipped home by them has realised an average price of £158.

Uric Acid Troubles

There is no worse danger when the kidneys are weak than the big family of "uric acid troubles," and so, when you notice that the urine is much disordered, do not be surprised if you begin to have rheumatic pains and nervousness, heart weakness, headaches and dizziness.

For the filtering of uric acid from the system falls upon the kidneys, and if the kidneys are inactive, uric acid overloads the blood. Instead of nourishing the tissues, this poison-laden blood starves and irritates them, and sets up uric acid troubles.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th.

BUILDING FOR POSTERITY.

The opening of the new native market in Nairobi yesterday furnished His Excellency the Governor with an opportunity to pay an overdue tribute to the Nairobi Corporation for the work which they are performing, under many difficulties, on behalf of the varied races of the capital and in furtherance of the principle of responsible local self-government. There are no keener critics of Municipal methods in Nairobi than ourselves but we are the first to admit that the Council has not, in the past, received the encouragement which it has deserved. The Councillors, individually and collectively, undoubtedly endeavour to give generous service to their townspeople voluntarily and without regard to the loss of personal time entailed through the duties of their office and, in reality, although they are frequently subject to unflattering comment, they have in their task the sympathy of the community.

The work which they have been able to perform at Pumwani on behalf of the African is perhaps the most important aspect of their duty as public men to the capital of this Colony. They have started from the ground level, with no materials, limited finance and few precedents to erect a structure which will be of lasting utility. The problem of native Nairobi is one of the most difficult to solve that could be placed in front of experienced administrators with less limited facilities for its practical study, and it is to the credit of the members of the Nairobi Corporation and their officials, and a personal tribute to the practical assistance of the ex-Mayor, that they have made progress which must give them definite encouragement in renewing their labours.

The problem of the rapidly increasing native population of a growing capital is one that will face this community in twenty years as urgent and as difficult as it does to-day and the quiet and earnest work which has been performed by the Council in laying foundations for the future must ease and clarify the task of coming generations. It is not merely a routine work of laying out a township with a market place, a public hall and the customary adjuncts of civilised residences, it is the much more important problem of creating, out of nothing, social institutions and lines of domestic contentment which will mould the future communal and individual character of the African who has left his reserve to seek direct contact with European life. Residence in towns brings with it a multitude of difficulties and of influences which cannot be enclosed within the four walls of a policy adaptable to the peasant in the reserves and upon the wise judgment, foresight and patience, with which ordinary citizens such as the Councillors of Nairobi approach their task, depends not only much of the progress of the town native of the future but the peaceful advancement of the whole community and the strength and quality of the influence which the town native will have upon his less sophisticated nationals in the country districts. No native policy adopted by Government can be complete which fails to include within its sphere the lives and vocations, public and private, of the African whose lot is laid in the town areas and in the light of that certainty we hope earnestly that the Government will see fit to give to the Nairobi Municipality greater consideration and a more practical sympathy and encouragement that has been indicated in the past.

WEDNESDAY'S CABLES.

LEAGUE CONFERENCE ON DRUG SALES.

Sequel to a Deadlock Over Opium Traffic.

AMERICAN RESERVATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Geneva, November 17.

The conference on opium smoking, which ended in a deadlock, was confined to the members of the League directly concerned in the question, but the conference dealing with the manufacture and sale of narcotics which opened today, includes members and non-members of the League. Both the United States and Germany were represented.

After the President's inaugural speech, Mr. Stephen Porter, the first American delegate, pointed out the unfortunate situation arising out of the deadlock in the first conference as a consequence of which there was nothing before the second conference.

He said the American delegation reserved the right to move an amendment to the agenda in the event of the first conference not providing effective means for the suppression of the traffic in prepared opium, or failing to reach an agreement.

The American reservation was noted and the conference, on the proposal of the Japanese delegation, elected Senor Aguerro, Cuba, and the China delegate vice-presidents.

TURBULENT CAIRO QUIETED.

Effect of Resignation Withdrawn.

Cairo, Nov. 17.

Zaghlul Pasha had an audience of the King for two hours yesterday after which he issued a declaration to Parliament announcing that he had withdrawn his resignation. The Constitution remained under the King's protection and Zaghlul was the servant of the Constitution (loud applause).

There is still some mystery concerning the reason why Zaghlul Pasha resigned. A crowd outside the palace during audience shouted "Down with intrigues!" though nobody seems able to define the intrigues.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the Premier's resignation caused general relief and welcome tranquility after a turbulent day, of much excitement and uncertainty, through which the premises of the opposition Press had been protected by police, who drove off several attempted raids.

The Salvation Army.

COMMISSION VISIT THE WEAVING SCHOOL.

The members of the Commission also visited the buildings in which is housed the Salvation Army Weaving School. They were deeply interested in everything Brigadier Peat had on view. Six looms were working and every detail of the scheme was explained to the visitors, including the policy which the Army hopes to carry out in the native reserves.

The Commissioners expressed the opinion that the weaving industry was one likely not only to be a useful addition to native village industries, but one in which the natives would take a keen interest.

WOMEN'S VIEW OF NATIVE REGISTRATION.

Representations by the Commission.

SOME EXPLANATIONS.

The East Africa Women's League has submitted a memorandum giving the League views on native registration to the East African Commission. In the course of the document the League says:

It is already evident that a steady and satisfactory native employee realises and appreciates the value of a certificate showing his services.

Prior to registration an innocent native could be wrongly accused, and because one native is more or less like hundreds or thousands of others—it was possible for him to be identified with a person unknown to him because of similarities in marks on the body etc., etc., now, however, he possesses an individuality that is indisputable, a signature on each finger tip which no one may forge—and there have been many instances where this signature, given him by nature, has saved him from unwarranted punishment.

Without registration where would he be. Many people think that a native's finger prints are taken to be used against him in criminal matters only—that is quite wrong. How for instance could he be encouraged to run a Savings Bank account if it were not for his thumb print signature? How could he convince the Authorities that he was the person entitled to withdraw his savings? How could he prove his innocence, when necessary?

INDIVIDUALITY.

It will be seen that registration holds as much benefit for the native as it does for the employer, and we believe there are many channels still unexplored whereby it might be of more service still—registration of births and deaths, (would not the compulsory registration of [illegible] eliminate the native custom of killing a twin!) the prevention of kidnapping, or when necessary he can prove payments e.g., his hut and poll tax, etc., etc. In fact, bereft of the individuality given him by registration he would be helpless.

A native died by the wayside—there was not anything to show who he was nor to indicate how one might proceed to find out. Therefore his relatives suffered in the loss of his estate, however small, and they could not learn his fate. A native was murdered for the sake of his possessions and thrown in the forest. Again his relatives suffered because his identity remained unknown. That was prior to the granting to the native of this individuality above referred to. Now, he may not be murdered nor robbed with impunity, nor may he be wrongly accused, so long as a record of his identity is on file and his finger prints are obtainable.

IN EPIDEMICS.

During a plague outbreak a large number of dead natives are found in highways and byways—how can their identities be traced? How were they traced? And of what infinite value to the Medical Officer of Health in locating contacts and suppressing or preventing the spread of plague are these identities and a perfect and up to date system of proving them! The successful tracing of contacts etc., was impossible prior to registration.

The East Africa Women's League was unanimous in voting against any suggestion for the withdrawal of registration, and sent resolutions there anent to all members of the Legislative Council, realising as it does that the withdrawal of registration would be fraught with very serious consequences especially from the native point of view.

Very effective machinery is now in operation and it would be a very great loss to the Colony if withdrawn—particularly in view of the fact that, as previously stated, there are many channels of its usefulness still to be explored.

The East Africa Women's League would view with alarm any effort to withdraw registration, and feels confident that, having studied the effect of the working of the Ordinance on the spot and noted its utility and potentialities, you will oppose any suggestion to repeal it.

Municipal Progress.

COMMISSIONERS VISIT NEW NATIVE VILLAGE.

On Tuesday afternoon the members of the E. A. Commission interested themselves in Municipal development in and around Nairobi.

They paid a visit of inspection to the Municipal landlines, accompanied by the Councillors the Town Clerk and the Municipal officials. Afterwards they toured the new native village at Pumwani, including in their inspection the local Corporation bar—the place where, according to Mr. Leif Jones in the House of Commons, the Nairobi Corporation is leading the Africans to take to drink. The Commissioners did not sample the local beer.

They also inspected the sanitary accommodation in the village which is the first example of water borne sewage in the country, and later in the day, had tea with the Councillors in the pleasant surroundings of the City Park which the Duke and Duchess of York will open during their visit to Kenya.

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Mr. J. A. Storm's Signed Statement.

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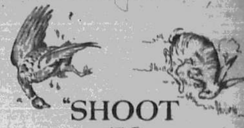
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TRUTH ABOUT SPAIN IN MOROCCO.

Loss of 28,000 Men in Two Battles.

COST £15,000,000 A YEAR.

Light on Plots and Wholesale Arrests To-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Madrid, Nov 17.

It is officially stated that the Spanish troops in Morocco withdrew in good order from Sheshuan toward Abba despite great difficulties.

General Primo de Rivera, the ex-Dictator of Spain who left to take over the Spanish campaign in Morocco, and according to latest cables is "boldly falling back," is likely to return to Madrid shortly, although he has declared that he will not leave Morocco until victory over the Riffs is assured. His position at home, is becoming daily more precarious.

General Primo de Rivera.

The Dictator declared in his initial programme that he had assumed power in order to solve quickly two great problems—Morocco and finance—but he has suffered conspicuous failure in this double task, so says a special correspondent of the London Daily Express, sent out to study things impartially. The Directorate and their policy are in danger of being swept away by the force of plain facts.

APPALLING LOSSES.

The intense struggle in Morocco continues without any abatement he says, and the losses of men on both sides are appalling.

Official communiques issued in Madrid are always optimistic, describing brilliant action and uninterrupted successes by the Spanish troops. They have certainly made heroic efforts, but it is next to impossible to clear a well-led, well-armed enemy like the Riffs from a terrain so rough, mountainous and and sterile.

"I have heard in well-informed military circles that the battles of Wad-Lau and Sheshuan meant greater losses to the Spanish Army than the disaster of Annual in 1921. The total of killed, wounded, and prisoners was 28,000.

"According to the official statistics for the fiscal year 1923-24, Spain spent 340,000,000 pesetas (about £10,000,000) on Morocco nearly 1,000,000 pesetas a day. It is estimated that the expenditure under this head for 1924-25 will be more than £15,000,000 or 20 per cent of the total national Budget.

RUINOUS DEBT.

Moreover, the consolidated and floating debts were at the beginning of the Morocco enterprise about £270,000,000, while at present they amount to £484,000,000, and the interest that is, £19,000,000—absorbs 25 per cent. of the whole Budget.

"These are burdens which a country like Spain will not be able to carry for long. A general strike of taxpayers is being silently prepared.

"General de Rivera does not delude himself about the feeling prevailing in the country. When he made his first journey to Morocco four months ago he issued a bombastic manifesto announcing that the Directorate would have to go on for five years, so as to carry out his entire programme.

"In his last manifesto a few weeks ago, however, he changed his tone surprisingly. He said that before January 1, next the Directorate would surrender the government to the new civilian party, the Patriotic Union.

RETURN FROM EXILE.

"The manner in which Salamanca celebrated the escape of Professor Miguel di Unamuno from exile furnishes an indication of the state of feeling in Spain. Professor Unamuno, ex-rector of the famous Salamanca University, was banished to the Canary Islands for having published an article against the military Directorate.

He refused to accept the amnesty, subsequently conceded to him by General di Rivera, and escaped in a boat sent to him by a Paris newspaper.

When Unamuno's flight became known in Salamanca, the whole town was decorated and illuminated, church bells were rung, and bands paraded the streets playing triumphant airs. The most distinguished inhabitants of the town paid Professor Unamuno homage, and said that his absence from Salamanca was considered to make "a spiritual vacancy."

General Cavalcanti, chief of the King's military cabinet, was brusquely sent off on a mission to Bulgaria because he had been at the head of a conspiracy of generals to bring about the fall of Primo de Rivera.

GENERALS' PLOT.

"I learn from a well-informed quarter that what happened was as follows. General Magar, vice-president of the directorate, sent for General Cavalcanti and said to him point blank: "I hear you are plotting against us."

Cavalcanti replied: "What proofs have you?"

Magar touched a bell and a general and a colonel entered. These declared: "General Cavalcanti, here present, proposed to us to join a conspiracy of military men and politicians with the object of overthrowing the directorate and re-establishing normal constitutional rule."

Cavalcanti lowered his head and said nothing. Then General Magar ordered sharply: "You will cross the frontier within twenty-four hours, and you will travel to Bulgaria to study at first hand the organisation of their army."

HAVOC OF EARTHQUAKE IN JAVA.

Over 500 Killed and Many Villages Gone.

OLD CRATER REOPENED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Batavia, Nov. 17.

It is officially estimated that 510 people have been killed as the result of the recent earthquake.

A dozen villages are destroyed and the earth is still trembling.

An old volcanic crater forty fathoms deep is now active.

MISSIONARY AMBITION IN AFRICA.

To-day Makes the Future for Centuries.

London, Nov 17.

The Rev. G. A. E. Williams, Secretary to the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly, writing on missionary problems, expresses the opinion that they stand in most acute relationship to the rapid development of Africa between the Zambesi and the Sahara.

He believes that very largely the future of the continent of Africa for centuries to come will be determined within next decade. The only large constructive weapon at their disposal to give the African the necessary breadth of outlook is the weapon of a genuinely Christian school system.

Dutch Java Flight.

Bangkok, Nov. 17.

The Dutch airmen flying to Java have arrived here.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

FURNISHING FOR ROYAL VISIT.

Lady Coryndon's Original Designs.

NATIVE CRAFTSMEN.

Preparations for the Royal visitors at Government House are proceding apace. The alterations to the left wing are practically finished and Messrs. Hutchings, Reimer & Co. Ltd., the cabinet makers, have received orders to deliver the furniture for the occasion.

The furniture consists of two complete bedroom suites executed to a design selected by Lady Coryndon.

The design is modern but tasteful, the panelling compelling special attention. Executed in mvuli, a timber from Tanganyika, of selected grain and hand rubbed, in oak shade stain, the result is decidedly artistic. The grain of mvuli is similar to that of Hungarian maple, which has a good demand at home. The furniture for the Duke and Duchess's suite includes two dressing tables with oblong mirrors, three chest of drawers, three bed-side tables, two wardrobes, a writing table, and a chesterfield.

The wardrobes at Lady Coryndon's request have been specially fitted with small shelves down one side, an extremely useful idea which might well be taken as a general model.

When inspecting the furniture, with which he and Lady Coryndon expressed great satisfaction, a short while ago, His Excellency expressed the wish that as much native labour as possible should be employed, and there are now fifteen natives busy on the works under entire European supervision.

Mvuli is evidently becoming popular, and Lady McMillan has also ordered a complete bedroom suite in this wood, only in this case the wood has been oiled and polished and not stained.

Another fine piece of work executed by Messrs. Hutchings is a large wardrobe in Indian teak with beautiful panelling.

Maize Market.

Messrs. Wm. F. Malcolm and Co., through Mr. A. H. Tod forward the following London maize market report, under date October 23.

During the past week there has been a very poor trade both from consumers and speculators. With a lower Argentine rate of exchange, Shippers have shown less reserve and a few offers of American Mixed Corn have had a sentimental effect on buyers. To-day with news of good rains in the Plate the market is again easier, and values on the week now show a decline of about 1/9 per qr.

To-day there are sellers of La Plata Maize, Octr /Novr., at 45/-, Novr /Decr. at 46/1½, and Decr./Jany. at 47/3.

With regard to East African Maize, a little business was done early in the week in Grade 2 for December shipment at 48/9, but since then buyers have been apathetic.

For Native Maize, Liverpool paid 47/3 Octr./Novr. shipment, the value is now about 1/- less.

No. 3 grade is offered vainly at 46/6.

There has been rather more disposition to sell South African Maize No. 2 White Flat on passage to Rotterdam is offered by resellers at 48/3.

J. H. Engelbrecht & Co., Nyeri.

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INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR THE HON. W. ORMSBY-GORE.

The Future of Eastern Africa.

FAVOURS CONFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNORS AS WAY TO CO-ORDINATION.

The Dual Policy of Development.

LABOUR DIFFICULTIES EPHEMERAL AND NOT INSOLUBLE.

Will Urge Railway Links.

THE FOUR BIG SEA POINTS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Through the courtesy of Major, the Hon'ble W. Ormsby-Gore, Chairman of the East African Commission, the *East African Standard* is enabled to publish to-day views given by him in an interview Tuesday which throw further light on the value of the investigations conducted in the East African Territories by the Commissioners. Major Ormsby-Gore emphasises the need for a wide view in Kenya—the necessity for an East African outlook.

"If there is one thing I am going to recommend in my Report," he said, "it is the further development of railway communications between these various British territories. It is absolutely essential, to my mind, that they should be linked up further. The principal thing to realise is that Tanganyika Territory is in the middle and you are not going to get Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia linked up with the rest unless you have better communications. Tanganyika is the central link between the north and the south. I am taking the long view because I realise that there may be great difficulty in getting the money required but it is absolutely essential to the future of British Africa and essential to economic policy that you should have the railway links between Lake Nyasa, and the Central Tanganyika line; between Moshi and the Central line, and thirdly between Mwanza and Tabora. These three links are absolutely vital for administrative reasons as well as for economic development.

CO-ORDINATION vs. FEDERATION.

The *Standard* suggested for the consideration of the Chairman of the Commission the point made frequently prior to the arrival of Major Ormsby-Gore and his colleagues that the community believed the intention of the investigation was to discover how far it would be possible to co-ordinate economic policy throughout all the territories—the reasonable fear having been expressed that co-ordination of policy might restrict Kenya control over her domestic affairs and even lead, through the formation of an East African Dominion, to the disappearance of Kenya as a separate entity.

"It seems to me," he replied, "that the question of Kenya's constitutional progress is absolutely apart from any question of the kind with which I have dealt. But I am not a little Englander and I would not fear to be a Little Kenyan.

"The question of federation is off the map as far as I am concerned. I am not going to co-ordinate economic policy by the economic treatment of all the Territories exactly alike. You cannot do it. When I regard the problem of East Africa I begin with the thing which is the most vital in considering the development and the future of new countries—I begin with the ships that go up and down the coast. If we are to get cheaper rates and a decent shipping service, if there is to be real progress, the ships will only call at a limited number of ports. There must be concentration and organisation and to begin the economic study of these countries we must start at the sea. If you look at the territories as a whole you see Beira, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar — a n entrepot, a free port to serve a number of little ports and you see Kilindini. These are the four big points you begin to look at in economic development and you see the rest converging upon them.

FUNDAMENTAL THINGS.

"The fundamental things are transportation and population in the widest sense, white and black, for the development of the enormous assets of these countries—gigantic assets and resources hardly dreamt of to-day in their capacity for production. In that sense I do treat the problem as one but that they can have any effect on the political institutions of any one of the territories I do not see at all. Between Uganda and Kenya, for instance, you have the greatest contrasts in fundamental factors. To attempt to apply things to Uganda that one considers applicable here is impossible, and to attempt to apply things in Uganda to this Colony is equally impossible. In Uganda you have an ancient native organisation 500 years old, an organisation bound to us on the basis of Sir Harry Johnston's treaty. The bulk of that country, except the Toro and Bunyoro Highlands is unsuited for the work of the white man and you have a larger native population there than in Kenya living in the areas shelving down to the tropics in the north the rich areas of the Nile, uninhabitable by Europeans. Here, in Kenya, you have Highlands where you require fires at night and where you have a large white community. Your natives are absolutely different in their characteristics from those in Uganda and with the possible exception of the Kavirondo they have very little history besides the records of Masai raids. The idea that the economic development of these countries as a whole in the interests of the world and of British trade means an attempt to stereotype local political institutions or local economic policy is fatuous.

"I am not going to suggest that all the coffee in Kyambu should be pulled up and cotton planted because Manchester wants cotton any more than I would suggest that you should wipe out the cotton crop in Uganda because the natives get rich quick.

PRODUCTION AND LABOUR.

"I do think there has been a little too much inclination in Kenya to criticise your neighbours because they do not do things in the same way that you do them. The circumstances are different. I would not wish neighbours of mine to criticise the way I do things. Even if a hard and fast uniformity was desirable here, it is quite impracticable. Of course there are certain things in common. There is, for instance, white settlement. In Kenya it is already on a comparatively large and healthy scale; in Uganda there is very little now and there will be very little in the future; there will be more in Tanganyika and there will be more in Nyasaland; there is a considerable amount in Northern Rhodesia and there will be more. The main point, therefore, is this: whereas you have those areas where you can have efficient, scientific, up-to-date European production they are enormously important and influential patches in each of the vast territories. I look at the economic development in the way that it is absolutely essential that the development of these all-important white patches should not mean that a much greater effort than has been made in the past should not be made at the same time to develop the native areas, as the two have to go hand in hand in the interests of the joint prosperity of all the communities. In some places they have the reserve system and in some places they do not have it; you have the reserve system in Kenya and the dual policy can be worked perfectly well. You cannot allow those reserves to be regarded as places that produce nothing except a bare sustenance for the people who live in them. You have to bring them to effective economic production in the interests of the world. Neither can you regard them simply as sources of labour supply for the white highlands. It is very important that there should be a source of labour supply for the white highlands and I regard it as equally important that you should attract into the white highlands a labour population, living in those white highlands in contentment."

When in Kenya, in Nyasaland, and in other places where there is white settlement, you are faced with the necessity of organising the dual policy, there is bound to be stress and strain. There are stresses and strains anywhere when white civilisation comes into black Africa. The stress and strain can be seen in the native country of Uganda; there is the pressure of the white official and the white agricultural officer urging people to grow cotton who never heard of the crop before. But there is nothing wrong about that. There are bound to be little frictions and abuses, you are bound to get a few chiefs making a little more out of it than you think they should and you have to adjust that as you go along. You are bound to get the native becoming rich quick—you have it on the Gold Coast—but you have to grasp and tackle that problem as it grows. To say that because of white settlement, or for any other reason, you have to keep down the production in the British territories in Africa when we are hungering not only in England but all over the world for the products of these enormously fertile countries, is wrong—you cannot do it; you must go hand in hand.

EPHEMERAL PROBLEM.

The *Standard* asked whether, in the light of his recently acquired knowledge, Mr. Ormsby-Gore saw any obvious limit to increased white settlement in Kenya and whether he believed it was a sound policy to encourage further augmentation—with particular reference to labour difficulties.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that he regarded the labour trouble as ephemeral and as a problem that could be and would be dealt with. "It will have its ups and downs," he continued, "and there are certain causes for it; I have been given half a dozen causes. If you take the Kavirondo figures you must remember that there are thousands of men on the railway earning big money and after six months' work it is not unnatural that they should return to the reserves."

Major Church, who was also present during the discussion, spoke of his experience in the Fort Hall area. He said that the natives there had had a good crop and then they waited for the rains to plant up again. The rains had not come when expected and the natives were nervous but, with the arrival of the rain, they had begun planting and were now coming out of the reserves again in greater numbers. He pointed out that the crops had been sold at good prices and that the native was bound to realise, as he was gradually doing to-day, the value of cultivating his own reserve and and growing his own crops for sale. He did not think, he added, that the native was depending upon his women so much to-day as he he did in the past.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Continuing the discussion, Major Ormsby-Gore declared that a long-sighted and continuous native policy was required in Kenya.

He was asked whether it was the duty of the Government to instruct district officials that they were not to encourage natives to come out of the reserves and that if the native paid his hut tax it was all the Government wanted.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: No.

Then what is the duty of the District Commissioner?

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: The duty of the District officer is to get the native man to work and to persuade him to work both or either for himself or for private employers. There is nothing to fear about perfectly legitimate competition between wage employment for the settler and the native producer of an export crop. I can see no reason whatever why the white settler cannot give such conditions on his farm in housing, in schools, in medical services and in higher wages to compete with the benefits of native production. You cannot allow the native reserves not to produce. They have to produce and I am convinced that there will be plenty for both—but there will not be enough unless there is great provision. In places like the Trans Nzoia, the labour problem only became serious this year because thousands of acres additional to last year have been cultivated. More and more labour will be wanted and more labour is, I understand, coming out of the reserves.

Major Church: And there is no permanent native population there yet.

The *Standard* asked again whether, in the circumstances, we were justified in inviting more settlers to come to Kenya.

"Certainly," Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied, "because the problem will not be so acute as you think, if the conditions of native life and labour on European farms progressively improve. The natives will get a greater sense of freedom and you will get an increasing number of permanently settled free labourers on European farms. Similarly, in the reserves you will be creating wants all the time and raising the native to a higher standard of civilisation. The native will want all sorts of things and he will come out to earn and the gospel of work will be preached to him as the only means of satisfying his growing wants. If you allow it to be thought that there is opposition between the development of the reserves and of the European areas you will be doing a very bad thing for the country as a whole and you have to preach the doctrine that there is no opposition, —the two are equally necessary and complimentary."

In connection with inducements offered to labour, the case of the Ruiru coffee farmers was cited by the *Standard*. It was pointed out that there were many tons of coffee ready to be picked but the labour was not available. The argument had been advanced that as coffee is realising to-day nearly £170 per ton, the native could be given increased wages but, on the other hand, the answer of the coffee planter was that when the price of coffee dropped he would not succeed in reducing his labour costs.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, not without a twinkle in his eyes, asked if that had been experienced after the currency settlement.

Major Church said that supposing the planter only obtained a ton of coffee from two acres, which was a bad return, he was receiving £100 for two acres. How many men, he asked, were actually required for those two acres, what did it cost to plant, and to prune? There was no manuring necessary, because the soil was so rich and it seemed to him that an average of one or two men per acre was ample.

Then you think, the *Standard* asked, that there is wastage of labour?

Major Church: I do think so.

THE NEW COMERS.

Continuing his review of the labour position, Mr. Ormsby-Gore referred to his visit to the Rongai. He said he met a planter there who told him that he had no labour difficulties. That planter had been long established, he had a large farm and he had organised his labour and had a personal connection. Next door to him was a new settler, new to the country and with no reputation amongst the natives. He was desperately short of labour. "You get that position," said Mr. Ormsby-Gore, "in every new district. The new settler who comes out to the country finds it more difficult to get labour than the man who has been long established. That is one of the inevitable things. It is not the result of any Downing Street policy, but it is inherent in the opening up of new countries and the impact of white civilisation on the black African. It can be adjusted and organised without any heroics about compulsory labour.

The *Standard* replied that the belief in the country was that Downing Street had given instructions to His Excellency, and through him to the District Officials, that the native was not to be encouraged to come out.

"That is definitely not so," said Mr. Ormsby-Gore. "It is perfectly obvious, not merely in

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view of white settlement but in view of the wider issue of the necessity of developing those rich areas of Africa, that you have got to use all fair and legitimate means to enable good employers to get a labour supply. I am perfectly certain that compulsory labour in any form would be an absolute curse in the long run and once you have it you will never have anything else. Sooner or later you would have a population such as you have on the coast of this country and in Tanganyika. You destroy the manhood, the initiative, the mental attitude and the chance of that man ever being what is the only thing in the world worth being, namely, a voluntary labourer anxious to improve his conditions—and that is the curse of compulsion. Once compel, always compel—the curse of the slave mind.

Then you do not advocate the relaxation of Poll Tax or giving a man a reward for coming out to work?

Mr. Ormsby-Gore. There is something in that but I see great difficulties in adjusting it. It want terrific machinery and there is difficulty of exemptions once you start and I honestly believe nothing of permanent value can be hoped for except by thorough organisation. You cannot expect the thing to run smoothly at once. There must be stresses and strains. That the labour difficulty is going to be insoluble, I cannot believe. I would be perfectly prepared, if it came to a crisis to agree to organisation of Government Labour Exchanges but once you get into that you are launched on a further sea of troubles. You inevitably get a small black list of employers whom the Government could not recommend. That is only one of the difficulties.

A WISE NATIVE POLICY

"This labour problem depends ultimately on a wise native policy in the reserves and in not allowing the native peoples to stagnate there. You must give them a better outlook on life. Customs must be changed slowly but you have to bring the native population forward; then they will get greater wants and a desire for more freedom. I am convinced that it is possible for groups of farmers to form their own labour organisations. I think a great deal could be done, for instance, in a district like the Trans Nzoia, where they should have a better system of recruitment of the casual labour they need. They must also have a certain amount of permanent labour. It is most desirable that you should have that. If it is a large farm, the employer can organise night schools and give medical attention. The native man who goes back to his reserves is not getting any further. The contract theory has been advertised in this country and if you get a man for five years it works, but not for a few months.

"It is essential to the future of Kenya as a whole that you develop the manhood, the efficiency and the physique of the masses of the people in the reserves.

"In Southern Rhodesia there are 800,000 natives and 33,000 settlers, but I do say that white settlement to-day is tremendously limited by the inefficiency of the labour, by the quality of the natives and by the conditions in the reserves because to look at the problem from the long view you have to begin at that end. There will be a tremendous strain on the labour supply with increased population and cultivation in 20 years and the main thing to look to is increase of population. You must deal with future conditions and what I call cleaning up the reserves—which is 'some' job and you are only now beginning the laying of the foundations.

THE NATIVE WOMAN.

"For instance, some of your chiefs would be sacked if they were Gombola chiefs in Uganda, and you have to take into account the younger generation to get real leaders. Then there is the problem of the women. The women of any race are always the most conservative force in the country and the most difficult to raise. Their educational backwardness is the curse of many oriental countries one has seen. You have to begin to tackle them sooner or later. It is being done in many places and is being started all over Africa. British administrations are undertaking heroic tasks in every one of these territories and are doing marvellous work. It is criminal negligence on the part of British Administrations in Africa to say that the education of the native is solely the task of the missionaries. The honest missionary will come to-day and he will say that he has tried and that he does not have the funds to continue (and neither has he all the experience), that he is having a difficult job and is failing in many ways. Not that I crab the missions, many of whom have done wonders. I do not believe that you will get rid of the worst native customs unless you can give the natives something else instead—some religious motive too—and unless you give them some ideas of a higher kind you are never going to get progress. But it would be dangerous to scrap old ideas in a hurry unless you give them something better in their place.

INTER-COLONIAL CONFERENCES.

Returning, in conclusion, to the fear expressed in the Colony regarding the co-ordination of policy as an aspect of "federation," Major Ormsby-Gore said he did not intend to suggest the creation of some central authority to be super-imposed upon the local institutions, but he declared that he was entirely in favour of Conferences between the Governors of the different States on matters relevant to the whole. He said it was generally necessary each year to have a conference on some subject and he was convinced that many difficulties in the past, and existing to-day, could be obviated by these conferences. He instanced research work in agricultural and veterinary science as a matter common to all countries concerned and said that nothing but good could emerge from a discussion of the problems relative to the territories as a whole. "How very valuable it would be," he said, "if the Chief Native Commissioner of Nyasaland, for example, could meet the C.N.C. of Kenya to discuss with him their mutual problems. I think some such machinery to bring the territories more closely together in the future is absolutely necessary but it cannot in any way interfere with the normal constitutional growth of institutions and control within the borders of each country."

NAKURU & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

SERVICES

SUNDAY NOV. 23rd.

The Chaplain will be in Nairobi Sunday 30th Nov. Harvest and Dedication Festival at S. Christopher's Nakuru.

AT S. CHRISTOPHERS.

7-30 a.m.: Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.: Festival Service and Holy Communion.
2-40 p.m.: Evensong at Lord Francis Scott's, Rongai.
5 p.m.: Evensong at S. Christophers.

SUNDAY, DEC. 7.

Service at Lumbwa.

W. P. LOW.

OPENING OF NEW NATIVE MARKET.

A Forward Step in Native Life.

DESIGN OF BUILDINGS.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon, opened on Tuesday afternoon the new Native Market, situated in a commanding position on the rise adjacent to the Racecourse. In his speech His Excellency paid a generous compliment to the farseeing policy and the ideals of the Nairobi Corporation and to their Native Affairs Committee. The members of the East African Parliamentary Commission were present.

The substantial red-tiled stone building was decorated with flags for the occasion and around the cleared space in front several hundreds of natives congregated to witness the opening ceremony. In addition to all the Councillors and a number of Municipal officials, the party included the Colonial Secretary and the Chief Native Commissioner.

In calling upon His Excellency to declare the market open, the Mayor, Councillor Udall, said:—

We are very fortunate to have with us to-day distinguished visitors from our Mother Country, the members of the Royal Commission, to whom we extend our hearty welcome. I feel sure that from what they have seen this afternoon apart from the New Native Market, the work done by the Corporation of Nairobi on behalf of the natives during the short time they have been in authority, will have made a deep impression on their minds; for example, in the Location they have seen a water borne sewerage which is the first installation of its kind in the Colony.

This, of course, is only in accordance with the traditions of our people who, throughout the Empire and elsewhere more than Kenya Colony, make it their first duty to look after the wants and comforts of others. There are many towns and villages at Home where the people would be glad of such accommodation as is here provided for our natives. In fact we here cannot lay claim to such facilities.

THE MARKET.

One of the most commanding positions in the town has been chosen for the Market and the designer has succeeded in producing a building not unworthy of the site. The style of the building is semi-Renaissance and is constructed of local stone in cement mortar, the roof timbers are of local podocarpus and the tiles are also of local manufacture by native labour. An internal water supply is laid on for washing out the entire building daily. The object aimed at in every detail is, above all, cleanliness.

The site chosen is on the principal avenue of native traffic to Nairobi and is in the most accessible part of what is at present, and will probably remain, the native area of the Town. Here it will be possible for the shamba native to come and sell his produce in comfortable and convenient surroundings at a very low daily charge. The building is designed for future extension in the form of a quadrangle, of which the present edifice will form the southern boundary.

It will be noticed that part of the floor space is provided with concrete tables. The native custom is to deal with his foodstuffs on the ground, but it is hoped that with the necessary facilities he will eventually adopt improved methods, and the intention is to extend the tables throughout the market if it proves there is a demand for them.

The cost of the Market, including the sanitation which is not yet complete, is roughly £3,500. This sum is provided by the Corporation out of ordinary revenue.

I hope that, so far, the Corporation of Nairobi may be deemed to have justified the trusteeship handed over to them, namely, the welfare and development of the native population.

HIS EXCELLENCY.

His Excellency the Governor, said it gave him definite pleasure to be there to perform the ceremony. Everyone would agree, he said, that both the design and the construction of the building were excellent and their hearty commendation should be extended both to the designer and the contractor. He was also glad to pay a tribute to the policy, programme and spirit and the way in which the Municipal Council was tackling the problem of native housing. The type of building of the Memorial Hall and this market show quite clearly not only their strong conception of their duty, but their intention to carry it out in the most solid and lasting way. There is also a definite word of commendation due to the Native Affairs Committee of that Council.

There was a further reason, he continued, why he was glad to be present and that was because the ceremony was a definite step forward in a very important aspect of native life—the whole system of marketing. "I think our friends in Tanganyika are ahead of us in this matter, but I hope we will get this system spread and adopted throughout the reserves. By establishing a definite marketing place and a definite building under the control of an experienced market master, the natives are assured first of all of rapid sale of their goods and they get cash, stable prices and a fair deal all round.

"I am very glad we have with us to-day the members of the East African Parliamentary Commission and I am quite sure they will join with me in expressing our best wishes for the success of both the institution and this particular market. I have great pleasure in formally declaring this market open for business. I hope with confidence that it will be the scene of much successful business to all the native inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood."

The speeches were translated into Kiswahili for the benefit of the native audience and, after three cheers had been given heartily for His Excellency, the party inspected the interior of the building.

If you suspect Eczema, get a tube of Doan's Ointment, price 1s. 1½d. This antiseptic salve will prevent spreading and allay the irritation. Sold also in large tins (three times the quantity) 2s. 9d. All Chemists.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20th.

THE WIDE OUTLOOK.

The interview with Major Ormsby-Gore, Chairman of the East African Parliamentary Commission and Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, granted to the *East African Standard* and published in our columns yesterday, may be regarded as the most important pronouncement made by the Chairman of the Commission since that body set foot in Africa at Capetown. Major Ormsby-Gore displayed the greatest willingness to clear away any misconceptions that have arisen in connection with the visit which he and his colleagues have made to Eastern Africa and we think he has succeeded in dispelling the last traces of suspicion lingering in Kenya. He has satisfied ourselves, at any rate, that he is impressed with the impossibility of applying stereotyped economic or political policies to the various units of the future East African Dominion and we believe that, as a result of his Report, "Federation" in the sense in which it has been advanced in Britain will be definitely and finally "off the map." In giving expression to that hope and belief we are not departing in the least from our declared intention to adopt the widest possible view in regard to future East African affairs and problems, rather are we clearing our path of one of the principal obstructions to further progress towards that wider outlook because in Major Ormsby-Gore's statements, made by him in a responsible dual position, we believe we have found a sense of security that has not been our possession since the unfortunate word "federation" was first mentioned in Home circles as an admirable solution of East African difficulties. The assurance we have sought, and which we have at last obtained, is that in any efforts to co-ordinate policy in Eastern Africa upon matters which are common to all the countries the normal growth of local political institutions will not be endangered and the control exercised by the public of Kenya over their own affairs will continue. It may appear to Major Ormsby-Gore and to his companions that it was an ill-founded fear but it had its birth in the vagueness and the mystery surrounding the real meaning and objects of the visit of the Commission. Kenya is quite prepared to co-operate, and if necessary to give a lead, in the co-ordination of scientific research, in seeking uniformity of commercial legislation, in the development of transportation by sea, by road and by rail throughout Eastern Africa as a whole and will display an increasing willingness, we feel sure, to give to domestic views and aspirations a second place in importance to the vital needs of East Africa as a whole—if the authorities at Home will recognise the wisdom, and indeed the necessity, of placing a little more reliance upon the opinion and the help of the men on the spot than they have done in the past. We believe that a greater tolerance a deeper sympathy and a much closer co-operation will be among the early and lasting benefits of the visit of the Commissioners and, in the creation of a new spirit and a new faith, we see the dawn of a brighter day. The substitution of a system of Inter-Colonial Conferences for the cumbersome and difficult ideal of new central authorities super imposed upon the individual constitutional institutions of the various territories, is a proposal that, we feel sure, will be welcomed throughout the whole of East Africa as a sane measure of progress and a step quite far enough ahead of present methods for many years. It is a system which holds promise of increased co-operation and greater knowledge and understanding of mutual problems and is much more likely to lead to permanent advancement along sound lines than any elaborate federation of States.

It is not possible to-day to deal *in toto* with all the views which have been expressed by the Chairman of the Commission but we may be permitted to refer briefly, to the subject of labour in its relation to the future of production. Major Ormsby-Gore is no more able than any person in this country to suggest a solution of the labour difficulty which will have the *immediate* effect of securing a flow of workers sufficient to deal with the whole of the agricultural needs of the moment. He gives us his opinion as an unbiassed observer that the problem is not insoluble and that the remedy lies in our own hands. He tells us quite frankly that in competing with native production the farmer in Kenya must offer conditions and rewards which will be sufficient to tempt the native to seek work outside the reserves and he advocates a serious effort to induce a permanent source of squatter labour to reside outside the native areas in conditions which are an improvement upon anything these African families can find under their own tribal circumstances. That there will be stress and strains we have no doubt whatever but the measure of our determination to fulfil the conditions Major Ormsby-Gore has laid down will control the success of our efforts.

But that policy on the part of the European settler must be supported by a related policy of wise development in the reserves of this Colony so that there will be inculcated in the tribes the inclination to work and to obtain the benefits of civilised life which are only obtainable by honest toil and a desire to rise in the social scale.

If those two halves of one policy are evolved side by side the ideal of a dual policy of development be a success. We have heard the opinion expressed already that no matter what inducements are offered to the native he has no desire and no intention of coming out to work if he can live with comparative ease in the reserves. That is probably a hasty view because we cannot regard the last twenty haphazard years as a complete indication of the temperament and potentialities of peoples who are only now being brought into contact with the influences of education. But Major Ormsby-Gore's advice and policy can only be an experiment; he cannot give a guarantee of success. But if it fails, that failure will be contrary to the experiences of every other State where there has been a sustained impact between Western Europe and Black Africa. Major Ormsby-Gore gives us the wider view; all we need is the necessary patience and idealism.

Coast Transport.

It is officially announced that the Zanzibar Government Steamers have temporarily suspended sailing between Zanzibar until further notice.

THURSDAY'S CABLES.

HELP FOR WEMBLEY NEXT YEAR.

Government Guarantee To Be Raised.

ASSISTANCE FOR COLONIES.

"Times" Report of Latest Proposals.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Nov. 19.

In connection with the proposed re-opening of Wembley in 1925, the Times understands that the Government intends to propose that Parliament increase the National guarantee to the Exhibition from the present figure of £600,000 to £1,000,000.

The difference would be placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Board which would then enable them to help the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies which feel they are not in a position to bear the whole cost of a further exhibit.

There is reason to believe the exhibit would be arranged in a number of cases if some such help was forthcoming.

WAR LORD DEFEATED BUT YET ACTIVE.

Another Development in China.

ALL RIVALS MAY UNITE.

Shanghai, Nov. 18.

That Wupeifu has not yet been eliminated appears from an announcement that he and the Tuchuns of Yangtze and Yellow River provinces, constituted themselves an emergency military government with headquarters at Wuchang.

They have issued a manifesto proclaiming the independence of Peking. The Chinese newspapers report that Wupeifu, who is at present at Hankow, telegraphed Tuan Chijui that he is willing to accept him as the Chief of Executive.

The question now is whether Chang Tsolin and Feng Yuh Siang will continue the war against the central provinces or whether all the rivals will unite under Tuan Chijui.

SOVIET LOAN FAILS IN AUSTRALIA.

Only £800 Suscribed and £200,000 Wanted.

Sydney, Nov. 19.

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly Minister Oakes said the Soviet Government's attempt to raise a loan of £200,000 in Australia had been unsuccessful, only £800 having been subscribed.

Amnesty to Caillaux.

EX-PREMIER AND MINISTER OF FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 18.

The Senate has passed a resolution granting an amnesty to the ex-Premier Caillaux and the ex-Minister Malvy whom the High Court banished for alleged defeatist activities in wartime.

Boll Worm Appears.

Owing to the spread of pink boll worm, Tabora District has been placed in quarantine and cotton may not be planted during the present year. Quarantine may be raised after this year.

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A Large Consignment of Corrugated Iron arrived Mombasa on the 8th instant.

ORDERS MAY BE BOOKED NOW.

POISON FISH MYSTERY AT DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Tragedy of European Lady and Her Child.

THE DEADLY "BUNJU."

A huge crowd followed to Dar-es-Salaam Cemetery the remains of Mrs. Cousin and two-year-old son John, whose death has come about by the mysterious agency of a poison fish which is found at that part of the coast.

They were the wife and only child of Mr. D. P. Cousin, of the Tanganyika Railways. It appears that a native servant took the child as usual for an afternoon on the beach, and on his return brought with him a fish.

A FATAL SUPPER.

The roe was cooked for the little chap's supper, and Mrs. Cousin ate a little to make sure it was all right. The child ate the rest, and Mrs Cousin retired to dress for dinner, when both were seized with violent sickness.

Mr. Cousin hurried them into a car and they were driven to the Hospital. When they got there, the child had already succumbed and Mrs. Cousin lingered only for a couple of hours.

Mrs. Cousin says *Dar-es-Salaam Times* was a lady of sweet disposition, and universally popular. Her death and that of her child, coming with such dramatic suddenness have cast a gloom over the whole town. H.E. the Acting Governor was represented by his A.D.C. There were many beautiful wreaths and the deepest sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. Cousin.

THE DEATH-FISH

The local police are pursuing investigations, and in the meantime hold the boy who brought the fish, and the cook under arrest. After the tragedy, the police found the remainder of the fish in the garden.

For the general benefit the *Times* gives such a description of the fish as is has been able to gather locally. It is known to the natives as "Bunju" and is recognised by them as being deadly poisonous.

The average native will not touch it, although occasionally the fishermen cut out and cook a certain portion of the meat which they know to be free of the poison. But generally they return those fish to the sea.

The witch-doctors at one time used to gather the bunju and use them for their witchcraft.

The "Bunju" is about 10 or 12 inches long, is generally coloured black or very dark green and has red eyes. When chased through the water by enemies it distends its body to an enormous size. Doubtless naturalists will recognise the fish from this characteristic.

The journal has not yet succeeded in discovering any but its native name, but is informed that the death fish is also occasionally discovered on the sand, after the tide has receded.

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RUIRU NOTES.

How Settlers Lost the E.A. Commission.

ROUND OF BUSY DAYS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Ruiru, November 19.

The visit of the Parliamentary Commission to Ruiru on Friday last was not so successful as had been anticipated. All arrangements were completed whereby the Commissioners should divide into four parties, and then visit a number of farms, and at certain places tea was to be served and a meeting held for persons in that immediate neighbourhood. By this means it was hoped that everyone would have an opportunity of meeting at least one of the Commissioners.

But on Thursday afternoon letters were circulated throughout the district to the effect that on account of the heavy rain the visit of the Commission to this district was cancelled. That, at any rate, was definite; but on Friday morning—which was beautifully fine—another letter followed and caused confusion.

This letter stated that the Commissioners *might* stop at the Ruiru Hotel at 11 a.m. on their way to Thika, and that they would be pleased to see everyone here. The news arrived on the various farms at different times, in some cases only a few minutes before this indefinite meeting was due to start at the hotel, possibly some five or six miles away.

Nevertheless in spite of the inconvenience of leaving their farms at a moment's notice a number of settlers raced down to the hotel. Some, presumably, were fortunate and found the Commissioners. Others who arrived a few minutes late, through no fault of their own, had the uncomfortable journey over muddy roads for nothing. All that they found were the empty cars left behind when the Commissioners transferred to settlers' cars and proceeded to visit farms—the meeting apparently having been cancelled.

No one appeared to know what farms were being visited, or where Mr. Ormsby-Gore and the rest of his party could be found.

After admiring the cars and discussing the weather, and vice versa, a few who still retained their enthusiasm proceeded to investigate certain rumours as to the whereabouts of the missing gentlemen. In most cases their enthusiasm was unrewarded and finding nothing but mud they returned, saddened, to their farms, and got on with work which they sincerely wished they had never left.

Where the confusion arose remains a mystery and, as is usual in such cases, will probably continue to do so. It certainly seemed a pity that, failing the visit to farms on account of the state of farm roads, the arrangement for a meeting at the hotel was not carried out, and that notification of the meeting was not circulated in proper time to enable everyone, who wished to, to attend.

THE CROP.

Extraordinarily good rains combined with a flush of coffee have combined to keep most people in this district very busy recently. Coffee has been coming in exceptionally fast on many farms and one hears stories from many sources of record numbers of tins picked in a single day.

In most places (though not all) where a big flush has been experienced the casual labour has arrived. Though they were very slow in coming out to work about a month ago the increased quantity of coffee, and therefore the greater amount of money they are able to earn in a day, has proved sufficient inducement, and they have been forthcoming.

Of course the amount of money they have demanded, and got, this year, for each tin of coffee picked, is considerably in advance of what has been paid in previous years.

FACTORIES.

The large amount of coffee which is being picked at present is keeping factories busy everywhere. In many cases factories are working both day and night, and any small weakness which may have passed unnoticed at the beginning of the season is quick to show itself in these days of strenuous work.

RAINS AND DRYING.

Another source of worry to the coffee planter at the present time is the question of drying the washed coffee. Those farms fortunate enough to possess mechanical driers are using them to their utmost capacity. Those who rely on sun drying are having a more difficult task.

Whether coffee is dried on trays, barbecues, or tables, the result seems much the same. As soon as the coffee is exposed to the sun, the sun disappears, the rain comes again, and the coffee is hurriedly put under cover. And the process is repeated many times in a day during the showery weather.

Tanganyika Commerce.

OBJECTIONS TO AFFILIATION WITH E. A. ASSOCIATION.

A recent meeting of Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce decided that the question of the Chamber's affiliation with the Joint East African Board be deferred until the arrival of Major General Sir John Davidson, a director of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., and a member of the Joint East African Board.

Col. Massie who attended the last meeting of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce raised the question of affiliation. The Chairman pointed out the difficulty of sending delegates to their meetings, by any resolutions of which the Chamber would nevertheless be bound. After discussion the Secretary was instructed to reply explaining the reason why the Chamber did not consider affiliation to be opportune at the present time.

Dar-es-Salaam T.T.R.A.

The Dar-es-Salaam Branch of the T.T.R.A. have held their second Annual Meeting at the K.A.R. range but the attendance was very poor; there were never more than 14 entries for any event. The Acting Governor was present and on the Sunday Mrs. Scott presented the cups and prizes.

THE SECURITY FOR DISARMAMENT.

Dominions to be Called in Consultation.

BRITAIN ASKS DELAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, Nov 18.

The British Government has requested the League of Nations Secretariat not to place the matter of security for disarmament in the protocol on the agenda for the next meeting of the League Council in Rome on Dec. 8, because it will be necessary to consult the Dominions' Governments before Britain is able to proceed with the matter.

London, Later.

The *Daily Telegraph's* diplomatic correspondent construes the British request to omit the disarmament protocol from the agenda of the League Council meeting on Dec. 8 as a diplomatic euphemism for getting it scrapped. It thinks the decision need cause little surprise in view of the strong objections by the Dominions, and even in one respect by such a staunch advocate of the League as Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

The paper is of opinion that the present action implies a return to the original [illegible] together with the possible elaboration of new procedure for arbitration on justifiable questions by the World Court at the Hague.

The Poison Tragedy.

MAGISTRATE'S FINDING IN PARKLANDS CASE.

The Acting Resident Magistrate, Mr. D. Brumage, Wednesday gave his findings in the enquiry into the cause of death of Francesco Di Croce at Parklands. It will be remembered that Mr. Di Croce was found by a neighbour on the morning of October 26 sitting on his bed writhing in pain. Before expiring he informed the neighbour that he had taken strychnine in mistake for quinine. Inspector Stewart conducted the enquiry on behalf of the police.

His Honour stated that he was satisfied from the evidence that the deceased was of cheerful disposition and in normal health shortly before his death, that he kept a number of medicines and drugs with which he was very careless as was his habit with the keeping of other of his belongings and also that he suffered from attacks of malarial fever from time to time.

During the early morning of the 26th October he felt ill from fever and he swallowed a certain quantity of strychnine which he imagined to be quinine and such strychnine poisoned him and caused his death at about 7.30 a.m. on the day in question.

His Honour therefore found that Mr. Di Croce died as a result of strychnine poisoning and that his death was accidental.

Medical Appointment.

Dr. Fisch, of the Kenya Colony Medical Service, has been appointed Deputy Principal Medical Officer for Tanganyika Territory.

MEXICO UNDERCUTTING KENYA.

Rival Marketers of Sisal Fibre.

London market advices state that business in fibre since September has undergone some trade developments of not a little interest. With respect to hemp and sisal there have been the simultaneous advance in the product of the Philippines and the proffer of Mexican sisal at 15 per cent. under the selling value of the sisal grown in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

The dearness of the American hemp (agave shipped from Manila is all the more remarkable when it is discovered that Mexican exports from Yucatan mean American enterprise not only in shipment but in previous production for shipment.

The American growers in Yucatan are in theory threatened with the fate of Mrs. Evans; in practice they are raising for exports the great agave plants constituting true sisal, and are apparently in no fear of disturbance.

The Mexican Republic is now in theory a group of pacifist communes where all properties are divided up among small cultivators of Mexican nationality.

AMERICA'S HAND.

The London *Times* says: In peacetime American capital is producing a valuable form of fibre on a bonanza scale in competition with the British colonies of East Africa.

The situation would be more serious for Kenya and Tanganyika if the dearness of hemp did not cause a great run on sisal generally, and the quality of the British Empire product is substantially above the Mexican.

Buyers are not deceived when told that sisal is a Mexican country or that the native home of the plant is in Yucatan, for the improved sisal plants of East Africa represent botanical and trade skill over a generation of selective judgment.

The rise in Indian jute is sustained. A very important region the Daisee district, south of Calcutta, has a better crop than last year but half a dozen other districts all report most unsatisfactory results, and the great local mills are stated to be exceedingly discouraged.

The phormium fibre from New Zealand is arriving in a somewhat increased supply and gives satisfaction.

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Mr. Paul Stahmann, an experienced astrologer of Ober Niewsadern, says:

"The horoscope which Professor ROXROY worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an astrologer myself, I carefully examined his planetary calculations and indications and proved that his work is every detail is perfect, and that he is up-to-date in his science."

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IN HIS MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT OF KENYA

AT MOMBASA.

Civil Case No. 56 of 1924.

The National Bank of South Africa Ltd. .... Plaintiffs

versus.

(1) Raschid Khamis

and

(2) Bohoumatta Khamis

Defendants.

IN CHAMBERS HIS HONOUR JUDGE JOHNSON:—

ON READING the Application and Affidavit of John Selwyn Standish filed herein on the 5th day of November 1924 AND ON HEARING Warren S. Wright Esq., Advocate for the said John Selwyn Standish in support of the said Application IT IS ORDERED that the said John Selwyn Standish one of the Joint Receivers appointed in this action by an Order of this Court dated the 19th day of May 1924 be at liberty to leave the Jurisdiction of this Court for a period not exceeding Six months duration from the 1st day of January 1925 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED (subject to such objections as may be lodged by any party interested) that JAMES ERNEST CAMERON the Attorney and Manager of the business of the said John Selwyn Standish shall act as Joint Receiver in the place of the said John Selwyn Standish during the term of absence of the said John Selwyn Standish. Objections, if any, to the appointment of the said JAMES ERNEST CAMERON may be made in writing, lodged in Court on or before the 6th day of December 1924 by any party interested.

Dated this 8th day of November 1924.

ERIC J. JOHNSON,
Acting Judge,
Supreme Court of Kenya.

R1 [illegible]

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KENYA AT WEMBLEY IN 1925.

Local Council Decides That Publicity Office Should Come First.

Mr. HOLM'S REVIEW.

£7,500 Suggested as the Cost of Both Services.

WILL HOME GOVERNMENT HELP?

Colonial Office Wants To Know The Colony's Decision.

At a meeting of the Council of the Kenya Empire Exhibition held at the Offices of the Department of Agriculture on the 14th instant when the following members attended:—Hon. Mr. Alex Holm (President), Hon. Mr. R. C. Grannum, Hon. Mr. C. Le N. Felling, Mr. R. F. Mayer, Mr. R. W. Playfair, Hon. Mr. E. Battiscombe, Mr. A. A. Legat, Mr. L. D. Galton Fenzi, Colonel Tucker, Hon. Major Robertson Eustace, and Colonel Franklin, the President presented the following supplementary report:—

The report which I will now make should be regarded as supplementary to the Interim Report sent to the Vice President in July and published in the Press.

I do not propose to repeat the observations made therein excepting to emphasise a few points.

The success achieved in the Kenya Court is undoubted. Indeed the opinion was not infrequently expressed by disinterested people that apart from those of the Dominions no better individual section was to be found in the whole Exhibition than that representing Kenya.

I desire to take this opportunity of repeating my tribute to those voluntary workers, whose names have already been mentioned, for the valuable assistance which they rendered, in particular the services of Mr. Alan Turner, who attended on no less than 72 days, should be recorded.

In connection therewith I have to report the following telegrams which passed between His Excellency the Governor and the London Committee:—

"No 172. 30th May. Following for Holm. Begins: Reuter reports that Kenya Section Wembley suffers from lack of helpers to supply information to visitors. Shall be glad to know if this is true. Every effort should be made to obtain assistance of voluntary helpers. Ends."

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FOR THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS,

T. H. Chettle, MURURONI.

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE AMALGAMATED

ASSOCIATION of WHITE ANTS

will be held on the blank day of blank at blank p.m. UNDER THE ANT HILL KNOWN AS 333/33 A of W.A. 444/44 to consider the following resolution.....................

"That it be recommended to all Members of the Association to forthwith desist from any further expenditure of time and labour in the effort to penetrate and destroy buildings— fences— gateposts — walls — floors or other works of Mankind constructed of CONCRETE — it has been found after many generations of patient effort to be an IMPOSSIBILITY."

MORAL .... USE CONCRETE,

but use one of the undermentioned sound British Brands of CEMENT:

"LIGHTHOUSE" "PETERS" "HAND"
"MALTESE CROSS (Wouldham)" "ANCHOR"
"WHITES" "PYRAMID."

The Manufacturers Representatives are Kettles-Roy, Ltd., but your supplies should be obtained from local merchants.

THE AGENTS' ADDRESSES ARE:—
P.O. Box 100, Nairobi. P.O. Box 116, Mombasa.
P.O. Box 73, Zanzibar. P.O. Box 188, Kampala.
P.O. Box, 171, Dar-es-Salaam.

Scotch Haddocks & Kippers

We are expected a consignment about Nov. 29. To ensure perfect condition, send your order now, fish will be dispatched by first available Train.

FOSTER & BLOWERS,

'Phone: 324. Box: 164.

CASH WITH ORDER.

ESANOFELE
THE WORLD'S
GREATEST REMEDY FOR MALARIA
(Shillings 9.50)
OBTAINABLE AT
A. H. Wardle & Co., Ltd.
CHEMISTS
Phone 66 MOMBASA & NAIROBI P. O. Box 103

RUIRU NOTES.

How Settlers Lost the E.A. Commission.

ROUND OF BUSY DAYS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Ruiru, November 19.

The visit of the Parliamentary Commission to Ruiru on Friday last was not so successful as had been anticipated. All arrangements were completed whereby the Commissioners should divide into four parties, and then visit a number of farms; and at certain places tea was to be served and a meeting held for persons in that immediate neighbourhood. By this means it was hoped that everyone would have an opportunity of meeting at least one of the Commissioners.

But on Thursday afternoon letters were circulated throughout the district to the effect that on account of the heavy rain the visit of the Commission to this district was cancelled. That, at any rate, was definite, but on Friday morning—which was beautifully fine—another letter followed and caused confusion.

This letter stated that the Commissioners might stop at the Ruiru Hotel at 11 a.m. on their way to Thika and that they would be pleased to see everyone here. The news arrived on the various farms at different times, in some cases only a few minutes before this indefinite meeting was due to start at the hotel, possibly some five or six miles away.

Nevertheless in spite of the inconvenience of leaving their farms at a moment's notice a number of settlers raced down to the hotel. Some, presumably, were fortunate and found the Commissioners. Others who arrived a few minutes late, through no fault of their own, had the uncomfortable journey over muddy roads for nothing. All that they found were the empty cars left behind when the Commissioners transferred to settlers' cars and proceeded to visit farms—the meeting apparently having been cancelled.

No one appeared to know what farms were being visited, or where Mr. Ormsby-Gore and the rest of his party could be found.

After admiring the cars and discussing the weather, and vice versa, a few who still retained their enthusiasm proceeded to investigate certain rumours as to the whereabouts of the missing gentlemen. In most cases their enthusiasm was unrewarded and finding nothing but mud they returned, saddened, to their farms, and got on with work which they sincerely wished they had never left.

Where the confusion arose remains a mystery and, as is usual in such cases, will probably continue to do so. It certainly seemed a pity that, failing the visit to farms on account of the state of farm roads, the arrangement for a meeting at the hotel was not carried out, and that notification of the meeting was not circulated in proper time to enable everyone who wished to, to attend.

THE CROP.

Extraordinarily good rains combined with a flush of coffee have combined to keep most people in this district very busy recently. Coffee has been coming in exceptionally fast on many farms and one hears stories from many sources of record numbers of tins picked in a single day.

In most places (though not all) where a big flush has been experienced the casual labour has arrived. Though they were very slow in coming out to work about a month ago the increased quantity of coffee, and therefore the greater amount of money they are able to earn in a day, has proved sufficient inducement, and they have been forthcoming.

Of course, the amount of money they have demanded, and got, this year, for each tin of coffee picked, is considerably in advance of what has been paid in previous years.

FACTORIES.

The large amount of coffee which is being picked at present is keeping factories busy everywhere. In many cases factories are working both day and night, and any small weakness which may have passed unnoticed at the beginning of the season is quick to show itself in these days of strenuous work.

RAINS AND DRYING.

Another source of worry to the coffee planter at the present time is the question of drying the washed coffee. Those farms fortunate enough to possess mechanical driers are using them to their utmost capacity. Those who rely on sun drying are having a more difficult task.

Whether coffee is dried on trays, barbecues, or tables, the result seems much the same. As soon as the coffee is exposed to the sun, the sun disappears, the rain comes again, and the coffee is hurriedly put under cover. And the process is repeated many times in a day during the showery weather.

Tanganyika Commerce.

OBJECTIONS TO AFFILIATION WITH E. A. ASSOCIATION

A recent meeting of Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce decided that the question of the Chamber's affiliation with the Joint East African Board be deferred until the arrival of Major General Sir John Davidson, a director of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., and a member of the Joint East African Board.

Col. Masse who attended the last meeting of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce raised the question of affiliation. The Chairman pointed out the difficulty of sending delegates to their meetings, by any resolutions of which the Chamber would nevertheless be bound. After discussion the Secretary was instructed to reply explaining the reason why the Chamber did not consider affiliation to be opportune at the present time.

Dar-es-Salaam T.T.R.A.

The Dar-es-Salaam Branch of the T.T.R.A. have held their second Annual Meeting at the K.A.R. range but the attendance was very poor; there were never more than 14 entries for any event. The Actg. Governor was present and on the Sunday Mrs. Scott presented the cups and prizes.

THE SECURITY FOR DISARMAMENT.

Dominions to be Called in Consultation.

BRITAIN ASKS DELAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Paris, Nov. 18.

The British Government has requested the League of Nations Secretariat not to place the matter of security for disarmament in the protocol on the agenda for the next meeting of the League Council in Rome on Dec. 8, because it will be necessary to consult the Dominions' Governments before Britain is able to proceed with the matter.

London, Later.

The *Daily Telegraph's* diplomatic correspondent construes the British request to omit the disarmament protocol from the agenda of the League Council meeting on Dec. 8 as a diplomatic euphemism for getting it scrapped. It thinks the decision need cause little surprise in view of the strong objections by the Dominions, and even in one respect by such a staunch advocate of the League as Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

The paper is of opinion that the present action implies a return to the original covenant together with the possible elaboration of new procedure for arbitration on justifiable questions by the World Court at the Hague.

The Poison Tragedy.

MAGISTRATE'S FINDING IN PARKLANDS CASE.

The Acting Resident Magistrate, Mr. D. Brumage, Wednesday gave his findings in the enquiry into the cause of death of Francis Di Croce at Parklands. It will be remembered that Mr. Di Croce was found by a neighbour on the morning of October 26 sitting on his bed writhing in pain. Before expiring he informed the neighbour that he had taken strychnine in mistake for quinine. Inspector Stewart conducted the enquiry on behalf of the police.

His Honour stated that he was satisfied from the evidence that the deceased was of cheerful disposition and in normal health shortly before his death, that he kept a number of medicines and drugs with which he was very careless as was his habit with the keeping of other of his belongings and also that he suffered from attacks of malarial fever from time to time.

During the early morning of the 26th October he felt ill from fever and he swallowed a certain quantity of strychnine which he imagined to be quinine and such strychnine poisoned him and caused his death at about 7.30 a.m. on the day in question.

His Honour therefore found that Mr. Di Croce died as a result of strychnine poisoning and that his death was accidental.

Medical Appointment.

Dr. Pugh of the Kenya Colony Medical Service has been appointed Deputy Principal Medical Officer for Tanganyika Territory.

MEXICO UNDERCUTTING KENYA.

Rival Marketers of Sisal Fibre.

London market advices state that business in fibre since September has undergone some trade developments of not a little interest. With respect to hemp and sisal there have been the simultaneous advance in the product of the Philippines and the proffer of Mexican sisal at 15 per cent. under the selling value of the sisal grown in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

The dearness of the American hemp (agave) shipped from Manila is all the more remarkable when it is discovered that Mexican exports from Yucatan mean American enterprise not only in shipment but in previous production for shipment.

The American growers in Yucatan are in theory threatened with the fate of Mrs. Evans; in practice they are raising for exports the great agave plants constituting true sisal, and are apparently in no fear of disturbance.

The Mexican Republic is now in theory a group of pacifist communes where all properties are divided up among small cultivators of Mexican nationality.

AMERICA'S HAND.

The London *Times* says: In practice American capital is producing a valuable form of fibre on a bonanza scale in competition with the British colonies of East Africa.

The situation would be more serious for Kenya and Tanganyika if the dearness of hemp did not cause a great run on sisal generally, and the quality of the British Empire product is substantially above the Mexican.

Buyers are not deceived when told that sisal is a Mexican country or that the native home of the plant is in Yucatan, for the improved sisal plants of East Africa represent botanical and trade skill over a generation of selective judgment.

The rise in Indian jute is sustained. A very important region the Dacca district, south of Calcutta, has a better crop than last year but half a dozen other districts all report most unsatisfactory results, and the great local mills are stated to be exceedingly discouraged.

The phormium fibre from New Zealand is arriving in a somewhat increased supply and gives satisfaction.

MT. BLACKETT
SAW MILLS.
LONDIANI.
(Proprietor: A. MacGarnoca.)
TIMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FLOORING AND LINING IN CEDAR AND PODS.
Tele: "MacGarnoca, Londiani."

A TRIAL LIFE READING FREE TO READERS OF THIS PAPER.

The well-known Astrologer Prof. Roxroy has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous.

Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world, acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of and how you can be successful, and mentions the favourable and unfavourable periods in your life. His descriptions as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

Mr. Paul Stahmann, an experienced astrologer of Ober Niewsadern, says:—"The horoscope which Professor ROXROY worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an astrologer myself, I carefully examined his planetary calculations and indications and proved that his work is in every detail is perfect, and that he is up-to-date in his science."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, mention the name of this paper and get a trial reading free. Money not necessary. Simply send your full name and address (written by yourself), the date, month, year and place of your birth and state whether you are Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

If you wish you may enclose 6d. to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1004B, Emmastraat, 42, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland 3d.

IN HIS MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT OF KENYA

AT MOMBASA.

Civil Case No. 56 of 1924.

The National Bank of South Africa Ltd. .... Plaintiffs.
versus.
(1) Raschid Khamis
and
(2) Bahsonrath Khamis
Defendants.

IN CHAMBERS HIS HONOUR JUDGE JOHNSON.—

ON READING the Application and Affidavit of John Selwyn Standish filed herein on the 5th day of November 1924 AND ON HEARING Warren S. Wright Esq., Advocate for the said John Selwyn Standish in support of the said Application IT IS ORDERED that the said John Selwyn Standish one of the Joint Receivers appointed in this action by an Order of this Court dated the 19th day of May 1924 be at liberty to leave the Jurisdiction of this Court for a period not exceeding Six months duration from the 1st day of January 1925 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED (subject to such objections as may be lodged by any party interested) that JAMES ERNEST CAMERON the Attorney and Manager of the business of the said John Selwyn Standish shall act as Joint Receiver in the place of the said John Selwyn Standish during the leave of absence of the said John Selwyn Standish. Objections, if any, to the appointment of the said JAMES ERNEST CAMERON may be made in writing, lodged in Court on or before the 6th day of December 1924 by any party interested.

Dated this 8th day of November 1924.

ERIC J. JOHNSON,
Acting Judge,
Supreme Court of Kenya.

NOSTROLINE CURES COLDS AND CATARRH
Sold by— Howse & McGeorge Ltd., Nairobi.

KENYA AT WEMBLEY IN 1925.

Local Council Decides That Publicity Office Should Come First.

Mr. HOLM'S REVIEW.

£7,500 Suggested as the Cost of Both Services.

WILL HOME GOVERNMENT HELP?

Colonial Office Wants To Know The Colony's Decision.

At a meeting of the Council of the Kenya Empire Exhibition held at the Offices of the Department of Agriculture on the 14th instant when the following members attended:—Hon. Mr. Alex Holm (President), Hon. Mr. B. C. Greenum, Hon. Mr. C. L. N. Felling, Mr. B. F. Mayer, Mr. B. W. Playfair, Hon. Mr. E. Battiscombe, Mr. A. A. Legat, Mr. L. D. Galton Fenzi, Colonel Tucker, Hon. Major Robertson Eustace, and Colonel Franklin, the President presented the following supplementary report:—

The report which I will now make should be regarded as supplementary to the Interim Report sent to the Vice President in July and published in the Press.

I do not propose to repeat the observations made therein excepting to emphasise a few points.

The success achieved in the Kenya Court is undoubted. Indeed the opinion was not infrequently expressed by disinterested people that apart from those of the Dominions no better individual section was to be found in the whole Exhibition than that representing Kenya.

I desire to take this opportunity of repeating my tribute to those voluntary workers, whose names have already been mentioned, for the valuable assistance which they rendered, in particular the services of Mr. Alan Turner, who attended on no less than 73 days, should be recorded.

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Further Entries will be advertised.
FOR THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS.
T. H. Chettle, MURURONI.

NOTICE.
A MEETING OF THE AMALGAMATED
ASSOCIATION of WHITE ANTS
will be held on the blank day of blank at blank p.m. UNDER THE ANT HILL KNOWN AS 333/33 A of W.A. 444/44 to consider the following resolution.....................
"That it be recommended to all Members of the Association to forthwith desist from any further expenditure of time and labour in the effort to penetrate and destroy—buildings— fences— gateposts — walls — floors or other works of Mankind constructed of CONCRETE — as it has been found after many generations of patient effort to be an IMPOSSIBILITY."
MORAL .... USE CONCRETE,
but use one of the undermentioned sound British Brands of CEMENT:
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"WHITES" "PYRAMID."
The Manufacturers Representatives are Kettles-Roy, Ltd., but your supplies should be obtained from local merchants.
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Scotch Haddocks & Kippers
We are expected a consignment about Nov. 29
To ensure perfect condition, send your order now, fish will be dispatched by first available Train.
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CASH WITH ORDER.

participate at a cost estimated not to exceed £5,000.

On the 4th November I sent the following telegram to Mr. Wigglesworth, who took over the duties of Chairman of the London Committee on my departure:—

"Cable on or before tenth instant position regarding continuation or otherwise Exhibition for Council Meeting."

and the following telegram has been received in reply:—

"Following for Holm from Wigglesworth message begins; Cabinet decision regarding Exhibition expected shortly after appointment. Understand that Lord Stevenson delegated to negotiate with Cabinet. Assistance to Colonies towards expense probable. Informed other participants East Africa. Group agree to continue will cable Cabinet decision but suggest agreement Council be obtained conditional on re-opening: message ends."

It is hoped that Council will consider what recommendations should be made to Government in connection with Kenya's participation in 1925 also any others steps which should be taken. Estimates of the cost were considered by the London Committee showing that for an expenditure of £5,000 the Kenya Court and its services could be continued in 1925. The view is held, however, that it would be reasonable to expect that the Exhibition authorities, should pay the whole or at least a substantial part of the cost of maintenance.

Arising from the report questions were asked as to whether the amount of £12,000 guaranteed by Government was likely to be exceeded. The President intimated that at the time he left London and after making ample provision for amounts not accurately known there remained a balance of £400 in the Contingency vote.

THE FUTURE.

Mr. Grannum said that no financial provision for this purpose had been budgetted for in the 1925 Estimates of the Colony. Attention was drawn to the debate in Legislative Council dealing with the establishment of an Information Bureau. A suggestion was made that both the London Office and Wembley Exhibit might be secured from any financial provision already made. Mr. Felling was of opinion that participation at Wembley during 1925 might tend to jeopardise the establishment of the proposed London Office and as he felt that the latter was the more necessary and beneficial service, he could not support the proposal to continue the exhibit at Wembley unless definite assurance is given that the establishment of a Kenya Publicity Office in London is firstly given effect to. The question as to the cost of maintaining both the Wembley Exhibit and London Office was raised and the Chairman expressed the opinion that the sum of £7,500 should be ample to meet the cost of both services for 1925. Mr. Grannum agreed that this sum might be sufficient but he considered that the Colony [illegible] afford that amount on [illegible]

[illegible] had to leave in order to [illegible] appointments and having [illegible] to [illegible] of the subject under discussion and the desirability of it being considered by a representative meeting, it was decided to adjourn until Wednesday the 19th inst. at 2.30 p.m.

At the adjourned meeting there attended: Hon. Mr. Alex Holm (President), Hon. Mr. P. C. Grannum, Mr. R. F. Mayer, Hon. Mr. W. McLellan Wilson, Captain Ritchie, Mr. F. Harrison, Mr. L. D. Galton Fenzi, Hon. Mr. F. Baxter, Mr. A. A. Legat, Hon. Mr. C. L. N. Felling, Colonel Tucker, Hon. Sir Northrup McMillan, Hon. Major Robertson Eustace, Colonel Turner, Colonel Watkins, Colonel Franklin and Mr. Nanbula Ram.

COSTS NEXT YEAR.

The President intimated that he had, after consulting the Vice-President, sent the following cablegram to Mr. Wigglesworth (Chairman, London Committee) and asked Council to confirm his action:—

"Some time will elapse before definite decision regarding participation Exhibition 1925 also opening Publicity Office endeavour arrange hold over all exhibits, etc., required for either or both above purposes."

The following cablegram received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies together with a letter from the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary was then read:—

"His Majesty's Government are anxious to continue British Empire Exhibition in 1925, provided Dominions and Colonies and Industries prepared to support. Australia, Canada, Newfoundland already agree. I should be glad to learn whether your Government is prepared to continue its display in Exhibition. I am communicating this to Exhibition Commissioners and asking them to cable their views as to cost of re-opening."

and discussion as to the advisability of continuing the Kenya Exhibit at Wembley in 1925 was resumed. An enquiry elicited the information that the London Committee had estimated the cost of continuing the Exhibit during 1925 at £5,000.

The President pointed out the difficulties which existed in regard to the disposal and distribution of the exhibits, etc., at Wembley which obtained in the absence of a decision as to participation in 1925, and further stated that if the Kenya Court were continued in 1925 a large numbers of exhibits would have to be renewed and if the decision were long deferred they could not be collected and prepared for despatch and display, in due time. After full discussion on the different aspects of the subject and in relation to the opening of a London Office the following resolutions were passed:—

"That this Council is of opinion that Kenya should not participate in the proposed Empire Exhibition of 1925 unless prior provision is made for the establishment of a Kenya publicity and information Office in London in 1925."

Proposed by Mr. Felling, seconded by Mr. Legat, and carried by 9 votes to 5.

"That assuming definite provision is first made for the Kenya Publicity and Information Office this Council recommends that Kenya should be represented at the proposed 1925 Exhibition, and that Government be urged favourably to consider provision of the necessary additional funds."

Proposed by Colonel Tucker, seconded by Sir Northrup McMillan and carried by 12 votes to 1.

"That this Council further recommends that arrangements should be made whereby the organisation controlling the London Office to be established in accordance with the resolution of the Legislative Council, should manage the Kenya Section of the Exhibition.

Proposed by Major Robertson Eustace, seconded by Mr. W. McLellan Wilson and carried nem. con.

"That representations be made indicating that in the opinion of this Council the Exhibition Authorities should meet the whole or at least a substantial part of the cost of maintenance in 1925."

Proposed by Mr. W. McLellan Wilson, seconded by Mr. R. F. Mayer, carried unanimously.

"That the recommendations set forth by this Council be communicated to Government without delay and that the President should furnish all information at his disposal with regard to the cost of continuing the Kenya Section."

Proposed by Mr. R. F. Mayer, seconded by Colonel R. B. Turner, carried unanimously.

Attention was drawn to the fact that provision for the services of the Secretary under present arrangements were made only until the end of November, and inasmuch as the work of disposal, distribution, etc., of exhibits in the Kenya Court could not be dealt with in the absence of a decision as to continuation in 1925 and the establishment of a London Office it was resolved:—

"That this Council recommends that Captain Smith's services be retained until 31st December and that he be paid the same rate of salary and allowances for the extended period as hitherto further that he be informed by cable accordingly."

Proposed by Sir N. McMillan, seconded by Col. R. B. Turner.

VOTE OF THANKS.

At the closure of business the Hon. Mr. McLellan Wilson, M.L.C., proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded the President (Hon. Mr. Alex Holm) for the very great amount of work that he had accomplished in order to ensure the success of Kenya's Exhibit at Wembley. He (Mr. Wilson) was one of those who were privileged to visit Wembley and to see for himself the results which Mr. Holm's efforts had gained for the Colony and he considered that Council should accord its high appreciation for the very excellent services rendered. This was seconded by Mr. Legat and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Holm in replying said that he desired to thank the Council for their appreciation and to mention the valuable services rendered by Mr. Wigglesworth and by Captain Smith (Secretary), also that Kenya had undoubtedly scored a signal success and apart from the work done by this Council and the London Committee credit should be given to the settlers of this Colony without whose courage and enterprise during the short period of twenty years' development in the Colony it would have been impossible to make the creditable display of products found in the Kenya Court.

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We are now displaying the finest selection of Silks ever imported into Kenya or Uganda. These have been carefully selected for wear in the Tropics.

SATIN, ORIENTAL.—38"/39" wide, in lovely shades of Ivory, Pink, Saxe, Pale Blue, etc. Shs. 12/50 per yard.
WASHING FUGE SILK.—New designs and colourings, 29" wide, splendid quality. Shs. 6/- per yard.
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JAP SILK FOR LAMP SHADES.—27", all colours. Shs. 4/50 yd.
SPECIAL LINE IN WHITE JAP.—27", excellent quality. Shs. 3/90 per yard.

PRINTED JAP SILK.—Just the thing to line an evening cloak or coat, 36" wide. Shs. 9/50 & 10/50 per yard.
RICH BROCHE MERY.—Most suitable for linings or trimmings in charming shades, 20in wide. Shs. 8/50 per yard.
CREPE DE CHENE.—38" wide, in exquisite shades of Vieux Rose, Orange, Jade, Pink, Blue, White, Black, Saxe, Brown, Grey, etc., makes up beautifully. Shs. 11/50 per yard.
NINON.—A nice range of this excellent and useful fabric, in shades as above, 40" wide. Shs. 5/50 per yard.

We take this opportunity of reminding our clients in East Africa, that under new arrangements, parcels from Uganda to Eldoret and district, can now be delivered in a much shorter time. This will, we are sure, be to our mutual benefit. Every effort will be made on our part to ensure immediate despatch of goods at this end.

SILK GEORGETTE.—In Petunia, Lemon, Emerald, Saxe, Mauve, Pink, Pale Blue, Grey, etc. Rich quality, 38" wide. Shs. 8/50 per yard.
SHOT DUCHESSE MUSSELENE.—36" wide, in pleasing combination of colour. Shs. 12/50 per yard.
SATIN GRENADINE.—Rich quality, 39" wide, in smart evening shades. Shs. 19/50 per yard.
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd.

EGYPT.

The murder of Sir Lee Stack, Governor-General of the Soudan, will arouse the British Empire, and particularly the authorities in London to a realisation of the position in Egypt which has been too long delayed. It is a curious quality of post-war toleration and the operation of the principle of the self determination of small nations that Britains attitude to her responsibilities is so frequently marked by a lack of direction and firmness until some shocking reminder is given of the foolishness of entrusting to races in the Empire powers of self dependence for the reception of which they are entirely, unready and unfit by their history. Egypt is a typical example of British patience and magnanimous willingness to encourage the development of constitutional liberty. The claims to the Soudan advanced by the Egyptian Government and people are based on nothing which cannot be countered by fact. The prosperity and progress of the country which lies over the border from Uganda is entirely dependent upon the continuance of the wise policy of development of production and material resources and the gradual uplifting of the peoples which has been followed for twenty years by the victim of a Cairo political crime. No man knew more of the Soudan's progress and of its difficulties than Sir Lee Stack and the Soudan to day is a lasting memorial to his life's work.

But his death is a lesson to Britain, a much needed lesson of the dangers which lie ahead of the Empire in Egypt. It is a great pity that the foremost administrator of the Soudan should sacrifice his life at the altar of its liberty but the blame rests entirely on shoulders of those who have encouraged in Egypt the policy of political intrigue and the lowering of Britain prestige. Egypt has not proved her ability to rule herself. In the eyes of the world Zaghlul Pasha failed by their inability to control the seething sedition among the discontented and to cope with the temperament of a people notorious for their love of political stripe. The death of Sir Lee Stack is the final guarantee of the security of the Soudan which cannot, under any pretext be handed over to the assassins of Cairo. But what is more, it is an imperative call to Britain to take immediate measures to re-establish in Egypt British control and prestige. The Egyptian agitator, like the Swarajist in India will continue to bite the hand that feeds him. The crime in Cairo surely places a period to unwise toleration not only in Egypt but also in India where a similar movement, accompanied by the activities of the Bengal revolutionaries calls aloud for absolute firmness — justice certainly but consideration for the masses of the people before the unbalanced minds of professional agitators and murderers. The Conservative Government is faced with its first real Empire crisis. It is clear to its decision of interest in the Empire's welfare and unity it will not allow the challenge of Cairo to pass unanswered. The whole world wide British nation will ask for something more than apologies, individual punishments and the insult of monetary compensation.

SATURDAY'S CABLES

GOVERNMENT'S LEAGUE POLICY.

Foreign Secretary Booked for Council.

TO PROMOTE THE WORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Nov. 20.

Reuter is informed that Mr. Austen Chamberlain is going to Italy in December as British Representative to the Council of League of Nations. He thus raises the opening of Parliament. It is not yet certain whether he will officially attend the various meetings of the Council as does Lord Parmoor, who was appointed ad hoc, but it is not impossible that such an appointment will be made to the British Delegation to Rome, probably on December 5.

The presence of the Foreign Secretary further proves the British Government's desire to promote the work of the League to the utmost.

SPAIN'S HAZARDOUS RETREAT.

Casualties Among High Officers.

Madrid, Nov. 20.

General Serrano and the Lieut Colonel mentioned yesterday, were killed during the Spanish withdrawal from the Sheshuan—Tetuan line.

An official communique to-day says that General Federico Berenguer was wounded at the moment he took over the command from General Serrano.

Another Lieut Colonel was killed and two wounded in addition to a number of officers and soldiers mostly belonging to the native legion.

Cricket Tourists in South Africa.

MATCH ABANDONED OWING TO RAIN.

Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 20.

The cricket match between Mr. S. Joel's English team and Natal had to be abandoned owing to rain. Mr. Joel's team scored 179 runs in the first innings and 108 runs for five wickets in the second innings. Kennedy made 44 in the first innings and Ernest Tyldesley 40 in the second innings. Natal made 202 runs, of which Taylor contributed 58.

Toll of Java Earthquake.

DEAD NUMBER 664 AND THE INJURED 52.

Batavia, Nov. 20.

The number of casualties in the earthquake is now established at 664 killed and 52 injured.

Oxford University Defeated.

ALL BLACKS CONTINUE A VICTORIOUS CAREER.

London, November 20.

The All Blacks defeated Oxford University at Oxford by 33 points to 15.

Produce Prices.

The prices obtained at Messrs. Sands and Co's. weekly auction of local produce yesterday showed few changes from those of last week: Butter, Sh. 1/50 to 1/60 per lb.; Eggs, Shs. 1/50 to 2/25 per doz.; Potatoes, Sh. 7/25 to Sh. 8/75 per sack; Oranges, Sh. 2/- per kikapu; Fowls, Sh. 2/25 to Sh. 5/-; Ducks, Sh. 4/25; Rabbits, Sh. 1/25 to Sh. 1/75; Pawpaws, Cts. -/50 to Sh. 1/-.

SIRDAR OF EGYPT DEAD FROM ASSASSINS' BULLET.

Tragic Sequel to Cairo Attack.

ZAGHLUL PASHA PERCEIVES AN ATTEMPT TO DISTURB PEACE OF EGYPT.

Last Hours of Sir Lee Stack.

UNWELL PRIOR TO ATTACK.

Sir Lee Stack, Governor-General of the Sudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, has died in Cairo on Thursday night from the wounds received at the hands of assassins on Wednesday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Cairo, Nov. 20.

It was only by an effort that the Sirdar, who was unwell, attended the War Ministry yesterday morning—the drive during which he was attacked in the street by assassins. He had eaten nothing that day, a fact considered fortunate by the doctors in the circumstances of the wound he received.

Zaghlul Pasha, in an interview with Pressmen, deplored the attack, which he said, was all the more astonishing when the country had returned to tranquility on the withdrawal of his resignation.

Zaghlul Pasha expressed himself convinced that the criminals wanted to disturb the peace of the country.

Cairo, Later.

The Sirdar's condition is exceedingly grave. Internal hemorrhage is affecting his digestion and causing sickness, but the doctors declare they do not abandon hope.

The next twenty-fours hours will probably be decisive.

The Sirdar died at midnight.

Cairo, Nov. 21.

The Sirdar slept calmly under a narcotic which was administered at 10 o'clock in the evening, but a definite decline in his condition began at 11 o'clock, and the heart becoming very weak he expired peacefully at 11.45 p.m.

STATION ROAD MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Examination of Accused Driver.

BLAMED A RICKSHAW.

The charge of dangerous driving brought by the police against Mr. L. Hanarean, taxi driver was proceeded with before the Acting R.M. yesterday.

The accused, giving evidence on his own behalf, stated that on the day of the accident he picked up a fare outside the New Stanley Hotel. He was proceeding down Government Road towards the station at about twenty miles per hour when he saw a rickshaw coming form the National Bank of India into the road. He sounded the hooter but the the rickshaw boys took no notice. He again hooted and the rickshaw turned back towards the bank when he was just upon it.

He did not see a European crossing the road. He passed the rickshaw on its left side, between the rickshaw and the bank.

Just as he passed the rickshaw he saw the European crossing from the Railway quarters. He applied the brakes and tried to avoid the accident, but it was too late.

Cross-examined by Inspector Stewart for the police he admitted that he had only been driving the taxi for a fortnight previous to the accident and had driven no other car. He had a licence. He could judge speed without a speedometer.

Inspector Stewart: How?

The Driver: I have been a mate on a steamer for ten years and I can judge speed by that.

Inspector Stewart: But speed on water and speed on land are not the same, are they?

The Driver: No they are different propositions.

The driver said further that after seeing the rickshaw he proceeded slowly. Asked how if he was going slow he could explain the damage to his radiator as a result of the collision, the accused replied that the car being new the radiator was loose. He ran his car on to the murrum to avoid the rickshaw.

Inspector Stewart: You did not trouble about the people on that path?

The driver: There was nobody there.

Inspector Stewart: As it happened Mr. Peachy was there!

"I never saw him."

"I put it to you that you went straight along the murrum path and pulled up outside the garage?"

"Yes—for my head was dizzy."

Addressing the Court Inspector Stewart urged that this was the worst case that had been before the Court. Some of these taxi-drivers and motorists seemed to think the roads were only made for motorists—that was not so—they were made for everybody. He did not wish to ruin the accused's livelihood or he would have asked for his licence to be cancelled but he did ask for an endorsement.

Mr. Green for the accused submitted that the rickshaw was the cause of the trouble. "It was unfortunate from every point of view that he did not run into the rickshaw." The accident was unavoidable he concluded.

Judgment will be given to-day.

Speeding Them Up.

Mr. S. G. Currie was charged before the Acting R. Magistrate yesterday with failing to sign off two boys when they left his employ. The complainants explained that they left his employ hurriedly—in fact they were chased away and the accused admitted that he helped one on his way by throwing a stone at him. Mr. Currie raised the plea that the boys had deserted, but the Magistrate pointed out that having chased them away he could hardly now charge them with desertion. The accused was fined Shs. 10/- and ordered to sign the boys' kipandis.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO KENYA.

Duke and Duchess Will Avoid All Ceremonial.

TRAVEL AS ORDINARY FOLK.

A Week in Shooting Camp in Masai Country.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Nov. 20.

The Duke and Duchess of York, announced as embarking for Kenya on the s.s. "Mulbera" at Marseilles on December 5, will travel as ordinary first class passengers, for the tour is purely a holiday visit, avoiding all ceremonial on the tour of Kenya and Uganda.

The Duke will devote the bulk of his time to shooting and will reside for a month in a shooting camp in the Masai country.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SERVICES.

Service on Sunday November 30th at Nakuru, Eldoret, December 7th and 9th.

J. A. WALIS.

NAIROBI.

On Sunday: Mass at 7.15 and 9.30, Sermon at both Mass.
On Week Days: Mass at 6.45.
Every Sunday, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 5.30 p.m.

Rev. F. BUGEAU. (Chaplain)

New Branch.

A representative of Messrs. Eadies Footwear, Ltd., will be at Eldoret from December 3rd with a large stock of Settlers Farm Boots and ladies and children's boots and shoes, quality will be combined with cheapness.

International Sport.

A Somali lady and a Kikuyu lady had a little drink in Pangani Village. A bigger argument then followed by a still bigger fight. A plain clothes policeman arrived on the scene and, being braver than most men, he attempted to part the ladies. The next moment he found his shirt ripped off his back and his breath coming in short pants—all the attire he had. The Somali woman indignantly explained to the Magistrate that, far from being concerned in the affair, she disliked scenes of this nature, in fact, she was thoroughly ashamed to have been caught in the centre of it. The Magistrate fined the Somali lady Shs. 10/-, and the Kikuyu lady, whom he considered was the more insolent in the struggle, Shs. 15/-. The Somali women immediately produced Shs. 5/- and brandished it from the dock. She left in custody of the assaulted askari to find the balance of the fine. The Kikuyu Amazon paid up, and the Magistrate directed half of her fine to be paid to the askari for the purchase of a new shirt.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Return of maize graded during week ended November 14, 1924.

Grades 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Free of Weevils	8 Slightly Weevily	Total Graded Bags	Rejections Wet	Musty	Weevily	Other Causes	Total Rejected Bags	Total Inspected Bags
[illegible]					114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1064	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sweep bags [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Particulars of Rejected Wet Maize.

Station From	No. of Bags Wet.	Average, Moisture Content Per sent.
Kisumu	314	No tests
Koru	62	15.0%
Muroboni	7	No tests
Kibigori	12	No tests
Thika	430	15.6%
Kikuyu	160	15.4%
Fort Ternan	59	15.0%
	1064	

E.A. CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Memorandum Handed to the Commission.

CUSTOMS UNION.

The following memorandum was submitted to the Parliamentary Commission by the Executive of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce:

The general policy of the Executive is to consolidate the commercial opinion of the whole East African area (Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar) on large issues. At the moment it is only right to say that the Chambers of Commerce in Zanzibar and Uganda are not members of the Association, though in many cases the heads of the firms doing business in their territories are members through the Mombasa Chamber and are represented on the Executive of the Association. Although Dar-es-Salaam Chamber are not yet members their President attended the last session, and spoke to several of the resolutions.

There are certain matters which we feel are very vital to the welfare of the commercial community in all parts of East Africa, and we have outlined them here and trust we shall have an opportunity to enlarge on them when we have the honour to wait on the Commission.

CUSTOMS UNION.

We strongly advocate steps should be taken at once to bring the complete Customs Union of the whole East African area into being. We cannot see that anything but good can be derived from the adoption of this proposal. The idea would be for the simplification of Customs formalities to that degree most compatible with the assurance that each country shall receive its due amount of revenue. Where so many commercial firms trade in all the territories the free movement of goods cannot but help enterprise, and the internal trade from any one country to another would be much developed.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION.

For many years the commercial community has been pressing for one Eastern African Bankruptcy Law with heavy penalties in cases of fraud or attempted fraud.

The present condition of the laws is very unsatisfactory. It is most desirable that an order in bankruptcy of the court in Dar-es-Salaam or elsewhere in East Africa should automatically apply in any or all of the other territories, and the assets of the insolvent (wherever they are in E. A.) be immediately seized by the court, the court officers in the various countries acting as agents for the official Receiver of the country in which the petition is filed.

At the moment creditors feel that often nothing or very little is to be got out of any estate, and are strongly of the opinion that assets are made away with. If there are any assets they are frittered away. An alternative might be the appointment of one Official receiver for the whole of East Africa.

The amount of money that has been lost over what we think are avoidable or fraudulent bankruptcies is incalculable.

There is no doubt in our minds that the insecurity of credit caused by the lax bankruptcy laws, and the absence of any pronouncement of policy for the future, is retarding the importation of capital.

We are anxious that all such ordinances as stamp duties, trading licences, Business registration and Company Laws, Registration of Patents and copyrights, etc., should be co-ordinated. Registration of firms and companies should be such that one application covers the whole area. This principle should also apply to such simple matters as Powers of attorney.

Particularly we feel that the scale of transfer fees is much too high and leads to evasion. Reduction would encourage sub-division of large estates, and bring about closer settlement.

COASTAL DEVELOPMENT.

We feel that considerable attention should be given to the development of the resources of the Coastal area and that the governments would be wise to grant concessions to people or firms who will guarantee the establishment of industries there for instance sugar factories, etc.

COASTAL SERVICES.

We would welcome joint action from the local Governments towards the establishment of regular and frequent coastal services. Tanga suffers especially in this matter.

WIRELESS.

There is need of the establishment of a regular wireless service—open day and night. The absence of commercial intelligence such as movements of ships is not only a great inconvenience but a positive danger in case of accidents.

COLD STORAGE.

One of the most promising agricultural industries—viz. Dairying is very largely dormant at the present time due to difficulty of developing an export trade in perishable products without cold storage facilities.

As commercial men we have all capital invested in these countries and we view with alarm the absence of any clear cut policy of the respective Governments on such questions as labour and development and would suggest that coordination of policy on such matters be obtained.

PORT FACILITIES.

We have handed to you a copy of the report made by a committee formed upon the advice of our President to make suggestions in regard to Shipping Facilities at Kilindini, and Mombasa, from which it will be seen that, much as we regret any further direct impost on trade, we have accepted the principle that the cost of interest and sinking fund charges on the loan expenditures at Kilindini should be met by a surcharge on the actual trade of the Ports.

In accepting this principle we are very definitely of the opinion that, if the charges are to be met in this manner, and not out of general revenue, the surcharge should apply to all trades—import and export—always excepting entrepot or re-export trade. We suggest that, as exports are "in bulk" and imports on the other hand generally of a more individual nature the surcharge on exports should be correspondingly less.

SPEARED BY NATIVES IN TANGANYIKA.

Fate of Mr. J. R. Lee While Gold Prospecting.

FIGURE IN THE BIG WAR

Information has been received of the death in Southern Tanganyika of Mr. J. R. Lee, who is well remembered in East African circles as the man who, in face of opposition, and at considerable personal sacrifice, persuaded the Admiralty to despatch an expedition to wrest the mastery of Lake Tanganyika from the Germans.

Sir Henry Jackson, then First Sea Lord, was so struck with the force of Mr. Lee's arguments that the motor-boats Mimi and Toutou were sent overland from Cape Town, and within a few weeks of their arrival on Lake Tanganyika destroyed all the German boats there.

Details to hand are meagre, but it appears that Mr. Lee, who was prospecting for gold, and also elephant shooting in the Lake Rukwa district, was speared by natives of the Wasangu tribe.

Higher Education.

Two natives formerly employed by the Uganda Railway thought out a little scheme to get rich quick. One obtained a pay ticket and his friend filled it in and presented the finished article at the pay office. The cashier was a critic of handwriting, however, and the two adventurers finished up at the police station. Brought before the Acting R.M. yesterday the forger was sentenced to three months R.I. and his companion to 14 days R.I. His Honour holding that the second prisoner had been influenced by his accomplice.

OVERSEAS MAILS

This notice is based upon the latest advice from the Shipping Agents. It is possible, however, that circumstances may require alteration of the steamer programme and the vessels may leave earlier or later than anticipated, and the information given below is published subject to this reservation.

Mails will be closed at the Nairobi Post Office as noted below:

ARRIVALS.

STEAMER.	FROM	Due at Mombasa.	Mails arrive in Nairobi.
Khandalla	Bombay.	Nov. 22	Nov 24
Cawdor Castle	Europe	" 24	" 26
Dumbea	Madagascar	" 29	Dec. 1
A. R. Garros	Marseilles	Dec. 2	" 3
Karapara	South	" 2	" 3
Karoa	Bombay	" 5	" 6

DEPARTURES.

STEAMER.	FOR	Mails close at Nairobi G.P.O.	Date of despatch from Mombasa.
Khandalla	South		Nov. 23
Matiana	Beira		" 25
Madura	Europe	Nov. " 28	" 29
Dumbea	Marseilles	" 28	" 30
A. R. Garros	Madagascar.	" 30	Dec. 2
Karapara	Bombay	Dec. 2	" 3
Karoa	South	" 5	" 6

Letter Mail by s.s. "Dumbea," mail closing Nairobi on or about Nov. 28.

Cawdor Castle carrying 376 bags mail and 368 bags parcels.

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For full range of Xmas goods see our special Price List which will be sent on receipt of a post card.

Mackinnon Brothers,

Tel No. 81. NAIROBI, Established 1904. Box No. 85

Christmas Attractions.

With the approach of Xmas even the most strict economist slackens the purse strings and turns speculative eyes to "counter attractions," and the Xmas stock just unpacked at Messrs. R. O. Preston's in Hardinge Street includes articles of variety enough to satisfy even wayward and fickle feminine fancy. Exquisitely designed hairbands, suitable as presents or for gracing the buyer at one of the numerous Xmas festivities; a wonderful variety of artificial flowers that cannot but attract admiration for their close resemblance to the real article; hair brushes of superior finish, always acceptable as presents; girdles of tasty and original design and last but not least a variety of robes of fine texture and varied colourings. These are some of the numerous attractions offered, but to obtain a real idea of the choice articles displayed a visit should certainly be made and it might well be remembered that the first comers have always the widest choice.

Molo Stock Sales.

The Nyanza Auctioneers, having erected sale yards at Molo station are holding their first sale there on 27th inst. when they will offer over 200 head of cattle. Molo has a reputation for high grade cattle and the holding of regular stock sales should meet a public need.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD WEEKLY EDITION.

Motor Cars & Motor Cycles. FOR SALE.

ON hire purchase terms payments over one year if desired—All makes. New Motor cars and Motor cycles. For further particulars apply Safariland, Ltd., Sadler Street, Nairobi.

WE can offer good second-hand Motor cars and Motor cycles for sale on hire purchase terms. Apply Safariland Ltd., Sadler Street, Nairobi.

HUPMOBILE Touring Cars £455. Chevrolet Box body £205. Delivery from Stock Chevrolet Touring £242. Arriving shortly. Michelin Balloon Tyres to fit 30 x 3½ rims Tyres Sh. 110/-. Tubes 15/-. Balloon Tyres to fit 650 x 65, 700 x 80 rims Tyres Shs. 105. Tubes 14/-. Michelin Tyres are guaranteed for 7000 Miles. Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd., Nairobi.

Motor Cars & Motor Cycles WANTED.

IF you want to sell your Motor car or Motor cycle we can arrange hire purchase terms with the buyer and pay you Cash.—Safariland Ltd., Sadler Street, Nairobi.

In the nine months ended July 1, Dodge Brothers manufactured 153,000 cars and on that date had sold 142,000. Against the 16,000 in stock available for delivery there were more than 12,000 unfilled signed retail orders in the hands of the company's dealers. In making these sales the dealers had only 15,400 used cars on hand on July 1.

* * *

This proof that dealers of the company have not been overstocked this season is contained in a booklet, "The Sound Progress of Dodge Brothers Business," issued by the company, in which President F. J. Haynes makes the following statement:—

"During a period when the general trend of the automobile business seemed quite definitely downward and accumulation of cars in dealers' stocks was general, Dodge Brothers were marketing the largest production in their history with no substantial accumulation of cars. In fact, for these nine months, our greatest production period, we have had, week for week, a consistently smaller number of cars in the hands of our dealers than for any other corresponding period."

* * *

To get aluminium running boards, such as are fitted to many modern cars, clean and bright, the best plan is to procure a wire brush, such as is used for brushing up woollen scarves and cleaning suede shoes. The brush should then be dipped in paraffin and the aluminium thoroughly scrubbed. Plenty of energy is required if the parts have become at all stained or dirty, but the result and the improved appearance of the whole car in consequence makes the labour well worth while. This is especially true when a car is being cleaned up for sale.

* * *

An interesting petrol consumption test was carried out in France on Tuesday, September 30th, under the auspices of the Motor Revue a well-known technical journal.

* * *

The competitors were given a ½ litre of petrol (about 1⅛ pints) and required to cover the 1½-mile course as many times as possible on that quantity. The best performance was put by Lecin (d'Yrsan-Lutetia) in the 100 c.c. class who covered 65 kiloms. This works out at approximately 200 m.p.g. In the 1,000 c.c. sidecar class Lambert (Moto-sacoche) covered 35 kiloms at 105 m.p.g.

The following extract from the United States Investor throws a lurid side-light upon the causes which have led to the flooding of the world's markets with cheap American tyres. "One in Five Tyre Companies Fails.—Since the war there have been about 330 tyre companies. Most of them are small local companies without sufficient capital to advertise their goods, and of this number 20 per cent have been reorganised, dissolved or put into receivership and sold for ridiculous prices. Most of the tyres used are made by half a dozen companies, which all have their difficulties. The larger tyre companies can, by running three shifts, make enough tyres in a few months to last a year. Tyre prices are low, wages are still high, and crude rubber uncertain in price. Few of the big companies are making money."

* * *

Australia, the most important of all motor importing countries, bids fair to exceed all previous records this year. During the first six months of 1924 four-fifths as many motorcars were shipped to Australia from the United States as during the whole of 1923, and considerably more than half as many lorries. The rapid growth of motor traffic in Australia is truly remarkable. The number of cars and lorries registered at the end of 1923 was about 120,000, yet during the following six months, almost 22,000 new vehicles entered the Commonwealth from the U.S.A. alone.

* * *

He: How did your father get his start?

She: I'm not sure, but I think mother found him in neutral and cranked him.

* * *

Phyllis: However did you induce your husband to buy you a car?

Gladys: Continuous auto suggestion, my dear.

FOR SALE.

GO to K. McIvor and Co., Stockists of Shell and Pegasus Petrol, and all kinds of Oils.

GO to K. McIvor and Co. for Ford and Studebaker Light Six Cars.

GO to K. McIvor and Co. for Douglas, and B.S.A. motor cycles and all makes and sizes of push cycles.

GO to K. McIvor and Co. for motor accessories. Large stocks always on hand.

GO to K. McIvor and Co., any size and make of tyre or any motoring requirement. Phone 97, P.O. Box 97. Tel. Address: Afford.

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Motor Cars & Motor Cycles. FOR SALE.

CARS:—
DODGE TOURING.
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OVERLAND 85 TOURING.

MOTOR-CYCLES:—
7/9 EXCELSIOR Practically New.
4 H.P. TRIUMPH.
2¾ H.P. DOUGLAS.

Deferred terms of payment can be arranged to suit approved customers.

The Honorary Secretary of the R.E.A.A.A. will arrange for independent inspection and report on any of the above cars or cycles for buyers who are unable to view for themselves. The fee charged being Shs. 30/- for cars and Shs. 25/- for cycles which is paid to the examiner.

HARLEY–DAVIDSON 1925 MODEL.

ARRIVING PER S.S. MELISKERK 6TH DECEMBER.

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Numerous Improvements-Lower Saddle Position same clearance-Side Car complete with Hood.

Solo Machine £110-Combination £152

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Bantu Trading Co. Kampala—J. R. Farley, Jinja.

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Distributors for Kenya & Uganda.

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B.S.A. Motor Bicycles have a world-wide reputation for reliability—a reputation strictly guarded since it is such a valuable asset—and every model of the wide B.S.A. range will enhance it.

Thoroughly satisfactory motor cycling can be assured by riding a B.S.A.

4¼ H.P. DE LUXE MODEL.
£110-0-0.
All enclosed chain drive, wide mudguards, etc., etc.

2¾ H.P. LIGHT-WEIGHT MODEL.
£62-10-0.
Clutch, kick starter automatic lubrication, etc., etc.

Sole Importers, NEWTONS, LTD., NAIROBI.

THE OLYMPIA MOTOR SHOW.

Prevailing Tendencies in Car Design.

STUDY OF OVERSEAS REQUIREMENTS.

VALUE FOR MONEY NOT THE SAME THING AS LOW FIRST COST.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Oct. 16.

This year's Motor Show at Olympia is of a thoroughly representative and international character. In all, there are about 440 exhibitors. Of these, about 320 are showing accessories, components and tyres. Of the remaining 120 who are exhibiting complete vehicles, just about sixty are British and the remaining sixty foreign. This is the result of the consistent policy of the British Industry, which has always been in favour of showing its products alongside of those of its foreign competitors so as to invite direct comparison of their merits and value. This is felt to be sounder business than any attempt to keep out the foreigner by refusing to give him equal opportunities of displaying his goods at exhibitions in this country.

At the same time, the British Industry is this year taking very special steps to encourage the public to purchase British vehicles. With this end in view, very wide circulation is being given to a booklet in which the merits of typical British products are emphasised. In this booklet reference is made to such points as the durability and reliability of British vehicles, to their economy in operation, and to the fact that value for money is by no means the same thing as low first cost.

At the time of writing, the Show is not yet open to the public and only a portion of the exhibits are in position; consequently I propose to deal for the moment primarily with general tendencies, giving examples to illustrate them, and to follow this up by a second report covering the remainder of the most interesting exhibits.

ECONOMY AND COMFORT.

For years past the special ideal of British motor manufacturers has been to ensure economy in operation. For this purpose, they have developed engines of very high efficiency and have employed more or less irrespective of cost, the very best modern materials. Thus the ratio of power to weight has been much improved, with the result that the standard of performance is much higher than it used to be and, nevertheless, running costs under such important headings as fuel and tyres have been considerably reduced.

During recent years so much progress has been made in the direction of efficiency that at the moment there remains little to be done under this heading. Consequently, a comparison of the present Show with that held last year reveals more noticeably a totally different tendency; that is to say, a really strenuous effort to consult the comfort and convenience of the motorist, coupled with the successful endeavour to provide him with a car of moderate price, thoroughly suitable for use whether roads are good, bad, or indifferent.

WORLD WIDE MODELS.

Vehicles coming under this last category have in the past often been described as "Colonial" models. The description is, however, rather inadequate and misleading, and the term "World wide" models would be more suitable because, while such machines are adapted for use where the road conditions are primitive, they are also equally well adapted to our own and other highly developed countries.

In the course of a short review, it is impossible to mention all the exhibits under each heading to which reference is made. The most one can do is to take typical examples. Thus in the present instance the "World-wide" model may be either a vehicle of normal type in which certain considerations have been specially borne in mind, or may be a vehicle of abnormal design throughout. Good examples of the first group at the Show are the 15.9 h.p. and 20 h.p. Arrol-Johnston cars. Both of these have high ground clearance and the 4ft. 8ins. wheel-track that is so necessary in undeveloped countries. Despite these features, supplemented by adequate cooling for hot climates, good brakes, excellent springing, and so on, the complete cars have that low appearance that is popular with British motorists and are marketed at strictly moderate prices.

Amongst many exhibits which should be studied by those interested in this group, and to which reference will be made in my second report, are those of the Austin, Bean, Vulcan, Star, and Belsize.

In the second group probably the best example is the Trojan, which emanates from the Leyland Works. This is a car the design of which is entirely unusual without being freakish. It has a two-stroke engine, an epicyclic gear box, and a drive to the rear axle by chain. There is no differential. The springing is exceptionally good and, as a consequence, it has been possible to fit solid tyres in place of pneumatic as standard. The whole design aims at simplicity and reduction in the number of moving wearing parts. The price is extremely low and, as a general utility vehicle for use anywhere in the world, the Trojan is now a proved success.

"DE LUXE" CARS.

So long as the British Industry continues to produce such cars as, for example, the Rolls-Royce, the Napier and the Bentley, its claims on the patronage of those who can afford to pay for the very best must remain undisputed. This year, magnificent examples of the 40/50 Rolls-Royce are shown under fine Barker and Hooper bodies. Moreover, the 20 h.p. Rolls-Royce chassis is being exhibited at Olympia for the first time, the example shown being fitted with a Windover coupe cabriolet body.

A 40-50 h.p. six-cylinder Napier with a 12 feet wheelbase is shown under a beautiful seven-seated Cunard saloon body. A second Napier chassis carries an enclosed limousine body, while the third is staged as a special coupe for town use. So far as car production is concerned, the Napier Company continues to concentrate on a single model, while a considerable proportion of the energies of the factory are, of course, devoted to the large output of the 450 h.p. and 1,000 h.p. Napier aero engines.

The wonderful performance of the 3-litre Bentley in the recent great Endurance Test in France, where, as the only British representative, it defeated more than forty foreign competitors of high reputation, has still further established this car in the very first rank. Recently, a standard Bentley engine was submitted to a very novel test of its system of gas distribution, full details of which appeared in "The Autocar" during September. The engine was run under load on one cylinder at a time with various throttle openings, and it was found that the difference between the weakest and strongest cylinders on half throttle was no more than 3per cent. As inequality of gas distribution is mainly responsible for vibration due to lack of balance, this result is a good indication of the near approach to perfection attained by this engine.

In connection with the ideal of comfort already mentioned, this year's Show reveals the fact that a de luxe car is no longer beyond the reach of the man of moderate means. The highest class of finish and equipment, both of body and chassis, is now consistent with very reasonable price. In this category a good example is the Windsor car, which was first shown last year. Its design is orthodox and its power is adequate but not excessive. It presents a combination of high efficiency, admirable comfort, good appearance and all round refinement, coupled with moderate prices ranging from £395 upwards.

In the class of de luxe cars of moderate power and price, the 11 h.p. Hillman is very prominent. The study of the convenience of passengers is illustrated by the ease with which the hood can be erected, the adequacy of the doors on either side, and the well upholstered adjustable sliding seats. With the hood and side-screens in position, the 4-5 seater open car is converted into a closed car, really wind and draught-proof. Dunlop cord balloon tyres are fitted without extra charge, and the equipment is absolutely completed and of the highest possible quality.

In this category, again, comes the 14 h.p. Hampton and the 10 h.p. model of the same make. These are good instances of touring cars with exceptionally efficient all-weather equipment and bodies so proportioned as to give very adequate space and every comfort to passengers.

FOUR-WHEEL BRAKES.

The Hampton chassis also afford examples of the present marked tendency to employ four-wheel brakes, fitting also an additional pair of brakes operated by hand. British manufacturers have been rather slow in adopting the four-wheel brake as standard for the reason that, if the design has not been very carefully thought out and tested, the disadvantages of the system outweigh the advantages. Now, however, the fitting of four-wheel brakes is becoming almost universal, and on nearly all the best cars—including, for example, the Rolls-Royce and the Sunbeam—the equipment is either on the lines already mentioned, on which there are six brakes in all, or at least a separate hand-operated transmission brake is provided.

There are very many solutions of the four-wheel braking problem. In some cases all the brakes operate simultaneously. In others, the front pair come into action rather before the back pair. In others, again, the rear wheel brakes operate slightly before the front wheel brakes. There are also arrangements in which the brakes are coupled diagonally.

Space does not permit of detailed examples being given of each system, since there are so many varieties. Thus, for instance, on the 15/40 h.p. Humber, the brakes are provided with semi-servo drums, and the foot pedal operates the front wheel brakes together with the transmission brake, a compensating device being fitted between the two.

HORSE-POWER RATING.

The Humber exhibit also serves as an illustration of the prevailing tendency to quote the rating of cars by giving two figures, namely, the nominal horse power by formula and the horse power actually developed under ordinary working conditions. Thus, the three models in the Humber programme for 1925 are now known as the 8/18, the 12/25 and the 15/40 h.p. chassis. In all of these various improvements of a minor character, but nevertheless of considerable advantage to the motorist, have been embodied.

The new method of rating is being very widely adopted. Thus the Wolseley programme for the coming year includes the 11/22, the 16/35 and the 24/55 h.p. models. Of these, the 11/22 model is similar in its main essentials to the Wolseley "Ten," but embodies a number of improvements. Magnetos driven by spiral bevel gears are fitted and so placed as to make the contact breakers very accessible. The oil pump has been improved. It is self-priming and a non-return valve is fitted to maintain the height of oil in the pipe when the engine is at rest. The exhaust-jacketed induction pipe has a large inspection door to facilitate cleaning. In the larger Wolseley models there are also detail improvements, but no very material changes in design.

The Sunbeam range consists of the 12/30 h.p., the 14/40 h.p., and the 20/60 h.p. models. Of these, examples of the two latter are shown. In the 14/40 h.p. model, the most important improvement consists of the lowering of the chassis frame and an increase in the height and capacity of the radiator without any reduction in ground clearance. In the six-cylinder model there are detail improvements as, for example, the provision of special pads underneath the front axle to provide a secure position for the jack when raising the car for wheel changing.

Another range of three models is that shown on the Talbot stand, where the exhibits exemplify the 10/23, the 12/30 and the 18/55 h.p. types. Of these, the last named is a new introduction, and a chassis is shown to facilitate examination. The engine has six cylinders with overhead valves. Water circulation is by centrifugal pump, and lubrication is on the pressure feed system. A three-speed gear box is fitted and the final drive is through spiral bevel gear. Internal expanding brakes are fitted to all four wheels.

SPRINGING.

As regards suspension, also, considerable general advance has been made, though it is less evident to the eye than the development as regards brakes. A great deal of valuable work on the subject of suspension has been conducted by the Research Association of the British Motor Industry, and this has led to improvements in the proportioning of springs and in the materials employed in their construction. Spring efficiency is also increased by the very general use of spring gaiters, protecting the spring and also providing for its lubrication. The latest development here is the Jeavons lubricating spring gaiter shown by Messrs. Ramsdens, of Halifax. Inside the leather outer cover of this gaiter is a lining of oil proof and waterproof material. By means of a charger, oil and wick collapsible tube extending the whole length of the spring. The pressure of the charger and the flexing of the springs force the oil through the tube on to the top of the spring and thence down the sides, where it is taken up by wick lubricating pads which provide constant lubrication.

BODYWORK & EQUIPMENT.

Increased comfort in motoring is provided not only by improvement in chassis details. The all-weather equipment of touring cars is far more complete and effective than it has been hitherto. Seats are placed at comfortable angles and windscreens positioned to give the maximum of protection. Closed cars, meanwhile, grow in popularity partly because modern chassis, even of the smaller types, have ample power, and partly, again, because saloon bodies can now be built weighing little if anything more than open touring bodies.

The time is past when the motorist, after purchasing his car, has to spend a considerable sum on various items of equipment. Now cars are sold actually ready-for-the-road, and British accessories and equipment are unquestionably of the very best quality. In this connection it is interesting to note that no less than 80 per cent of leading British cars carry equipment provided by S. Smith and Sons. On seventy-two types, Smith's speedometers are fitted. Fifty-seven standardise eight-day clocks of the same make. Twenty have the Smith lighting and starting system and about half of the leading British cars produced during 1924 are fitted with Smith's carburettors.

ENGINE DESIGN.

As regards engines, there is little to record. Overhead valves continue to increase in popularity, and far more manufacturers are now giving attention to the proper pre-heated of the charge to the engine. Also the vacuum system of fuel feed is much on the system of fuel feed is much on the increased. Two or three years ago there were many people who believed that the days of the magneto were doomed and that a general reversion to battery ignition in an improved form was imminent. This forecast is, however, not being fulfilled. The magneto is fully holding its own, a fact largely attributable to the successful enterprise of the British Magneto Industry. Probably the most noteworthy recent development here is the Polar inductor type of magneto developed by the British Thomson-Houston Company as a result of their unique experience in respect of aero-engine ignition. In this type the reversals of the magnetic field are produced by malleable iron inductors keyed to a non-magnetic shaft. Thus the rotating element is exceptionally robust and simple. Moreover, automatic timing control can be incorporated.

SAFETY FIRST.

It will have been gathered that comfort in driving is the principal note of this year's Show. Closely allied is, of course, the consideration of safety by day or night. In this connection one is glad to see the extended use of "Triplex" glass in place of ordinary plate glass for screens, windows, and so on. This "Triplex" glass can be cracked but never splinters, and its general employment would eliminate one of the most serious risks of motoring; namely, the danger to eyesight and the risk of bad cuts which, when ordinary glass is used, are inevitable even in the event of every slight accident.

As regards night driving, much ingenuity has been expended for many years on the design of anti-dazzle lamps or attachments. Probably the best thing of the kind is that shown at Olympia by Messrs. Allon-Leversidge. This is the A-L anti-dazzle focus headlight attachment, which can be fitted to any make of electric headlamp. It is something more than a dimming device since it gives complete control from the driver's seat of the width of beam are instantly obtainable. Thus, when in fog or when approaching corners, the broad diffused beam may be used. At all times perfectly good driving light is retained, while the focus is altered so that the on coming motorist or pedestrian can look right into the approaching lights without being even momentarily dazzled.

The same firm, by the way, have a useful day and night "safety first" device in the Rolph automatic traffic warner, which gives the necessary signals in white illuminated letters on a red background, the signalling being controlled by a switching lever on the steering column.

In the course of this review it has only been possible to mention a very few of many exhibits. These have been chosen as indicative of prevailing types and tendencies. In the second part of the report is described briefly a number of interesting new models, and reference made to some of the many excellent models obviously designed with full knowledge of Overseas requirements and marketed at attractive prices. The Exhibition, regard as a whole, must certainly have a reassuring effect on those who have in the past had reason to doubt the permanence and vitality of the British Motor Industry.

THE SECOND REPORT.

London, Oct. 23.

In the first section of this report reference is made to the increased ... taken by British motor manufacturers in the needs of the Overseas motorist as evidenced by the tendencies of design. A more thorough examination of all the exhibits now shows that I understated my case. The number of instances in which general overseas requirements have been catered for by the introduction of new models or the modification of existing types is even larger than I had dared to hope, though I always endeavour to keep in regular touch with such developments throughout the year.

CARS FOR WORLD-WIDE USE.

Thus, for instance, I had certainly not realised from this point of view the qualities of the new 13/35 h.p. Triumph. The makers of this vehicle are, of course, world renowned for their motor cycles, but it is only comparatively recently that they have also taken up car manufacture, and their new model is the first Triumph car to be offered with a standard wheel track of 4ft. 8ins. and a ground clearance of 10 inches. The engine is of quite ample power, lubrication is by pressure to all bearings, and magneto ignition is fitted. The drive is through a single-plate clutch to a gear box with central change, and thence through spiral bevel gear to the back axle. A feature which is, I believe, unique so far as the exhibits at the Olympia Show are concerned is the system of hydraulic four-wheel brakes. These are of the external contracting type and, being operated by oil pressure under a system which admits no possibility of leakage, there can be no question either of the smoothness or of the synchronisation of their application. In addition, there is a single transmission hand brake on the rear of the gear box. I cannot quote the exact price of the chassis, but this must evidently be very moderate, since the complete car staged with an admirably finished and fitted five-seated four-door saloon body is quoted at £495.

In the case of the six-cylinder Star, hitherto known as the 18/40 model, overseas requirements have been recognised by two important alterations. The bore of the cylinders has been increased so that the car is now known as the 20/50 h.p. model, and the wheel track has been increased from 4ft. 4ins., to 4f. 8ins. The Star four-wheel braking system is fitted.

The Bean "Fourteen," which on its first introduction last year was universally recognised as having been specifically designed for overseas conditions, has during the past twelve months fully proved itself. For example, a five-seater of this type has crossed the continent of Australia twice, completing a total distance of 6,200 miles over previously unpenetrated territory. This was done under a load which, comprising the passengers, food supply, camping equipment, and petrol, represented in all the weight of sixteen passengers of twelve stone each. Front wheel brakes and shock absorbers are now fitted as standard on this model.

The 20 h.p. Vulcan is described by its makers as a "World" model, and certainly answers well to the description. Its roomy body accommodates five persons with comfort. It is extremely well suspended, and is fitted with balloon tyres. The work of the owner-driver is simplified by the adoption of the grease gun method of chassis lubrication. The all-weather equipment is very complete, the clearance is ample and the wheel track is 4ft. 8ins.

The Austin exhibit comprise the well-known range of 7 h.p., 12 h.p. and 20 h.p. cars of this make. All three models are already popular throughout the world, but for the less developed countries the 20 h.p. model should specially commend itself by reason of its ample power, adequate cooling arrangements, four-speed gear box, good clearance, and standard 4ft. 8ins. wheel track. The 12 h.p. model has similar merits, but the wheel track is four inches narrower.

Of the three Belsize models, the two larger types both have the standard 4ft. 8ins. wheel track, coupled with a ground clearance of about 10 inches. Of these models, the smaller is the 14/30 h.p. chassis, which has a six-cylinder overhead valve engine, four-speed gear box and four-wheel brakes.

INTERESTING NEW MODELS.

One of the most interesting new models at the Show is the Belsize "Straight Eight," which is, I be-

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£67-10-0.

Where classic events are contested, there you will find the Douglas in a winning vein. Successes are not restricted to one or two expert riders on one particular track, but they come from all over the world, in the hands of riders of all nationalities.

It is undoubtedly the vibrationless twin opposed engine that brings them their success. There is only one Douglas used in competition and that is a standard.

Sold only with full equipment. Every machine ready for the road.

Sole Importers, Newtons, Ltd., Nairobi.

Good Sparking Plugs Are Important

Good sparking plugs are one of the most important units for perfect engine combustion.

Only one miss of the sparking plug on any one cylinder, and that one which does not work sets the whole balance of engine combustion out of plumb.

This extended over any lengthy period may cause damage to the entire mechanism of the motor car or motor boat and entail costly repairs. Install a new set of Champion Double Ribbed Core Sparking Plugs and be sure of correct and efficient sparking.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine
OBTAINABLE AT ALL GARAGES
Shs. 4/- each.

Sole Importers, NEWTONS, LTD., Nairobi.

Hupmobile

ONE does not need to be an expert mechanic to own and operate a Hupmobile. It is surprising how few things demand attention. Of course it is necessary to give it the ordinary care that one would give to any valuable possession as well as to attend to such minor details as water, petrol and oil.

The builders of Hupmobile have succeeded since 1908 in making a motor car so simply constructed as to enable the average person with no mechanical skill to drive it with ease, both of mind and body.

Motor Mart & Exchange Ltd.
NAIROBI.

THE BROOKS B.195.
Supple Seat for the particular Motor Cyclist.

A BROOKS SADDLE IS WORTH
—the extra you pay for it
—the trouble of insisting upon having it.
—the time for fitting it.
—and a good deal beyond which is represented in miles of comfort and pleasure.

BROOKS WIN OUT AFTER 10 to 15 years sheer hard wear.

THE CAR

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

STANDARD BOX BODY - - - - -	£205
5 SEATER TOURING CAR - - - - -	£242
2 SEATER ROADSTER - - - - -	£235

THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE, Ltd.,
NAIROBI.

lieve, the sole British representative of its type. The eight-cylinder engine, in which the cylinders are cast en bloc in one line, has overhead valves and for taxation purposes is rated just below 20 h.p. Fuel is supplied to the engine by two carburettors coupled together to provide against uneven running. All bearings are lubricated under pressure. The gear box gives four speeds and the final drive is through spiral bevel gear. The suspension has been carefully studied, and the front springs are fitted with a special shackle to eliminate rolling. Internal expanding brakes of large diameter are fitted on all four wheels and, as previously mentioned, the wheel track and ground clearance are in conformity with overseas requirements.

The majority of new models at this Show are round about the 14 h.p. class, and in this connection it should be remembered that the horse power actually developed is approximately three times the nominal power as estimated by engine dimensions. It is, of course, this increase in power without increase in dimensions that has led to the practice now so common of quoting two figures of horse power in connection with each type, as in the case of the new 13/35 h.p. Triumph already mentioned.

Certainly, one of the most original cars in the Show is the new 14/45 h.p. Rover, which is being very favourably criticised by the experts. The four-cylinder engine has inclined overhead valves ingeniously operated by a single overhead camshaft, and so arranged as to give hemispherical combustion chambers with central plugs; that is to say, an arrangement ideal from the standpoint of efficiency. Lubrication is by pressure to all bearings, and the pistons are of aluminium alloy. The unit system of construction of engine and gear box has been adopted, but has been made compatible with good accessibility. The gear box provides four speeds, all the gears being automatically lubricated from the engine. Then the power is taken through an enclosed propeller shaft with central bearing and spiral bevel gear. The equipment includes four-wheel brakes, provided with a new compensating device, and balloon tyres. The car is designed to give a speed of over sixty miles an hour with a petrol consumption of twenty-five miles per gallon at touring speeds.

The long standing reputation of the 12 h.p. Swift is such that great interest is necessarily aroused by the introduction by this firm of a larger and more powerful model, which has been undergoing thorough tests for a very long time past, and is now shown for the first time. The 18/50 h.p. Swift has a four-cylinder engine with detachable head and side by side valves. The four-speed gear box and the single plate clutch form one unit with the engine. An open cardan shaft with a universal joint at each end carries the power to the banjo-type rear axle through spiral bevel gears. The front axle of "H" section changes to oval section at the ends to provide the necessary strength to resist the torque of the front wheel brakes. Two quite independent sets of brakes are provided, making six brakes in all, and it is interesting to find that this admirable new model shows evidence of the prevailing tendency to study overseas needs in respect of a wheel track of 4ft. 8ins. and a ground clearance of between 10 and 11 inches.

The Star Engineering Company show a new model coming between their 12/25 and their 20/50 types and known as the 14/30 h.p. four-cylinder Star. Unit construction of engine and gear box is employed, and the chassis as a whole is absolutely suited for the rough and arduous conditions which obtain in younger countries. Thus, good ground clearance is coupled with a wheel track of 4ft. 8ins., a four speed gear box is fitted, snubber equipment is provided fore and aft, brakes operate on all four wheels and the whole chassis is of very robust construction.

USEFUL LIGHT CARS.

Important as the standard wheel track undoubtedly is in some districts, it is certainly possible to over-emphasise the point, seeing that where reasonably good roads exist it is not vital. Moreover, in the case of a little car like the 7 h.p. Austin, the weight is so inconsiderable—less than 8 cwt.—and the wheel track so small—namely, 3ft. 4ins.—that it is possible to drive between the ruts and to lift the car over any exceptional obstructions. This particular little car is certainly worth mentioning here for these reasons and also because of its remarkable performance on the road and the track and its undoubted popularity in many overseas markets where road conditions are rudimentary.

Very prominent in the category of small cars selling in Great Britain at well under £200 is the Jowett, one of few very successful two-cylinder cars. Its latest achievement has been a 6,000 mile run under official auspices over the primitive roads of East Africa. During the trial the car was handled by no less than eighteen drivers, which is in itself a searching test. Numerous severe hills were encountered and running water twenty inches deep was traversed. Nevertheless there were no breakdowns and the sole damage to the car during the trial was one burst tyre.

No enterprise has done more since the war to consolidate the reputation of the British Motor Industry than that of Morris Motors. Coming as it does from the Oxford district, the Morris-Cowley has been described as a Ford with a University education. The description, while not wholly applicable, does at least give some indication of the point to which quantity production has been carried and price has been cut down. The 11.9 h.p. four-cylinder Morris-Cowley chassis is priced, complete with tyres, at only £145. Its engine develops 28 b.h.p. and thence by spiral bevel to the banjo type of back axle. The springs are semi-elliptic in front and three-quarter elliptic at the rear, and are fitted all round with rebound dampers. Balloon tyres on steel artillery wheels are standard, and the equipment includes a good electric lighting and starting set, spring gaiters, and the oil gun system of chassis lubrication. Undoubtedly, this chassis represents magnificent value for money, while the somewhat more expensive Morris-Oxford, rated at 13.9 h.p. and developing 30 b.h.p., provides a really high class car at a very moderate price for these to whom the minimum first cost is not an essential.

SOME FAMOUS MAKES.

There are some stands without reference to which no Show report could be regarded as complete, even though they may not attract attention by reason of any sensational change of programme. Thus, the Crossley exhibit this year consists of examples of the 19.6 h.p., the 20/70 h.p. and the 14 h.p. Crossley cars. The 14 h.p. Crossley has now been on the market long enough amply to prove its admirable qualities. The chassis shown is equipped with four-wheel brakes, the fitting of which is optional. The nominal rating of the engine is really 15.6 h.p. There are no noteworthy changes in the design of the larger Crossley models which are too well-known to need further comment.

The Daimler Company, of course, remain the British champions of the sleeve valve engine. Their exhibit consists of a range of vehicles rom the 45 h.p. six-cylinder Daimler shown under a very handsome landaulet body down to the 16 h.p. six-cylinder Daimler shown with a saloon body. A feature of all the models, making for particularly comfortable riding, is the Lanchester patent vibration damper.

The exhibits of B.S.A. cars may be regarded as an extension of the lower priced end of the Daimler range, though this does not strictly apply to the 16 h.p. six-cylinder B.S.A. The smaller models are the 14 h.p. four-cylinder touring car, of which the chassis price with tyres is £265, and the 10 h.p. two-cylinder two-seater with a chassis price of £180. This last has a V-twin engine, air-cooled and fitted with partially enclosed overhead valves.

Since Mr. S. F. Edge became prominently connected with its manufacture, the A.C. car has achieved a very high reputation in the category of de luxe vehicles with a high standard of performance, but of moderate size and available at moderate prices. The A.C. cars have to their credit a prodigious list of admirable performances made under R.A.C. observation and showing exceptional capabilities in respect of traffic work, hill-climbing, efficiency, fuel economy, speed, and so on. The latest addition to the A.C. range is the 12 h.p. six-cylinder "Sovereign" model, which sells as a complete two-seater for £275. Another interesting exhibit on this stand is a 16 h.p. six-cylinder A.C. with a closed or open body of new design known as the "Acea." This has been successfully designed to give the comfort of a coupe or the pleasure of an open car at will. The conversion can be made by the driver without leaving his seat.

At the time of writing the reports of business done at the Show are highly satisfactory. The general reduction of prices and the availability of really good small British cars at very low figures have considerably increased the scope of the home market, as is well illustrated by the fact that the Automobile Association has more than doubled its membership during the past four years, reaching the astonishing figure of 200,000 members early this summer.

Country Roads.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi states that the latest telegraphic advices on Friday show that the rain is general all over the country between Nairobi and the Uganda Border.

The following is the state of the roads:—

Nairobi—Machakos. Very bad. Road passable with difficulty.
Nairobi—Thika. Fair.
Thika—Fort Hall. Passable.
Fort Hall—Nyeri. Very heavy.
Nyeri—Nanyuki. Heavy.
Nanyuki—Meru. Heavy.
Meru—Fort Hall. Surface heavy but passable. Many culverts reported broken by convoy.
Nairobi—Naivasha. Fair, but heavy in parts.
Naivasha—Nakuru. Fair, but heavy in parts.
Ravine—Eldoret. Road fair. Very wet round Timboroa, but passable.
Eldoret—Kisumu. Fair.
Eldoret—Uganda Border. Generally dry.

Nyeri has had 2.60 inches of rain during the week ending the 15th instant, and Nairobi 2.43.

Motor Accident.

NATIVE CAUGHT BETWEEN MOTOR CYCLES.

A serious accident occurred in Government Road on Saturday when an elderly Somali was knocked down by a motor cycle and seriously injured. Doubts were expressed yesterday as to whether or not he will survive.

An eye witness states that a motor cycle proceeding from the direction of the Norfolk hotel pulled over to the right in Government Road and all the same time a motor cycle and side car approached from the direction of Nairobi House and apparently the native was caught between the two machines. The police are enquiring into the matter.

Road Etiquette.

A fine of Shs. 5/- was imposed on D'Sa the taxi driver who was charged with driving to the danger of the public on the Thika Road. The complaint was laid by Mr. Marshall who explained that the accused was driving so that complainant was unable to pass although he tried to do so on several occasions. The case was reported in the *Standard* last week.

The Trusty Triumph.

REMARKABLE RECORDS AT BROOKLANDS.

It is but little over twenty years since any real attention was given to the motor cycle. At that time several manufacturers had each produced few models of a more or less experimental nature. The public, however, did not take kindly to the pastime, chiefly on the score of the absence of reliability; moreover, it was an unconventional machine, noisy, and difficult to handle. It was not until the Triumph Cycle Co. designed a motor cycle and produced it throughout in their Coventry Works as far back as 1905 that motor cycles aroused any interest, and even then it was a matter of several years before this company, practically alone, proved that the motor cycle was really a reliable machine, and that within it lay possibilities of vast development. Even the most optimistic little thought that in the passage of less than a couple of decades motor cycling would be universal, and be the pastime of many hundreds of riders of all ages.

At the forthcoming Motor Cycle Show at Olympia, an historical exhibit is being staged. Here will be seen the forerunners of the present day machine, illustrating the great advance in design that has taken place. Many names that were prominent in the early days will be little known to many of the younger generation, and will not be represented amongst the exhibits in the main hall, but one name will certainly stand out—a name that every motorist whether new or old to the pastime, knows—that of the "Trusty Triumph."

The Triumph cycles have always enjoyed a distinctive popularity due to their undisputed reliability. Nor have they sacrificed speed in the maintaining of their reputation for reliability as the following recent records will show.

Mr. Victor Horsman, the famous track racer, has broken a number of British and world's motor cycle records in the past few months. These were all secured on the Triumph and some remarkable speeds were attained, as the following particulars show:—

August 2nd 1924.

World's Records, broken by Mr. V. Horsman at Brooklands on his Triumph.
Flying 5 miles, Class C, 500 c.c., at 92.82 m.p.h.
Flying 5 miles, Class D, 750 c.c., at 94.11 m.p.h.
Standing 10 miles, Class D 750 c.c., at 89.44 m.p.h.
World's Sidecar Records, broken by Mr. V. Horsman on his Triumph and Sidecar at Brooklands.

September 8th, 1924.
Flying 5 miles Class F, 600 c.c., at 78.72 m.p.h.
Standing 10 miles, Class F, 600 c.c., at 76.54 m.p.h.

September 12th, 1924.
BRITISH SIDECAR RECORDS.
Flying kilometre, Class F, 600 c.c., at 84.73 m.p.h.
Flying mile, Class F, 600 c.c., at 82.75 m.p.h.

September 27th, 1924.
WORLD'S SOLO RECORDS.
Flying 5 miles, Class D, 750 c.c., at 96.23 m.p.h.
Standing 10 miles, Class D, 750 c.c., at 93.66 m.p.h.

September 29th, 1924.
50 miles, Class D, 750 c.c., at 89.18 m.p.h.
One hour, Class D, 750 c.c., at 89.20 m.p.h.

A show of enclosed cars was held recently at New York. over 200 models, representing the products of 49 manufacturers, being exhibited. Sedans were most numerous. Most of the exhibits were equipped with balloon tyres, while hydraulic four-wheel brakes figured prominently.

LESSENING THE WEAR ON THE ROADS.

Eight-Wheel Vehicles Now Introduced.

BETTER LOAD DISTRIBUTION.

Heavier and still heavier trucks and buses has been the constant tendency in the building of motor vehicles for commercial use on highways. The effect on the average road is to greatly shorten its life and increase its maintenance cost. Highway commissions have adopted various protective measures including weight per wheel limitations.

The destruction of highway pavements by heavy motor drawn loads is the one subject of most serious consideration to-day among highway engineers.

Up to the present time bus transportation companies have had but little opposition to their use of public highways and city streets; but highway commissions are becoming more strict in their requirements as to weight per wheel.

This problem is more serious with trucks than with passenger carrying vehicles. Trucks, therefore, have ordinarily been equipped with solid tires; and although pneumatic tires have appeared in the last five or six years for trucks up to three or four ton capacity, their size and cost have prevented widespread use.

To solve the problem of excessive wear of highways by heavy vehicles, a California inventor perfected an eight-wheel carrying 31 passengers which is no greater than that of a heavy touring automobile carrying but seven people.

During the Pittsburg, California, Highway Tests a comparison was made of the deflection of a four-wheel pneumatic tired truck and an eight-wheeled auto stage. The average of the values for the moving load conditions showed that the four-wheel truck produced pavement deflections 50 per cent greater than the eight-wheel auto stage.

The inventor of the eight-wheel principle has built an eight-wheel motor bus, an eight-wheel street car and an eight-wheel motor truck. The bus is designed to carry twenty-four passengers in interurban stage service; the street car for thirty passengers; and the motor truck nine tons. The truck also tows a trailer or trailers carrying eleven tons.

The chassis of the eight-wheel vehicle is built with four front steering wheels and four rear driving wheels, designed so as to give extreme flexibility in both the front and rear sets of wheels. The load is thus distributed over eight wheels, each wheel carrying half as much load as would be the case if there were only the usual four. Indeed this difference is even greater, from the fact that special attention was given to designing the eight-wheel trucks so that the centre of gravity of the load is much farther forward than on the ordinary four-wheeler. In the latter two the two rear wheels usually carry about 85 per cent of the total load, while in the eight-wheel truck the four rear wheels carry only about 55 per cent and the four front wheels about 45 per cent of the load. Therefore wheels and tires may be comparatively small, effecting economy and safety of operation. The center of gravity of the car being correspondingly low, these vehicles are less liable to slide off the road, or overturn on sharp curves taken at continuous speed.

The two front axles are connected by springs on either side, so arranged that the axles oscillate about a central trunion bar. If one tire blows out—indeed if a whole wheel comes off—the load is so taken up by the inter-relation of the four wheels of the front set that the steering ability is not materially affected. Since the load is so distributed normal tire pressures are sufficient for the eight-wheel vehicle, giving much greater resilience, as well as greater security against skidding and blowing out, than the higher pressure required on four-wheel heavy duty cars.

Experts who have seen the eight-wheel truck in operation claim that it has many advantages over the four-wheel truck for rapid transportation of large loads of perishable goods, such as fresh milk and ripe fruit. The extremely flexible axle hanging of both front and rear sets of wheels eliminates three-quarters of the road shock. The milk is not churned nor the fruit bruised. (*The Highway Magazine*).

Lubricating an Obscure but Important Bearing.

A LITTLE TROUBLE WHICH WILL BE AMPLY REPAID.

Of all the bearings in a motor car, there are few which receive less attention than that of the clutch spigot. This neglect is not entirely the fault of the owner-driver, as it must be confessed that on many cars little or no provision is made for the effective oiling of this important bearing.

Examination of a conventional clutch mechanism will show that the spigot bearing, besides taking the weight of the clutch and shaft has also to take the thrust of the clutch spring.

In some cars the thrust is taken on a ball-thrust race, and in that case no great supply of lubricant is necessary, but when the design incorporates a bronze washer it is important to arrange that this shall never run dry.

When the clutch is engaged and is driving the car, the spigot, bearing and spring are all revolving together, and so no wear will occur, but each time the clutch is withdrawn or slipped the spigot bearing and thrust washer have work to do, because there is then a difference in the speeds of the driving and driven parts of the clutch assembly.

The cause of a "juddering" or a stiffly working clutch may frequently be traced to a worn or partly seized spigot bearing due, in nearly all cases, to lack of lubrication. If the oil-hole for this bearing is absent, steps should be taken to have one drilled, or failing this copious supplies of oil should be poured, at intervals of a week or so, over the clutch mechanism as near to the bearing as possible on the chance that some will find its way inside, but it is well to take care that the oil does not get on to the clutch faces, or slipping may result.

In the case of an awkwardly placed oil-hole, it is sometimes possible to fit into it a small copper pipe having a screw-down greaser on its other end and projecting so that it can be easily reached. As this pipe and greaser will revolve all the time the car is running, care must be taken to see that it is securely fitted and that in revolving it does not foul any adjacent part.

Some clutches are arranged to run in oil, and in this case the lubrication of the spigot bearing is constant and automatic, and there are designs in which provision is made for the bearing to be lubricated by oil from the gearbox or the engine; but the humble oil-hole is good enough, provided that it receives attention.

Any trouble taken to ensure adequate lubrication of this unseen but very important part of the car will be amply repaid.

DURANT RUGBY

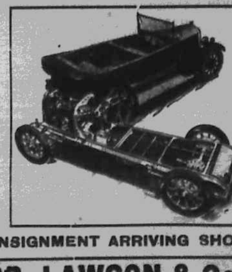
(MAGNETO IGNITION).

BOX BODY, £218	FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. EASY TERMS ARRANGED.	TOURING, £250

CARR, LAWSON & Co., Ltd.
'Phone 105. Sixth Avenue, NAIROBI. P.O. Box 208.

THE BEAN CAR.

£ 465



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CONSIGNMENT ARRIVING SHORTLY.

CARR, LAWSON & Co., Ltd.
P.O. Box 208 SIXTH AVENUE. Phone 105

TO AFRICA IN 13 HOURS

Leaving Croydon on Friday, Sept. 19th, at 6.0 a.m., Mr. Alan J. Cobham, in his De Havilland 50, flew to Tangier, North Africa, in 13 hours' flying time, making only one stop—at Madrid, using Shell Spirit and Shell Motor Oil.

"Discussing his flight with a representative of "The Times" yesterday, Mr. Cobham said. . . . . . He used British oil and petrol, supplied by the Shell Company, throughout, filling up at Madrid. It was essential to have the correct lubrication and spirit on such a flight."

"The Times," Sept. 22nd, 1924.

ON

SHELL AVIATION Spirit and SHELL MOTOR OIL

Smith, Mackenzie & Co.

AGENTS.

TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLES

HAVE A HABIT OF GIVING SATISFACTION AFTER MANY YEARS OF USE AND THEY HAVE A HABIT ALSO OF FILLING MOST OF THE PREMIER POSITIONS IN CONTESTS, WHETHER SPEED OR RELIABILITY

THE R.E.A.A.A.

Motor Cycle Trials

CLASS "B."

FOUR "TRIUMPHS" ENTERED AND SECURED.

SILVER CUP.
GOLD MEDAL.
BRONZE MEDAL.
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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
KENYA, UGANDA & TANGANYIKA.

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The columns of the Motor, Sport and Magazine Supplement are open for discussion anything pertaining to the subjects which are incorporated as regular features. So far as possible inquiries of a technical character are referred to experts for reply, but the opinions of readers competent to deal with them are nevertheless welcomed and solicited. All communications intended for publication must be clearly written or, preferably, typed on one side of the paper only, special care being necessary in respect of technical terms and proper names.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Mombasa Times & Uganda Argus

(MAGAZINE SECTION).

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1924.

OLYMPIA 1924.

The annual motor show at Olympia is an event in the motoring history of the world inasmuch as it caters perhaps more widely than any other exhibition in the world for the requirements and necessities of every market under every possible road condition, and it affords to those who study the exhibits a striking illustration of the potentialities and limitations of the manufacturer in America, Great Britain and the Continent. The products of each are to some extent governed by the conditions in their respective countries. For instance, it is clearly shown that mass production on American lines is not possible for the British manufacturer who must cater for the demands of a public requiring individuality of design and economy of operation. The British made car caters to a certain demand. Experience in other countries has been that the efficient British and Continental engine is in increased demand as road conditions improve, though the comparatively large engines of American manufacture will for long find a demand in countries such as Kenya, which have not got the road facilities available in Europe. As the road conditions have improved throughout the world, there is no doubt that from the point of view of economy, running speed, comfort and durability the European design will hold its own. As far as can be gathered from the information available, the most startling and interesting feature of the Exhibition is the remarkable drop in the price of British cars. This change would appear to be partly due to improved factory methods and partly to the position created by the removal of the "McKenna Duties" which had been in operation since the war. It is evidently an indication that manufacturers both in the United States and on the Continent who have never previously contemplated a market in Great Britain, are hoping that by mass production or by depreciation of the exchange it will be possible to obtain a reasonable market in a free-trade country. Four-wheel braking system and balloon tyres are under discussion wherever motor cars exist so that interest will be exhibited in what the Olympic show indicates as the British trend of design in these directions. It will be remembered that at the Paris Salon of 1923 it was almost an exception to find standard models without four-wheel braking, but with instinctive caution the British manufacturer has been more slow to adopt a fitting until its advantages are sufficiently clear. Certain it is that four-wheel brakes must increase the production costs, and the British manufacturer now faced with increased competition abroad, must necessarily weigh very carefully the fitting as a standard of a method of braking, the value of which time alone can prove. As regards balloon tyres, few manufacturers only are fitting them as standard, possibly because road conditions in Great Britain are admittedly ahead of those in any other part of the world but British, Continental and American manufacturers are providing appropriate rims for the fitting of these tyres.

The Future of the Sidecar.

IN COMPETITION WITH THE LIGHT CAR.

It becomes increasingly evident that the car manufacturer is doing everything possible to capture the sidecar market. In spite of its recognised deficiencies there is little doubt but that the sidecar provides one of the most popular forms of motoring, and is at the same time the most economical and in consequence is a market rich in potentialities for the car producer. Of course, the chief deficiency—perhaps the only one worth consideration—of the motor cycle combination, is the lack of protection it gives the driver, but against this must be set its small capital outlay, extreme economy in operating costs, and its capability to carry as great a load, if not a greater, than the small car.

Every drop in car prices necessarily widens the market and attracts a certain number of riders from the sidecar ranks, and it follows that if the car manufacturer is able to reduce his price, the motor cycle manufactured in a like manner is able to do the same.

Every reduction in motor cycle prices which also embraces the complete sidecar outfit, again uncovers fresh ground, far greater than the car manufacturer is able to do, and reveals markets that at least for the time being are of no value to the car manufacturer.

Motoring apart from its pleasure, is becoming a necessary adjunct to everyday life, so that it is not beyond the realms of possibility that eventually everybody will be a motorist in some form or other, and progress will be on recognised lines and in easy stages from the motor cycle to the sidecar, and eventually to the car. In the universal attraction towards the mechanically-operated vehicle, the motor cycle and combination will share in a greater proportion than anything else by reason of its cheapness—there is no reason to think otherwise.

ROADS AND THEIR RELATION TO HOTELS.

AN AMERICAN REPORT.

"Good Roads with relation to Hotels" is a popular topic these days at hotel conventions. During the past year the subject has been discussed at practically every state hotel convention. The hotel men are interested in good roads for a very obvious reason. The roads, and the 15,000,000 automobiles that roll over them, have created a great deal of new hotel business—so much of it, in fact, that the hotel industry in the U.S.A. is undergoing the greatest boom in its history. All records for construction of new hotels were broken in 1923. During the year more than 250 transient hotels of forty-room capacity, or larger were built, the size running up to 1,200 rooms. The aggregate cost of these hotels was in excess of $235,000,000, a figure which establishes a new high water mark for new hotel construction in any single year. Hotel men freely admit that the chief reason for this bumper crop of new hotels is the fact that, with 440,000 miles of smooth, surfaced roads to travel upon, the motor car owner is "hitting the trail" as never before.

The $235,000,000 figure does not include hotels of smaller capacity than forty rooms. There were several hundred of those completed and opened during the year and their total cost is estimated to have been 25,000,000 dollars or more thus making a grand total of more than a quarter billion dollars' worth of new hotels for the twelve-month. And there is already new hotel construction assured and actually under way to make it reasonably sure that 1924 will surpass the record of 1923.

Good roads are changing the disposition of hotels in the country. Formerly the best and biggest hotels were in the large cities which were almost always railroad centers. Now the cities likely to be not only on the main trunk lines of the big railroads but also on the main trunk lines of motor travel, and it is the cities on these trunk highways that are doing most of the hotel construction. Railroad construction reached and passed its peak many years ago. Highway construction according to present indications, has not yet reached its peak. In his recent report, Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, states that at the present rate of progress the 440,000 surfaced highway mileage of to-day will be doubled within the next ten years.

Garages operated in connection with hotels are no longer a novelty. The new 1,100-room Hotel Statler in Bufalo operates in connection with the hotel one of the largest, if not the largest, garage in the city, because so many patrons come in touring cars. A great many hotels have them and it is safe to say that half of the new hotels of 1924 will have them.

However, although the tendency is to build larger and larger hotels even in the smaller cities it is hotel construction in the little towns and villages that indicates more strikingly the influence of good roads and touring cars. The village inn has staged a comeback. The modern inn, of course, is different from its ancestor of stagecoach days. It has "all modern conveniences," and is at least semi-fireproof.

The big crop of new roads is begetting a big crop of new hotels, larger and better hotels for those who travel over the new roads as fast as they are laid. (*The Highway Magazine.*)

ISSUES ALL CLASSES OF MOTOR POLICIES

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Company Ltd.

Chief Agents for East Africa TYSON BROS. Ltd., NAIROBI.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ARMISTICE CELEBRATION AT KAMPALA.

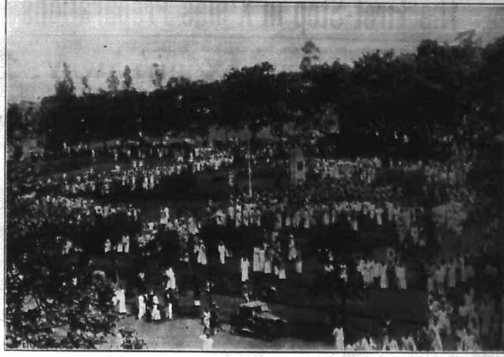


Photo: A. Lobo.

THE CEREMONY AT MOMBASA.

Photo C. D. Patel.

THE E. A. COMMISSION AT THIKA.

Photos: "E. A. Standard."

COMMANDER LAWFORD CHATTING TO COL. TURNER.

SOME OF THE SETTLERS.

MAJOR THE HON. ORMSBY-GORE AND MR. CHURCH ARRIVING.

The First-Step in X'mas Preparations

BRING THE GIRLS AND BOYS AND THE TINY TOTS TO THE GREAT TOY BAZAAR.

TOYLAND AT WHITEAWAY'S

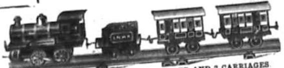
OPENS ON

Monday Nov. 17TH

SEND FOR TOY CATALOGUE.

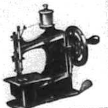
Take us to Whiteaway's
Once again this becomes the universal and irresistable appeal of Barbara and Peter Pan and John and all the young folks, as the Festive Season approaches.

Toyland at Whiteaway's
Christmas would be unthinkable without the Great Toy Bazar. This year we have surpassed all previous records for splendour; a huge space is given up entirely to Toyland. LARGER and BETTER SELECTION OF TOYS THAN EVER THIS YEAR.



CLOCKWORK LOCOMOTIVE WITH TENDER AND 2 CARRIAGES.
Well coloured, in Midland Railway Colours, with Circular Railway.
In Bright Tin ... Shs. 7/50 Better Make ... Shs. 10/-

DOLLS BEDSTEADS
As sketch, complete with Mattress and ... Shs. 25/50



DOLLS SEWING MACHINES
Well made, good working models. Chain Stitch action.
Shs. 8/-, 12/50, 18/50 & 24/50

STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical pattern, as illustrated
Shs. 9/-, 15/- and 39/-.

MINIATURE CLOCKWORK TRAIN
On Rails. Very superior quality. Heavy Little Engine and 3 Carriages, in Bold Railway Colours. Complete with good long Oval Track. Price, Shs. 11/50

CHILDREN'S PEDAL MOTOR CAR.
Exact to illustration. Nicely painted and varnished, with side door to open, Metal Mudguards and steps, Rubber tyred Wehels, with Lamp and Horn. Length 36in. Shs. 175/-.

ROLLICKING REDSKIN.
Cow Boy Joe, Tally Ho, Also Ran, as sketch, with moveable legs.
Price, Shs. 12/50

CHILD'S TOY STOVES.
As sketch, in various sizes.
Shs. 3/50, 5/-, 14/50, 17/50 and 24/-.

DOLLS' WICKER COTS.
As illustration, height 10ins., length 13in. Price, Shs. 9/50

DOLLS' WICKER COTS.
As sketch, height 12ins. Length 18ins. Price, Shs. 12/50

STRONG WELL-MADE BIRCHWOOD HORSES.
On wheels, smart finish.
18in. Shs. 9/50 23in. Shs. 11/50
25in. Shs. 12/50 28in. Shs. 15/-.

PEACE BIRDS
As sketch, well stuffed and covered with Red, Blue or Pink plush.
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STUFFED PENGUIN BIRDS.
Covered with good quality Plush, with Black Body and White Breast, 9" high.
Price, Shs. 5/75

TOY MODEL OF "EVENING NEWS" DELIVERY VAN.
20in. long, 10in. high, Rubber Tyred Disc Wheels.
Price, Shs. 25/-.

REALISTIC MODEL OF THE LATEST TYPE OF LONDON MOTOR BUS.
Painted Red, 30in. long 14½in high, Rubber Tyred Wehels.
Price, Shs. 55/-

TEDDY BEARS.
Plush, Fawn colour.
Height: 9", 10", 14", 16"
Shs. 4/50, 5/90, 6/50, 14/50,
Height: 20" Shs. 25/50

THE "DAZIE" POLE CART.
Exact to illustration. Smartly Painted in Red and Black and Gold Lines. Lrge Boxwood or Iron Wehels. Strong Iron Frame.
Shs. 39/50 each

CHILDREN'S TOY MOTOR CARS.
Well made, extra strong, smartly finished, painted Red, exact to above illustration.
Price, Shs. 75/-.

POLE TROLLEY.
As illustrated above. Extra strong, made of well seasoned Polished Birch, solid boxwood wheels; a nice strong toy for boy or girl. Shs. 29/50

MILK DELIVERY MOTOR LORRY.
As sketch, with 6 Milk Cans, Painted Green, in 2 sizes. No. 1 Shs. 27/50 No. 2 Shs. 35/-.

PULL ALONG CARS.
As sketch. Polished and Varnished with Red, Painted Wheels.
Price, Shs. 10/50, 14/50, 17/50

THE PUFF PUFF ENGINE.
Quite the latest model, makes a realistic noise as it runs along; 20" long, 10" high, complete with whistle.
Price, Shs. 31/50

TOY WOODEN ENGINES.
Very strong, Painted Red with Green and Gold Stripes. Extra strong Boxwood Wheels.
Shs. 4/75, 7/-, 11/50, 13/50, 22/50 and 23/50

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., SIXTH AVENUE. CASH STORE. **Nairobi.**

TEA CULTIVATION IN KENYA COLONY.

Processes of Manufacture.

THE DELICATE HANDLING OF WITHERING LEAF.

Preparing for Rolling.

[By J. W. BRADSHAW.]
ARTICLE VIII.

The manufacture of tea is an art in itself, just as much as there is in brewing or sugar making. A thorough knowledge of the process, combined with experience and judgement is essential otherwise the finished product will fall far short of the requirements of the Home market and will only find a local sale because of its cheapness.

The leaf must arrive at the factory in first rate condition, that is unbruised and not fermented through over packing in carts or sack; all coarse leaf must have been taken out as well as unnecessary lengths of hard stalk, otherwise the leaf has to undergo a second sorting in the factory which means extra labour doing the field workers job. The teamaker and his staff, in a well run factory, have more than sufficient to keep themselves occupied without having such extra work thrown upon them. Should such and an event be of frequent occurrence, rest assured that the manufacture will suffer and the result will be shown in the low prices the tea will bring.

WITHERING.

On arrival at the factory, the leaf is immediately weighed in and carried to the withering lofts which consist of the upper stories of the factory. There it is spread out on tats, or shelves of stretched jute hessian, in tiers about six to nine inches above each other. These are fixed in a wooden framework almost the width of the lofts, leaving sufficient space for a narrow passage on all four sides. The left hands then spread the leaf with the least possible delay. If it is left to lie for long in heaps on the floor the leaf will soon deteriorate in its tea making qualities and will record its deterioration by turning a bright copper where over heated or bruised.

The leaf must be spread lightly and evenly on the jute hessian tats, each pound of green leaf requiring about eight square feet of withering space—slightly more if very wet. The loft boys require strict supervision to see that they spread the leaf evenly and without any clumps so as to ensure a uniform wither throughout the area covered, and also that they are not permitted to walk on the leaf during the process of spreading. A good wither is a most important factor as upon it success greatly depends the quality of tea produced. If properly withered the leaf should have retained it green colour and show no signs of redness or other discolouration.

WITHERING TESTS.

Once spread the leaf takes from twelve to eighteen hours to wither according to the season of the year. A good test as to when leaf is sufficiently withered and ready for rolling is to take a few handfuls and roll them into a large ball when the ball should be found to be pliable. Throw the ball into the air and catch it again. If it adheres to its shape, and does not fly apart in the air, it is fit for rolling. Another sign is that it gives off an apple-like odour when properly withered. Leaf that is ready for rolling, will have lost from fifty to sixty per cent. of its former weight through moisture evaporation; otherwise it will break up in the rollers resulting in a flaky broken tea without the sign of a twist on it, and in the process of making, will have lost both in quality and flavour.

WITHERING LOFTS.

Withering lofts must be well ventilated and all windows should be kept open, save on the weather side when climatic conditions are too unfavourable. Window panes should be lightly painted over or white washed where the sun can shine on the leaf, as sunshine is detrimental to the quality.

Up till quite recently, the hot air from the driers was employed to hasten the withering process and fans in the outer walls of the lofts—worked from the main shaft—were also thought essential. Now, however, as I have stated it is a case of fresh air, pure and simple, be the weather conditions what they may. It stands to reason, therefore that at times it is impossible to get a thorough wither, owing to pressure of space through fresh leaf coming in, and leaf left beyond forty-eight hours on the tats has a tendency to rot rather than to wither. Under such circumstances the leaf is put through an Expressor, or press, about twelve hours after spreading having been front rolled for twenty minutes without pressure. This machine extracts all the unnecessary moisture without unduly injuring the leaf, as it goes direct from there back into the rollers and has little or no chance of losing its essential qualities in consequence, though the tea thus made is very apt to have a flaky appearance.

Leaf ready for rolling should never be swept off the tats and left in heaps before it is actually required for the rollers as the act of gathering it into heaps breaks many of the sap cells when the essential oil escapes, causing fermentation and discolouration in advance of the concrete time. Rather let the leaf over wither till a roller is actually available; then collect only the actual amount necessary for the roller.

Wooden and wire tats have been employed for withering leaf but, up to the present, jute hessian has been most favoured. The jute hessian has the advantage in that it soaks up the moisture from leaf plucked in wet weather and thus hastens withering. Wire netting has been found not to stand the strain and knocking inseperable from gathering the leaf from off it, and leaf collected therefrom has a tendency to become bruised and fastened in the mesh. Wooden shelves will not allow the water to drain off quickly, and thus delays the withering process.

ROLLING.

This is where the leaf first comes in contact with machinery. The main object of rolling is to break the leaf cells, thereby liberating the sap so that it may mix freely and evenly throughout the leaf and thus allow fermentation to set in. It is this sap which adheres to the outside of the leaf after rolling and, when all moisture has been evaporated through the drying process, that constitutes the tea and its flavour. Adhering as it does then to the surface of the dried leaf it dissolves easily on the application of boiling water.

During the process of rolling, plenty of fresh, cool air should reach the leaf in order that oxidation may take place slowly.

No definite rule can be laid down as to the number of rolls necessary for each loading, as this is greatly influenced by the quality and jat of the leaf, as well as the local soil and climatic conditions under which the leaf is grown. As a general principle, it may be taken that three rolls should be found to be sufficient and each of about half an hour's duration.

[The preceding articles in this series have been published each week in the daily and weekly editions of the Standard and will reappear later in pamphlet form. The first article appeared on October 8.]

E. A. COMMISSION AT MOMBASA.

Busy Days for the Visitors.

INSPECTIONS AND MEETINGS.

The programme of arrangements in connection with the visit of the Commissioners to Mombasa included (for Messrs. Linfield and Calder who arrived on Wednesday the visit to Government offices and the Fort; drive round Government residential area and drive round the island with M. H. H. and Chairman, Town Planning authority. Meet Housing Committee; inspection of Alibana [illegible] School, visit to Kilifi, thence to Sokoki Plantations and back to Kilifi for lunch, and visit to Fowyssans. Yesterday, when, Messrs. Ormsby-Gore and Church arrived, the programme included inspection of New Harbour and Lighterage meetings with Chamber of Commerce, and Sheikh Ali bin Salim and Harbour Inspection by boat. To-day the Commissioners meet the Arab Election Committee, Young Arab Debating Society and African Civil Servants' Association discuss town Planning, meet Indian Association, lunch at the Likoni residence of Sheikh Ali bin Salim and visit Waa School and Waa Plantation.

At a special meeting of Mombasa Chamber of Commerce on Thursday the inadequacy of the present provisions at Kilindini for the grading of maize was discussed and at a further special meeting yesterday the Chamber discussed with the E. A. Commission:

Coast Production (Government Services, Communications and Transport); Cotton growing control; Customs unification and Rail rates; Company and Bankruptcy Laws; and Port control.

Holiday Travelling.

During the Christmas and New Year holidays first and second class excursion tickets will be issued between all stations on the Uganda Railway and ports at single fare for double journey, minimum fare Shs. 5/-. Further details are set out in the Railway advertisement appearing in this issue.

A Bhang Habit.

A native charged before the R.M. yesterday with being in unlawful possession of bhang admitted the fact, but explained to the court there was nothing wrong about that. If one was used to taking it, as he was, it was quite harmless. The Magistrate did not agree and fined the accused Shs. 100/- or in the alternative he could go to prison for six weeks.

Cattle Prices.

Messrs. Sands & Co. held a Cattle Sale at Gilgil on the 25th inst. when the *following* prices were realized: Boran Cows, Sh. 60 to Sh. 100. Grade Cows, Sh. 80 to Sh. 125. Trained Grade Oxen Sh. 95 to Sh. 105. Yearling Steers Sh. 25 to Sh. 35. Store steers, Sh. 60 to Sh. 80. Fat Slaughter Beasts, Sh. 85 to Sh. 120.

The Forthcoming Fete.

The garden fete at Bishopsbourne on December 13, promises to be an attractive affair. Apart from the side-shows usually associated with an event of this kind, there will be a fancy dress parade for children, sale of work, and other novelties at present in the making. Teas, of course, will be provided, and music in the air. The fete is in aid of the funds of All Saints' Church.

ZANZIBAR AS TREASURE ISLAND.

Proof Collected by Official Gazette.

LANDING OF BUCCANEERS.

The Zanzibar *Official Gazette* publishes, as the result of investigation on the island the following highly interesting record of hidden treasure:

"The following incidents witnessed by certain Indian residents in Zanzibar who were alive 90 years ago and whose veracity there is little reason to doubt, would seem to indicate that there is some truth in the general belief that Zanzibar and the neighbouring islets were selected by Captain Kidd and other buccaneers in the early 18th century for the deposit of the treasure they amassed by plundering the seaboard cities of India and the richly-laden galleons of Spain.

A TREASURER SHIP.

"One evening in 1845, during the reign of Sultan Seyyid Said, a small two-masted vessel is said to have entered the harbour and anchored close inshore opposite a large baobab tree which in those days marked the site of the old Barracks behind the new European Hospital.

"At sunrise the following morning some passing inhabitants observed on the beach a number of men all armed to the teeth, one of whom was carefully comparing certain characters cut into the trunk of the baobab with figures traced upon a document which he held in his hand.

"A large opening having been made in the wall soon after, the men extracted a chest which was seen to be filled with gold coins. Conveying their find with all possible speed on board their vessel, they immediately set sail and rapidly disappeared towards the south. Subsequent excavation by the onlookers revealed no trace of *any further treasure*.

A BOX OF INGOTS.

"Twelve months later some Indian grooms of Seyyid Said, while clearing a plot of ground close to the stables which occupied the site of the present Palace, unearthed a metal box filled with gold ingots.

"In 1847 the passengers of a dhow calling at Mafia noticed a small ship anchored close to the shore. Upon landing they beheld a group of men taking measurements in the vicinity of a large baobab tree. A little later a very large silver chest was excavated from a wall near by.

"The gold coins found in the chest were similar to some which were current in Zanzibar at the time, and there is reason to suppose that they may have been Spanish doubloons or "pieces of eight."

BACK FOR THE LOOT.

"After the buccaneers had set sail, the passengers of the dhow were informed by the Mafia inhabitants that a number of men had disembarked some time previously and dug up near a well a box or vessel which was very heavy and which was carried off to their ship.

"Finally, in the year 1861, during the reign of Seyyid Majid, the son and successor of Seyyid Said, an Arab, while burying the carcase of a donkey somewhere between Dunga and Koani, discovered a store of gold coins bearing the name of Harun el-Rashid, Caliph of Baghdad.

"Seyyid Majid, impressed with the belief that a large treasure was concealed in the same place, ordered excavations to be made on an extensive scale but, having personally supervised the excavations for some ten days without finding any trace of futher treasure, he finally gave instructions for the work to be suspended."

CHURCH NOTICE.

Sunday, December 7, 1924.
St. Paul's Kyambu.
10-30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

Endangering Life?

DISTURBED DINNER PARTY AT QUARANTINE CAMP.

A charge of endangering life by firing two rifle shots from a motor car on the border of the Quarantine Camp Nairobi on October 24, about 9 p.m., was brought against Mr. Dan Noble in the R.M.'s Court yesterday. He was also charged with hunting game by using a motor-car inside the Quarantine area.

His son, Mr. B. Noble and Messrs. C. M. McIntosh and Mr. Daly were charged with abetting the offences. The case was proceeded with in the absence of one of the accused, Mr. M. Daly.

Mr. W. G. Henfry, the Superintendent in charge of the Quarantine Camp, told how while sitting at dinner with his wife and a guest at about 9 p.m., on the night in question, they were startled by a gunshot. He went on to the verandah and saw the lights of a car about 400 yards away and within approximately 80 yards of the European Isolation building. The two headlights on the car appeared to be dim but the spot light was brilliant. He immediately sent out boys to ascertain the number of the car which proceeded slowly down the road towards Machakos. When it was about 600 yards from witness's house, it stopped and another shot was fired. The police, summoned by telephone by witness, arrived on the scene shortly afterwards in a motor car and witness boarded the car. Proceeding down the Machakos Road, they came up with a car and witness saw Mr. D. Noble and his son within. The other occupants, two Europeans, and a native, witness did not recognise. He saw blood dripping from the footboard of the car.

Cross-examined by the accused witness explained that the reason he telephoned for the police was that he considered it very dangerous for shooting to take place there. Boys on night duty were strolling round all night and might easily be hit. He could not say whether the car he first saw was accused's. He remembered speaking to accused on a previous occasion and complaining that shots were flying all over the quarantine camp. On that occasion, he asked accused not to fire so close to the camp again. Accused was most insulting on that occasion. He had never invited accused down to the Quarantine Camp to go shooting.

The Magistrate visited the scene of the occurence and the case was then adjourned till Tuesday week.

Inspector Stewart prosecuted on behalf of the Police. The accused were not represented.

Nakuru Chaplaincy.

As already announced, the Rev. Charles Steer, who was appointed Chaplain of Nakuru, is not coming to Kenya. Every effort is being made by the Bishop to secure a man in his place and, meanwhile the present chaplain has postponed his departure until May.

S. Jacobs' New Catalogue.

Messrs. S. Jacobs & Co., Ltd., have just issued their latest "Shop by Post" catalogue of 112 illustrated pages in art cover, a most interesting production (printed by the E.A. Standard) prefaced by a handy index which guides the shopper to several thousand things in departments which range the alphabet from A to W, in foodstuffs, wines, liquors, china, glassware, ironmongery, furniture, clothing, boots, carpets, hangings—it has been so far impossible, in fact, to think of anything appertaining to the home and those who live in it which is not to be found (and generally described in pictures) in this very ambitious book. It is a book worth sending Home to show people there how thoroughly modern and successful and up-to-date we are in East Africa.

DEATH, DISEASE AND DEVILS IN FORT HALL.

Allegations Against a "Prophet."

OFFICIAL TESTIMONIALS

Strange Story of Worship in a Mosque.

[illegible]

SPECIAL PRAYERS.

[illegible]

A PERSONAL NOTE.

[illegible]

"JUST LIKE AN EGG."

[illegible]

EXPLANATIONS.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL ENGINEERING.

[illegible]

ANCIENT HISTORY.

[illegible]

Nanyuki Rainfall.

For the week ending November 21, the rainfall at Nanyuki, taken at the Silverbeck Hotel, [illegible]

Major Grogan.

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by correspondents.)

[illegible]

Yours, etc.,
M. C. WETHERELL,
Lt.-Col. late R.A.M.C.
Turbo Valley,
Nov. 11, 1924.

London, Nov. 19.

[illegible]

Yours, etc.,
PLANTER.
November 20, 1924.

TEA IN KENYA.

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

[illegible]

Yours, etc.,
J. W. H. [illegible]
Turbo Valley,
November 20, 1924.

THE MEAT TRADE.

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

[illegible]

Yours, etc.,
F. G. [illegible]
Naivasha, Nov. 20, 1924.

[Mrs. Langridge, F.R.H.S., Mua Park, Athi River, to whom all correspondence connected with this column should be addressed.]

Written under the auspices of the KENYA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Subscription, Shs. 10/- to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 27, Nairobi.

COLOUR SCHEMES IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.—(Continued).

Beds or borders arranged for colour schemes might include one of pink, purple, blue and white flowers with grey foliage plants, in this bed I would have white carnations or Pinks, Lilium Candidum, and Lilium grandiflorum, pale pink Gladiolus and Clarkias and the pink carnation Lady Fuller. I have Heliotropes, Buddleias and Yuccas among the tall things and spikes of pale pink Hollyhock and white Verbascum and Saponarias, Violets and Shasta Daisies with Cineraria maritima, Lavender, Santolina and any other white or grey foliage flowers that do well. If the bed or border were big enough, purple and white Irises might also find a home there, their lovely form of stiff grey foliage giving the touch of variety that a big bed needs. Such a number of things do well that a rather big temptation lies in allowing too many in a restricted place.

At the other swing of the pendulum we get the other extreme [illegible]

The colour tones in the garden are always changing with the varying sunlight and the background of mountains hills and plains is for ever changing too.

SELF SOWN GROUPS.

Sometimes self-sown groups are [illegible] the planned colour scheme. One group of self-sown scarlet Poppies, Papaver Rhodas is particularly wonderful. It has vivid fresh foliage and each plant spreads out more than a yard in diameter. Fortunately this flaming group is [illegible] by some white sweet peas and grey foliaged plants. I always find scarlet so difficult to manage and am grateful to the poppies for choosing their own place so very satisfactorily.

The ground beyond the Cypress hedge below the lawn is now given over to all the reds, scarlets and flames that tone nowhere and in [illegible]

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

LONG BORDERS.

[illegible]

Mr. O'Meara also writes of "an Anagallis Amaryllis ... white wild Balsam [illegible] blue-petalled Larkspur."

Botanical specimens have reached me from various parts of the Colony, all of which interest me very much, but may I plead for better specimens please. [illegible] the usual size, and for correct identification one must have as complete a plant as possible, root, stems, leaves, flower in bud, and fully developed, and green and fully matured. I have written before about pressing and collecting and it is most important that the specimens should be dried quickly. Some that Miss Ford has sent me have all the vivid green colouring of the living plant. If any junior members want help in arranging their collections for the December 20th show, I hope they will write to me.

Mrs. [illegible] Purple and Yellow Annual Lupins, and Yellow Carnations.

[illegible]

Those who study local advertisements and are always on the look out for any relating to gardening will have noticed that M. O'Meara, Limuru, is agent for Messrs. Carter's, Maritzburg, and I have successfully imported violets from this firm and so, can highly recommend them.

Manchester Handicap.

Following are the local prices on Manchester November Handicap (November 22) from Mr. Clyde's Nairobi office: 5 Daimyo 7.6, 10 Jazz Band 8.7, 10 Morvea 8.8, 10 Norseman 9.7, 10 Vaudrecourt 6.8, 12 Cottingham 6.8, 14 Labadena 7.7, 16 Irish Eagle 7.6, [illegible] 25 Eastern Monarch 7.[illegible]

Poultry Notes.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G.M.A. A young hen of mine is walking about with one wing down and dragging, she appears to have no power in it. Can you tell me what is the matter?

Ans: I should think your hen is probably suffering from a fractured wing. Place the wing in proper position, soak the inside feathers with thick gum, over which place a piece of thin cardboard, or the bottom of matchbox. Then tie the long feathers together with a tape, which should be passed upon the back and tied to the opposite wing. This will prevent the injured one from drooping. Do not allow the bird to perch, keep it in a quiet place for a couple of weeks, then untie bandage and note progress. If necessary replace the bandage.

Rusty. Two of my pullets have large cuts in their sides. Could this be caused by the rooster's spurs, which are very long?

Ans: Certainly, and it is more than probable that he is responsible for the wounds.

If the spurs are very long it will be advisable to remove them. Carefully cut them round about one-eighth of an inch from the shank. Cut through the first sheath only, then twist the spur and it will come off. Bandage the stumps, first putting on Friars Balsam to stop any possible bleeding. If the cuts in the pullets are large they should be well washed with disinfectant and then stitched. Smear over with boracic ointment.

F.L. Can you give me any reason why my sitting hens get sick? [illegible]

[illegible]

They are creatures of habit and are liable to make their nests dirty if taken off one day in the morning and next day in the evening. The fact that the non-broody hens are quite healthy would lead me to suspect red mite in the nest boxes. The best time to investigate for these is after dark with a lamp, when the red mite come out of the crevices and cracks. Do not feed sitting hens on soft food—only grain—, they get very little exercise and soft food will make them inclined to dirty their nests, and get diarrhoea. Personally, I think you will find red mite the cause of the trouble.

Mrs. Grant Davis, Nakuru, writes asking for the address of anyone who has egg boxes, complete with fells, for sale. She requires two or more, to hold two dozen eggs each and up to the present has been unable to obtain them. If any reader having such boxes for sale should write direct.

Ned. In what form and for what reason should linseed be fed to fowls.

Ans: Linseed is very valuable when given to birds during the moult. It can be given as meal or stewed in water, and seeds and liquid mixed in the soft food.

Care must be taken not to give too much, repeated small doses being at all times better than large quantities. The action of linseed is to soften the feathers and add lustre to the plumage.

A. M. B.

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

The November Handicap.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

London, Nov. 19.

Following are the prices for the November Handicap:

Daimyo, 11/1.
Labadena, 8/1.
Norseman, 100/8.
Carpenteria, 100/7.
Cottingham, 100/7.
Vaudrecourt, 100/8.
Dorsey, 100/6.
Irish Eagle, 100/6.
Cloudbank, 25/1.

M.C.C. in Australia.

Melbourne, Nov. 17.

In glorious weather, on a good pitch, before 10,000 spectators, Victoria's innings closed for 299, which was knocked up in 290 minutes, Hendry making 63.

M.C.C. scored 97 for 2 wickets.

GOLF CLUBS
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BALLS, BAGS and ACCESSORIES.
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Tel. Address
"AFFORD"

By A. H. Spencer Palmer.

Solutions and all Chess correspondence should be addressed:—"The Chess Editor, *East African Standard*, Nairobi."

CURIO No. 12.

Black 10: Ka7, Qh1, Re8, Bb8, Ps c7, d7, e7, f7, g7, h6.

White 15: Ke1, Qf3, Rs b6, ?, Bs c1, d5, Kts f4, g1, Ps a2, b2, c4, d3, e2, g3, h2.

White retracts and mates in one.

White has just moved. Put back the move and substitute another which will checkmate Black.

Solutions to count in the Competition must reach the office by the 6th of December.

These curios test the analytical powers of solvers. The question is "What has happened?", not, as in ordinary problems, "What should happen?"

The Chess Editor does not now invite you to admire a fine bit of play. He shows you a position reached in a game, whether between indifferent players or masters matters not a bit. It is a possible position and White's last move is demonstrable. Deduction, not strategy, is the requisite faculty.

Positions demanding retro-analysis are of immense help to Kriegspielers, for in this wonderful development of chess each player has to make a reasonable deduction, from information he may collect and from past moves, as to what each move of his opponent might have been.

THE PROBLEM COMPOSER.

What witch is half so grim as I,
Stirring her pots in dead of night?
She thinks no thoughts so dim as I
Stroking my cats of Black and White.

She has one cat,—I thirty-two,
They purr as I place them thus and so.
She may kill with her cat and her midnight stew,
But mine eat brains—and eat them slow! (a)

They eat man's brains when the day is dead,
Little by little they nibble his soul.
They creep to the side of his sleeping bed
And dance in the paths where his dreams might stroll.

* * *

The thing that I make is comely fair,
Hail to the Problem that comes from the pot.
(As cauldron bubbles in fragrance rare;
Many shall seek thee and win thee not.

S. W. STRATES in the "C. A." (adapted).

(a) "Show", A curious advert much prized by the R.E.A.A.A. and adopted by them for their danger-boards in Nairobi. "Drive Slow" catches the literary and grammatical eye, causing less resentment than a curt "Slow up." "Check!" would be quite a good R.E.A.A.A. sign.

GAME No. 321.

The following position was reached on the 19th move of a "Hungarian Defence" played by "Kehrvipe" (Black) v. S. Meskin (White.)

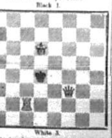
Black 11.

White 13.

White, with a good game, played 20. Kt x c7 and Black announced mate in four. White realised a side move would be 20. P—f3, but his own defences appeared adequate and he threatens a mate. Black however got his blow in first:— 20. ... R x R; 21. Kt x R (threatening mate on the move), 21. ... R x R ch; 22. B—f1, R x B ch; 23. K x B, Q—d1 mate.

We are able to make the sensational announcement that "Kehrvipe" is the nom-de-guerre of Mr. Basil Verbi, a young player, born in E. Africa at Moshi in 1900, who combines remarkable foresight with a brilliant attacking style. We trust he will remain in Kenya and help the Colony's Chess.

PROBLEM No. 665.
By G. E. CARPENTER.
From the "Cape Times."
Black 1.



White 3.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM No. 657 (Borders): 1. Kt—d3! If 1. ... B x R ch; 2. Kt x B, mate. If 1. ... B—e4; 2. Kt—f3, mating by double check. With other excellent variations. Our solvers have much appreciated this fine problem and its many tries. "I found so many keys that looked perfect until the very last minute, when Black sprung a new surprise defence upon me; that I fear he may even have a reply to Kt—d3! To comment adequately would take pages, but I think the mate by Kt—f3 dbl ch. after B—e4 is probably the finest variation." (Melhuish).

"A fine problem with ten distinct variations and only 1 dual (mate by Kt—f3 or R—d5, after B—b5 or e4). There is a very near try, Kt—g3, which nearly caught me; it is only defeated by Kt x h3." (Hayward).

[The trifling dual-mate is no blemish in No. 657, and the changes necessary to eliminate it would not be justified. More serious perhaps is Black's threat Kt x h3, which indicates the key at once, for White must stop the flight square c4. In spite of this clue to the solution, the fine play in the variations and the adverse check make the problem one of the most difficult we have published for some time.]

PROBLEM No. 658: Key, 1. P—c8, becomes Kt. Black K must go to b5 or be mated in two. White forces mate as follows:—

2.	Kt—a7 ch.	K—a5
3.	Kt—b7 ch.	K—d4
4.	Kt—e6 ch.	K—e4
5.	Kt—d6 ch.	K—f3
6.	Kt—e5 ch.	K—g3
7.	Kt—f5 ch.	K—h2
8.	Kt—f3 ch.	K—h1
9.	Kt—g3, mate.	

Very comical. Reminds me of a steeplechase. Mr. Hayward writes: "I wondered what all the pawns were for. Now I know! You said you had no dealings with "Snakes and Ladders", but this is a close approximation."

PROBLEM Nos. 659 to 661. (Trio by Sam Loyd): (1). Key, R x P. (2). Key, P x P. (3). R—b7; R—e1, R—b1; R—b2, R—e1, K moves, K—g8, any, R mates.

Of these, the first two were solved by several correspondents. Messrs. Melhuish and Hayward alone did the third, and we refer the latter solver to the method given above because we cannot see any alternative solution.

CURIO No. 9 resolves itself into a question of capturing the Black Bishop in three moves, after which Black is left only one move, viz., mate with Pawn. Key:—Kt—c4. If 1. ... B x b5; 2. Kt—e2, etc. If 1. ... B x c7; 2. Kt—c6, etc. A neat example of what is called the "Grab" theme. By A. Rastelli, 6 points.

The Indian solvers and Mr. Elkington find it "Child's Play after No. 2, and before No. 12." Mr. Basford reports that it has taken him longer than any previous curio.

Solved also by "Kehrvipe" (an honoured visitor to our chess circles) and J. D. Melhuish.

Correct solution to No. 2 also received from "Kehrvipe" with very favourable comments on its retro-play.

WEEKLY SCORE LIST.

Maximum available to date	44
K. C. Acharya	32+5
T. H. Elkington	32+5
"Kora"	32+5
P. G. Mehta	32+5
G. W. E. Hayward	34+5
A. L. Basford	32+5
S. Meskin	22+5
L. A. Johnson	28
P. Alexander	17+4
J. K. Forbes	19
C. F. Ferguson	13

M.C.C. on Tour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Melbourne, Nov. 18.

In beautiful weather, on a good pitch, M.C.C. went in, before 10,000 spectators. Their innings closed for 241, Sandham scoring 8? and Henderson 54. Tarrant took 4 wickets for 33. The innings occupied 286 mins.

Victoria's score was 111 for one wicket, Mayne knocking up 55 and Woodful 54, both unfinished when stumps were drawn.

The match will be continued tomorrow.

Melbourne, Later.

Victoria scored 253/4 wickets, winning a great match by six wickets, Mayne 87, Woodful 61, Kopf 56, unfinished.

Everest Expeditions.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

The Swiss and Germans, in addition to the British, are preparing an expedition for the conquest of Everest next year. The Swiss expedition will consist of twenty-five of the best guides, headed by a well-known amateur Alpinist.

German Alpinists have begun to subscribe funds for the organisation of their expedition, which will be under the leadership of the famous Tyrolese climber, Phillip von Pfeiffer, of Innsbruck.

Professor Angeli, of Turin, declares he has discovered, after many years of experiments on Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa, a new theory concerning mountain sickness, from which all climbers on Everest have suffered.

The Italian scientist states that sickness at great heights is not due to the lack of oxygen or the action of ultra-violet rays, but to the combination of chemicals in the air which affect the heart and brain.

A Railway Celebration.

The Railway football team, it is well known, has had a very successful season, and in recognition of the fact the members of the team were entertained to dinner on Saturday last by the Railway Club. A fairly large company assembled, and several happy speeches were made. Dancing was indulged in, the whole affair proving most enjoyable.

The Motor Case.

The hearing of the case in which a taxi driver Mr. Hanareau is charged with dangerous driving and thereby injuring Mr. Peachy was continued before the Acting R.M. ... day. Dr. Walsh gave evidence of Mr. Peachy's injuries and the hearing was again adjourned.

LAIKIPIA RACES.

Tennis Tournament and Football.

SOCIAL FESTIVITIES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Rumuruti, Nov. 14.

After a prolonged spell of dull and doleful "nothing doing" Rumuruti surprised itself over the week-end. If it has had dances and tennis tournaments before, this is certainly the first time its ambition has extended to a Gymkhana. The promoters and committee are deserving of every compliment, and the only advice one dare offer them is that they will repeat their efforts at a future date.

Sunday started the ball rolling in both senses of the word by the play-off of the tennis tournament. Monday opened with pony and mule races. A 4 furlong course had been pegged out on Mr. Armstrong's "flat" but if racing is to be indulged in in future, a better course will have to be found.

Of its kind, the racing was quite good. We are not a rich pony owning district and it was a wise precaution on the part of the committee to so arrange the events that the most ordinary farm hack had a chance in any of the races. The results were as follows:—

FARMERS MAIDEN PLATE.—Over 4 furlongs. For Somali or Abyssinian ponies to be ridden by owner.

Capt. Rutherford's "Chef de Gare" (Owner) ...	1
Mr. C. A. Forrester's "Greylight" (Owner) ...	2

Also ran: Capt. Tucker's "Buster" and Mr. Bamber's "Grass Widow."

LADIES RACE.—Over 3 furlongs for Somali or Abyssinian ponies off a farm in Laikipia to be ridden by a lady.

Mr. Booth's "Kateti" (Mrs Tryon)	1
Mr. B. H. Curry's "Tommy" (Mrs. Rutherford)...	2
Comdr. Cross's "Chongo" (Miss Peniston) ...	

OPEN RACE.—Over 4 furlongs for Somali or Abyssinian ponies the rider to be a resident in Laikipia.

Capt. D. Sharp's "Tommy 2nd" (My Anderson) ...	
Mr. I. N. K. Tomlinson's "Mad Mullah" (Mr. D. Tryon)	2
Mrs Rutherford's "Ishak" (Capt Tucker)	3

Also ran: Mr. Curry's "Tommy" and Mr. Forresters "Greylight."

MULE RACE.—Over 4 furlongs.

Mr. Forester's "Cocoa" (W. Ryan)	1

Also ran: Capt. Bower's "Tumbo" and Mr. A. Dykes "Meiwa."

Following this came the Motor Gymkhana—always an amusing spectacle. The winners were:—

MOTOR POTATOE RACE.—In the finals Capt. Wilson on a Ford with Capt. Blatherwick as picker-up won from Mr. Meiklejohn on a car with Mrs. Luxford as picker-up.

MOTOR BENDING RACE.—

Capt. Blatherwick	1
Major Booth	2

MOTOR MUSICAL CHAIRS.—

Mrs. Mathais and Capt. Wilson	1

TENNIS FINALS.

In the afternoon the Tennis finals were played off. In the Ladies' Doubles Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Rutherford in a ding-dong game won from Mrs. and Miss Booth. Mrs Booth's net-play was very good and saved the score from being bigger.

In the Men's Doubles Blatherwick and Luxford beat Ryan and Tucker 6—4, 6—4. The play did not come up to expectations, Tucker being decidedly "bumblepuppyish."

In the Mixed Doubles Colonel and Mrs. Cunningham met Mrs. Rutherford and Tucker. The former couple proved easy victors winning 6—1, 6—1. Tucker again showed poor form and let his partner down badly.

Manchester November Handicap.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

L. Rosenthal & Co. supply the following list of probable starters and jockeys for the Manchester November Handicap to be run on to-day:

Eastern Monarch (Elliott).
Goldumeno (Burns).
Jazz Band (——).
Puttenden (Childs).
Norseman (Wragg).
Dorsay (B. Jones).
Carpathus (Hulme).
Little Marten (Smirke).
Clonspoe (Crickmere).
Labadens (Donoghue).
Daimyo (McLachlan, Jun.)
Vic's Choice (Stokes).
Cottingham (——).
Vaudricourt (Leach).
Irish Eagle (Lane).
Cloudband (——).
Celebrate (——).
Foliac (Alford).

Doubtful starters: Ceylonese and Marvex.

The firm's prices are:

5/2 Daimyo, 6/1 Labadens, 10 Jazz Band, 10 Norseman, 10 Dorsay, 10 Vaudricourt, 10 Irish Eagle, 14 Puttenden, 14 Little Marten, 20 Eastern Monarch, 20 Goldumeno, 25 Clonspoe, 33 Cloudband, Celebrate, and Foliac.

Cricket.

The following teams have been selected to represent the Parklands Sports Club, on Sunday, in the match 1st XI. v. Gymkhana on Parklands Ground: Allen (Capt.), Adams, Abrams Campling, Donovan, Higgins, Kaplan, Krauss, Moshow, Schoveld, Thorton; Flint, Chiveda. On the same day Parklands 2nd XI. will play the Railway (Europeans), on Railway Ground, with the team: Genower (Capt.), Clark, Bishton Bosch, Coleman, Davies, Barker, Miller, Montague, Taylor, Thomson; Newton, Shirley. There will be no match to-day.

After the Tournament Mrs. Elliot, the wife of the Resident Commissioner, was "At Home" to Tea. At night the Committee gave a dance for which Mr. Grimbeck kindly lent his house. About 25 couples took the floor, the success of the dance being enhanced by a jazz band composed of Mrs. Grimbeck, Messrs Ryan Senior and Junior, Mr. Wilfred Grimbeck and Mr. Dale. The latter was excellent on the fiddle and it is unfortunate he had to retire half way through the evening from overwork.

Tuesday commenced with a public meeting to make arrangements for the forthcoming double inoculations. It was unanimously decided this should start by the first week in December. It is to be hoped the Vets will be up to time and will make a better success of the work than they did last year.

At the Armistice ceremony at the Flagstaff, the Guard of Honour of about twenty Askaris under the command of Supt. Ridgway looked particularly smart. The two minutes' silence was duly observed and wreaths placed at the foot of the flag-staff.

In the afternoon the President and Vice-presidents of the Laikipia Farmers Association were "At Home" to the district and a football match of Settlers v. Police was arranged. I don't remember the settlers ever beating the police but they had hopes this year as they were captained by Maj. W. G. Edwards, an old Corinthian. The play was every even and was better football than we have seen before up here. In the first half neither side scored but in the second half the Police managed to slip the ball past the Settlers' custodian and the match finished Police 1, Settlers 0.

A LETTER FROM PARIS.

HOW PREMIER'S SMILE DISARMED A POTENTIAL ASSASSIN.

The Machinations of a "Marquis."

SAFETY APPLIANCE TO MAKE MOTORING ACCIDENTS A PLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent "Garonne.")

Paris, Oct. 22.

The other day, on leaving the Cabinet Council which has assembled at Rambouillet, under the presidency of Monsieur Doumergue Monsieur Herriot received an interesting compliment. Some few minutes after his departure a woman presented herself at the lodge-keeper's gate of the chateau, and announced that she wished to hand a revolver to the police. She added that with the said revolver she had intended to kill Monsieur Herriot. But when she saw him, and had looked for one moment at his benign and kindly countenance, she had not the courage to execute her sinister design. The interrogation that followed revealed her as a poor *exaltee*; and she is to be tried on the formal charge of being in possession of a prohibited weapon. Meanwhile she is kept under observation by the mental experts. The affair should be a lesson to our statesmen, exposed to misadventures. You must smile, good sirs! Who knows what hates your smile may disarm in passing.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

There are other enemies with whom our Prime Minister will indubitably find it more difficult to deal. The French Cardinals have placed themselves at the head of a movement that of late has manifested itself at recurrent intervals. The movement seems now to be definitely organised under the aegis of the heads of the Church, and may lead to serious contretemps in home politics. All that the law relating to Church Disestablishment and to certain religious Orders had duly regulated, at the time of the separation of Church and Sate in France, is now brought into question again in a letter the Cardinals have addressed to Monsieur Herriot. In sum, the letter is a lengthy plea for the re-establishment of the *ambassade* at the Vatican; an impassioned protest against the secular laws in Alsace and Lorraine, and against the severe and rigid application of the law to the religious Orders aforesaid.

"NON-AUTHORISED" ORDERS

The argument is based on the fact that numerous priests who had been banished from the *patrie* returned to France when war was declared, and rendered signal services to their country. The letter, full of affirmations of patriotism contains towards it close a very thinly veiled menace. "We do not seek war," declare our prelates. "If it is imposed on us we shall support it with regret, but not without resistance." And more to the same effect. Up to the time of waiting the last word is with Monsieur Herriot, who on the day following the receipt of the letter replied in judicial vein to the French Cardinals: "Respect of all creeds within the general frame of the law is what we call Liberty." On this clear and precise definition Monsieur Herriot bases his defence of the Governmental policy vis a vis the Church; a policy he maintains in his entirety.

RESURGENT ECHOES.

Already there are those who are asking themselves if we are on the eve of a serious upheaval such as that which marked, some twenty years ago, the expulsion of "non-authorised" religious Orders. Riots were the order of the day. And when the Separation Bill became law, and the Government made careful and systematic inventories of Church treasures in all the churches throughout the country, zealous old ladies and small boys hurled themselves on the police and soldiers with large consignments of white pepper! The cynics—who are not rare *chez nous*—thinking that our restless temperament will in this new menace find the outlet it craves, are pointing encouragingly to very favourable auguries of a "good time"!

FREE TRADE RUMOURS.

Is France marching towards Free Trade? Certain measures which have just been adopted would seem to have created this impression. Customs duties on certain articles have just been decreased to a considerable degree. The duty on certain types of boots and shoes, for instance, has been lowered by fifty per cent. As it is an open secret that Monsieur Herriot has distinct leanings towards Free Trade, it is perhaps natural that in certain quarters somewhat hasty conclusions should have been drawn. In reality there are so few Free Traders in France that the question of adopting this policy does not even arise. It is simply a case of lowering the price of certain articles which, even with the aid of Protection France cannot produce in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

OUR BUSY POLICE.

Those who enjoy a feast of criminal exploits are in these days well served. France proffers a full menu of first-class mysteries of the most sensational order, which are baffling the genius and experience of the French police. If it goes on, our great French dailies, who makes it a point of honour to keep their readers au courant down to the smallest detail of such affairs, will find themselves compelled to enlarge their publications.

The drama attracting most attention at the moment is the story of the soi-disant "Marquis de Champaubert." The "Marquis" is a pigeon-breeder in his off time, and the name bestowed on him at his christening was plain Andre Simonin. Doubtless the title was assumed to inspire confidence.

Imbued with get-rich-quick ambitions, this gentleman had installed, in his castle at Dinard, a secret chamber equipped with elaborate apparatus destined to chloroform his visitors. The clients who were to be operated upon were certain great jewellers from Paris whom our Marquis had invited to the Castle to display a selection of diamond chains, necklaces, and other such trifles to the value of 800,000 francs apiece; as well as certain bracelets valued at more than 350,000 francs. One may divine the nature of the "operation" that was to follow the administration of the anaesthetic.

WELL-LAID PLANS.

It transpires moreover that minute precautions had been taken to ensure that the "operation" should be neither fatal nor even dangerous. The jewellers would awake to find themselves comfortably installed in luxurious armchairs, while the booty disappeared at top speed in a specially prepared automobile bearing a false number. All had been foreseen save the one salient possibility that the jewellers, mistrusting the noble marquis, might communicate with the police before leaving for Dinard with the diamonds. This, in fact, was precisely what happened. And that is why the "Marquis" and his lady "Marchioness," together with a charming woman friend, reminiscences of whose adventurous career may serve to while away their boredom, have retired into seclusion for the nonce behind prison doors.

AUUTOMOBILE ALTRUIST.

Public opinion has long been violently agitated by the increasing number of street accidents. Automobilists have been accused en masse, with no distinctions of rank or person, of a wanton and criminal imprudence. Public opinion has reached the point when it says succinctly and forcibly: "These cochons don't care a damn. Their motto is: 'We're all right—to hell with the rest of you.'"

But public opinion, in a certain measure, is deceived. It is to a motorist—none other—that we owe a new invention destined to diminish if not actually to abolish, the risks of the road, M. Lancereau's anti-bonecrusher (anti-ecraseur was tried out the other day in the presence of police and engineering representatives, and the Director of Traffic, with very satisfactory results.

The pedestrian who is biffed by the anti-bonecrusher will find himself, after the accident, comfortably and automatically installed in the front of the car. One foresees an immense reception for this altruistic genius among a certain section of the public. To be "run over" will become the gorgeous pastime of all the urchins who temerariously tempt Destiny in the streets of Paris. The anti-bonecrusher, will open the gates of the *gamins'* Paradise.

R.E.A.A.A. Weather Report.

For the week ending 15th Nov., 1924, at certain stations in Kenya, supplied by courtesy of the Department of Agriculture:

RAINFALL.

Station	Inches
Athi River (Limuris Estate)	3.47
Eldama Ravine (District)	0.79
Kericho (District)	1.22
Koru (Ngirimori Estate)	0.50
Limuru (Karangi Caineville)	1.10
Lumbwa (Kipkelia)	0.58
Machakos (District)	8.47
Mua Summit (District)	0.44
Nairobi (Dept. of Agriculture)	1.49
Naivasha (Sterndale)	2.08
Nyeri (District)	2.69
Ruiru (Power Station)	2.42
Kitale (Trans Nzoia)	0.81
Eldoret (Uasin Gishu)	1.59

TEMPERATURE.

Station	Mean Max	Mean Min.	Extreme Max.	Extreme Min.
Limuru	68	52	77	51
Lumbwa	74	56	77	58
Machakos	81	64	80	63
Nairobi	73	57	79	50
Naivasha	66	53	69	45

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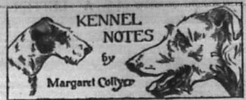

Miss Collyer, Gilgil, to whom all correspondence in connection with Kennel Notes should be addressed, cannot hold herself responsible for the accuracy of statements made by her as they are, in the main, based on information supplied by her correspondents.

In answer to Mr. Beverleys letter, the lady who is bringing out Springers from home has not yet returned to Kenya, I fancy she sails from England this month. Her address is Lady Viola Cond ur, Njoro. No stamped envelope enclosed, hence my reply through "Kennel Notes."

It may be of interest to some people to learn that "Malindi Beial" is now a proved sire. 'Diana of the Midlands' is certainly in whelp to him without a doubt. For farmers in my own district I am allowing the dog to be used for the small fee of Shs. 30/- so long as the bitches are sent when ready, and I do not have to keep them more than a day or two.

For out side folk Sh. 40/- and actual cost of keep of bitches. All bitches sent from Nairobi or townships must have a veterinary certificate of health. Also sent with a collar and chain. Stud fees in all cases pre-paid or no service will be given.

Mr. W. G. Patten sent a big [illegible] bred Airedale to my dog. Mrs. Birleys cross-bred Alsatian has also been served by him. Yet another Airedale was sent, but was not even in season so was returned May I say for the benefit of a few people that a bitch should not be sent for stud purposes until she has been at least 7 days in season. I mentioned in my last Article the advisability of sending blood-slides to the Laboratory in cases of tick-fever, and more over said I had just sent a slide from a dog that had had one infection of T.B. and that I was not satisfied that he was altogether quit of it.

Since them by the courtesy of Mr. J. Walker I have had a reply to my letter. The answer was "Parasites still visable but rare."

This proved what I thought, and in went another injection the moment after I had read the letter. I intended sending yet another blood-slide at the end of the week to make sure the dog is clear of the disease, before allowing any hard exercise at all.

At the time I sent the first slide, I had another dog, going on after injection in just the same unsatisfactory way. For the first week, very much brighter and better and eating all right. Then another rise in the temperature which should have remained normal with all my nursing and care, dull, picking at its food, very dirty eyes and too rapid respiration. This one also got a second injection, and is now gaining strength. In all cases of this disease I should very strongly recommend people to follow my lead, and send blood slides for examination, it is very little trouble, a drop of blood from the ear spread as thinly as possible on the glass, and allowed to dry thoroughly before putting the covering glass on top.

It is so satisfactory to really know, and not just hope for the best. I am sure I lost one good dog entirely because I believed that one dose of T.B. must effect a cure. The dog was better for few weeks and then got a fatal relapse, and I suffered remorse because of my own carelessness.

There are few things more satisfactory than pulling a dog through a severe illness, leaving nothing to chance, and knowing that devoted care and attention has saved his life. On the other hand, if a dog dies, nothing hurts more, than reflecting that if one had spent one more sleeples might, or spent more time on the case the scales might have been turned. As moment of selfishness causes such remorse that if we are wise we should never permit ourselves to suffer it.

Disappointment and regret often occur through over indulgence and false kindness. It is just as difficult to say 'no' to a dog as it is to say 'no' to a child, perhaps rather more difficult, for one can explain to a child the necessity, but to a dog one cannot explain, and their beautiful pleading eyes are so very hard to refuse.

In a letter from Lady Muriel Jex-Blake to me she suggests that I might write a few details on the pulse of the dog. She is evidently somewhat weary of the use of the thermometer and wishes to get one off the line of a pet theory. She is perfectly right and in cases where the heart becomes effected and weak it is very necessary to watch the pulse as well as the temperature. But it is not quite such an easy job.

To start with the pulse of a dog even in robust health is nearly always intermittant, and requires experience to take it properly. The way to learn is to carefully take the pulse of healthy dogs after they have been at rest for 5 or 10 minutes and get to know throughly the feel of a sound strong pulse. In the larger heads the pulse is quite considerably strong pulse. In the larger heads Dogs such as Danes, Deer hounds St. Bernards grey-hounds etc., the beat of the pulse should be about 70 to the minute. In many cases of sickness, (and very much during a go of tick-fever) the former may increase in rapidity to as much as 100 to 120 beats. And the latter to 120 to even 160. On the other hand in cases of actual heart disease or during pneumonia the pulse becomes exceedingly slow, in big dogs it may drop to 50, and in the smaller ones to 70. In all cases a slow pulse is far more serious than a fast one, and the use of stimulants are indicated. In cases such as these I used to give the following mixture with good results.

Tincture of Digitalis 2 dracsms.
Nux Vomica 1
Simple Syrup 1 ounce.
Water to 6 ounces.

This can be given every 4 to 6 hours, from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonul, according to the size of the patient.

This may be an old fashioned mixture now, but it is a very useful one and I have often wished I had had it by me up here. After the use of Tripan-blue I am always afraid of heart-failure during the following 48 hours. And if necessary I would far rather give the Digitale's mixture than either brandy or whisky. I never like giving spirits it is so inclined to upset a dog's digestion and put him off the small amount of food one can coax him to take. As they near convalescence I think a little port wine in their egg and milk does them good, and they will usually take this without any force, and get to like it, and surely the less force used in feeding a sick animal the better. One needs to husband every atom of strength, and any resistence takes it out of them.

Patience is the greatest virtue in nursing animals and few of us are sufficient. If a dog is lying prone be content to watch for, and recognise the smallest sign of improvement, and never try and hurry matters. Nature must take time to recover. One of the surest signs of improvement is, if after feeding the patient, and a little food is spilt on the paws, they make an effort to lick it off. This taking notice of flies, or an [illegible] to scratch themselves. If [illegible] their head when another dog [illegible] the room is also a sign of [illegible]ment. A feeble wag of the tail [illegible] spoken to is not such a [illegible] as so long as a favourite dog [illegible] scious he will acknowledge [illegible] master by a movement of his [illegible] very short time before death [illegible] he certainly will not bother about flies or a fly or spots of food.

It has so often struck me [illegible] have lived in the Colony, how [illegible] few people there are who trouble [illegible] the smallest degree about [illegible] dogs. The majority of dogs [illegible] are so filthy and so covered [illegible] ticks they are literally [illegible] dle. In a country where labour [illegible] so cheap there is no excuse for [illegible] form of cruelty at all. One [illegible] hard to look after the cattle [illegible] pays a syce to look after a horse [illegible] why not pay a boy to clean [illegible] feed one's dogs, the most [illegible] animal in existence.

Most of the dogs kept [illegible] out here are a disgrace to [illegible] owners, no trouble is taken [illegible] see that they are properly [illegible] their food properly cooked [illegible] skins are often in a horrible [illegible] in consequence of this [illegible] They are usually full of [illegible] very thin and also [illegible] are left to feed the ticks [illegible] country. I boil all over [illegible] allow myself to think of [illegible] I own a bitter pen at times [illegible] it would be as well for me [illegible] down now before running [illegible] a subject that is close to my [illegible]

Cruelty to any animal is [illegible] pardonable offence, and [illegible] the form of neglect of our dogs [illegible] the worst form of all.

The M.C.C. Tour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] Melbourne, Nov. [illegible]

The M.C. match against Victoria was played before 35,000 spectators, most of them in overcoats [illegible] the weather was dull and [illegible] and turned downright bad [illegible] the day was out. The receipts [illegible] the day were £2,967 sterling.

The M.C.C. innings [illegible] for 240 which was knocked up [illegible] 296 minutes. To this Woolley contributed 45 and Douglas [illegible] finished, aspred by masterly [illegible]cket in 89 minutes, which included six fours.

Ryder took 4 wickets for [illegible]. When stumps were drawn Victoria had scored 44 for 2 wickets [illegible] most cautious play, so slow [illegible] the batsmen were barracked.

Unlucky to Draw.

Capetown, Nov. [illegible]

In a two day match Joel's [illegible] of English cricketers scored [illegible] runs for 9 wickets, and declared. The Western Province were out for 119 and followed on, [illegible] 82 for 8 wickets.

The match was drawn.

("E. A. Standard" Special Cable Service).

All Blacks Beat London.

RUGBY STAMINA TELLS AFTER HALF-TIME.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] London, Nov. [illegible]

The All Blacks met London [illegible]day at Twickenham before a [illegible] of 40,000 people. The ground [illegible] soft.

Up to half-time the London[illegible] put up a hard game, which [illegible] fairly equal, but after the interval the pace and the All Blacks stamina told, and they won [illegible] 31 points to Londons two tries.

Derby Cup.

TEN TO ONE WINNER BY SHORT HEAD.

London, Nov. [illegible]

Following is the result of [illegible] Derby Cup:

SPINDRIFT ....
HIGHBROW ....
CLOUDBANK ....

Twelve ran. Betting 10/1 Spindrift, 9/4 Highbrow, 10/1 Cloudbank. Won by a short head, [illegible] length and a half between [illegible] and third.

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

RANGERS ESTABLISH A LEAD.

No Change in English League.

AMATEURS BEAT CELTIC.

(From our own Correspondent.) London, November 15.

Both Notts County and Birmingham drew in their respective matches so that the positions in the First Division remain unaltered. In the Second Division, Derby County look like losing the lead to Manchester United who are only one point behind and a game in hand. These two teams meet on November 29.

In the Scottish League, Rangers have taken the lead one point ahead of Airdrieonians who only managed to draw with Falkirk. Queens Park eliminated Celtic from the running whilst Hibernians suffered at the hands of the leaders.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

First Division.

NOVEMBER 12.

Liverpool 2, Huddersfield Town 3.

NOVEMBER 15.

Birmingham 1, Sheffield United 1.
Bolton Wanderers 1, Huddersfield Town 0.
Burnley 2, Liverpool 1.
Cardiff City 4, Bury 1.
Everton 2, The Arsenal 3.
Leeds United 1, Newcastle United 1.
Notts County 0, Aston Villa 0.
Preston North End 3, Notts Forest 1.
Sunderland 3, Manchester City 2.
Tottenham Hotspurs 5, Blackburn Rovers 0.
West Bromwich Albion 4, West Ham United 1.

Second Division.

NOVEMBER 15.

Chelsea 1, Derby County 1.
Clapton Orient 3, Port Vale United 1.
Coventry City 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 4.
Crystal Palace 4, Bradford City 1.
Leicester City 4, Portsmouth 0.
Manchester United 2, Hull City 0.
Oldham Athletic 2, Barnsley 0.
The Wednesday 2, Middlesbrough 0.
Southampton 1, South Shields 1.
Stockport County 1, Blackpool 0.
Stoke 1, Fulham 1.

Third Division.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

NOVEMBER 15.

Brentford 2, Exeter City 5.
Brighton & Hove Albion 0, Charlton Athletic 0.
Bristol City 1, Watford 1.
Gillingham 2, Merthyr Town 1.
Millwall Athletic 1, Swansea Town 2.
Norwich City 1, Bristol Rovers 1.
Plymouth Argyle 2, Northampton 1.
Swindon Town 0, Queens Park Rangers 3.

NORTHERN SECTION

NOVEMBER 15.

Bradford 2, Halifax Town 1.
Darlington 3, Nelson 1.
Rotherham County 3, Wigan Borough 4.
Wrexham 1, Walsall 1.
Grimsby Town 1, Rochdale 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

NOVEMBER 15.

Aberdeen 2, St. Mirren 3.
Airdrieonians 1, Falkirk 1.
Ayr United 0, Partick Thistle 1.
Dundee 1, Cowdenbeath 1.
Hearts of Midlothian 2, Third Lanark 3.
Greenock Morton 2, Hamilton Academicals 0.
Motherwell 4, St. Johnstone 1.
Queens Park 3, Celtic 1.
Raith Rovers 3, Kilmarnock 1.
Rangers 3, Hibernians 0.

The F.A. Cup.

FOURTH QUALIFYING ROUND

The following are the results of matches played on Saturday last in the Fourth Qualifying Round of the Football Association Cup.

Lincoln City 3, Mossington 0.
Doncaster Rovers 3, Mansfield 2.
Tranmere Rovers 1, Crewe Alexandra 1.
New Brighton 3, Stalybridge 0.
Hartlepools United 0, Ashington 0.
Barrow 1, Darwen 0.
Southall 0, Dulwich Hamlet 1.
Durham City 3, Blythe Spartans 1.
Erith 0, Reading 2.
Aberdare Athletic 0, Newport County 0.
Southend United 3, London Caledonians 3.
Leyton 3, Ilford 3.
Weymouth 3, Pontypridd 1.
Carlisle United 0, Bishop Auckland 1.
Stockton 0, Crook Town 1.
Kings Lynn 1, St. Albans City 1.
Boston 3, Worcester City 1.
Kingston 0, Folkstone 2.
Yeovil and Petters United 3, Boscombe 2.
Barnet 3, Guildford United 0.
Kettering 3, Denaby 0.

("E. A. Standard" Special Cable Service).

BOMBSHELL IN SOCCER CIRCLES.

Everton's New Way of Taking a Corner Kick.

REFEREES AT VARIANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] London, Nov. 18.

Some football turmoil has arisen out of a new way of taking a corner kick. Cleenox, of Everton, on Saturday, instead of taking the kick direct from the corner flag dribbled the ball towards the goal mouth.

The referee allowed the action under the recent alteration in the laws made by the International Board, which deleted the words which previously defined a corner as a free kick.

Members of the Football Association differ hopelessly as to the legality of the Everton action. Most declare that the ruling is in accordance with the letter but not the spirit of the rule.

In the meantime the referees differ and the result is chaos. Reconsideration is inevitable.

S. African Soccer Team.

FRIENDLY VICTORY OVER CORINTHIANS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] London, Nov. 15.

In a friendly match with the well-known Amateur Association team, the Corinthians, the South Africans won by 4 goals to the Corinthians' one.

NAKURU RACES.

Weights for the First Day.

COUNTRY-BRED ENTRIES.

The weights for the first day of the Nakuru Race Meeting, December 5, are:—

1st Race.

MAIDEN COUNTRY BRED HURDLE HANDICAP. Winner £25, Second £5. 2 miles.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. M. C. Blunt's CAMBRIC (Tryon)	11	7
Mr. H. D. Stanning's CAM (Drury)	11	7
Capt. R. L. Creery's BANKER (Owner)	9	7

2nd Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (1st Division). Winner £25, Second £5. 7 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.
Lady McMillan's PASSIN'THRO' (Bramwell)	10	0
Mr. F. Greswolde-Williams' MEXICAN EAGLE (Mulholland)	9	7

3rd Race.

GALLOWAY HANDICAP. Winner £25, Second £5. 1 mile.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. F. Greswolde-Williams' TALANI HILL (Mulholland)	10	7
Capt. R. L. Creery's BANKER (Owner)	10	7
Capt. A. C. Anstey's FLYING SCOTTI (Tryon)	10	0
Miss O. Collyer's SIM SIM (Owner)	9	4
Major B. F. Webb's PIGA (Forsyth)	8	7
Major B. F. Webb's LITTLE EVA (Forsyth)	7	[illegible]
Mrs. E. Pardoe's BEARSKIN (Forsyth)	7	7

4th Race.

TWO-YEAR-OLD COUNTRY-BRED NURSERY STAKES. Winner £25, Second £5. 4 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. C. Cardale Luck's WRACK (Owner)	9	7
Mr. C. Cardale Luck's FOOLISH PRIDE (Owner)	9	4
Mr. C. Cardale Luck's KALIKRATES (Owner)	9	7
Capt. S. Tryon's CHALDEAN (Owner)	9	7
Capt. S. Tryon's RESTLESS (Owner)	9	4
Mrs. Fielden's CHINA TOWN (Mrs. B. Purves)	9	4
Mrs. C. M. Alexander's REACTION (Drury)	9	4
Mr. F. H. Snowball's ANDROMEDA (Drury)	9	4
Mr. E. D. A. Gooch's WISE CHILD (Mulholland)	9	4
Capt. Wheeler's ARROGANCE (Forsyth)	9	4
Major B. F. Webb's FRESCO (Forsyth)	9	4

5th Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (2nd Division). Winner £25, Second £5. 6 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.
Lt. Col. A. G. Doherty's TWILIGHT (Owner)	11	10
Mrs. Fielden's COLLARCELLE (Mrs. B. Purves)	11	10
Mrs. C. M. Alexander's TROUBLE (Drury)	10	7
Lady McMillan's GAY SCOT (Bramwell)	10	5
Mr. F. Greswolde-Williams' TALANI HILL (Mulholland)	9	4
Capt. A. C. Anstey's FLYING SCOTTI (Tryon)	9	0
Mrs. C. M. Alexander's BANKRUPT (Drury)	8	9
Mr. F. Greswolde-Williams' CAMISOLE (Mulholland)	7	7

6th Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (3rd Division). Winner £25, Second £5. 6 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.
Major B. F. Webb's PIGA (Forsyth)	10	7
Lady McMillan's SCOTTI TOO (Mrs. B. Purves)	10	7
Lady McMillan's LODESTAR (Bramwell)	10	7
Mrs. Fielden's SCOTCH EXPRESS (Mrs. B. Purves)	10	7
Sir N. McMillan's FESTINA (Bramwell)	9	11
Mr. F. Greswolde-Williams' COMPASSION (Mulholland)	9	9
Major B. F. Webb's LITTLE EVA (Forsyth)	9	5
Mrs. E. Pardoe's BEARSKIN (Forsyth)	9	5

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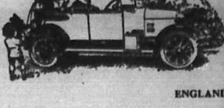

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ALL BLACKS STILL WINNING.

Great Form of the Universities.

SCOTTISH RUGGER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Oct. 28.

Two splendid victories for Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and another comfortable success for the All Blacks were the outstanding features of Saturday's "rugger" programme. The New Zealanders paid Yorkshire the compliment of putting their strongest side into the field for the match at Bradford, and the country enthusiasts showed their appreciation by attending to the number of 14,000.

A splendid game was witnessed, but the odds were always heavy against Yorkshire, though the All Blacks' advantage was hardly so overwhelming as the score of six goals, two penalty goals and two tries (42 points) to one dropped goal (4 points) would suggest. Yorkshire had rather a weak side out, and what advantage they gained from the absence for most of the game, of J. J. Steele, the New Zealand three-quarter, was practically neutralised by the retirement later of Smith, the county centre three-quarter. The Yorkshire pack played a very good game, but in back play the advantage was always with the New Zealanders, who were much too fast for the Yorkshire players. Nepia was in his best form at fullback and it was his kicking, both into touch and in scoring placed and penalty goals, which made the visitors so superior.

The game opened evenly and half-way through the first half no score had been registered, but for the rest of the period New Zealand overran the home side, and led at the interval by 22 points to 4, the Yorkshire score from a splendid dropped goal by Eddie Myers. Tries were scored for the All Blacks by Richardson, Svenson, Hart, and McGregor, and Nepia, besides converting two of these, kicked two fine penalty goals. Some fine play by Hart who showed a splendid turn of speed in scoring four more tries, was the feature of the second half, and as all these efforts were converted by Nepia, who thus was successful in ten attempts at goal, the New Zealanders ran off easy winners.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

Oxford University opened their campaign with a game at Teddington against Old Merchant Taylors, and gave a very fine display in winning by two goals, a dropped goal and two tries (20 points) to a goal and a try (8 points). The 'Varsity had a three-quarter line composed entirely of International players, and it was the speed of the backs which made the side give a display hardly credible in the first 'Varsity game of the season.

Jacob and Raymond were responsible for the first try, after a dual run from the Oxford twenty-five which ended by Jacob flying over the Taylors' line. Heppenstall, a Freshman, got the next score, Jacob converting, and the Blues led at the interval by eight points to nil. Abell had an easy run over on the resumption and after Pagnani had scored a try for the home side Kittermaster increased the 'Varsity total, Raymond adding the goal points. Kittermaster later dropped a goal and the last score of the game came from Abbott for the Taylors, Cheesman converting.

Cambridge University had a harder task against the Harlequins at Twickenham, but they also succeeded in winning, by a goal, a dropped goal and a penalty goal (12 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

The 'Varsity fifteen included eight old Blues, and were full value for their victory, though the forwards had more to do with the matter than did the backs.

Behind the scrum the Light Blues were not impressive, but the Harlequins were more often in their own ground than over the [illegible]. Nevertheless, when the interval came Cambridge had failed to score and the Harlequins had crossed the Light Blues' line twice for a score of 8 points. In the second half, however, the 'Varsity scrummaging received better support from the men behind, and the tide gradually turned. Field scored a try, then Hamilton-Smythe dropped a goal and Cambridge took the lead for the first time, to increase the advantage later by means of a penalty goal scored by Barlow.

THE LONDON TEAMS.

Poor back play was the cause of the downfall of Rosslyn Park at Richmond, where Richmond won by two goals, a dropped goal and a try (17 points) to a try (3 points). The passing of the losers was far from good, and many promising openings were spoilt. Richardson dropped a goal to open the scoring, and afterwards converted a try obtained by Burton, so that Richmond had a good lead at the interval. Another try by Burton was converted by Richardson, and after Bell had scored a difficult try for Rosslyn Park, Aslett completed the scoring with an unconverted try.

Guy's Hospital journeyed to the West, but met with a reverse at the hands of Bristol, who won by two goals, a penalty goal and three tries (22 points) to a goal and two penalty goals (11 points). After obtaining a lead of five points at interval Bristol put on a spurt and in a very short space of time secured a commanding advantage which Guy's were never able to wipe out.

St. Bart's Hospital had more success against London Irish, winning a fine game at Norbiton by two goals, a penalty goal and a try (16 points) to one penalty goal (3 points). The game between Old Alleynians and Old Blues at Dulwich was more even than is suggested by the victory of the Old Blues by three tries to one, for the losers had many chances of which they failed to take advantage, and Old Blues profited well by the speed and skill of their three-quarters.

London Scottish have every reason to feel pleased with their victory over Blackheath on the Rectory Field by a goal, a dropped goals and two tries (15 points) to one penalty goal and a try (6 points). Blackheath were sadly below form, and with the visitors working well in all departments there was never any doubt as to which were the better side. Blackheath scored early with a try by Kemp, but this was soon neutralised by Millar and the Scottish went ahead with a dropped goal by Coutts. Millar later scored a second try and converted it himself, and as Cook kicked a penalty goal for Blackheath the Club were only six points down at the interval. The second half saw a grim struggle, but Blackheath failed to score, and Millar clinched matters by obtaining a try just before the close.

Newport entertained Leicester, and once again the Midlanders, who have never won on the Welsh club's ground, were beaten. Newport were in splendid form, and secured an easy victory by three goals and six tries (33 points) to two penalt goals and a try (9 points). Cardiff won again, beating Gloucester, at Cardiff, by two goals and three tries (19 points) to nil.

THE ALL BLACKS.

Following on their heavy defeat of Yorkshire, the All Blacks met Lancashire yesterday at Manchester, and over thirty thousand people saw the New Zealanders win again by a goal and six tries (23 points to nil. The only real criticism of the visitors' play was in the important department of place-kicking. Nepia converted the first try, obtained by Porter, but both the full-back and Richardson failed with all subsequent attempts. Lancashire were easily inferior behind the scrum, and the county forwards were always fighting a losing battle. The tries after the first were scored by Richardson, Svenson, Porter and Cooke before the interval, and by Masters and Cooke after change of ends.

Both Oxford and Cambridge Universities followed up their victories of Saturday by winning their matches yesterday. The Dark Blues were at home to Bristol and after a fairly even first half, the 'Varsity players ran riot and won as they pleased by three goals and six tries (33 points) to two tries (6 points). The Cantabs ran a weak side out at Cambridge against Guy's Hospital, but won a good game by three goals, penalty goal and a try (21 points) to three tries (9 points), after the scores had been level at the interval. Rowe Harding, the Welsh International, turned out for the Light Blues, and did extremely well.

Lack of endurance is the explanation of Kent's defeat yesterday at Southampton, by Hampshire, in the County Championship competition. Kent were the finalists last season, and when they led by 8 points to nil at half-time their success appeared assured, but Hampshire won in the end by 22 points to 8.

IN SCOTLAND.

Nothing unexpected happened in Rugby football in Scotland on Saturday, and four teams, Glasgow Academicals, Heriot's Watsonians, and Royal H.S., still jointly remain at the head of the championship table with unbeaten records, priority being given to the Glasgow Academicals with their six consecutive wins, against the four matches played by the others.

The Watsonians had some soft [illegible] they ran up the huge total one goal, 8 tries and a penalty goal (29 points) against the one penalty goal (3 points) scored by the Edinburgh Wanderers at Myreside. It was a game in which a strong half-back combination overwhelmed a weak defence, for the packs on both sides were fairly evenly matched. In the scoring the most spectacular try was that scored by L. J. Dunn, who ran nearly the full length of the field before touching down.

In a hard even struggle the Edinburg University just managed to defeat the Edingburgh Academicals by 2 tries (6 points) to a goal (5 points) at Raeburn Place. Neither side showed any brilliant play, and the game, for the greater part, consisted of a series of scrambling rushes.

An equal game resulting in an even score, was a good indication of the run of the play when the Royal High School (F.P.) with a penalty goal and a try (6 points) drew with Selkirk, who scored 2 tries (6 points) at Jock's Lodge. The game was a strenuous forward one, both packs working well, and so evenly matched were they, the play was always fast and interesting.

The Glasgow Academicals' goal and 5 tries (20 points) victory over the Edinburgh Institution (F.P.) at Edinburgh, was but the effort of a much superior team, both in combination and in the pack, and had the ground conditions been better, the final result would have been more pronounced.

For the fourth time since the opening of the season, Heriot's (F.P.) visited the Borders, to score yet another victory. On this occasion Gala were the victims with a score of a goal and 4 tries (17 points) to a try (3 points) against them. The play was of a fast open nature, which admirably suited the visitors' backs, though Gala's clever tackling stopped some dangerous combined work. The packs were a pretty even lot, and the Gala's clever dribbling rushes, added much interest to the game.

With but a moderate pack and a noticeably weak back line, it is hardly to be wondered that Glasgow High School (F.P.) defeated Danial Steward's College (F.P.) 3 tries (9 points) to nil. Play was never of a high standard throughout the match, and as all three tries came in the first half, the remainder of the game was barren of incident.

In the Border matches, Hawick had the better of a stubborn contest, when they defeated Jedforest by 3 tries (9 points) to nil, while Melrose did very much as they liked all through their game with Langholm, but missed chances which should have greatly increased their win of 3 tries (9 points) to a try (3 points).

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NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Tales of the Telephone Disabilities.

MAIZE EXPORT DANGERS.

Mr. T. A. Wood was in the Chair at the ordinary monthly general meeting of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, and there were present Messrs. A. A. Legat A. C. Tannahill, J. Angus, Major Milligan, J. G. Aronson, C. G. Webb, P. Phillips, and W. Macdonald.

The Secretary read letter from B. I. S. N. Co., re: the quotations of Shs. 105 for coffee to Melbourne via Aden and their reply stating that the quotation was not affected by fluctuation in the Royal Exchange.

On the subject of inward railway freights a sub-committee had interviewed Mr. Felling and Mr. Elias, and (the Chairman said that although not much had been accomplished members would note that the Chamber had an open invitation to send in to the Railway any items they considered should be reduced, and any letter sent in would receive full consideration, so that it was up to members to bring forward suggestions.

TELEPHONE CHANGES.

As a result of correspondence with the Postmaster General it was stated that the whole matter of a measured rate basis for telephone changes was under consideration.

Major Milligan brought up the matter of trunk calls. He stated he was called up from Kyambu and was unable to answer at once as he had to look up the information required, and when he asked to be connected with the subscriber at Kyambu he was informed that he could not be connected as all trunk calls must be made from the General Post Office.

He asked that a letter might be written to the P.M.G. and this was agreed to. It was suggested that probably it was the collection of the extra amount due to make such a rule to the great inconvenience of subscribers and that if the whole telephone system was on a measured rate basis, as it probably would be very shortly, this difficulty would not occur.

The Chairman said he could not understand how the Post Office could have any difficulty in collecting the extra from a subscriber who had already paid Shs. 300 for a year's service. If he wouldn't pay his half crown they could cut off the service.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Postmaster General.

DUTY ON SAMPLES.

It was reported that the matter of Customs duty in samples was under consideration of Government in another connection. It was resolved to await further reply. Meantime the Secretary was asked to endeavour to find out what the other connection was.

MAIZE CONFERENCES.

A letter from the Director of Agriculture was read asking the Chamber to appoint one representative of the Chamber to attend the Maize Conference to be held in December. Draft the Chamber was asked to send in any further matters to be placed on the Agenda.

The Secretary stated that the Chamber had been asked to appoint one representative only, while from the minutes of the last meeting of Mombasa Chamber, received that morning, it appeared that they had appointed five representatives.

Mr. Legat proposed and Mr. Angus seconded that Major Milligan be appointed to represent the Chamber. There being no other nominations Major Milligan was appointed. It was resolved that when intimating this appointment to the Director of Agriculture it should be pointed out to him that Mombasa Chamber had apparently been requested to appoint five representatives against Nairobi Chamber's one, and the reason for this was not understood.

In this connection a letter was read from the Union Castle Co., regarding a shipment of maize K. and by s.s. Llanstephan which had become heated and had to be landed at Durban for reconditioning. It was resolved that this matter should be brought up at the Conference.

Mr. Tannahill also suggested that the subject of shortage of trucks on the railway to deal with maize should be placed on the Agenda. He pointed out that there was already a shortage of trucks and when the Maize and cotton season came on he really did not know what would happen. It was stated that orders for new trucks had been sent home some time ago. Last year there were 20,000 bags waiting for trucks at Rongai.

Mr. Webb proposed that it be made compulsory to ship maize from Mbaraki Pier because this would in a measure relieve the awful congestion of import cargo at Kilindini. There was a special shed at Kilindini for maize but it was not anything like large enough.

A DANGER.

It was resolved that the Director of Agriculture be informed that the Chamber desired to put the above matters on the Agenda.

Mr. Aronson said that the Conference was most important as he knew that one of the biggest firms would probably cease doing business in maize because of the risks caused by the maize regulations not being strictly carried out.

And he pointed out that when a buyer had taken particular care to see that his maize was good and that the bags were of the right size and weight and now under the block stacking system, what was sent home in his name was not his maize at all, but he would probably receive maize of the same grade bagged in secondhand bags which burst on the voyage.

Major Milligan also said that sufficient care was not exercised to see that the regulations were carried out, consequently dealing in maize was a risky business. The average loss should be about 5/8 per cent. but he had known cases where the loss was 4 per cent. and as the business was worked on fine margins there was grave danger of loss.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

A letter was read from the Executive of the Association of E. A. Chambers pointing out that during the absence of the President, Mr. Clarke, Mitchell, the Chamber's representative, had been appointed Chairman, and as such he could no longer represent any Chamber. This Chamber was therefore asked to appoint another representative to take Mr. Mitchell's place until Mr. Clarke's return.

Major Milligan proposed Mr. Tannahill be elected. Mr. Legat seconded. There were no other nominations, and Mr. Tannahill was elected.

CARGO MARKING.

In correspondence with the Conference Lines the shipping companies complained that there were too many marks on export cargo, and they gave instances.

The Chairman considered there was nothing to necessitate any abbreviation in the instances given. This was a matter that concerned the exporters, and as the Conference Lines were in communication with the Coffee Planters Union it was resolved that no further steps should be taken.

The Secretary said Mombasa Chamber had had this matter put before them and had resolved that the Chamber does not see its way to interfere. The Secretary was authorised to advise the Conference Lines accordingly.

As the result of letters from the Conference Lines re the Freight Tariff 1925, the Secretary said he had asked if this tariff stood good for six months. The reply was that they had no information, but were referring the matter to their head office.

Rainfall.

Last weeks Nanyuki rainfa taken at the Silverbeck Hotel, registered 58 inches.

UGANDA DOINGS.

Buyers Arriving for a Big Cotton Crop.

LATEST DISTRICT REPORT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, Nov. 18.

The Cotton Report for Uganda just issued from the Agricultural Office, contains heartening information about the coming cotton crop. All over the country weather is favourable, and the anticipations of a month ago are almost certain to be realised.

In Toro direction a well-known Uganda planter informs me only a small amount of cotton is grown—Butete-Miteri, known as Mwenge Province—but as cotton has to be transported to Mile 38 for ginning, the price does not encourage the native. The soil and the climate, he says, is even more suitable than Uganda.

West of Butete is the European shamba area and the hailstorm district. The soil here is too strong, and the rainfall is unsuitable for cotton, but the country from Butete along the old Hoima Road to Lake Albert and Muzizi river areas is very good. Unfortunately the markets are too far.

A small amount is grown near Muzizi area this year, 120 patches in one Gombololo of 2,400 taxpayers, and it will have to go either to Enkondo or the main road Kampala-Toro, or Napivumbi for market and rough ginning. The least distance is 50 miles.

Kigaddi or Sabhaddu of Bayaga has 2,400patches under cultivation and about 1,120 taxpayers, whilst last year there was only 200 patches.

Mabale or Mutuba II. Gombololo has 2,600 patches, and 1,500 taxpayers.

Proceeding along the road into the Hoima area one finds cotton and cotton, and the chiefs' records show that this year three times more than ever before has been planted. Ginneries only at Hoima.

Cutworm in the early days did much damage to young plants in those areas bordering on the Mpongo-Kafue river, and some natives declare their entire patches were destroyed by these pests.

Transport difficulties, he add need not be anticipated in Bayaga as the natives have made good roads, and were metalling them, Rubo labour being employed. But beyond Fafue and Nkusi rivers the roads in the Hoima area were frightful.

As will be seen by the details of the Report given beyow the total estimated acreage planted in the country is 578,114.

The Report in full, dated 12th November says:

Exports of cotton from the four ports shown below reached a total of approximately 127,572 bales by the end of October:

Jinja	65,682
Kampala	37,981
Bukakata	5,544
Mjanji	18,365
	127,572

Bales of 400 lbs. each.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Favourable reports continue to be received from all districts and the crop condition generally at this date is very good. Weather conditions during October have been quite satisfactory and rains abundant. Some dry weather is now, however, needed.

In Teso district the weather conditions are generally favourable, but heavy local rains have caused some damage in Usuku County and some bud shedding is reported in other areas. Crop prospects at this date are reported as above average.

From Lango district good rains are reported, but excessive vegetative growth is noticeable on some of the earliest sown cotton. Picking has begun. The crop prospects are good—Kumam and Dokolo Countries slightly inferior to the rest of the district.

In Busoga district the general condition of crop is good in all areas. Local damage by hail is reported in Bugabula, Kigulu and Bukedi, but this is not serious. In May-June sowings ripening and picking has begun, but some drier weather is now needed.

In Bugwere and Bugishu district several hailstorms occurred during October but did little damage and weather conditions were mostly favourable. Rains checked ripening to some event, but were beneficial to late sown cotton and the general crop prospects are good.

The condition of the Budama crop is up to average, but some damage by hail is reported in the Busia and Malawa Valley areas.

BUGANDA PROVINCE.

The crop continues to make good progress and weather conditions, have been satisfactory.

In Mengo and Entebbe some damage has been done by hail, but the crop condition is generally excellent.

In Masaka district there was slight damage by hail. The dry weather during the latter half of October caused some check in plant growth, but plentiful rains recently have brought forward the crop well.

From Mubende district rather heavy rain with hail on occasion is reported, but the general condition of the crop is good.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

The revised figures of the estimated acreages sown are:

Gulu District ...	8,800	acres.
Bunyoro ,, ...	6,000	,,
West Nile ,, ...	6,000	,,
Chua ,, ...	5,314	,,
	26,114	acres

The Bunyoro June and July sowing are boiling well and conditions is excellent. August sowings are making good growth and rains are adequate in all parts. Prospects at this date very satisfactory.

Gulu district rainfall continuous without being too heavy. Crop prospects favourable and late sown cotton has made good progress everywhere, except in Pabbo, Patiko and Manyer where however only about 500 acres are poor.

Chua district the weather is favourable and the crop is thriving.

The West Nile crop is healthy looking, but varying in stages of development from 2 inches to 2 feet. The acreage is estimated at 6,000.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

From Ankole district it is reported that about 28,000 plots have been cleared and recently planted. 189 tons of cotton have been sold up to date.

The Toro acreage planted may be estimated as approximately 1,600—1,800 acres.

Following is the summary of estimated acreages:

Eastern Province .	355,000	acres.
Buganda Province .	192,000	,,
Northern Province .	26,114	,,
Western Province .	5,000	,,
	578,114	acres.

Cotton buying begins on January 1st in all districts of the Eastern Province. The dates for the Buganda and Northern Provinces will be fixed later.

CONCERT IN ENTEBBE.

One of the most successful concerts of the year took place at Government House for Entebbe Church. The large room was crowded by a couple of hundred people.

The Governor and Lady Archer again took a prominent part in the Concert. The opening song was by His Excellency, with Lady Archer accompanying on the piano, and to a vociferous encore they gave a duet which was much appreciated.

Several of the older artists took part, notably Capt. Knox and Mrs. Mackenzie, who came in for the usual plaudits which accompany their efforts, but Major Place in Songs at the Piano literally took the house by storm, till he must have been positively tired out responding to undeniable encores. The extract from the "Beggar's Opera," in which Sir Geoffrey and Lady Archer, Mr. Scott, Ms. Greer, and Mr. A. Warner took part, was especially enjoyable, as was the play entitled "A Dear Little Wife" by Mr. Wayland, Mrs. Whittle, and Mr. Whittle.

"Songs at the Piano," by Lady Archer was one of the special features of the evening, and the duet by Capt. Knox and Mr. Williams showed that both were favourites.

About £100, it is estimated, was realised. After the Concert a dance was held, at which the Band of the K.A.R. played.

A big motor van turned completely over with the wheels in the air at a place known as the Hairpin Bend on the Mubendi Road.

JAPAN BUYERS.

The representative of the Japan Cotton Buying and Trading Co., has arrived at Kampala for the coming season's cotton buying.

The Old East African Trading Co., has established itself in Kampala and Jinja. Mr. A. D. Jones, an old Ugandaite whose many friends were glad to welcome him back again after some years absence, is their Manager and with his unique knowledge of the Protectorate we may expect to witness exports of hides and skins and country produce generally like as it used to be in pre-war times when such exports were amongst those which mattered.

Many new subscribers are being added to the telephone services in Kampala. Many moneied Indians have arrived from Kenya, most of whom are interested in cotton.

Trade is fair to some merchants, while others are content to know that though they have little to do at the moment; their time is coming.

THE OLD GOLD COINS OF ZANZIBAR.

Translation of Cufic Inscriptions.

DISCOVERY COME TO LIGHT.

The Arabic supplement to the Zanzibar Official Gazette gives further particulars of the recent report in the *E. A. Standard* concerning ancient golden coins dug up from Unguja Kuu as long ago 1866 and brought to the late Seyyid Majid bin Said.

On such coin lying all those years, unknown with a Banyan merchant, is dated the year "Seventy Eight" of the Hejira 698 A.D. i.e., over twelve hundred and sixty five years ago.

In the year 78 the Muslim Khalif on the Throne was Abdul-Malik (65-86 H., or 684-705 A.D.) being the fourth of the Omayyid House. From the date on the coin it appears to have been minted in the thirteenth year of the reign of that Khalif.

Previously and up to the time of that khalif the Muslim World had no golden coin of their own. The Roman and Persian Dinars were the legal tenders in all the Muslim World.

The coin is in good condition and it can be inspected at any time. The Cufic inscription on it reads, translated, as follows:

In the Middle. "There is no God but Allah, the unit God. He has no Partner."

Round the Edges. "Mohamed, the Apostle of God, He sent Him with guidance and the Religion of Truth to see it above all Religions."

In the middle the Reverse. "He is God alone, God the Eternal! He Begets not and is not Begotten."

Round the edges the Reverse: "In the Name of God This Dinar is minted in the year Seventy Eight."

The Daily Dose.

The Registration Department appear to be making a habit of bringing at least one offender before the Magistrate each day for failure to submit labour returns. Yesterday's victim was Mr. J. Osmand, who was eleven months in arrear with his returns. A fine of Shs. 20/- was imposed.

HOW Mr. De WATTEVILLE MET DEATH.

Lone Fight with a Wounded Lion.

LAKE EDWARD TRAGEDY.

Lacerated Hunter's Two Hours' Walk to Camp.

The *Standard* has received, in a letter from Miss Vivienne de Watteville, an account of the circumstances surrounding the death of her father, Mr. Bernard P. de Watteville, the well-known naturalist and hunter, whose death was reported in the *Standard* recently. The tragic death of a man whose life was being devoted to the cause of human knowledge of the history of the fauna of the less-known parts of Africa came as a great shock to the many people in Kenya who had met Mr. de Watteville and his daughter. The story now told by Miss de Watteville supplants the necessarily scant and indefinite reports available previously. It is an absorbing narrative.

Mr. de Watteville followed a wounded lion into the reeds bordering the shores of Lake Edward, and owing to the density of the cover, put up the lion twice without seeing it.

The third time the lion waited for him, and, without warning, sprang out upon him, pulled him down and made off.

A DEATH STRUGGLE.

He scrambled up and fired but missed, and before he had time to reload, the lion turned round and came for him a second time. Though the lion was on top of him and tearing him in fury with its claws, Mr. de Watteville managed to push it back far enough to enable him to give it a shot under the jaw, which found the brain and killed it instantly.

The lion fell dead across his legs and the injured man had to extract the claws from the flesh before he could get up.

TWO HOURS WALK.

Knowing his daughter was down with fever he would not have her sent for, and in this condition the poor, lacerated man walked back to camp, two hours under the midday sun. Rutshuru the nearest station, was three marches off, but Dr. A. C. Stanley Smith of Kabale, expressed the opinion that had Mr. de Watteville been taken to hospital within an hour of the accident, nothing on earth could have saved him.

Mr. de Watteville was an absolutely fearless hunter and the simple story of his last encounter with the King of Beasts tells more graphically than any florid phrases, the measure of his heroism and his unselfish regard for his daughter.

CARRYING ON.

At the time of the tragedy Mr. and Miss de Watteville were on the Rundi River in the Congo. Miss de Watteville was not carried in to civilisation in a dangerous state of health as originally reported. She stayed in the district for a fortnight and collected a group of Sing Sing waterbuck, a buffalo, and other animals required to complete the collection.

Through the great help and courtesy of His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Archer, she intends to complete the work undertaken by her father for the Berne Museum and to secure, if possible, the skin of a white rhino. They intended, also, to enter the forest in search of okapi, but the project has had to be abandoned.

The very greatest kindness has been shown to the bereaved lady in Uganda.

The Saint Andrew Dinner.

The attention of Members of the Caledonian Society is drawn to the advertisement appearing to-day which asks for applications for seating at the Caledonian Dinner to be held in the New Stanley Hotel, on Saturday (Mr. R. R. Oswald) P.O. Box 257 without delay.

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.

POPPY DAY.

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

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will permit me, through your columns, to express my committee's appreciation of the generosity of the residents of Nakuru district in subscribing Shs. 363-57 to Earl Haig's Poppy Day Fund, and our thanks to Mrs. Dalrymple, who organised the sale of the poppies at Nakuru. The total is now Shs. 5,197-12.

Yours, etc.,
ANNA M. BURGESS,
Hon. Secretary, E.A.W.L.
Nairobi, November 20.

THE COST OF LIVING.

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

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Consumer," in his letter regarding local prices, which appeared in your issue of the 20th inst., raises the whole question of the increased cost of living, which I estimate has gone up approximately 25 per cent. during the last year.

There is scarcely an item of domestic consumption that is not dearer now than it was a year ago. I have heard that butter is in some parts of the colony being turned into ghee for want of a market, and native eggs and poultry are almost non-existent, and when obtainable not worth buying at the price, particularly in the case of the so-called chicken, which is nothing more than a framework of bones. We used to buy them five for 1s. 4d., and we are now asked to pay 2s. each! Tea, and other important groceries are all on the upward rise. Bacon, which should be cheap to produce, is dearer to the consumer than at home, and now out of the reach of most families.

The whole subject wants probing more deeply than the simple reference to sugar and flour, which, while being important constituents of the daily menu, are not everything.

There must be something radically wrong somewhere.

Yours, etc.,
ANOTHER CONSUMER.
Nairobi, November 21.

KILIMANJARO AND KENYA.

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

Sir,—The *Weekly Standard* of Nov. 8 has just reached me. My attention was drawn to the report "Moshi Planters Back Out of Amalgamation." The whole article is full of inaccuracies.

Mr. De la Mothe said at this meeting of Moshi Planters inter alia: "We have to consider how the question of annexation by Kenya arose, and of what it consists.

The facts of the case are these: Lord Delamere some time ago in the Legislative Council of Kenya, proposed that the Highlands of the adjacent Territory of Tanganyika be annexed to Kenya as compensation to Kenya for the loss of Jubaland to Italy."

"Before this proposal was made he invited Mr. Ulyate, of Arusha to Nairobi to discuss the question, with the result that on Mr. Ulyate's return to this Territory he at once set about to interest the settlers of Arusha and Kilimanjaro Districts over the matter and in the excitement of the moment and over the prospects of "something new" it was decided that such a change of government for this district would be to our advantage."

What actually took place was as follows:—I, with several other delegates from Arusha, attended a meeting at Moshi and what I said regarding the above question at this meeting was—I now quote from my written address, a copy of which is before me—

"I happened to arrive in Nairobi after the announcement was made in the *East African Standard* that the Home Government had taken a big slice of Kenya (i.e., Jubaland) and given it to Italy. I saw too that Kenya had suggested asking that the Kilimanjaro and Arusha Districts be ceded to them as compensation. The scheme seemed rather vague, and I thought it would be advisable to try and obtain further information on the subject. With this end in view I called on Lord Delamere the following morning. I found him alone and was able to discuss the whole subject with him.

"I told him that the proposal as it stood was wrong. Kenya could not take the Arusha and Kilimanjaro areas only; to do that would be fatal as it would cut us off from our labour supply and that if any steps were taken it would be necessary that a large area both south and west of Arusha and Kilimanjaro should be included in the scheme. And if they were prepared to consider the larger scheme I saw no reason why we should not give them our fullest support."

My arrival in Nairobi was subsequent and not "before" Lord Delamere spoke on the subject in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dela Mothe states:—

"On June 23 Mr. Ulyate told us that Lord Delamere would be visiting this district in a private capacity."

That is exactly what I did say and a bit more. I said that Lord Delamere was an old neighbour of mine in Kenya and that as he had not seen these parts that I had invited him down for a trip, that I would endeavour to show him around, and most probably we should visit Moshi. Unfortunately owing to the necessity of having to catch the boat for South Africa he was only able to spend two days here. Mr. Dela Mothe, judged by his letter, is an "anti everything" and at the moment very Anti-Kenya. At the meeting held at Moshi on the 23rd, which I attended as a delegate from Arusha, he fiercely opposed my proposals for annexation. Mr. Panayotopolos, the Chairman of the Arusha Association, when he considered the subject had been thrashed out to the last straw, put it to the meeting, with the result that *all present*, with the Exception of Mr. Delamothe, voted in favour of my proposal.

Since then Mr. Dela Mothe has continued to fight for his point of view and as a fighter, I admire him.

Mr. Dela Mothe seeks to show that this desire for annexation originated in Kenya. This has also been put forward by the *Dar-es-Salaam Times*, but to show how utterly wrong they are, I quote from a letter which I received from the Arusha coffee planters nine months before Great Britain ceded a portion of Kenya to Italy and long before any suggestion was made in Kenya regarding annexation.

This letter reads:

Dear R. Ulyate,

This Association, authorises you to interview his Excellency Sir R. Coryndon and to make it known to him that it is the earnest desire of the settlers residing here that this area be annexed to Kenya Colony and to request that H. Excellency consider the question favourably and place the matter before the Colonial Office pointing out the many obvious reasons why such an alteration should be effected and the advantages to be gained thereby."

It was my intention to proceed to Nairobi but urgent business affairs intervened and I was unable to go, later it was decided that our views should be directed to H.M. the King in the form of a petition—hence the matter was not put up to H.E. Sir R. Coryndon.

My reason for mentioning the foregoing is to dissipate this false impression that Kenya was the instigator of these proposals and to prove that they originated here in Arusha.

Mr. Dela Mothe should try to see a little good in his fellow settlers and try to realise that they have taken a course of action which they think will be for the good of the country instead of doing all he can to divert opinion from the genuine facts of the case to his false idea that the proposal for annexation is based on wire pulling from Nairobi.

Mr. Panayotopolus, chairman of the Moshi Planters, resigned from his position as chairman owing to the inconsistancy of the members of that Association, in their views regarding annexation.

Yours, etc.,
RAY R. ULYATE.
Arusha, Nov. 14. 1924.

Prison for Sale.

The municipal authorities of Meckenburg, finding their prison has been empty for years and that its upkeep is costly have decided to sell it. Their advertisement declares that the prison contains six comfortable cells which could be converted into bedrooms. In other rooms above the cells, good cellars for wines, a spacious courtyard and garden, the whole surrounded by a high wall, "which would ensure privacy."

To Settlers of Eldoret & Plateau

Messrs. EADIES FOOTWEAR Ltd.

REPRESENTATIVE

will be

At ELDORET,

From Dec. 3rd.

With a big Range of Settlers Farm Boots and Ladies' Boots & Shoes.

Childrens, do. do.

At Rock Bottom Prices FOR CASH.

STOCK SALE.

NAKURU

On Saturday, 29th November at 10-15 a.m. sharp.

We shall offer for sale by auction at the Sale Yards, Nakuru the following.

105 OXEN. Native, untrained.
16 do. A.M. & T. trained.
30 do. A.M. do.
18 Cows. A.M. Native.
2 SOMALI MARES, one with foal at foot.
SADDLE & BRIDLE.
3 A.T.CARTS. in first class conditions.
Yokes, Chains, Cart Tarpauline, Colonist Mill, (practically new) one 3 furrow Defiance Plough, one 2 furrow disc plough, and perfect condition.

also.

favoured with instructions from Messrs. Dunn, Hornby & Co., we shall offer at the conclusion of the above sale.
FREEHOLD PLOT No. 52 LAKE VIEW ESTATE comprising .595 of an acre, without reserve.

H. THACKRAH,
in conjunction with
W. J. BEESTON
Auctioneers.

LESSONS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Lloyd George on Liberal Defeat.

THE RESULT INEVITABLE.

Mr. Lloyd George contributes a special article to *The Star* and its associated South African newspapers on the lessons of the general election of Great Britain. He says:

The result of the election is one of those surprises that ought not to have taken anyone by surprise. Looking back upon the events that led to it, one sees now that no other result was possible.

The proposed loan to Russia was bound to be unpopular, and it was easy to foresee that it would be turned down by the electorate. But nobody realised how thoroughly the electorate would be frightened by the cumulative effect of the Campbell article, the Zinovieff letter and the Russian loan.

RESULT INEVITABLE.

The horror of revolutionary Russia, with the dark hints of the Communists that they might be repeated here, swept the electors into Conservatism just as the terror of the French Revolution drove our forefathers into stern reaction. The Conservative triumph was inevitable.

The overwhelming Liberal disaster ought also to have been foreseen. Throughout the last Parliament Liberal Party was in an impossible position. As the balancing party it had to choose at every turn between voting for what it disliked and precipitating a general election.

There was an impression left on the public mind of vacillation, feebleness and craven fear. Labour, which profited by Liberal forbearance, joined in the chorus of derision with which it was greeted.

LABOUR'S INGRATITUDE.

Did we make right use of our power last January?

Yes and No.

We acted in the highest interest of the country in giving Labour its chance. I believe history will vindicate Mr Asquith's decision in that respect. I certainly fully approved of it.

We all assumed that the Labour Government would have common sense and realise that its life depended on Liberal support, and would accordingly take counsel with the Liberal leaders. That would have been in accordance with prudence and precedent. Mr. Asquith was entitled to assume that would have happened.

How could he conjecture that the leader of a great party would have behaved like a jealous, vain, suspicious, ill-tempered actress of second rank?

No Prime Minister ever threw away such an opportunity as Mr. MacDonald. He will see no other such opportunity in his lifetime. He has muddled the only chance his party is likely to get for this generation.

CEDAR POSTS & BAMBOOS

Average Girth.

Posts.	Length.	Girth.	Shs.	cts.
Fencing	— 6' 6"	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Building	— 7'	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Building	— 8'	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Building	— 9'	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Building	— 10'	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Building	— 11'	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Building	— 12'	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
Bamboos, per 100	— 20'	3"	11	[illegible]

at butt-end.

All the above free on rail at Molo Station.

Terms Cash with Order.

GLADES ESTATE, MOLO.

"COTTON MAD" IN THE UNION OF S.A.

Expert Predicts Three Years' Boom.

OFF-LOADING LAND.

Mr. Pieter Koch, the Government cotton expert, speaking at the South African Agriculture Congress recently, said that the Government with the staff at its disposal was doing what it could foster the industry. It was necess importing young men from the United States to give advice, for they would go back to their homes after a few years, so the Government had chosen four South African graduates to study and help the farmers. People asked why experts were leaving the Department and urged that they should be given bigger salaries to get them to remain, but if that were done they would be better paid than the Secretary of Agriculture and that would lead to dissatisfaction.

Speaking of cotton generally, Mr. Koch uttered a warning, saying what he thought was going to happen as a result of the present cotton boom. The boom, he said, was a good thing in its way, but there were certain individuals and certain companies that were making capital out of it in palming of useless land to those not in the know.

"Everybody seems to be cotton mad to-day," he remarked scathingly, "and people from overseas are being fooled." Most South Africans would not be caught, but those people coming into the country must be very circumspect and very careful before buying land or else they would be let down, and in about three years when the boom had gone they would see what harm had been done.

Milk as a Cure.

INJECTION FOR FAILING EYESIGHT.

Failing eyesight due to infection may be cured within three days by the injection of pure cow's milk into the lumbar region. Dr. Edward Gookin, of Boston, who has returned from Vienna, where the discovery was made, is responsible for the announcement. The treatment will not cure complete blindness, the doctor says.

Rheumatic infection of the eye, or even infection resulting from penetration, may be arrested by the injection. "Pure unadulterated cow's milk is the only ingredient," the doctor said.

"It is boiled for not less than four minutes, nor more than five and is then cooled to body heat, and the dose injected once a day for three days. Treatment varies with the age of the patient."

"The treatment has proved especially effective in the case of infants whose eyes are affected at birth," the doctor continued. "Any eye trouble resulting from infection at birth can be cured within three days by these milk injections.

"The injection is a preventive because milk is a protein which builds up bodily resistance, and in this way the antibodies are strengthened in their resistance to the encroachment of disease. Thousands, I am sure," Dr. Gookin adds, "will be saved from blindness by the use of the new discovery."

E. A. Indian National Congress.

The sixth session of the E.A. Indian National Congress will be held at Nairobi during Christmas week probably on the 27 and 28 December. Yusufali K. Jeevanjee of Zanzibar who was a member of the Indian delegation to the Colonial Office last year will probably preside.

Motor-Driving Case.

INJURED MAN REMEMBERS NOTHING.

The charge against M. L. Hanareau a taxi driver, of driving to the danger of the public was continued before the R.M.

On the 30th September M. Hanareau was driving his taxi towards the station when opposite the National Bank of India he knocked down M. Peachy who sustained severe injuries.

The occupant of the taxi on the occasion, Miss Fiohat, gave evidence that being busy reading she did not notice anything until the car struck something, and when the taxi slowed down she was surprised to see Mr. Peachy lying in the road.

The injured man, called by the police, stated that all he could remember was that he was approaching the bank and thought he was in a safe position.

P. C. Higgins spoke as to examining the taxi after the accident. He found the brakes in perfect condition. There was a large dent, in the radiator and the lamp was out of place. The hearing was again adjourned.

MONEY MARKET.

London, November 21.
Silver: 33¼.
Francs: 88.05
Dollars: 4.63.
Bombay, November 21.
T.T. on London: 1/5 29-32.

A Belated Report.

The annual report of the Chemical Research Department for 1923 has been received.

City Park Dance.

There will be a "Twelfth Night" Dance at the City Park on January 6 to raise funds for the new wing of the Lady Northey Home.

Tanganyika Plan.

Tanganyika's Acting Governor has directed the establishment of a Development Board to investigate lines of development throughout the Territory and advise His Excellency thereon, also to secure co-ordination of duties in the different departments concerned with such development.

Fatal Accident.

A fatal accident occurred at the premises of the Foundation Company, Thika, on Wednesday which resulted in the death of an employee Mr. Van de Merwe. The deceased was brought into the European hospital suffering from severe injuries and lacerations but died shortly after admittance. The police are inquiring into the cause of the accident and an inquest will be held.

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Posho, Limited.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company, duly convened and held at the Offices of W. C. Hunter & Co., 6th Avenue, Nairobi on Tuesday, 4th November, 1924, the following Extraordinary Resolutions were duly passed; and at a Second Extraordinary Meeting, duly convened and held at the same place on Wednesday, 19th November, 1924, the same were duly confirmed as Special Resolutions, viz.:—

(a) That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

(b) That Mr. W. C. Hunter of the firm of W. C. Hunter & Co., of 6th Avenue, Nairobi and is hereby appointed Liquidator.

Nairobi:—
Dated this 20th day of November, 1924.

W. C. HUNTER,
LIQUIDATOR.

POSHO, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 200 of the Companies Ordinance 1921, that a Meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. Posho, Ltd., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. W. C. Hunter & Co. 6th Avenue, Nairobi on Friday, 12th December, 1924, at 2 p.m., for the purposes provided for in the said section.

Nairobi:—
Dated this 20th day of November, 1924.

W. C. HUNTER,
LIQUIDATOR.

Kahawa, Limited.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. W. C. Hunter & Co., 6th Avenue, Nairobi on Tuesday, 23rd December, 1924, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of having laid before it an account showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the Property of the Company disposed of.

Nairobi, 20th November, 1924.

W. C. HUNTER,
LIQUIDATOR.

Kenani Fibre Lands, Ltd.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. W. C. Hunter & Co. 6th Avenue, Nairobi on Tuesday, 23rd December, 1924, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of having laid before it an account showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the Property of the Company disposed of.

Nairobi, 20th November, 1924.

W. C. HUNTER,
LIQUIDATOR.

TEA CULTIVATION IN KENYA COLONY.

Treatment of the Leaves.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT PESTS AND BLIGHTS.

Benefits of Regular Cultivation.

[By J. W. BRADSHAW.]

ARTICE VII.

Pluckers should all be provided with baskets which they carry on their backs, and into which they throw each handful of leaf as plucked. Leaf must on no account be pressed down too tightly, otherwise the mils break and the leaves become discoloured and red. This means they will not wither properly in the factory, but become hard and crisp. If they are then allowed to get into the manufactured tea they will merely result in spoiling the quality produced, which will be reflected by the price obtained in the open market. In hot weather it is advisable to make the pluckers turn over the leaf in their baskets occasionally, to prevent overheating which causes fermentation. Leaf should be weighed up from two to three times a day according to the weather and the quantity of leaf plucked. But before doing so, when weather permits, each plucker should spread her leaf out on a blanket or sack and carefully pick out all coarse leaf and break off all unnecessary length of stalk. Old, hardened stalk will not produce tea but fibre which will appear as reddish sticks in the made tea; this spoils the look as well as the market value. After being weighed up, it is loosely packed in sacks for conveyance to the factory, either by hand or by cart. The better method is to have small carts (two oxen) fitted with frame-work sides covered by wire mesh into which the leaf is loosely packed. This ensures the leaf arriving at the factory less crushed than would have been the case otherwise. The point to aim at is to avoid fermentation through breakages of leaf cells, when discolouration sets in and the necessary sap for the manufacture of good tea evaporates.

A PLUCKER'S TASK.

Good pluckers should gather from twenty to a hundred pounds of green leaf per day. The quantity, of course, depends on the season and the amount of flush available. An average task is usually fixed for their day's pay and a bonus of down on a cent per pound is given for all weight above that amount. This will be found to make pluckers keen on their work once they get to know their job thoroughly and it also ensures a regular supply of labour.

It means that the men will bring their families and turn their women folk and totos on to this work, which is light, while the men do the harder cultivation tasks. Thus an estate with tea in bearing is normally assured of a plentiful supply of labour.

PESTS AND BLIGHTS.

This is a subject that would call for a more learned treatise than these short notes profess to be. On the other hand, a lengthy paper on what is not, as yet, known to exist in this Country is not the purpose of the present article, and therefore my remarks will be confined to the more common varieties of pests and blights known to attack tea plants.

First and foremost, prevention is better than cure and, under all conditions, the least costly. Once let a disease or blight exist and it may remain with us for all time. So the main object is to cultivate, thereby keeping the tea plant in a healthy condition when it will, of its own accord, battle successfully against the encroaching enemy, provided one's next door neighbour doesn't harbour it by inferior cultivation. Once neglect an estate and then the tea becomes impoverished, and falls an easy prey to whatever pest happens to be uppermost at that season of the year. This is where well drained land pays for its original cost and up-keep, and is, again, one of the main reasons why clean weeding is essential. It is not solely with an eye to crop that weeds are kept down.

Pests, as a rule, are more active during the dry season and often pass away with the advent of heavy rains, only to appear again the following year. One of the chief of these insect tribe is the Shot-Hole Borer—so called from the size and shape of the hole it burrows into the branches and stem of the bushes. Once inside, it burrows up the centre of the branch attacked and it may easily be seen therefore that the lives of such bushes are of short duration. The remedy is to prune below the part affected and then burn all prunings. It will be found that the depredations of the insect are least where the bushes are in a healthy state.

RED SPIDER.

This attacks the young flush and, as its name implies, is a form of minature spider which hatches out from within the sap itself and may, with difficulty, be seen by the naked eye. It has its season and then passes off, leaving its eggs which hatch out the following year. This minute pest lives on the sap in the leaves which, in consequence dry up to a light brown colour and finally fall off the bush.

The treatment which has given the best results is a mixture of Flower of Sulphur and finely sifted wood ash. It is applied immediately after a field is pruned, by being dusted over the stems which are first syringed over with water that the sulphur may adhere to the bushes. The sulphur is dusted over from within handy sized gunny bags, or other cloth of open texture but must be done in dry weather, or its benefits will be washed away by rain falling too soon after its application.

PINK MITE.

Pink mite attacks tea in a similar similar to Red Spider and is treated with Flower of Sulphur also.

Most of these insect pests have their natural enemies which suddenly cut their career short, with the result that often the remedy which is being applied gets the benefit of having stayed the pest, whereas the true cause was their natural enemy the parasite!

There are many other forms of pests, but their effect is not half so damaging if cultivation is adhered to. The following kerosine emulsion has been found effective in keeping such pests in check when their attacks show serious signs of spreading!

Two pounds of blue-bar soap sliced up in a gallon of water and boiled till dissolved. To this add two gallons of kerosine whilst the mixture is all but boiling, then mix thoroughly with a syringe. The kerosine must be added very slowly till the whole becomes a creamy mass. When cool, this mixture is added to about thirty gallons of water, and then applied by a syringe to the area requiring treatment.

Stump Rot—a root fungus—has already been dealt with.

Moss and Lichen should always be removed with a scraper made from hoop iron, as both are great harbourers of pests as well as being detrimental to the vigorous flushing of the bushes. A piece of gunny rubbed over the affected parts after scraping completes the job thoroughly. The operation is slow but will well repay time and trouble. A dusting of freshly slaked lime has a good effect, but is not so thorough as the scraper and gunny rag; still better a combination of the three, having first given the lime some little time to act. As long as the scrapers are not sharp, the little damage they may do to the bark has more the tendency to allow a freer flow of sap to the plant than otherwise.

Nakuru Chaplaincy.

We regret to announce that the Rev. Charles Steer, Vicar of Hornchurch, who was expected to come to Kenya in the spring as Chaplain of Nakuru in the place of the Ven. Archdeacon Low, has decided to go to Jerusalem to take charge of the Cathedral there.

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OPHTHALMIA CURE. A certain cure for Eye Disease in Cattle. 8 oz. bottle Shs. 5/-, 16 oz. bottle Shs. 8/-.

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Amongst very many Bargains at The Cash Boot Stores' Annual Sale—Gent's Double Crepe Soled Tennis Shoes, Shs. 16/-. These were Shs. 25/-. Ladies' ditto, Shs. 4/-.

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Strawberry Jam	Shs. 3/-	per jar
Black Currant Jam	" 3/-	" "
Raspberry Jam	" 3/-	" "
Black Currant Jelly	" 3/-	" "
Red Currant Jelly	" 3/-	" "
Wild Bramble Jelly	" 2/50	" "
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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.

DINNER TO THE COMMISSION.

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

Sir,—As there seems to be a certain amount of misunderstanding in Nairobi with reference to this dinner I should be obliged if you would please publish this letter.

A public reception is being given at 7 p.m., by the Major and Corporation of Nairobi and a farewell dinner is being given by the European Community to the Commissioners at 7-45 p.m. The public reception and the dinner are two separate functions in the hands of different bodies.

Yours etc.,
S. DONNELLY.
Secretary to the Dinner Committee.

THE INTERPRETER.

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

Sir,—Might I crave the hospitality of your columns to say a few words on behalf of the large mass of my unsophisticated black children, to the whole of my European and adopted White children in Kenya, on the causes of your present Labour troubles, because it distresses me to see the two communities, native and European, so interdependent to one another and yet separated disastrously by entire lack of mutual understanding.

I have heard of your British Justice from all over the World and welcomed your advent above all others because of it and yet it appears to have miscarried, because I hear not its praise from my natives and I see yourselves discussing its prevention by the importing of aliens to perform the labour which is the right of my natives.

What is the connection between European and native in Kenya? He is a slightly superior native, the *Interpreter*. No matter whether that is his profession or if he is cook, headman etc., but as interpreter, he is the connection between you, you have no other.

You will say you find the native Interpreter quite satisfactory! Unquestionably, but does the native? Here you have an emphatic "Icha !" (No! !, in Kikuyu).

If you find your message through the interpreter miscarries you can insist on his seeing to it, if the native wishes to ask you a favour or state a fact and the interpreter misrepresents it for personal reasons or to save a friend, the natives only alternative is to approach you direct. This he does and with your infinite British patience to achieve Justice, you endeavour to catch his point, but whereas in the ordinary routine of your shamba or other work you can generally get along alright you are done over a complicated domestic affair where the native has to dip into his native tongue for words, so you call for the Interpreter.

This gentleman is horrified to realise that, but for the very simpleness of the native, his false interpretation would have been exposed, repeats it to you, satisfy you and then, while you listen in absolute ignorance, he tells the native that you loathe him, that if he ever approaches you directly again, you will "kiboko" him to shreds and the matter ends.

The native durses you, probably having had the value of six months work in goats or something taken from him and you refused to assist with a chit to the D.C. He promptly leaves with further curses and you get a bad name. You denounce him, probably to the Interpreter himself as an ungrateful scoundrel and so your labour disappears and dare not leave its property to go to work.

You ask why he could not still go to the D.C. without a chit? Simply because here he again comes in contact with the interpreter, who asks his business, finds it is an attack on his particular anti-diluvian Order, and proceeds to add to what the last one said about what the White man would do him, if he came round telling lies about his superiors, the educated native. Your chit, outlining the trouble would have ensured the native reaching the D.C. himself and the Interpreter would have had to be careful how he proceeded.

This question is a big one, to attempt to thrash it out on paper is out of the question. You settlers must hold a Meeting without delay and establish your White connection between yourselves and my natives. I am referring entirely to Kikuyu, Wakamba and the tribes on my slopes but what you succeed in doing with them, you will, with possible modifications, in turn be able to do with the natives of Elgon and elsewhere. The natives are not held in loyalty to a Great Chief but are already only in families and small communities, so will readily spread among you when they see contentment there.

Remember I am referring to two communities, not to individuals but to the British and the native in the mass. There are small sections of my people who have solved the question by attaining the White connection, through themselves talking Swahili but even they break down in courts where very correct Swahili is spoken and the Interpreter comes in again.

There are among your young Magistrates those, who every time they sign a judgment on a native civil case feel a doubt as to whether they are not perhaps perverting British justice, they know the Interpreter could do wrong if he would.

The Magistrates are helpless, they are moved from tribe to tribe and in self defence dare not even attempt to develop a liking and understanding for any particular one, because of the regret at leaving. Even so, some have had that feeling.

Now you will object that you cannot all learn Kikuyu or employ Europeans to speak for you. No! but you can organise an Institution of your own with one of yourselves, who talks Kikuyu and perhaps its dialects in control, which will collect and distribute labour for you, organise gangs to work for those of you, who by uneconomically reducing their farms are unable to maintain sufficient labour and provide your White connection between the natives and yourselves.

Again you say that one white man or even several, if he trains a Staff could be no help as Interpreter for all of you. Granted! but what will be the result of your dim White connection, as the natives realize it's existence. Your black connection which is by no means un-intelligent, will immediately become highly efficient, because that means of finding them out, which did not previously exist will be firmly established.

Now you have by no means settled your worries, because the native is in a bad way over his dowry system. For some reason or other goats and sheep are dying off in the Reserves and "Anake" cannot accumulate dowries. They would welcome a new system, cash would suit them, but they are unable to accumulate that with safety or keep accounts if paid in instalments and another trouble is commandeering and selling off Shs. 30/- worth of goats to pay a Shs. 12/- Tax because the owner is away earning the amount. Here again your opportunity crops up. Your Institution can register all your labour and look after their interests.

When a boy comes from Meru to earn his Tax, he registers first at your Institution, then the D.C., Meru warns your Manager that he intends to collect Tax and you forward him a list of all natives from Meru on your books and guarantee their tax. Natives on your lists would allow their wages to be paid to your Institution on their accounts and to accumulate until sufficient for their dowry or other purpose. They would be quite contented because their money affairs would not pass through the cocky control of underpaid (?) Interpreters who apparently have to augment their salaries in some way.

Your Governor knows as well as any man the need for a White connection, he may decide to investigate. His Commission immediately bumps the subject of their investigations, the Interpreter. With the best intentions in the World, the Government is unable to remedy matters for a long while as someone has to master the language first. It is unfair to employ Missionaries as interpreters, for purposes of investigation because they have their interests to protect.

But you have a few Kikuyu linguists among you, get a willing one, with genuine sympathy and experience, capture the confidence of the Labour so essential to you and retain it and if you succeed you will add greatly to the Credit side of your ambition for self Government.

The blessings of my snows and winds be with you and help you to everlasting prosperity, in hand with my native children to the wonderful Glory of Kenya and the British Empire.

Willing yours,
KIRINYAGA.
(Mount of the Ostrich).
Irani (In the Snow).
Eldoret, Nov. 11.

KENYA AT WEMBLEY.

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

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the criticism of the Kenya Court by an ex-official, appearing in your weekly edition of the September, 6.

It appears that wrong impressions may be gained in Kenya from reading such criticisms, and it is perhaps only fair to the Exhibition Council and the London Committee that some of the points raised should be replied to.

1. Your correspondent considers that some other Colonies have put up better efforts at a smaller cost. I do not suggest that everyone can agree in their opinions as to the merits of the various Courts at Wembley, but I would point out that the critic must be very sure of his figures and must realise that cost of necessary space and building was an all important factor in deciding on the type of the Kenya Exhibit.

Kenya believed that propaganda for the Colony would justify a Government guarantee of a certain figure and it was with this in view that the maximum space available was required to show to the best advantage what the Colony can produce. When it is realised that building and maintenance cost Kenya almost exactly half of the total sum available, it will perhaps be more obvious to critics that the spectacular and decorative, desirable as they may be, were altogether beyond us.

I agree with ex-official that some of the dioramas with models in the foreground are most attractive, and I think I know one Court which he has in mind, but does he know at all what such things cost and has he considered that in some of the smaller Courts there is comparatively little country produce to make a show of and that an expenditure on such attractions is justified in order to give the Court any feature at all?

Your correspondent deplores the lack of a slogan singing the attractions of the Colony. Surely he appears to have missed the large colour printed cards displayed in many parts of this Court, drawing attention to the attractive prospects which the Colony offers.

Coffee Illusions:—"Ex-Official" does not appear to realise that after careful consideration the Coffee Committee decided to drop the form advertisement offered by the Cafes in the Exhibition principally because it was felt that it would be impossible to depend on the proper making of the coffee in such places. The question of having cups of coffee on sale in the Court was considered, and was only abandoned owing to the impossibility of finding space to carry this out on any scale which would have been of value.

I note with interest that Ex-Official promises next time he gets a bad cup of Kenya Coffee at the Exhibition that he will mention it to someone at the Kenya Section. We can only regret that he had not been to see us long ago and given us an opportunity of discussing all these points. Helpful criticism is always welcome, but destructive criticism in the Press by correspondents who have not made an attempt to acquaint themselves with the facts is to be deprecated, as it is apt, as in this case, to suggest to the readers in Kenya that their interests have not been fairly served by those responsible.

Yours, etc.,
ALGERNON H. SMITH.
Kenya Court,
Wembley, October 13, 1924.

TEA PLANTING TIPS.

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

Sir,—I shall be glad if I may answer a question I am constantly being asked with regard to the value of the articles on Tea Planting by Mr. T. W. Bradshaw, which are at present appearing in your paper.

To any person actually commencing Tea planting in Kenya, or considering doing so, I would strongly recommend them to carefully collect and study these excellent articles, or later to purchase the same when published in booklet form.

It reflects great credit upon the *E. A. Standard* that they should have seen fit to obtain these helpful articles at the present time—a wise action which will render great assistance to those interested in the new venture.

I should also like to take this opportunity to correct a misapprehension which seems to have arisen from a remark of mine after the Limuru Farmers' Meeting, that tea estates in full bearing probably demand £150, per acre in Ceylon to-day.

It should be remembered, however, that this price includes the cost of bringing the tea into bearing, an expensive factory with modern machinery, bungalows, cooly lines (Barracks) and often a dispensary, Hospital, creche, etc., and that the original price of the land was often very low. Because of the fact that Estates in Ceylon and other Tea growing Countries have "come into their own" after many difficult periods, land owners at high elevations in Kenya have no reason to conclude that land has necessarily more than trebled its value because tea cultivation is being commenced here.

In endeavouring to arrive at a fair figure to buyer and seller, several facts should be borne in mind. Proximity of land to an important town, distance from Railway, area needed for squatters, elevation, rainfall, suitability of soil and lastly the fact that the purchaser has yet to put out an added £70 to £80 per acre to bring the property into bearing. Therefore high prices for land might debar capital from being invested in Tea in Kenya where this product still remains to be proved a commercial success on a large scale.

Yours, etc.,
H. Betz.
Limuru, Nov. 15.

LOCAL PRICES.

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

Sir,—A few weeks ago Nairobi was furious on the subject of protectionist policy of Government in the matter of foodstuffs. In consequence of this policy prices of certain foodstuffs assumed abnormal levels. Sugar was selling wholesale ex factory at £50 per ton, double the price of Mozambique. Flour and bacon stood, and is still standing at prices largely in excess of outside world markets.

Since then, thanks to Uganda, the price of sugar has dropped to £35 per ton, and consumers are now promised a further reduction.

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this time, by the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company.

Well, considering the price is still a good way above Mozambique and Mauritius, there is room for further reduction. However, small mercies are always acceptable, and if the retail trade play the game sugar shortly should be available at 37 cents per lb., and this leaves a fair margin of profit to merchants.

But what of flour and bread? The local wheat crop promises to be abundant and a new up-to-date flour mill is starting operations in Nairobi early in January.

Hitherto, owing to the high price of the local article flour continued to be imported on a large scale, and will continue to be imported until a stop is put to it by local millers. It is hardly necessary to point out the remedy: it lies in their own hands, and the consuming public look to the miller for a substantial reduction in the near future.

As to bacon, no appreciable reduction need be expected until a rival to Uplands is once more in the field. It is whispered, however, that the expert who made the rasher famous is about to start on his own and the public doubtless will benefit by the competition.

At any rate, let us hope so, since all that is asked for is world competitive prices, and if Kenya is unable to compete, that the customs barrier be removed in favour of free trade.

Yours, etc.,
CONSUMER.

Nairobi, November 19.

THE MOSHI MEETING.

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

Sir,—Perhaps you will be so kind as to afford me space to comment on the Moshi Planters meeting reported in your Weekly issue of November 8.

Obviously the question of Amalgamation or Federation of any of the various parts of East Africa is an immensely difficult one, for who can clearly foresee what the ultimate results may be of any action that may be taken?

But while we discuss these questions surely the last thing we should do is to stir up ill feeling between the members of our own Race who happen to live on opposite sides of an arbitrary line drawn years ago without consideration of the inhabitants past present or future.

One was sorry to feel that Mr. De la Mothe so misunderstood Kenya's attitude in the matter. He evidently had not read the reports of various meetings in Kenya all opposing Federation or Amalgamation. It was only in the case of the Moshi and Arusha areas, which were understood to wish for amalgamation, that Kenya opinion favoured it. The majority of people in Kenya who welcomed the news that Moshi and Arusha districts wished to join Kenya did so without thought of the labour question (Mr. De la Moth's accusation) but, consciously or unconsciously, because it would help to consolidate and strengthen this White nucleus in East Africa.

Surely the main consideration in all such far-reaching questions as Amalgamation should be the future welfare and development of our own Race in Africa. We have heard so much of late of our duty to the native, our duty to all and sundry! When shall we remember or have the courage to assert that our first duty is to our own Race (not merely nation)? That does not mean that we shall neglect our duty to others—for surely a son who has a keen sense of his duty to family is more likely to realise his duty to his neighbour than an undutiful son.

Yours etc.
IAN Q. ORCHARDSON.

Kericho, Nov. 14, 1924.

A KENYA SYMBOL.

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

Sir,—In your Weekly of the 1st inst., your Wembley correspondent asks if the elephant is still the symbol of Kenya.

Now Kenya, as everyone knows, is the Mount of the Ostrich, Kirinyaga in Kikuyu and Kiinya-a in Wakamba. I do not suppose anyone has noticed any resemblance in Mount Kenya to the ostrich and, as I have always done, I have decided that the native was weak in his aptitude for names when he named the Mount. We all see the snows like the white wings, it is tall like the ostrich; but where is the neck or any other resemblance?

Last week I realised the key. Anyone who has seen an ostrich declaring devotion to his mate or defiance to his enemy, will see the resemblance. Here you have the great bird sitting on the ground, his beautiful wings fully extended, his neck looped in front and his head showing just above his shoulders—and there you have Kenya; the snow white slopes for the wings, the main peak for the now hardly showing head, and the slopes for the loop of the neck, feet or any dark portions of the bird showing.

In this attitude the bird represents the height of devotion and protection towards its mate and height of defiance to all who would interfere with her. But apart from that, the ostrich represents farsightedness, energy and swiftness, beauty, goodwill to peaceful neighbours and fairness in partnership. The male always does from 14 to 18 hours on the nest. He has to do night duty, because of his colour, his wife has to have some hours of daylight, night and morning to feed.

Apart from ideals suggested by retaining the ostrich, which is the literal translation of Kenya as a symbol, we give our Scouts their opportunity for their name and their calls to still represent Kenya. The "Kirinyaga Chicks" would describe them and for their War-cry they have adopted from South Africa, they could substitute, to the same music, "Kenya Kiinyaa, Kenya, Kiinyaa, Kenya, Kiinyaa," and end up with "Kirinyaga," all of which lends itself well. They could even add the "Avoom, Avoob, Avoooooom" of the ostrich which might bring the house down, if it did not burst their lungs.

Yours, etc.,
H. C. NIGHTINGALE.

Eldoret, Nov. 11, 1924.

POPPY SALES.

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

Sir,—I send you the following most gratifying result of the sale of "Flanders Poppies" in aid of Earl Haig's Fund for disabled Soldiers and their dependents, and if you will permit me, through the medium of your columns I wish to express my Committee's most cordial thanks to the ladies who sold the poppies. It was a matter for regret that the poppies arrived too late for distribution in all country districts, but subscriptions may be sent still to the Honorary Treasurer, Box 308, Nairobi.

Kisumu per Mesdames Reynolds, Swan, Lockhead, Ingleby, Rimington, Weeks and Mr. De Mello, Shs. 383/-.

Naivasha per Mrs. Dawson, Shs. 200/-.

Mombasa per Mrs. Fradd, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Belpage, Miss Newton, Shs. 882/-.

Kyambu per Miss Dewars, Shs. 267/-.

Muthaiga and Muthaiga Country Club per Mrs. Turner, Shs. 410/-.

Thika per Mrs. Horne, Shs. 85/-.

Koru, per Mrs. W. B. Jackson, Shs. 200/-.

Nairobi, per Mesdames Wotton, Palmer Kerrison, Lumley, Baldwin, Pedlar, Scott, McKinnon, Coombs, Ambrose Smith, Coleman Brown, Watson, Beard, Ford, Roberts, Gabriel, Orr, Donnelly, Womack, Franklin, Wallace, Shaw, Rogers, Plant, Outram, Outram, Luckes, Nimmo, Ainley, Marcia Womack, Shs. 2,336/35.

Lamu, per Mrs. MacLean, Shs. 45/-.

Total Shs. 4,888/35.

Yours, etc.,
ANNA M. BURGESS,
Honorary Secretary,
E. A. W. L.

Nairobi, Nov. 19.

GUANO LAKES.

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

Sir,—With reference to Mr. H. H. Boedeker's letter suggesting Lake Hannington as a possible source of valuable guano.

In May, 1910, on our way to Barasaloi, one of our party collected some of this guano, gave some to his friends, and sent some to be analysed. If I remember rightly, the analysis was far from satisfactory, and it was stated that the stuff would do more harm than good, owing, I believe, to the presence of some form of soda, or other chemical.

I would therefore recommend caution in the use of this guano.

Yours, etc.,
M. S. H. MONTAGU.

Kyambu, November 14.

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This killed the mealybug on the stem below ground and in some cases kept off the ants completely."

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WOMEN'S LEAGUE DEPUTATION TO THE E.A. COMMISSION.

Native Registration and Education.

EUROPEAN CHILDREN AND THEIR EQUIPMENT FOR AFTER LIFE.

Practical Views by the Visitors.

At the Memorial Hall on Tuesday morning the E. A. Commission received a deputation from the E. A. W. L. consisting of Mrs. Orr (President), Mrs. Beresford Turner (Vice-President), and Mrs. Burgess (Hon. Sec.). Interviewed after their meeting which developed into an informal discussion Mrs. Burgess expressed great satisfaction at the interest shown by the members of the Commission in the matters put forward in a Memorandum presented on behalf of the League.

With the Commission were the Colonial Secretary and the Director of Education.

Dealing with an item of the memorandum Major Church enquired the reason why the subject of Registration had been raised.

Mrs. Burgess explained that the League had gained the impression from cabled reports that efforts were on foot at home to obtain the repeal of the Registration Ordinance.

Mr. Calder explained that questions on the matter, probably prompted by interested persons, had been asked in the House of Commons but nothing came of it.

Major Church expressed the view that the natives received the finger print system of registration as a humiliation but Mrs. Burgess contended this was not the case. On the contrary she thought the natives appreciated that registration was in their interests and raised no objection to it.

The deputation recommended some system of registration of domestic labour, suggesting that the natives should carry a register.

The Colonial Secretary informed the meeting that the Attorney-General had under consideration an Ordinance based on somewhat similar lines to those suggested.

WOMEN'S LABOUR.

The deputation asked that something should be done on the matter of native women labour, pointing out as an iniquitous practice the carrying of heavy loads by native women.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, whilst agreeing with the views expressed, pointed out that the native women did not look upon this as hardship.

Mrs. Burgess was of the opinion that the matter was one with the emancipation of the native women and suggested that a certain number of native women should be sent to another country, where there was some emancipation of native women, and they could then come back to their own countrymen and teach others.

A MATTER OF EDUCATION.

Major Church did not think sending the women to another country in the manner suggested would solve the problem. The women must be stimulated to become educated, whilst they were in Uganda they were told by one of the chiefs there that quite a number of men who had been educated when they came back to their country found the lack of education in their own countrywomen a deterrent to matrimony. This stimulated the native women to become educated.

Mrs. Orr thought the missions had greatly helped the emancipation of women and they should be subsidised a great deal more.

The Director of Education urged that the whole matter was one of education but it was well-known that the native chiefs were strongly against the emancipation of their womenfolk and they were using their influence against the education of women.

Mr. Linfield stated that he had instituted a home in West Africa where the native women were trained in preparation for marriage with extremely good results.

LESSON IN UGANDA.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore was of the opinion that the League could do a tremendous lot in the direction of the emancipation of the native women but it could only be done step by step. The training of native midwives was one step in the right direction. He did think that more of the European women here would voluntarily take up this sort of work.

Whilst in Uganda he was particularly struck by the wonderful work done by Mrs. Cook and Mother Kevin. He suggested the League should send a deputation to their hostel to discuss with them their problems and methods of overcoming same. He was sure they would benefit from their experience.

Mrs. Burgess emphasised the work the League were doing in this direction, instancing the Ayahs Hostel, through which they hoped to get into personal contact with the native women, and once they gained their confidence there was no end to the good work the white women could do towards helping the native women to emancipation.

EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Passing to the question of educational facilities for European children a general discussion ensued. The Colonial Secretary stated that they were opening up one more school at Kitale and provision was being made for extensions at Nakuru and Eldoret but it was all a question of funds.

He was strongly in favour of a good central school to be erected on the site of Scotts Sanatorium. At the present moment they could not afford to open up schools all over the country.

"LEARN SELF-HELP."

Mr. Denham was all in favour of the boarding school. There was a very grave danger from children mixing with natives servants at home. His ideal school would be run on the boy scout idea where the boys would help themselves and not have a native servant at their back and call. They would not be able to put their head out of their study and shout "Boy!"

The Director of Education was very much handicapped by the lack of funds. They had got to have a first class school in Nairobi. They had got to realise that although a good number of children were sent to England to complete their education there were many parents who could not afford to do this.

What was required was assisted scholarships to send some of these boys to England. It was a good thing that the growing European population should be kept constantly in touch with England. The various associations might help in the matter of scholarships.

NO BOOKS!

Mr. Ormsby-Gore expressed his appreciation of the admirable memorandum presented by the League, which they would carefully considered. On the question of funds he did not think there would be any objection to some form of taxation to provide for the better education of European children.

As a minor illustration of what was lacking he pointed to the appalling character of school libraries here. At Eldoret there was not a single book on sport, adventure, games animals, or subjects suitable for such libraries.

This was a matter which could be remedied by voluntary effort. The boys should have the proper sort of books. The League could greatly assist in this direction.

The Director of Education explained that he had hoped to deal more fully with the matter but the Commissions programme would not permit.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore intimated that the Commission would go more fully into the matter with the Director of Education later in the day.

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NATIVE UNION FORMED AT KISUMU.

Do the Chiefs Represent the Tribes.

REMARKABLE DEBATE.

Organisation Under the Wing of Catholicism.

A Native Catholic Union, with the Rev. Fr. J. A. Wall as Director is now formed as the result of a meeting attended by some 2,000 Africans at Kisumu. The natives spent the morning discussing the matter among themselves. Native delegations came from Kisumu, Mumias, Kakamega, Eregi, Rang'ala, Asumbi, and Aloor, and at an afternoon meeting there were also present the Rev. Frs. J. A. Wall, G. Bouma (Aloor) J. Bergmans (Rang'ala) J. Bergman (Kakamega, Treasurer) and H. G. Farmar (Kisumu). The organisation under the title Native Catholic Union was formally declared inaugurated by the Rev. Fr. Wall. The general policy and aims of the Union were explained to the natives and a native committee was formed to draw up and put forward views on current questions.

Subsequently by invitation the District Commissioner, Central Kavirondo, together with the Priests mentioned attended a second meeting at which the points discussed previously were brought forward by the native spokesmen thus:

POLL TAX.

Simeon Awiti reported: "The members of the Catholic Union have unanimously voted in favour of the present hut and Poll tax. We do not want the poor people that they should have to pay more money in taxes in order that the rich men and chiefs who have the ear of the Government should pay less. The Hon. the Chief Native Commissioner told the chiefs and headmen at Nyahera that they must find out the views of the common people on this point before any change would be made. Now we hear the chiefs and rich men saying that the Government has agreed to their wishes and is going to change the tax for them. But the Chiefs have not asked the opinions of their people yet.

"There are many people in the Reserve and in the towns who are against any change, but they are not allowed to express their views at the chief's barazas because the chiefs, etc., who have many wives and so want only pol tax, threaten them and refuse to listen to them.

"Therefore in the name not only of the Catholic Union but also in the name of the poor people of the Luwo and Banyala who have no Union, we ask Government not to change the tax."

CHIEFS v. PEOPLE.

Paulo Omole said: "We thank the priests for instituting the Native Catholic Union and the District Commissioner for being present at our meeting to-day as we now here a chance of expressing our views to Government on this question of hut and poll tax. The majority of the people do not want the tax changed.

There are many poor people amongst us who find it hard enough to get together the Shs. 12/00 for the present tax. But the chiefs and the men with many wives want these people to pay more money in poll tax and these poor people cannot object as they have no Union.

"Those who have many wives are rich because their wives and children cultivate and trade for them. It is not fair that all, rich and poor, should be taxed alike. Let the rich pay a big tax and let the poor pay a small tax.

"The Government naturally listens to the chiefs, headmen and elders. But they have many wives and they do not think of their people. They only think of themselves."

The District Commissioner said he personally agreed to this proposition of the Native Catholic Union, that in the event of a change in favour of poll tax, the tax would be raised. He would notify the Chief Native Commissioner of this resolution, but no change was contemplated as yet.

NATIVE COUNCILS.

Barnabas Okuku delivered the next conclusions: "Now that we have started the Native Catholic Union, which has so many members and will have more and more, we want Government to let us know of changes in the laws in Kavirondo so that we may know the laws and help to make good ones.

"We also want representatives of the Union to be asked to attend the chiefs' meetings to express our views."

The District Commissioner informed the meeting that it was the intention of Government to form Native Councils, on which representatives of all the missions would sit.

EDUCATION.

Norbertus Otieno said: "We hear that the Government has put aside money for the building of bush schools in the Reserve and that this money is to be given to the missions to build these schools. We Catholics are the children of the Government too and we cry to Government to help us too. We want this money to be divided equally amongst the missions so that we may have Catholic Schools too. We want out children to go to Catholic Schools."

Romanus Oyuga: "It will be wrong if we do not get as much help from Government to build these Schools in the Reserve as others Missions as then there will be only non-Catholic Schools in the Reserve and our children will not get a Catholic education.

CURIOUS TALE DENIED.

Siprianus Ogwom: "I want to ask the District Commissioner one question. There are some people who say that Kano, Kajulu and Nyakach have been bought by two Missions, viz., Mr. Ennis' Mission and Miss Bolt's Mission, and that no other mission can send its teachers to those parts as the land is theirs. I want to know if this is true and whether we cannot have schools in these parts."

The District Commissioner informed the meeting that no mission had bought the land referred to and that all missions were at liberty to teach religions wherever the people wanted it.

D.C's REMARKS.

The District Commissioner then told the natives that he was pleased with their Baraza and that in reading the rules of the Native Catholic Union he was pleased to see that the members promised to show respect to all Government Officials.

He impressed upon them that in doing so they were showing respect to King George whose representatives the Officials are.

He also referred to the promise by which members of the Union would try always to dress becomingly. He hoped they would keep this promise and gave a description of what he considered a suitable dress for an East African. He told them he would send all their requests to the Chief Native Commissioner.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the District Commissioner, proposed by Philip Otiende, Vice-Chairman of the Kisumu Branch of the Union, and heartily endorsed by all present.

Native Women's Welfare.

In a memorandum to the E.A. Commission, the East Africa Women's League has given a detailed historical account of its efforts in connection with native welfare. The League asks the Commission, when opportunity offers, to support any proposals to raise or set aside Government or other funds for increased medical services in the reserves, training of native midwives, and also of native women in domestic economy, mothercraft and general uplift, the erection of a hostel for native ayahs, and registration of native births and deaths, the latter of which the League shows to be an essential preliminary to child welfare work.

VISITS TO NAIROBI SCHOOLS.

Comments by Members of the Commission.

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

The members of the E.A. Commission, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary and Director of Education, made an extensive inspection of the European and Indian Schools on Tuesday.

Arriving at the European School shortly after 11 a.m. the Commission were introduced by the Director of Education to the principal and staff. Every classroom was visited and the Commissioner evinced great interest in the work of the children visiting each class room where work was in progress, and chatting with masters and pupils at great length.

In each room the Commission asked for the boarders to be pointed out, inquiring in many cases from what part of the country they were drawn.

Major Church was a little critical of the absence of practical science in the curriculum but appreciated that without apparatus the best possible was being done. Great interest was evinced in the fancy handiwork of the children, the basket work coming in for special comment.

In the kintergarten class Major Church commented on the rather cumbersome desks provided for the tiny tots "about fifty years behind the times" was his comment on them.

FRENCH CLASS.

Entering the French class which was in full swing Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked that two pupils, a boy and girl, might show their prowess which was done to his satisfaction "very good" he exclaimed.

A humourous incident occurred as the party were leaving the class-room. Noticing pictures of Mr. A. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay McDonald pasted on the wall Mr. Ormsby-Gore pointed towards them. "Who's that?" he asked turning towards the pupils "not the top picture (Mr. McDonald) the bottom one?"

A little hesitation on the part of the pupils and then "Mr. Henderson" piped one small voice.

Who's that?" asked Mr. Ormsby-Gore pointing to the top picture.

Mr. Ramsay McDonald" yelled the class with one voice, much to the amusement of the whole party.

There was general complaint from staff and pupils on the bad lighting of some of the class rooms, with which Major Church expressed his agreement. The buildings themselves also came in for some criticism and in a senior class room one of the pupils quite candidly informed Major Church, in reply to a question, that the building was unsuitable.

The dining room however evoked general satisfaction Major Church called for a specimen menu and expressed the opinion that it was very good. The dormitories were last inspected, Major Church remarking that the boys were better catered for in this respect that the girls.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL.

It was past twelve o'clock when the party left to inspect the Indian school. Here again the same procedure was followed, every classroom being visited and great interest evinced in the work. All the rooms were decorated in gala fashion with flags and coloured decorations.

In the toddlers class the Commission were entertained by some exhibitions of intelligence tests. Blindfolded pupils picked up various articles and named them from sense of touch whilst another small child also blindfolded tasted lemons, oranges, salt and other foodstuffs naming each alternately.

"It's very interesting to see how they cheat" exclaimed Maj. Church smilingly nodding towards a small infant who was furtively lifting the bandage from his eyes, the better to guess the articles before him.

Another small boy, blindfolded, squatted in front a miscellany of instruments which were alternatey blown and beaten by a companion the blinfolded pupil naming there alternately much to the amusement of the Commissioners.

In the senior classes more serious, word was in progress and the Commissioners were particularly interested in the lessons in English. Enquiries were also made as to the suitableness of the buildings and the health of the scholars the replies being satisfactory in each case.

At the request of Mr. Ormsby-Gore a half holiday was granted to the pupils. The party left for Sir Northrup McMillans at one o'clock

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THE EAST AFRICAN COMMISSION ON TOUR.

Dinner Speeches at Nyeri.

MAJOR CHURCH ON IMPLICATIONS OF THE NATIVE TRUST.

The Proofs in Kenya.

ALL PARTIES IN BRITAIN WATCHING THE EXPERIMENT WITH SYMPATHY.

The members of the East African Parliamentary Commission returned on Sunday evening from their tour of the Nyeri area. They were unable, owing to the condition of the roads, to complete their programme, which included a visit to Nanyuki. They are all very tired after their strenuous work but they have still a number of tasks to overtake, including meeting with representatives of local bodies.

They left Thika in seven cars of which three were supplied by Mr. Englebrecht, and inspected the Makuyu sisal plantations and other farms en route. They also included visits of inspection to the new Railway and construction and the hospitals in the area.

The road to Fort Hall was in a bad state and two cars containing Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the Colonial Secretary, Lord Delamere and Mr. Linfield were unable to proceed to Fort Hall and returned to Nairobi, arriving back on Saturday evening. The balance of the party arrived at Fort Hall without mishap and were entertained to a welcome lunch by the District Commissioner about 2 o'clock. They were joined at Fort Hall by the Hon. R. Berkeley Cole, member of the Legislative Council for West Kenya, Major Hope the Provincial Commissioner and Mr. Stone the D.C.

Major Church, Colonel Turner, Dr. Gilks, P.M.O., Mr. A. Holm, Director of Agriculture, Mr. Maxwell, C.N.C. and Mr. Evans undertook the trip to Nyeri. They met the settlers of West Kenya and Rumuruti at the house of the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Hope and in the evening a party of 30 sat down to dinner at the White Rhino Hotel where Mr. Berkeley Cole expressed the views of the farmers and Major Church replied on behalf of the Commissioners. On the return journey the party visited more farms. Thanks to the excellent service provided by Mr. Englebrecht, who knows the Nyeri road like the palm of his hand, there were no untoward incidents on the return journey.

MR. BERKELEY COLE.

In proposing the toast of the East African Commission, Mr. Berkeley Cole offered to the members a warm welcome to Kenya. He said that the settlers in the district, which he emphasised was a very scattered but important area, must appreciate the value of the visit of the Commission. They had suffered for a long time from ignorance and misinterpretation regarding Kenya but now they had with them people who had come specially to see what they were doing, their method of doing it and the ambitions animating and inspiring their work.

Reviewing the position of the district in regard to railway extension Mr. Cole pointed out that 75 per cent of the new line ran through native reserve after leaving Thika but he added that if it was carried for twenty miles beyond Nyeri it would benefit the settlers enormously by opening up the country devoted to wheat growing and the dairy industry and would thereby advance the interests of the whole area. He also pointed out that the settlers of the Rumuruti district had experienced very difficult times in the past and if a railway was run from Gilgil into the area it would open up a country capable of very great development. He did not believe that in face of the present world wide demand for foodstuffs and raw materials any good land should be allowed to remain waste and undeveloped.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

Turning to the subject of the native, the speaker emphasised that the question of labour was a burning one throughout the country but he believed that labour and the development of the African towards civilisation must go hand in hand. He maintained that the settlers in Kenya had nothing to hide; on the other hand they had a great deal to reveal and he asserted that sugestions that the Europeans exploited the native were entirely untrue. He had been in Kenya for 21 years and he had come to the conclusion, he continued, that the welfare of the native and his civilisation were inextricably bound up with the prosperity and progress of the white settlers. He pointed out that natives working in white farms or in factories to-day were much in advance of their brethren in the reserves; they were taught because it was to the advantage of their employers to teach them properly; they received medical attention because it was not to the advantage of their employers to allow them to become sick; to keep them happy and contented they were provided with elementary schools and with clothing and, through contact with western methods they reached a higher standard as human beings. He maintained that if the Government confined their efforts to development in the reserves they would have a heavy, uphill task.

Mr. Cole, continuing, pointed out that, from his experience of the native he found him highly imitative; if he was preached at he became content with preaching but if the settler worked with him the native would work with the settler. On the other hand if the native was given the idea that he need do nothing, there was nothing more sure than that he would do nothing at all. He believed it was the duty of the Government to show the African that work was an honourable necessity to his existence. He believed, he continued, that the native by himself was incapable of initiating or controlling large projects and the master mind could only be provided when European and African were interested in achieving the same end. He recalled the very apt illustration used by Dr. Aggrey who compared the two races with the white and the black keys on the piano, pointing out that no melody could be obtained from the black alone, that only indifferent music could be extracted from the white keys by themselves and that the two together, white and black, were essential to complete harmony.

SIGNS OF STAGNATION.

He emphasised that the people required attention and who were going to be factors in progress were not the avaracious doddderers who hung around the Government bomas or sat under a tree taking snuff and thinking out schemes for evasion of taxation, but the rising generation of young men who would carry their people forward to civilisation through the knowledge they gained by contact on European farms. Ostrich feathers and red mud might be picturesque attraction for visitors, he said, but they were, in reality, the last word in stagnation and he hoped that the Commissioners would not be carried away by them.

ESSENTIAL SERIES.

In regard to medical treatment, which he considered should be entirely a matter for Government in the reserves he emphasised the difference in the infantile mortality between the natives on the farms and the conditions in the reserves and he added that on the farms such attention was to-day the business of the employer. The European women on the farms took a greater interest, he declared, in the quatter labour.

Mr. Cole maintained that the farmers were doing quite a lot in regard to the education of the native people and quoting Dr. Aggrey again, he emphasised that the Africans must first be led to use their heads. He did not want to give the impression that Government educational work in the reserves should be curtailed but he believed that the Government should encourage the ablebodied men in the reserves to go out to work and thus reduce the official task in the reserves to workable dimensions.

Speaking on behalf of coffee planters and others who required large numbers of casual labour during certain seasons, the speaker suggested that collection of native taxation should synchronise with the picking of the crop. He admitted that there were difficulties but he did not think they were insurmountable.

Summarising the position in conclusion, he emphasised that the greatest needs of the district were railway extensions beyond Nyeri and to Rumuruti and an adequate labour supply.

Before resuming his seat Mr. Berkeley Cole congratulated Mr. Ormsby-Gore upon retaining his seat and upon his appointment as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, adding that it was the first time they had had an Under Secretary with first hand knowledge of Kenya. He also expressed the sympathy of the settlers with Major Church and Mr. Linfield in their political reverse while undertaking an important task on behalf of the Empire.

Major Church.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE NATIVE TRUST.

Major Church, in his reply said he had no intention of replying seriatim to the points raised in the most interesting speech of Mr. Berkeley Cole but everyone present could rest assured that they would be considered in common with other matters that had been raised at various meetings with the settlers in other parts of the country.

He thanked the Chairman and his audience for the sympathy they had expressed with him on the loss of his seat while he was in East Africa. Even if he could have foreseen what would happen to him politically while he was absent with the Commission, he said, he would not have forgone the opportunity of visiting some of the

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S.A. 19

Empire's greatest overseas territories, particularly territories which were in their infancy with regard to development.

Africa, or any fertile area in the world, must be regarded as a world asset, its products for the benefit of the whole of the races of the world, and the development of the fertile areas in the African Continent was a matter of concern, and grave concern, to the western races. Britain had taken upon itself the vast responsibility of proving that it was capable of developing its territories better than other western nations and every settler in East Africa, said Major Church, should regard it as of paramount importance and a matter of honour that the rich and fertile soil should be used to the utmost advantage and to strive, by all means in his power, to increase its productivity not merely in breaking and cultivating more land but also in getting the utmost out of every acre of land already broken.

THE EXAMPLE IN KENYA.

"The settlers have as great an opportunity of proving themselves in East Africa as in other countries developed by English speaking peoples," he said, adding that the other nations of the world would always regard our possessions with envious eyes and we had to prove, as a race, that we were worthy not only of our inheritance but of the trust placed in us by those other nations. "Already in my travels throughout the country," he continued, "I have seen enough of British grit, British endurance, and British energy to assure me that the settlers in Kenya are doing their best by the soil and that they are setting an example to somewhat feeble, degenerate and indolent people in regard to cultivation of the soil. I have found many settlers who are not merely content to follow along a purely conservative path in regard to production of their crops. I have been somewhat astonished by the way in which settlers, at great expense to themselves, are carrying out experiments for the betterment of their crops and their protection against disease. Such endeavours are the justification for British settlement in tropical Africa. We cannot be sentimentalists with regard to African soil and if the white settler can prove that he can stand the climate, stand the sun, rear his children on Kenya soil, then it will be to the advantage of the world to encourage white settlement."

BRITISH CONSIDERATION.

Continuing, Major Church referred to the inevitable irritation that must be felt by the white settlers when they were held up to scorn or ridicule in England and said he quite understood that feeling. He could assure them, however, that Englishmen at Home, in every party, regarded this vast experiment in Kenya with the most considerate eye. "No one can prevent irresponsible people from throwing stones at Kenya settlers," he said, "any more than one can prevent irresponsible people in Kenya from assuming that every member of the Imperial Parliament subscribes to the views of one or two more or less irresponsible people. There will always be stunt merchants but that the Imperial Parliament is concerned in regard to Kenya is proved by the fact that they immediately agreed to the suggestion made by Sir Sydney Henn, at the instigation of the Chairman of the Commission, the Hon. Mr. Ormsby-Gore, that a Commission of Enquiry should be sent to East Africa. Moreover, it is a Commission representative of all parties in the State and it would be a mistake for the settlers in Kenya to imagine that there is any Party in the State in the least degree hostile to them."

While he urged upon them the point of view of the settlers in relation to the soil which he cultivated, he said he would also like the settler to persevere in his efforts to bring the native in touch and in harmony with the best aspects of white civilisation. "It has been said," he continued, "that the natives are more prone to imbibe our vices than our virtues. Here again the settlers in East Africa have the opportunity of proving the reverse. I have been assured by a visitor to East Africa that the settlers are all becoming incorrigible reformers and I would like that spirit to grow."

In conclusion, Major Church stated that every member of the Commission would carry back with them the impressions they had gained on their visit with a view to giving the people at Home a clearer conception of what British settlers were doing and hoping to do and he wished them the greatest success in a venture which he felt sure would redound to the everlasting glory of the British Empire.

The E.A. Commission.

VISITS TO KYAMBU AND LIMURU AREAS.

The following are the arrangements made in connection with the visit of the E. A. Parliamentary Commissioners to Kyambu and Limuru on Friday next:

Leave Nairobi at 9-30 a.m. following the Nairobi-Kyambu "B" Route. Arrive at hill on the boundary of Farm 134 at 10-30 a.m.

Leave for Limuru at 10-40 a.m. where they will visit the Hill School and Wattle factory and meet the Limuru settlers at lunch at Mr. Hudson Cane's Hotel.

Leave Limuru at 2-30 p.m. and follow route "C" to the Boma and on through Mr. Cook's to Captain Dormer's farm, returning straight to the Kyambu Sports Club for tea, and to meet the Kyambu settlers at 4 p.m.

It is hoped that as many of the settlers, including women and children, as possible will attend.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore and Major Church will visit Limuru; Major Church only will visit Kyambu.

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EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN KENYA.

Memorandum by Women's League.

A COMMISSION SUBJECT.

The following memorandum on educational facilities for European children in Kenya has been presented to the E. A. Commission by the East Africa Women's League:

Public attention for the last year or two has been, both here and in England, rigorously directed to Native Education in Kenya Colony, so much so that this League (while being entirely in sympathy with the educational schemes for natives, as evidenced by the Memorandum on Native Welfare) feels that the Colonial Office, Members of Parliament and others at Home are in danger of losing sight of the educational requirements of the European population of this Colony.

We have in Kenya a large and growing population, and at present, though there is a school at Nairobi for boarders and day scholars, there is a waiting list, and the Junior school accommodation is heavily overtaxed. At Nakuru the boarding accommodation is quite inadequate, and there is ample scope in various country districts for the introduction of new schools. It must be remembered that owing to the distances between farms, and of farms from towns it is absolutely necessary to provide adequate boarding accommodation at all schools. This difficulty can only be realised by studying conditions on the spot.

NEW SCHOOLS.

Government has sent Home certain proposals regarding the setting aside of a portion of a proposed loan for the purpose of building new schools, and making it possible for education to be within the reach of all white children in Kenya. Sympathetic consideration of these proposals is hoped for, and in the meantime your help is desired to impress upon the people at Home the urgent and immediate necessity for improving the educational conditions in this Colony.

There are many white children in Kenya to-day who know less about reading and writing than their native servants, and if the white race is to predominate and its prestige be upheld suitable educational facilities must be available.

The Phelps Stokes Commission and Dr. Garfield Williams are most emphatic in asserting that the only certain way to ensure the uplift of the natives would be through contact with the best of the white races, and it is well known that morally, physically and intellectually the highest standard can only be maintained by educating the community.

Therefore this League views the future with alarm unless speedy arrangements are made for the erection of more schools thoroughly equipped and run on modern lines. It considers that it is one of the Colony's first responsibilities to the children already in the country to see that they can obtain a sound education on the spot at reasonable expense, and it also considers that the present lack of schools which so often necessitates children being sent Home, is a serious handicap to the Colony's progress. The nomadic and divided lives that families are thus compelled to lead, to a great extent does away with the family life that is such an important factor in character building, so necessary in a young Colony.

ASSET FOR THE FUTURE.

The children of Kenya should constitute its most valuable asset for the future, but unless justice is done by them by placing a sound education within the reach of each one, an inferior type of European will be created which cannot fail to prove an impediment in a country having a vast native population.

To sum up: the League feels that what the country requires is:—

(a) Capital expenditure for the improvement and increase of school buildings equipment.

(b) A state subsidy to reduce the cost of boarding.

(c) Funds to assist people who are willing to open country schools for children too young to go boarding schools.

It is sincerely hoped that you will endorse these opinions upon your return to England, impressing upon the people there that this is a matter of the greatest urgency.

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15,000 Cubic feet per mensem to be delivered to Kipkabus.

20,000 Cubic feet per mensem to be delivered to Eldoret.

2. The successful Tenderer will be required to enter into a Contract, the terms of which may be obtained on application to the Acting Chief Storekeeper, Uganda Railway, P.O. Box No. 40, Nairobi.

3. Tenders must state the price per 100 Cubic feet of wood cut to specification and stacked in the Railway Yards as required and as indicated above.

4. Deliveries to commence on the 1st January, 1925.

5. The area from which this Fuel will be cut to be specified.

6. Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders U.G. Wood Fuel," should reach the Ag. Chief Storekeeper's Office, Uganda Railway, P.O. Box 40, Nairobi, by noon on 29th instant.

7. Late tenders will not be considered.

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C. L. N. FELLING,
General Manager,
Uganda Railway.

Nairobi,
5th November, 1924.

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EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK IN AFRICA.

A New Perspective in Service.

CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT]

London, Oct. 16.

"What amazes and encourages me is to see a company of people sitting down to criticise themselves and their own methods in order to see how they can benefit not their own race but my people in Africa. That is the real Christian spirit," declared Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey, that laughing lovable and really great African leader at the Conference on Christian Missions in Central Africa held recently at High Leigh.

This conference of over a hundred persons representing past and present workers in Africa not only from the missionary societies of Great Britain and America, Belgium, Scandinavia, Switzerland and Germany (the French delegates were prevented by illness at the last moment from attending) but also guests representing the governments, including Sir Frederick Lugard, late Governor of Nigeria, and Major Vischer, Secretary of the African Education Advisory Committee at the Colonial Office, was the highest significance. It means a willingness to face up to new problems, to consider new methods and pre-eminently the desire to see the fulfilment in Africa of the fact that "Religion and life are one or neither is anything."

The subject of methods of education in Africa has been brought prominently to the fore through the work of the Phelps Stokes Educational Commissions, there of four years ago in West and Central Africa, and this year in East Africa. Dr. Jesse Jones, Chairman of both Commissions, prepared a valuable outline policy for African Education which he presented to the Conference and which really formed the basis of all its discussions. Crystallised into a few words he preached not "The Gospel and the Plough" but the "Gospel of the Plough"—the necessity not only of relating education in its narrower sense to the life and needs of the Africans by giving them the best instruction in agriculture, hygiene and simple industrial methods, as well as giving them book learning, but that each subject must be made the handmaid of the teaching of religion.

CO-OPERATION.

Alongside the teaching of these matters which may be of the simplest description because the bush schools are the heart of African education, is the question of the co-operation with governments. The African is demanding education. Is the teaching to be given to them to be a materialistic one which is almost inevitably the case if all the schools are Government schools, or are the deeply religious instincts of the African to be met in the only real way by an education with a true Christian basis.

The answer is really "Efficient Christian schools." As Sir Frederick Lugard said, "Christian character, the forming of which is the basis of education is best for citizenship and what more could any Government want."

How awake the British Government in particular is to this, is shown not only by the development of joint advisory councils of government officials and the missionaries, in so many parts of Africa, but especially by the appointment of the Rev. A. C. Fraser of the C.M.S., who has made Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, the model school of the East, to the headmastership of the Achimota University College which the Gold Coast Government is establishing. The presence of Mr. Fraser and many members of his staff (to which Dr. Aggrey has been appointed) was of the greatest help to the Conference as a practical proof of this.

SWEEPING OVER AFRICA.

But this question of co-operation is not an easy one and the Conference gave the deepest thought to all that might be evolved. Dr. Garfield Williams, the new Secretary of the Missionary Committee of the National Assembly of the Church of England, who was a member of the recent East Africa Commission, rightly pointed out that this question of education in Africa is not a renaissance but a naissance. "There is no such thing as an uneducated people today. The great mass education is the environment of the people. The effects of civilisation are sweeping over Africa, and Governments are largely its controllers. It is the largest problem of the Empire. But the Government should allow the specific school education to rest in the hands of the missionary bodies. This necessitates a better type of school and a doubling of the staff within the next ten years. The problems of education in Africa are going to lead to a reconstruction of all our theories of education."

CONCLUSIONS.

At its close, the Conference passed resolutions, without endorsing every detail in Dr. Jesse Jones' memorandum, entirely agreeing with its main inclusion. They recommended a careful study of it to all the missionary boards, and also appealed to them to send out the right men and women training to carry out such schemes successfully.

While it was made clear by speaker after speaker that a trained teacher alone was not sufficient—as Mr. J. H. Oldham, Secretary of the International Missionary Council said, only really converted men and women can see both sides of life—suggestions were put forward for providing this training such as the addition of agriculture and hygiene courses at the Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham, and the establishment of a training centre in Africa which might be attended by old and new missionaries, while Miss Gollock of the Board of Study stated that such subjects were likely to be included among the vacation courses for missionaries.

Men and women are of course the best educators, but text books are an indispensible second best, and education not only means these, but there must be a literature for the people. "You can only reach the soul of a people in its vernacular" was a truth driven home by many, dealing both with a knowledge of the language and with the need of books. How deficient the supply is was evident. According to Professor Westermann of the Berlin Mission there are 450 African tongues. "In only 100 of these is there any literature," said Mr. C. E. Wilson, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society. "More than half this number have only five books or less. Only seventeen have twenty five books or more."

LONDON BUREAU.

An interesting outcome of the gathering of so many interested in Africa therefore were the private conversations likely to lead to the establishment of a Bureau of African Studies in London, in London, in which the missionary societies, governments and others interested in the promotion of a literature for Africa can have a clearing house and a centre for consultation whereby something may be done to make up the deficiency.

The Conference was not a mere gathering of those interested in Africa. Present there were, in addition to Dr. Aggrey, Africans themselves in the Rev. Robert Baeta, a great force in the mandated area of Togoland, and the Rev. Max Yergen, the American missionary who is doing work in South Africa. Their help in interpreting the mind of Africa itself and in showing the possibilities of leadership were of incalculable value.

"Africa is ready to be saved; the mission boards are ready to save her," declared Dr. Aggrey at one of the closing sessions. "Native leadership must be developed. We must be ourselves but we want your aid. You need us and we need you. We dream of you and you put our dreams into action."

Never has the Christian Church been faced with such opportunities as it is now. Governments willing to co-operate on the one hand, an African people, just because of its growing self consciousness eager for help on the other. "Who is sufficient for these things?" None but the Christian Church.

Poppy Days.

UP-COUNTRY SUGGESTIONS TO HELP THE FUND.

Although the weather was all against the poppy sellers on Armistice Day, some of the results from country districts are excellent and augur well for the total sum when all the contributions have been received.

It is a pity that owing to the belated arrival of the poppies, in time but, showing up country districts did not receive their poppies in time but, showing the true patriotic spirit, many of the district organisers have wired the Secretary of the E.A.W.L. to send up poppies so that they can be sold at forthcoming sports meeting in the districts. It is a splendid example which can be followed by other districts similarly placed. A wire to the Secretary of E.A.W.L. will insure the poppies being forwarded.

All Nairobi returns are not yet to hand but they should be good, for the plucky poppy sellers stuck to their posts despite the drenching rain, and some of them are now unfortunately paying the inevitable penalty, of bad colds. Critics have remarked that the sellers were not too conspicuous in town but the wet weather placed a handicap on the ladies which they did their best to overcome and the prospect of a drenching was no damper to their enthusiasm.

A Melba Farewell.

MEMORABLE SCENES AT MELBOURNE.

Dame Melba.

Dame Nellie Melba bade farewell to the Australian operatic stage at His Majesty's Theatre last month when she played Mimi in "La Boheme." Her farewell night was the thirty-seventh anniversary of her debut in opera at Brussels.

The theatre was gorgeously decorated, and a brilliant audience included the Governor-General, Lord Forster, and most of the Cabinet. Special arrangements were made for broadcasting the programme, and hundreds of thousands of listeners-in in Australia and New Zealand, even remote settlers, heard Melba's last operatic notes.

By her direction, the entire proceeds of the performance, for which many seats realised £100, were devoted to the Limbless Soldiers' Fund. There was a memorable scene at the end, when she stepped through the mass of flowers on the stage and amid the wildest enthusiasm handed the Lord Mayor a cheque for £18,000 for the fund.

Mr. Bruce, the Premier, in a speech, said that Melba's achievements had made her name and Australia's honoured throughout the world. He recalled that during the war she raised £100,000 for soldiers.

Melba sails for London on November 25th.

Nairobi Obelisk.

The date for unveiling the Obelisk on the Colonists plot by the Governor and the opening of the Memorial Hall is arranged for Saturday, November 29, at 12-15 p.m.

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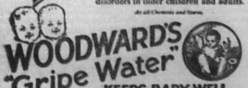

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LABOUR FROM A WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT.

Miss Maclean Meets the Commission.

SEX EQUALITY.

Miss M. P. Maclean, who has had practical experience of labour recruiting in Kenya for some years, was granted an interview last week by the members of the E. A. Parliamentary Commission.

There was an informal discussion on the subject of labour and changing conditions in the reserves and Miss Maclean was called upon to answer a number of questions at the instance of each member of the Commission.

Miss Maclean expressed her opinion that it would be a wise change in policy to refund a portion of the taxation due by men who went out to work for a definite period in each year. She said she had made the suggestion a few years ago but had been informed that it was impracticable because it involved a loss in revenue. She suggested that the native taxation should be increased and that the deduction granted to men who came out to labour should be at least sufficient to reduce the increased tax to its present figure.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked if Miss Maclean thought the Kavirondo tribe resented the fact that they were always called upon to supply the labour for railway construction. Miss Maclean replied that she thought that was the case and she suggested that it was time other tribes were induced to come out of the reserves. She mentioned the Nandi and Mr. Ormsby-Gore remarked that it was obvious an enormous number of labourers would be required for the new railway construction and it was natural that Government would desire efficient labour.

CHILD LABOUR.

Miss Maclean also spoke on the subject of employment of child labour, declaring her opinion that it would be a very excellent thing if the young boys, from the age of ten years upwards, were sent out to work on the farms.

Mr. Linfield replied that in his view it was a very disputable thing to take these children away from the control of their parents.

Miss Maclean maintained that the native parents did not attempt to exercise control over the majority of their children so long as they had sufficient to herd the cattle and goats. If the young boys went out to work she believed the discipline, the good conditions and the open-air life on the farms would be good for them.

Mr. Linfield said that if Miss Maclean had suggested a form of Boy Scout movement for the reserves it would have been much better than a proposal to turn children out to labour.

Miss Maclean was under the impression that young children were employed in the factories at Home. She pointed out that the native child reached maturity earlier than the European boy and she emphasised the healthier living conditions found on the farms than in the reserves.

Major Church informed her that no children were employed in factories in Britain under the age of 14 years.

On the subject of education, Miss Maclean believed that it was absurd to teach the natives to read and write and to study such subjects as history as it only made them dissatisfied with the work they could do and ambitious to undertake work for which they were were unfitted in their present stage of evolution.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore stated that he did not think some of the literary education given by the missions was wise and he believed in the value of technical education but it had also been said by doctors that natives had to be taught to read and write before they could undertake duties in the hospitals and similarly on the railways.

Major Church believed that reading, writing and arithmetic were essential for the African who had to learn a skilled or semi-skilled trade.

EMANCIPATING THE WOMEN.

Dealing with the problem of educating the women, Miss Maclean expressed the view that it would be a great mistake to do so. She cited the case of Uganda and contended that where native women became more or less educated, their morals were lower than if they were left alone.

Major Church asked if Miss Maclean favoured all women being turned back into the reserves where they would become naked again but Miss Maclean answered in the negative. She objected, she said, to women being encouraged to come out of the reserves and encouraged to dress in European style. In fact she did not believe in the emancipation of native women at all.

Mr. Linfield, who is always gallant, said that with the example of emancipated woman before them, he did not think the Commissioners could agree with Miss Maclean, to which Miss Maclean replied that she did not want to be emancipated but conditions of life had brought it about!

COTTON.

She also believed that a note of warning ought to be sounded in connection with the encouragement given to natives to grow cotton. She referred the Commissioners to recent articles in the Home Press and statements made by textile manufacturers that cotton would be displaced in a few years by artificial silk as a raw material. She added that Italy had gone in for mass production of silk and that the commodity had taken the place of cotton.

Miss Maclean also thought that matters of policy should be more clearly explained to the natives than was the case at present. The tribes resented the hut tax, for instance, on the ground that Kenya was their own country and they could not understand, therefore, why they were taxed. She had explained that the British people were much more heavily taxed in their own country. Similarly, when they objected to the kipandi she had told them that the Europeans had kipandis also and that, if a European did wrong, the fact was written on his kipandi whereas the same did not apply to that carried by the native.

Mr. Linfield: And it has your photograph on it too, hasn't it?

Miss Maclean confessed to a great admiration for the administration in Kenya and thought it was a pity that, through the attitude of the Imperial Government, the officials were frequently blamed for things which they could not remedy in any way.

On the subject of tribes who were not encouraged to come out to work, Miss Maclean pointed out that, particularly in the case of the Nandi and the Masai, the idle peoples caused trouble to the tribes who did work and to the Government which had to send punitive expeditions to restore order. She also thought there was a great deal of anti-European propaganda carried on among the natives by the Indians, a remark which interested the Commissioners.

Miss Maclean also said the chiefs complained to her that too much power had been taken away from them and that they could not control their people. If a chief punished a native, the man went to the D.C. to complain. The Chiefs also resented interference with tribal laws.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore said the Chiefs had also made similar statements to him.

THE KAVIRONDO.

On the subject of the Kavirondo supply, Miss Maclean was asked whether, in her opinion, the Kavirondo was as useful to-day as he used to be and she replied in the negative. She said the Kavirondo did not turn out to the same extent as he once did. According to the chiefs, the Kavirondo were getting swollen heads.

Asked whether she thought the Kavirondo were growing as much foodstuffs as they used to do, Miss Maclean said she thought they were doing so.

Asked if she thought drinking was on the increase, Miss Maclean replied that she did not think so, although she added that she had not been out in the reserves for some time.

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.

MEDALS HOLDERS AND ARMISTICE.

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

Sir,—It is gratifying to think that up in Kenya have an Editor who gives everybody fair play but I think that you were stretching indulgence to the utmost by publishing Mr. Burns' letter of protest as a medal holder, in to-day's issue of the *Standard*.

To put the matter shortly, a medal holder ought to realise that he or she is a lucky person and not make a song about it.

Yours, etc.,
"ONE WITH ONLY FOUR."
Nakuru, Nov. 18, 1924.

GUANO IN KENYA.

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

Sir,—With all due deference to Dr. Boedeker who has resided for so long in this Colony, I still maintain that the Guano deposits on Lake Naivasha are worth having for "Nothing Venture—Nothing Have."

Dr. Boedeker was stationed at Naivasha for three years from 1896. It was more recently 1918-19 that the late Mr. Aarup was at Naivasha making boats for Mr. Powys Cobb, and he spent a great deal of his spare time on the Lake that he loved.

It was then that he discovered the Guano deposits and reported his "find" to Mr. Hastings Horne the D. C. who put him in touch with the Government Analyst. Mr. Aarup thereupon submitted a sample of the deposit and the analyst's report was most satisfactory.

Yours, etc.,
C. M. S.
Nairobi, Nov. 14, 1914.

Decreasing Labour Supply.

OFFICIAL FIGURES FOR SEPTEMBER.

The official figures of registered natives seeking employment indicate the steady and serious decline in the labour supply.

The total registered natives in employment for July, August and September were:

July 141,242 = 27.58 per cent.
August 137,328 = 26.48 per cent.
September 133,482 = 25.59 per cent.

On the other hand the numbers of natives registered have increased. In July the effective labour register was 512,046; in August 518,493 and in September 521,608.

The Kavirondo have decreased steadily—48,940 in July, 45,[illegible] in August and 44,357 in September. The Lumbwa remain fairly steady—6,300, 6,662 and 6,341 respectively and so do the Nandi—2,[illegible], 2,862 and 2,753 for the three months. The Kikuyu tribe provided 57,185 in July, 56,055 in August and 53,509 in September, the Wakamba 7,545, 7,300 and 6,968. The Wateita, coastal people, Baganda and alien natives alone show increases and their total figures are small.

The Chief Registrar of Natives again points out the illegality of the indefinite leave system, pointing out that some employers show 2/3rds of their employees on leave.

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMISSION ON TOUR.

Visits to Ruiru and Thika.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE'S ADMIRATION FOR SETTLERS OF KENYA.

Goodwill and Co-operation Essential.

REPORT WILL SHOW BRITAIN MAGNIFICENT WORK DONE IN THE COLONY.

Backward State of the Reserves.

As reported in the *Standard* on Saturday the East African Commissioners visited Ruiru and Thika on Friday, *en route* to Nyeri and Nanyuki.

At Ruiru, in consequence of an alteration in the arrangements and a belief that the weather and road conditions would alter the programme of the Commissioners, there was no meeting but the Commissioners visited the farms of Capt. Stobart and Major Kirton where they partook of refreshments before starting out to visit Thika.

A large and representative number of local residents (about 150 in all) including a number of ladies gathered at the Blue Posts Hotel to enjoy lunch at the invitation of Sir Northrup MacMillan, the member for the district.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Church, and Mr. Calder accompanied by Lord Delamere, Dr. Gilks (P.M.O.) and Colonel Turner arrived at about one o'clock when they were introduced to the settlers and their wives.

Owing to the accident to the Colonial Secretary's car (reported in the *Standard* on Saturday) Mr. Linfield, accompanied by Mr. Denham and the Director of Agriculture did not arrive until the meal was well in progress.

After luncheon Commander Lawford amidst loud applause thanked Sir Northrup for his generous invitation and the pleasant social function concluded with three hearty cheers *for* the Commissioners and three more for Sir Northrup.

Commander Lawford.

EXPLAINS THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE WHITE COMMUNITY.

Commander Lawford said: I rise on your behalf to thank Sir Northrup McMillan for his kindness and generosity in having such a large party of our community as his guests to this luncheon and quite apart from fact that we have received such hospitality we have also to thank him for the opportunity which this gathering has given us to meet the gentlemen of the Parliamentary Commission who as you are all aware are amongst us to-day with the object, which I think we may describe, as an attempt to bring our Home and Colonial views points closer together, that we may perhaps learn from them some of the ideas of the Home administration and they in turn may hear from us some of the difficulties and trials that beset our daily life in an attempt to colonise this grand country. I was told when I first heard that the Commission would come to visit us that no speeches should be made, that the Commission wished merely to come amongst us and to hear our views of how we should be governed or possibly how we should govern ourselves. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I have had the honour and pleasure of listening to your views on that kind of subject for the past ten years, and I am still listening to them, so that unless the gentlemen with us to-day wish to join us as permanent settlers forthwith I am afraid that they would have little or no chance of hearing the individual views of such a party as is with us to-day in the short time at their disposal.

You will remember therefore that we had some discussion with an idea of consolidating our views to place before the Commission with us to-day but before burdening them with those I would very much like to make a short retrospection of the immense growth and progress of this Empire cub in the few years of its short life. I do not wish to play the old soldier—there are many older and tougher than I here. (Hear, hear)—but a short retrospection of the position of this very district in which you all live and the very spot on which we are now gathered might be interesting and amusing.

RECOLLECTIONS.

I recollect wandering into this hotel but a short twelve years ago as a very new Assistant District Commissioner with a fixed idea of becoming at least a Governor (laughter)—an idea which you will notice has not matured. The pub was very small, mostly consisting of a small dining room and a large bar; two gentlemen guests were amusing themselves with a shooting match at the bottles behind the bar, whilst a third exercised his horsemanship by attempting to jump an extremely unwilling Somali pony over the hotel post and rails fence. I don't think mine host Mr. Horne would encourage either pursuit to-day whilst we have become so respectable that our pubs have become our churches (Loud laughter) and our equestrian efforts have ample scope on the Nairobi Race Course. The surrounding country was a mass of game of every kind and description and the settlers were very few and far between and for the most part consisted of very tough bachelors while to-day a glance round this room will show you (if it were possible) almost a sufficiency of *Mem sahibs* whilst they have become so ubiquitous throughout the country that they are a power in the land and I am told have almost invented a new language. Most of our black brothers apparel consisted of the minimum of clothes with the maximum of weapons and the sight of a khaki suit with purple socks and Union Jack tie, our common lot of to-day, would I think almost have started a riot.

GROWING STRENGTH.

But we have marched on with ever increased stride from those days until I claim with you and for you that we are a grown cub in the Empire Lion House with our strength growing for the greater efforts that still lie before us to make ourselves living and to make ourselves the honour of the family we belong to. I would like these gentlemen with us to-day to remember that the commencement of the Great War found this country with no white defence force at all and an entirely inadequate black one and it is a matter of pride to us as East Africans that I believe the highest percentage of white population joined up in the shortest time. Those of you who were settlers left your all, with nobody to look after it, and stepped out to do your bit. I fear it was the lot of many to return at the end of the war to find their property ruined and faced with a fresh start with a very diminished capital. Then came that awful blow the standardisation of the Indian rupee at Shs. 2/- and finally an East African coinage. We turned to lick our wounds but they have taken some considerable healing and some considerable determination and pluck on the part of the physicians and, throughout their tour and I think I may say almost especially in this district, I think our friends and guests of to-day will acknowledge the job has been a skilful and determined one.

THE MOTIVE POWER.

But now we come to the fly in the ointment. We may be healing our wounds financially but to be sound and well we must have the motive power to carry on. And the living power of this country is the native. In the course of the past few years black and white have become essentially complementary to one another. Now it is quite possible that such a statement might be refuted without substantiation of facts, but I believe it to be so and it is the considered opinion of this community. I have said that the native costume but a few years ago consisted of the minimum of clothes and the maximum of arms. I say now that the reason of the minimum of clothes was a lack of desire and money to purchase whilst the maximum of arms was obviously a token of fear of some sort, not altogether a fear of [illegible] beyond the fear that the next door neighbour might be a very ferocious beast. No Ladies and gentlemen, this was a fear of the loss of life and property constantly in the mind of the native and which is now non existent. The reason it is non-existent is that the native can earn steady money in steady employment, and obtain clothes and luxuries to which he now aspires whilst the increased and increasing settlement of the country renders his property secure and internecine war a shadow of the past. I cannot leave this matter without attempting to impress upon the Commission the considered view of this meeting that the native is physically and mentally a great deal better for his contact with the white settler. It has been proved that he gains in weight practically without exception as the result of steady work and regular and good food; he is constantly under some form of amateur medical attention and in serious cases is sent to the nearest Government hospital for skilled treatment at the employer's expense; he also has facilities of education on a very large proportion of farms and estates very much greater than if he remained in the reserves and he learns to become a decent wage earning citizen. I say to these gentlemen emphatically on your behalf that if the white population of this country left or was seriously diminished by a falling supply of native labour that the native would suffer enormously in a retrograde movement back to savagery and [illegible] (applause).

INVITED TO SETTLE.

There is yet another point of view of our existence in this country which we feel we have a right to put forward to you and that is the fact that we have to a large extent been invited by the Government into this country at first to convert these lands necessarily vacant from occupation (and thus barren of production) into the wealth which the Commission sees around them. Certainly the Soldier Settlement Scheme cannot be described as anything but an occupation by Government invitation (hear hear) and I believe that the Great Wembley Exhibition is plastered with notices "Come to Kenya". Abundant sunshine and labour." (laughter). In addition in this country it is a *sine qua non* that no land will be issued to a white man unless it is developed. There can be no sane argument in issuing land to be developed if there is no one to develop it. Finally, the wealth of revenue to the country from the white man's crops is a very considerable asset in the Empire's Exchequer and we believe it to be an ever increasing consideration which cannot be ignored.

It appears therefore, absolutely essential that some stability of the labour supply of this beautiful country should be arrived at. There are at the moment many coffee planters present who have have and are taking part in the struggle of colonization whose years in the past have been lean and who thought they now saw salvation in sight, whose crop representing years of effort is ripening on the trees and rotting there for want of pickers. Our guests of the Commission must share to some extent the bitterness that these men feel and the bitterest part of the pill is that the male natives lie at their very doorstep in the adjacent reserve bloated on the proceeds of a crop planted, tilled and carried as transport many miles on the backs of their womenkind.

RESERVE PRODUCTION.

And in this connection our community feel that in the present condition of internal native production there is something wrong. We all believe that the Government hoped and believed that an increased native production in the reserves would be of benefit to the African races and so we agree, it some reasonable and parental control were exercised by the Government in that production but we do not agree that the race benefits by increased manual labour being thrust on the women of the race (applause) that heavier and heavier loads are piled on to the backs of some in all stages of pregnancy and others who have just recently given birth to children, while the idle male merely strolls by the side of his beasts of burden to collect the wage of their labour when their produce is sold, to spend it in beer or more women to carry on the slavery. (Hear hear.) How can such a policy lead to decent citizenship or advancement of a race? It would be better first that the man rose to better citizenship by labour of his own hands rather than to sink in debauchery from the proceeds of the labour of his women slaves. (A voice "and children!")

A MILE STONE.

I think I may say to the Commission that there is not one person here present who is not anxious for the advancement of the native but equally there is not one present who is willing to see the African banner waved in our face to the exclusion of our own battle worn flag (loud applause). We are white men and women in a country of our adoption, we have shown ourselves competent to advance and we claim a right of sympathy and assistance from our own rulers. We will not let them down. As in the past if the white man advances, the black will go with him but if the white man goes down the black will descend with him.

I believe this visit of the Commission is a mile stone in the history of our country. When their voice is heard on their return I know that they will be able largely to dispel the belief of some wrong thinkers at home that we are a lot of swashbucklers whose general life is a bottle of whisky in on hand and a large whip in the other driving our black herds by violence. I know that they will tell England that we are decent struggling men and women striving by right and honesty to make a niche for ourselves in the sunshine, and most certain I am of all that they cannot go back from this beautiful country without adding a polish of praise to its already bright lustre and whatever party or belief they may be they will, I know, go with a determination to attempt to solve sanely and justly the problems before us to the glory of the glory of the British Empire. (Prolonged applause).

Tea

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The Memorandum.

Mr. Hawtrey followed with a memorandum which he compared humorously with the second barrel of a double barrelled shotgun. He explained that Commander Lawford was the first barrel, and possibly had brought down the covey of Commissioners with one shot. Anyhow, he (Mr. Hawtrey) hoped the memorandum he was about to read would finish the Commissioners (laughter). "As you know" he concluded, "the left hand barrel is known as the choke bore. I hope I will not choke myself with it or bore you (laughter.)

The memorandum, submitted to the Commissioners on behalf of the Settlers of Thika, Donyo Sabuk, and makuyu districts, read as follows:—

We, the Settlers of the above districts, desire cordially to welcome the members of the Commission now touring the country. We are convinced that the knowledge thus obtained by them at first hand will be of inestimable benefit to the future of Kenya.

In laying before the Commissioners the needs of these districts from the Settlers' point of view, it will be understood that we do so on the invitation, expressed or implied, of the Commissioners themselves and not with any intention of pushing forward our own points of view to the exclusion of other aspects.

LABOUR SHORTAGE.

The shortage of labour for our farms, and plantations is a matter which presses very hardly at the moment. We are of opinion that there is a considerable amount of wastage of labour, in various directions, which might be avoided by a definite labour policy on the party of the Government. Apart from the immense economic benefit to the country of European settlement, which settlement cannot be maintained without an adequate supply of labour, there is the position of the Soldier Settler to be considered. The Soldier Settlement Scheme is a Government measure. The Government, having invited ex-Service men to the country to colonise it, cannot, in justice, leave these men high and dry for want of labour, in consequence of subsequent ideas, however good, for the furtherance of intensive Native cultivation in the Reserves.

We are of opinion that with co-operation and goodwill, especially as between the Government officials and the colonists, means may be found to eliminate, to a great extent, the existing waste in the labour supply and to ensure a sufficiency for the immediate future. We, therefore, beg the Commissioners to give the matter their most earnest consideration. Before leaving this subject, we feel it should be pointed out, that the idea that Native labour on farms is solely to the benefit of the white employer, is obsolete.

and should be abandoned. The farm—should be regarded—as the Kindergarten of Native education which it undoubtedly is.

With regard to collaboration between the Settlers and the Officials in the matter of the Labour supply, or the establishment of Government Labour Bureaux, I should be noted that there already exist, in the various districts, organisations known as District Committees, which could be useful in this connection from the settlers' point of view.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Passing from the question of the Labour Supply to that of the food supply of the Native, we wish to impress upon the Commissioners the great importance of the regulation of the export of maize from the reserves. Maize may be said to be the staple food of the African agricultural area. Whenever there is a shortage, the older natives and the children suffer. When a good price for maize obtains, the native, obeying the law of supply and demand, sells all he has, trusting to luck and the settler on his shamba, to provide him with food. He knows, also, that the Government, in a time of necessity, will provide for him.

It is considered that some enormous amount of regulation should be applied in the reserves, so that there may be ample food for the natives themselves, and also for the supply of those two years working on the farms outside the reserves whose employers otherwise have to procure maize from the other end of the country.

At the same time we think that acting on the principle of co-ordination, the flat rate for maize should be extended for the benefit of settlers when there is a scarcity of food in the reserves. If this means natives could be fed easily, in view of the fact that natives happened to be without health from the regular and ample feeding they obtain on the farms, it is felt that a slight loss in revenue to the Railway, during a maize shortage, should not be allowed to weigh against the benefit accruing to the Natives. It is a fact that scarce and dear maize means a lessening of employment on the farms, and that at a time when, on account of the scarcity of food in the reserves, they are seeking work outside.

NATIVE CUSTOMS & HEALTH

The consensus of opinion throughout the country tends to the belief that many native customs are prejudicial to health, especially in regard to the birth and death rates.

In spite of all the excuses which may be put forward for the custom of wife purchase, it cannot be denied that the women of most of the tribes of Kenya are bought and sold and used for domestic slavery. The custom, doubtless, originated in the old fighting and raiding days, when warriors were killed in warfare and women were captured. These times having passed, the emancipation of the women from polygamy and domestic slavery should now become a matter of consideration by the Government.

A move in the right direction might be made by the enforced institution of wife purchase, in cash instead of in livestock as at present. The latter method is uneconomic, since cattle are liable to disease and epidemics. It also leads to unsatisfactory and endless disputes between the parties concerned. It is considered that by some method of making the purchase of the first wife easy and that of the second and subsequent women difficult, natives might gradually be weaned from the continuance of a pernicious custom.

This matter is believed to be of such importance that it merits the appointment of a Commission to study the whole subject and to suggest possible remedies.

In spite of the lack of Government statistics on the subject, native health on the farms as evidenced by the low death rate by comparison with that in the reserves, is very marked.

For this reason, it for no other, Settlers should be encouraged to settle on farms by every possible means.

It is thought that the question of land tenure in the reserves may be referred to the Secretary of State for Mandated Territories in this direction. For this reason, we feel that the reasonableness of the request, it is considered that the desire of the Natives to have their land surveyed and allotted, should be granted. But we are under the impression that as this matter should have been attended to in the first place, by His Majesty's Imperial Government, and as that Government insists on its sole responsibility for the Natives and their welfare, such survey and allotment should be undertaken at the expense of the Imperial Government, and should not be a charge on the general revenue of the country.

THE MEDICAL ASPECT.

The Colonists of Kenya have never been backward in providing the medical requirements of their employees. Indeed, these settlers have at their reserves large stocks of medicines to Natives either than their own employees in many cases, and over a number of years. They have also, from time to time, put forward schemes for the institution of funds for the purchase of medicines in bulk, and in the direction of co-operation, with the authorities for the benefit of the medical staffs of Native health stations and their patients, and of the Natives. These efforts have, so far, proved abortive, through the necessity of lack of will on the part of the Settler. It is considered that this necessary dispensation are urgently needed in various districts and that the time has come to increase the medical work that a great deal more, in view of the great needs of the Native in the reserves. Much has been done by the medical authorities and by the many Missions, whose work has been of immense value. But such a large area remains untouched that it is felt that this matter should be taken up seriously by the Government.

SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

A large number of Native petty offenders are conducted our forward over on account of the delays and time of time necessary in order to bring the delinquents before the ordinary Courts of Law. A lack of discipline is had both by the Native and his employer. It is considered that Subordinate Magistrates, acting under the direction of the local District Commissioners, might deal summarily with petty offences, and save time, and ensuring discipline and order.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Education for European children is a matter which needs some attention. Present methods are satisfactory, in some cases, but, in broad very difficult indeed to provide a proper education for the young generation. It is considered that methods which obtain in other British Colonies, where conditions are free, should be studied carefully, in order to see if such methods might not be applicable here.

While settlers in Kenya ask that their general position may be defined more clearly than has hitherto been done; that a compromise of policy on the part of the Imperial Government towards the Settler, who has stuck to the Colony, and that a clear definition may be given them of the consideration which the Government, Settlers, They believe that their presence here in this South of tropical Africa is likely to be of great value to the future of the country, both from an intellectual and economic standpoint.

They would like to think that their efforts at colonisation are appreciated, that they are regarded as an asset to the State, that unsound, and unwise criticism may give place to an acknowledgment of their real value in the scheme of things, and that an increasing co-operation on the part of Government towards, and with them, may lead to their still greater usefulness in the future.

Finally, we trust that the Commissioners, (one of whom we have reason to congratulate upon his well shortly assume his position of Secretary of State for the Colonies) having seen a great part of the country and having realised our endeavours, may be able, without any exaggeration, to take back to Nairobi an excellent report of what they have discovered. And we earnestly hope that the interest they have been good enough to evince in our welfare, may be continued always, without reference to politics, or parties.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

GENEROUS TRIBUTES TO THE KENYA SETTLERS.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the Chairman of the Commission, rose to reply amid a volley of applause.

"Sir Northrup, Ladies and Gentlemen," he said. "I hope you will spare me the duty of making anything in the nature of a rodomontade speech in reply to the extremely able and extremely kind speech of your Chairman, Sir Lowland, and the very eulogistic resolution which has just been read. I say quite seriously that I want to get out of making any speech at all in bulk, and the object of this Commission was not to attempt to give, and we do not attempt to formulate, while we are here, policies, and we do not want to get fixed hard views from a meeting of the people of the various territories. There, we do have said, a great deal of interesting and misunderstanding. Home not only in regard to this country, but in regard to other territories, and I have long felt that a great deal of good, by mutual understandings, a great many of the difficulties, that have arisen in the past could have been avoided if there had been closer contact between the Colony and the men in England who are in charge of, or in part responsible for the guidance or in some measure the control of this Colony (Hear, hear.) This Commission, and similar commissions in future, will be of immense value in bringing the Old Country and the Colony into closer touch with one another. (Loud applause.)

TWO FACTORS.

"I do not want to go into any of the subjects touched on this afternoon. We have, however, two outstanding facts, namely: Subsistence Agriculture in the Highlands of Kenya an extremely virile and an extremely hard-working progressive class of settlers, of which any Empire ought to be proud. Similarly, we realise that you have two and a half million African natives who are beginning to realise that to the furtherance of any endeavour on your part in this country, we have been throughout the other territories we have visited enormous sympathy and wealth. In order to get the best development of these territories we have got to get good, will all to need.

GOODWILL FIRST.

"One thing I shall do and impress on people when I get home is the importance of that goodwill and mutual trust, which is needed in greater measure to this country. The Government cannot do everything, the settlers cannot do everything, the missionaries cannot do everything, and the Native themselves can do very little indeed. You cannot get all the facts from official despatches or even carefully prepared, merely from the leading articles of the newspapers, and the only way to you can get a true appreciation of all the facts is all the various interests, the missionaries, the settlers and the Government officials, to come together and be informed one that on the country in recent shorter hours and interest per, is much the best method of training in efficiency and economy. There are, of course, dangers to see; they make for prosperity of the country and that makes for the general betterment. That is an example of what can be done by what I call special education in a certain direction.

CO-OPERATION—NO CONFLICT.

"We realise what strains, strains are going on at home today on the important question of labour. All that has been about the Soldier Settlement scheme, I am sure, would be very sorry to see a slackening of development of the reserves attended by a slowing of the labour supply to meet the needs of the high level of production which is required in these two objects, which make for stability and co-operation, and be disastrous to the interests of the Colony. I do believe that if you get more experience of men in the broadest sense—in the sense of bringing you and your labour, that labour will continue to be of standard value, and totally unsatisfactory to those who are running large scale labour on your farms. I am all for the steady development of the peasant squatter. But there are ways be a large flow of labour out of out of the reserve for a months and going back and forth. It is a thing which makes the reserves either ill-fed or ill-housed, and, what is worse, leaves you, he goes back to his reserve and says, 'What does my mess real progress and the blame has got to be tackled.'

THE COLONY TO BLAME.

"We must get away from that idea of mutual intolerance, attitude that the Government the settlers, the missionaries, the Natives are in watertight compartments. The great thing is co-operation—the great thing is Colony—the great thing is in the Colony—the great thing is of co-operation which you are in the one that is going to cure difficulties. It is a wonderful year stresses and strains not more serious than they but that they are not a disaster, to the fact that it is the mission of every Britisher to the under dogs a square deal.

"I have nothing but full for extremely bright future for a prosperous and happy future for this Colony—an extremely bright future in the British Colonial and prolonged applause.)

At the conclusion of the speech, the party divided, Mombasa-Gazi, the Colonial Secretary, Sir N. McMillan and Lt. Delamere were the guests for the evening of Mayor and Mrs. Dixon, Major Church and Colonel Tomlinson were entertained by Mr. Wessley, Mr. Lindfield, Dr. Gow (P.M.O.) and Mr. Frost were entertained by Commander and Mrs. Lawford and Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Hicks (Director of Agriculture) and Mr. C. K. Arthur were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Walker.

On Saturday the Commission toured the Malindi area, between per day, Mr. Ormsby-Gore and in August of the same year, that is after five months' working of the commission was 1,200 rupees per man per day, but 6,424 leaves in the month of the same period increase. I asked him if this meant that there was a decrease, and he informed me that on the contrary it meant shorter hours and increased pay; it meant the result of training in efficiency and economy. These facts, I thought, ought to be; they make for prosperity of the country and that makes for the general betterment. That is an example of what can be done by what I call special education in a certain direction.

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TANALAND TOPICS.

Commissioner Explores Up-Country.

ROAD ESTIMATE ERROR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Lamu, Nov. 15.

Topics of conversation in the Protectorate seems before the last meeting of the Tanaland District Committee held the other day. Thus:

The Chairman, C.C., stated, in answer to a question, that he had no information to offer as to the action in regard to the application of the mission for permission to deflected Coconut Ordinances for the prevention of the disease of palms. Comment on this was that it seems hopeless for this important coastal industry to hope for relief, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of new fruit plays, that the serious issues they will be certain to suffer were not allowed to let all enquiries and potential investors in the Western Indian Ocean.

The intolerable existing situation, that has so frequently investigated, exposed, and condemned during the past twelve years without practical result that stands in Tana alone, is sufficient all again. Let us have no more impossible hours and heartless expressions of sympathy from those who profess to have a desire to help the Tana Settler, and again. Let's have something on account.

ROAD ESTIMATE.

A question as to the amount provided in the 1925 estimates for roads in Tanaland elicited the information that only Shs. 1,200/- had been applied for. Of this, Shs. 1,000/- is for Witu, and Shs. 12,000/- has been requested in a supplementary estimate. Comment: A resolution was passed that the amount, obviously a mistake, and requesting it be revisited.

The attention of the Committee was called to the report of the Forestry Department, which stated:

The report covers the local trade, but the year end, there were not that more hoots were exported than the Department had been paid for it, so, regret that the recipients of free hoots had sold these for export rather than for use, they had used them for domestic purposes as they should have done.

The suggestion is very demanding, and, as it implies that not merely have the natives been defrauding the Department, but that the Administrative Officers who issued the hoots, must have been slack and that the Customs Department, who matched the exports—have not been keeping a proper check on the export trade. The Commissioner, in other Tanaland is concerned—is a false one, and should be withdrawn.

THE REAL FACTS.

The facts are that the District Commissioners in the Province do very carefully investigate the bona fides of all applications from natives for hoots, and, when satisfied for building purposes, that no permits are granted to other than bona fide users and that they are supplied by steady obligations of grant and permits, to the Customs Department, for its part, do not permit the exports of hoots unless a receipt, showing that they have been duly entered and paid for, is shown.

That there is a considerable discrepancy between the totals paid for the and those exported cannot be denied. The totals of Tanaland totals for the year under review were—

Exports,	185,340
Less	
Free Permits	140,496
	2,522
	144,418
	144,418
	38,922

"The difference as was pointed out at the meeting, is accounted for by the fact that the 1923 season was a bad one, and that large quantities of hoots that were paid

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COMMISSIONERS PAY VISIT TO St. AUSTIN'S.

Loreto Convent Pupils.

VALUABLE MEMORANDUM READ BY BISHOP NEVILLE.

Two Hours of Keen Interest.

The East African Commission on Thursday spent more than two hours in going over St. Austin's R. C. Mission, and Loreto Convent Schools, each very plainly interested in all they saw and impressed by the very remarkable work, most of which must have come as a surprise even to visitors no doubt warned to expect the unexpected.

It was an especially valuable visit, first because the Mission has watched the growth of the Colony from the days when a white face was a marvel to the African, when the rhino and elephant roamed Nairobi and the Mission Fathers shared a wild waste (now one of the wonders of the white man's presence) with the lion.

That takes us back for 34 years (the lay brothers responsible for the transformation of the mission lands and the engineering feats shown the Commission have worked for all those years in Kenya). So the value of the visit lay again in the knowledge of the African, possessed by Bishop Neville and the Mission Fathers to an intimate degree enjoyed by very few.

The views of these intrepid workers, each a practical man as well as a missionary, were naturally, under these conditions, so much pure gold for the Commission's purposes. And there were the object lessons which bear out to the sight of all men the experience of the Fathers. The splendid cultivated plantations of the first coffee in the country, the gardens and avenues, the coffee factory on a great scale with its new turbine, the mills, the electric power—and last but not least the fine stone church the work of mission hands, and the big assembly of African men and women and children, a section of the four thousand Africans in the care of the Mission in and about Nairobi.

Then there was the object lesson of the Loreto Convent where about sixty European girls and boys are educated by cheery and smiling Nuns amid delightful surroundings that would be the envy of the children at Home if they could see.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

All know that hill-plateau, the wide gravelled space bounded by the Church on the right, the Mission building on the left, the native workshops at another side, all a bright foreground to a hazy blue of jacquaranda in bloom! At eleven o'clock hundreds of natives came streaming from their work, and gathered in groups, which curiously pictured the progress of civilisation.

They began with the boys fresh from the plantations, in shamba blankets; then a body of laughing maidens in Kikuyu skins, and as a third stage the more advanced Africans in clean khaki and shorts and the women in bright hued shawls and skirts of spotless cleanliness.

One of the fathers took a photograph of the assembly while waiting the Commissioners, and it would be a useful suggestion to the Commissioners to beg a copy to take home with them as ocular evidence eloquent as to one part of their investigations.

Three loud native cheers greeted the Commissioners, with whom was the Nairobi District Commissioner, among others. After necessary presentations the company first inspected the Church, asking and receiving its interesting history.

ILLUMINATING HOURS.

An hour and a half was occupied with not a minute to waste, in walking over the Mission buildings, and then it was not possible to take in the coffee plantations, which are to be admired always as a picture of scientific care, weeded everywhere as clean as a home-tended cottage garden.

During this long walk the Commissioners discussed matters with all their guides. Bishop Neville had a talk first with Major Church, later with Mr. Linfield, and another tete-a-tete with Mr. Ormsby-Gore. And in turn the Fathers, with their fine old-world courtesy, took up the invitation of the Commissioners along the tree-shaded, flower-fringed parade which the Commissioners afterwards described as one of the most enjoyable incidents of their tour.

The walk, of course, did not lead to nowhere. It showed the perfect system of irrigation and led on to the native school, where part of the girl choir greeted the visitors with a native hymn which an African teacher accompanied on the school organ.

"Hearts and lungs thoroughly in it!" commented Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

The Commissioners were keenly interested in a row of very bright and intelligent Kikuyu, who were in process of training to be teachers.

Then they passed on to that corner where the stream plunges down in a waterfall, and runs a giant water-wheel and the big new turbine and dynamo recently built by the Mission. These things in themselves astonished them. They said so. They inspected the coffee in its processes; they climb up ladders to the second floors, where, on spotless and dustless boards the Mission's famous coffee was drying; they climbed down step-ladders to see the cleaning and grinding.

LORETO CONVENT.

Afterwards over the native quarters, and then back across the hill-top square, where the native crowd greeted them again and they watched smilingly impromptu native song-dances in progress among the girls. The brightness and natural gentleness over all was impressive. On to another hill-top where rows of neat navy-blue clad white girls and boys in khaki lined the garden approach to Loreto Convent.

Here the Sisters of the Convent were presented, and took the visitors in hand, and introduced the pupils for little spur-of-the-moment talks.

Two hours and more had passed and Bishop Neville, the Nuns, the Fathers, and visitors entered the sitting-room of the Convent, where the sisters brought round the coffee-cups and dainty cakes, and Mr. Ormsby-Gore was informed "Ah! You didn't think we could make these!"

HIS LORDSHIP'S WELCOME.

It was all so sweet and pleasant; even the afternoon sun was soothed. All the sentiments of the visit here recorded were expressed by the Commissioners who forgot the hour—for it was already after one o'clock, and they were due to lunch at Government House at one. Bishop Neville pleasantly expressed the welcome of the Mission and briefly sketched the purpose with which it came to Kenya: first to bring the Christian religion to the African; then to inculcate the practical principals of self-help; to teach the native manual crafts and agriculture; then thirdly—purposely last because considered least important under his peculiar circumstances—to teach him (and her) to read and write—and a little necessary arithmetic.

They had been asked about giving what was called "higher education," Bishop Neville explained. That was not yet. That, their observation taught, would be disastrous, because it would breed dissatisfaction with their present part in life and would only serve to swell an increasing number of the discontented. "Higher education," was to be safely imparted only to a select few, for Africans were after all but children, and they would be children for another generation.

Bishop Neville explained these matters far better than they are recorded here, for this can be but a brief summary of a simple but masterly address given without notes, and holding very much in the briefest compass. His Lordship asked the Commission's leave thereafter (instantly granted) to read the following important Memorandum on native land tenure in Kenya, presented on behalf of the Catholic Clergy of that portion of the Colony, of which Bishop Neville is the Ecclesiastical head:

THE MEMORANDUM.

"Through the courtesy of the members of the Kenya Missionary Council, representing all the Protestant Missionary Societies of Kenya.

"We have had the pleasure of reading the memorandum on Native Land Tenure which they are presenting to-day to the Honourable Members of the E. A. Commission. We are glad to be able to say what we agree in the main with the ideas and proposals in the above mentioned memorandum. We regret, however, that we cannot give it our unqualified adherence on a few matters, especially on the question as to the mode of land tenure by which the natives hold their land in this Colony, that is, whether the ownership is tribal, or familiar, or individual.

"It is a difficult question on which opinion is divided. This, however, is certain, when the European came here the land belonged to the Natives, and it is difficult to see how they have lost their rights to its ownership. It is equally certain that the petition of these same native owners should be granted, that is, that they should have a solemn guarantee, a written document of some kind, pledging the Government here, and the Imperial Government in London, that the native Reserves, as they exist at present, should be the inalienable proerty of the natives, that the Government may not take away any of it except for the public good after awarding reasonable compensation, and that the natives may not part with their land to anyone outside their tribe.

"How this guarantee is to be given, what machinery is to be set up for the settlement of all questions concerning land, whether there should be a "Land Trust", who should compose it, whether the natives should have the predominant voice in its decisions, and whether the natives in general should be consulted on all questions concerning the lands in the Reserves, all these are secondary questions and may be left with confidence to the good sense of the Government and its Legal Advisers. The essential is that the native is made certain that he has full security of tenure in the Reserves, and that his lands will be secured to him and his descendants in undisturbed possession.

"On the question of consulting the natives on all matters concerning land in the Reserves, I would beg to remind the Honourable Members of the E.A. Commission that our natives are but children, that it will be always difficult to find out their genuine opinion, that through fear they will hesitate to gainsay their Chiefs, and they will not dare express an opinion except the one imposed on them by their chiefs, that these same Chiefs are not, as a class, an enlightened or disinterested body, but are men prone to seek their own private interests before those of their people, and that they are only in the remotest sense the representatives of the people, for the latter have nothing to say in their choice or appointment.

"It is our belief that the native would have full confidence—and with reason—in the fair dealing and justice of the Government in all matters concerning the land in the Reserves.

F. G. NEVILLE,
Bishop of Carrhae,
V. A. Zanzibar."

FAREWELL.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, on the Commission's behalf, thanked the Bishop, the Nuns, and Fathers for what would always be remembered as an exceedingly info[illegible] tive and enjoyable vi[illegible] voiced, in other words, the [illegible] ments already expressed, [illegible] added that he had been [illegible] and Kenya by the [illegible] and Kenya by the work of [illegible] Catholic Missions had [illegible] plished. The memoranda[illegible] sented was a valuable ad[illegible] the Commission's documents.

There was yet more to b[illegible] after this little interval. "[illegible] replied Mr. Ormsby-Gore, "[illegible] about our engagement at Gov[illegible] ment House?"

So, as the hour was nearly [illegible] passed, adieux were said, [illegible] the good-byes of the [illegible] School children, and later [illegible] ear repeated, the "kwaheri's" [illegible] the native throngs, the [illegible] was over."

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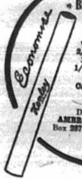

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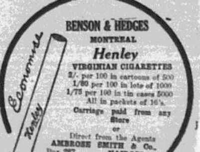

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