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African Standard

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE LEADER.

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No. 1914. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925. Price 50c. per copy. Postal Rates: Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Belgian Congo, Abyssinia, Aden, Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, British Protectorate 30c; Postal Union 50c; Postal Foreign 60c.

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WEEKLY EDITION.

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I, Angua and family tender grateful thanks to the friends who expressed sympathy during their recent bereavement.

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WANTED, N. L. Eggs. Please, other fruit S. M. WIM. P.O. Box 1.

WANTED reliable man to manage two farms, Mau-Tugnuyuka. Apply stating with copies references No. 2162, "Standard."

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FOR Sale: Crossley 25 h.p. Price £350. Can be seen at Carr, Lawson & Co's Garage, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi.

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POSTAL RATES.

The postal charges on a single copy of the weekly edition of the "East African Standard" are as follows:

Inland ... 10 Cents.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

DREGHORN Castle Schools, Headmaster: H. M. Bush, B.A., and R. W. Burton, M.C., B.A. Preparatory School, Prep. Gustie, Collinton, Midlothian, Scotland. Prospectus for Public Schools and Dartmouth. Upper School, Oakland Park, Leberton, Midlothian, Scotland. Boys of 14 and over prepared for the University and all Pol. Exams. Prospectuses from the Secretary, 17 Rutland Street, Edinburgh, the Headmasters or from the Office of this Paper.

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LADY on farm alone, offers few acres for use, poultry or vegetables, accommodation also board to elderly cheerful woman, in return for services as housekeeper. Trans-Nzoia district. Apply Voucher No. 2167, "Standard," Nairobi.

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SHORT length timber scantlings mixed small size, poles and hard wards. Suit farmers Sh. 70/- per ton. Ex Rail Station. Apply MARIAGHONI TIMBER Co., Ltd., Kibwezi.

30 Acres good red soil 1 mile from Nairobi Railway Station, Nairobi River Road frontage, outside municipal area, ideal for building sites, chicken farm, etc., whole can be irrigated. Further particulars apply WATCHAM, c/o Post Office, Nairobi.

COFFEE Plants 25,000 well grown, 18 months old. Apply to TINDAREES, Ltd., Solai, Nakuru.

IMPORTED Speckled Russet Potatoes, for sale, 250 cwts. at Shs. 15/- per sitting Mrs. JOHN STANNING, Lumbwa.

BULSOMETER Pump, Regd. No. 1000 Nairobi, head being including Station 146 ft., 28 gallons per minute, 250 revs. per minute, in perfect working order. Price Shs. 1,000—free on rail Kampala. Apply M.T.O. Engine, BEN TYPE, in perfect running order Price Shs. 2,500—free on rail Kampala. Apply MZINGO PLANTERS, Ltd., Kampala.

880 Acres Songhor 12 per acre or acre after. 1 year or longer; ideal farm for coffee, cotton, sisal, etc., in prime coffee district. 100 acres great soil, adjacent coffee-factory. Forest Reserve; 10 miles from Mubuoni Station, permanent river, altitude 4,000 ft. Apply SHAFLEY AND SCHWARTZE, Bulloo and HUNTER, Naivasha.

UNDER THE STANDARD CLOCK

Public Trustee.

The 1925 Ordinance providing for the appointment of a Kenya Public Trustee has received the Royal assent.

New Constitution.

Lord Francis Scott, is declared elected to Legislative Council for Ukamba by an *Official Gazette* notice.

Order Re. Plan.

Plan and Tax law, by an Order-in-Council come under "Annual Ordinance" for the purposes of the Agricultural Produce Export Ordinance, 1921.

Tanganyika Obituary.

The Tanganyika *Gazette* announces the death on May 25 at Mikindani of Mr. Edwin Burton Waste, 1st Grade Administrative Officer.

Mail Notice.

The Post Office state the s.s. Spectator from Europe with 126 mail and 514 parcel bags English Mail, is due on 8th instant. Mails are expected to arrive in Nairobi about 4.0 p.m., on 9th.

Permit Issues.

Mr. G R. Nightingale, P.O., Himenieta, and Mr. R. G. Agnew, E A Lands and Development Co., Ltd., Olgiff, are gazetted honorary permit issuers under the Diseases of Animals Act, in place of Messrs. H. Keeling and R K. Gibson, resigned.

Hunger in Lamu.

Because Lamu, Tana River, and Malindi are suffering from native foodstuff shortage an Order-in-Council forbids dealing in yams, sweet-potatoes, cassava, mtama, mwimbi, maize and any other food grain for resale or export in those districts.

Disclosed Wires.

By command of the Ag. Governor of Kenya the P.M.G "on the occasion of any grave emergency or in the interest of the public safety" issued order any message to be detained and disclosed to the Colonial Secretary.

Appointments.

The following appointments are gazetted:—Mr. J. W. Ker, Ag. Senior Asst. Secretary; Mr. H. Cleveland Sharpe, Ag. D.C.; Digby M. L. A. Weaving, Ag. D.C.; Digs. Lt.-Col. R. L. Brooke Anderson, D.S.O., Mr. Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Acting Governor; Mr. Murray Munro Jack, Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court of Kenya; Capt. R. G. Sensbach A. Inst. M. A., Port Captain, Mombasa; Capt. A. H. Kewitt, to be Ag. Port Officer, Mombasa; Mr. E. T. Fashbur, O.B.E., Ag. Chief Accountant, Uganda; Mr. Ernest Ernest Ernest, Deputy Chief Accountant, Uganda; Mr. E. J. Hamid Publicity Officer, Uganda; Mr. Seymour Shaw, Ag. Senior Accountant, Uganda.

THE LEVEE.

Police Guard.

On the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King, a levee was held at Government House, Nairobi, on Wednesday, at 10 a.m.

His Excellency the Acting Governor, attended by the members of the Executive Council and several departmental heads, received a number of citizens who expressed their loyalty through the annual opportunity afforded to the public to attend upon His Majesty's representative in Kenya.

The Guard of Honour was provided by the Kenya Police in the absence of the K.A.R. The ranks of the regiment are depleted at the moment by the calls of the Kisumu garrison and other duties, but the smart body of Police, efficiently officered, provided a worthy substitute.

A number of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides were also drawn up and the Acting Governor shook hands with the officers in charge.

During the morning, Mrs. Denham provided tea for the ladies.

Nanyuki Weather.

The Nanyuki weather report states that the Nanyuki Boma says the rainfall for the week ending May 31, was 80 ins. He adds that there is every prospect of good roads for the Nanyuki Ogiek-ana on June 22.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for leading Store Kampala, capable Cash Clerk, sober and industrious with sound knowledge of book-keeping and accounts absolutely essential and interested in bonds. Good opportunity for the right man and not afraid of work. Write with copies of testimonials and salary expected to ACCOUNTS, c/o P.O. Box 25, Kampala.

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LARGEST Stocks
Nothing too large or too Small.

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1925.

		Arrives from London, via Marseilles about.	Sails for London about.
s.s. "MORVADA"	(8,198 tons)	4th June.	15th June.
s.s. "MERKARA"	(8,285 tons)	6th June	11th July.
s.s. "MADURA"	(8,075 tons)	4th July.	8th August.
s.s. MODARA "	(8,006 tons)	5th August	5th September.
s.s. "MULBERA"	(8,100 tons)	2nd September.	3rd October.
s.s. "MASHOBRA"	(8,254 tons)	30th September	31st October.
s.s. "MANTOLA "	(8028 tons)	28th October.	28th November.
s.s. MODARA "	(8,006 tons)	25th November.	30th December.
s.s. "MALDA "	(9,000 tons)	23rd December.	23rd January.
s.s. " MASHOBRA"	(8,254 tons)	20th January.	21st February.

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s.s. "Usambara"	5,800	Pfeiler	July 5, 1925
s.s. "Kyoos"	8,800	Kaurr.	August 3, 1925
s.s. "Usukuma"	7,300	Wehrman	August 31, 1925

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ARRIVALS FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SUEZ CANAL.

"SENTATOR" About 8th June.
"SWAN" About 8th July.
"CLAN MACBRIDE" About 23rd July.

HOMEWARD BOUND VIA SUEZ CANAL, DUE TO ARRIVE AT KILINDINI:

"ANATOMBA" About 8th June.
"STUDENT" About 20th June.
"CLAN MACINTYRE" About 18th July.

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The Publishers of sailings and release times of freight, apply to the Agents

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On or about		On or about
S.S. AMIRAL FIEREB (S.E.)	June 17	S.S. GENERAL DUCHESNE (M.E.) Aug.
S.S. GENERAL FOY (M.E.)	June 26	S.S. GENERAL VOYRON (M.E.) Sept.
S.S. CHARNOD (M.E.)	July 12	S.S. AMIRAL FIEREB (S.E.) Sept.
S.S. GENERAL DUCHESNE (S.E.)	July 22	S.S. DUMERA (M.E.) Oct.
S.S. AV. R. GERION (M.E.)	Aug. 12	and so on about every fortnight.

REDUCED RETURN PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

MAIL STEAMERS (M. E.) INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

35 per cent Reduction for return within one year. 25 per cent Reduction for return within two years.

The s.s. MARCHAL GALLIENI (S.E.) leaves Marseilles and Naples every Wednesday. Due at Suez, Mombasa, Port Sudan, Genoa, Marseilles or Naples 20 days after departure from Mombasa on the 16th June.

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

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Kilindini.

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

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Weekly Edition.

FREE COUPON INSURANCE TICKET.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

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

£1,000 to the holder should such accident or whose defect can prove fatal, but cause the loss of two limbs by actual severance above the wrist or ankle or the total and irremediable loss of all sight in both eyes; or

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

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

(a) That such death or loss shall within thirty days after the accident; (b) that the policy holder shall, prior to the accident, have written his (or her) name and address on the space provided underneath and shall have a complete copy of the current issue of the "East African Standard" containing the signed Coupon-Insurance Ticket on his (or her) person at the time of the accident; (c) that notice in case of injury be given to the African Guarantee and Indemnity Co., Ltd., at its principal office, corner of Market and Kruis Streets, Johannesburg, or to M. D. Kempf, Chief Agent, Kilindini, Mombasa, P.O. Box 116, Nairobi, within seven days after the accident, in the case of death within fourteen days after the accident; and (d) that the Insurance applies only to persons over twelve and under seventy years of age, as stated in the Insurance Coupon Ticket associated with this or any other publication to any one holder and holds good for seven days from 6 a.m. of the date of issue.

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Claims for benefits in the way mentioned below are not required to sign any receipt or release, but the current issue of the "East African Standard" bearing the date of registration by the Publisher and the expiry of their prescription, proved that they preserve the Publisher's acknowledgment.

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

Signature .....

Address .....

Date of issue: June 6, 1925.

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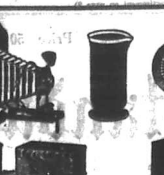

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TENDERS.

Tenders are required for general repair work on the following roads in South Lambwa District.

LITEIN—AMALA, 56 miles.

LITEIN—MONIERI, 19 miles.

Work to consist of repairs to surface, draining, ditching, etc. Tenders to be submitted by not later than 15th June, 1925. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

STANLEY KAUFMAN,
Chairman,
South Lumbwa Road Board.

Mengo Planters Ltd.

KAMPALA

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE FOR BETTER VALUE.

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LINOLEUM.—6ft. WIDE, IN BROWN, PARQUET DESIGNS, PLAIN BROWNS, also in JUTE PATTERNS Price Shs. 10/50 to Shs. 18/- per running yard.

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STRONG SAFARI SHIRTS IN KHAKI FLANNEL WITH TWO POCKETS, COLLAR AND EPINE PAD.—Made for hard wear and will give great satisfaction. Assorted sizes, price Shs. 15/-. This is a real bargain. TRY ONE.

GOOD QUALITY HEATHER TWILL WHITE TENNIS SHIRTS, GENEROUSLY CUT and well tailored, Shs. 9/50 each.

EXCELLENT RANGE OF TUNIC SHIRTS FOR TOWN WEAR.—NEAT STRIPES on white ground, no collar; good sound value at Shs. 7/50 each.

TENNIS SHIRTS.—We have been able to secure an excellent parcel of samples made from reliable materials, well cut and perfect in every detail. We will offer these while they last at Shs. 9/50, 8/50 and 10/50. These are well worth the money.

EVENING SHIRTS.—LOOK HERE! WHITE FULL'Y DRESSED SHIRTS made by "DRAKE OF LONDON." SIZES 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. THESE ARE AN ABSORBED LOT, BOMB WITH ONE BUTTON FRONT, SPECIALLY SUITED FOR WEAR WITH UNIFORM, SOME WITH BACK OPENING, GIVING A NEAT APPEARANCE WHEN WORN. THESE ARE ONLY Shs. 10/- EACH YOU USUALLY PAY TWICE THAT AMOUNT FOR A GOOD DRESS SHIRT. CANNOT BE REPEATED WHEN SOLD OUT.

SOFT FRONTED DRESS SHIRTS.—IN SMART PLEATS, STIFF CUFFS, ALL SIZES, FROM Shs. 12/50.

DRESS COLLARS.—ALL SIZES, FROM 14½ BY HALF SIZES UP TO 17½. DEPTH 1¾" AND 1¾". SQUARE OR ROUND POINTS, WELL CUT. Shs. 17/- doz.

THE ST. ANDREW.—A WELL CUT, NICELY LAUNDERED STARCHED COLLAR FOR AFTERNOON WEAR OR FOR BUSINESS. ALL SIZES. Shs. 10/- per dozen.

PYJAMAS.—IN FIRST QUALITY "CLYDETEX." A FAIRLY HEAVY MATERIAL, IDEAL IN THE HIGHLANDS OR WHEN TRAVELLING. IN SERVICEABLE STRIPES, WELL TAILORED. SMALL MEN'S SIZE ONLY. PRICE, Shs. 10/- per suit. WORTH Shs. 15/-.

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Prices are quoted net packed Kampala, and sufficient to cover postage or railage should be included. Prompt attention to all orders and enquiries, and suitable goods at rock bottom prices.

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P.O. Box 19. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "PLANTERS" Telephone: "COFFEE" 1028.

OUR PARIS LETTER

The Cabinet Change.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT GRENOBLE.]

Paris, April 30.

The Painleve government has survived the first storm; but that means little or nothing. It is so obviously impossible to prophesy or even guess what will happen, that it most definitely is being Sine Ira et Studio, is adjourned to the 12th May in order to allow the elections, this period of respite will give the new Ministry time to set forth more clearly its programme, that for the moment remains exceedingly vague. Needless to say, the task of a Cabinet with pronounced pacifist tendencies will not be facilitated by sine statement of Hindenburg to the Presidence of the German Republic. The impression produced in Paris by this dramatic event is very curious and very difficult to define. It is not surprise; for the results was anticipated here. But those who had dreamed of approaching calm after the storm, and had visualized the ultimate inclusion of Germany in the League of Nations, and perhaps the Reparations and Security conciliation which alone can guarantee the peace of Europe are very disappointed by the fulfilment of their gravest fears. For disappointed they are, it is almost a triumph. They repeat unceasingly, "I told you, so!" and joyfully recall the prophetic venture of a Palmerston-Bismarck conversation, "All the familiar policy of "sanctions"

HERRIOT'S SWAN-SONG?

On succeeding M. Painleve to the Speaker's chair, M. Herriot made a speech which was loudly applauded by the Left and faithful Cartel of the Left. He made a point of affirming that while his own opinion remained wholly unchanged, he would maintain the strict impartiality his office demands. The speech produced such an impression that the Chamber voted the placarding throughout every Commune in France. Nevertheless, more than probably that this is the swan-song of a political personality from whom greater things were expected

WELCOME TO ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

The incognito visit of the Prince of Wales and his Consort to Paris was marked by unforgettable scenes. Paris loves Paris; and one hears little or nothing of those anti-English murmurs that unhappily are common enough in certain of the provinces, especially among the uneducated classes. Parisians deeply appreciated the gesture of King George, who on his own initiative called on the President of the Republic, and made it plain that he did not wish to pass through Paris without greeting M. Doumergue and laying a laurel-wreath on the tomb of our Unknown Soldier. The acclamations of the crowd during the passage of the Royal Party from the station to the British Embassy, from the Embassy to the Elysee, and from the Elysee to the Arc de Triomphe, proved beyond cavil that whatever the divergencies of our point of view; whatever our recriminations; and may one say, our debts ill-founded judgments, the spirit of the entente, in so far as the people are concerned, is still sound, and in the popular sense there is little if any danger of a breach. The wound is healed the quilt will not be on the heads of the plain, ordinary citizens of the French Republic.

COMMUNIST ELEMENT.

The Communist agitators appear to be concentrating their activities in the Department of Seine, and the electoral campaign has been marked already by one day of bloodshed. On the morning of Thursday, in the rue Daumont in the Boulevard Saint Denis, members of the "Young Patriots' League" were killed, and forty others seriously injured to the accompaniment of shouts of "Long live the Soviets! Death to the Fascists!" The method of attack, the military word of command which preceded the massacre, undoubtedly created the impression of an organized movement; and the fears that there would have been really no room to indulge in one was of even the slimmest of pretexts attempted ladies. It was, this crisis of the elite, that the beautiful Madame Claudie Iris always ready to lend generosity to any philanthropic prize, interpreted "Republique" the chief of "Soviets" in Paris. The famous singer has been the recipient of success; but I doubt whether she will receive the special quality of her triumph, for they crowded to hear her, and her world of distinguished people at her with a unanimity that clearly indicated that they came than her best! The success of the soirée-fete surpassed the most wildly optimistic expectations of the "Maison des Artistes" rather be no less than a thousand and thirty thousand francs, and there the future with confidence.

EXPLOSIVE TOBACCO.

The French Government seems to have lost heart in the world. Our matches, for example, enjoy a universal monopoly. Our tobacco, it would seem further, has not lost its popularity. It is a fact of heather or of tradition, that the French have been smoking, for many days ago, a weedy Parisian, mournfully disfigured by a "cigarette" elongated from a mouthful of film on the birthday by his daughter, a delicate lady, who thinks was a loud explosion. Nevertheless, the poor fellow's mother's clothing was in tatters, he was carried to hospital in a serious condition. We do not know whether the affair is a bad joke, a sudden, or a serious, "bad weather," is convinced that in these stubbs do commence again, since they seem to have a finger in every poisonous pie. Pas Regrette. It is a mistake. The sale of tobacco is not likely to suffer, for our smokers are inured souls.

JOCKEY CLUB OF KENYA.

NAKURU RACES

June 20th 1925.

8 RACES 8

1st Race 2-0 p.m.

Nakuru Trial Stakes.

IMPORTANT FARMERS RACE.

An open race for all horses that have never been placed 1st, 2nd or 3rd under Jockey Club Rules in a race of any description. Distance 11 miles. Catch Weight 11st. Gentlemen Riders only. Entries close 12 noon on 20th June, 1925 (day of meeting). Winner £25, 2nd £10. Entry fee £1.

Jockey Club Ball

NAKURU HOTEL,

9 p.m.

Saturday 20th June 1925.

NOTICE

There will be a Special General Meeting of the members of the Jockey Club of Kenya at the Nakuru Hotel on Saturday morning the 20th June at 10 a.m. to consider the agenda as published elsewhere.

Special Rail Fares.

For and on behalf of
Jockey Club of Kenya.
FRANK WOODLEY
Secretary.

MONDAY'S CABLES.

RHODESIAN TRANSPORT.

Expert Report Arranged.

[TELEGRAM REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, 30

Sir Henry Birchenough, Director of the British South Africa Company, presided at a meeting of the Rhodesia Railways, and announced that the Beit Railway Trustees have selected Colonel Ernest Haviland Hiley, C.B.E., to go to Rhodesia and report on the transport system, and he hopes to leave for South Africa early in August.

[Col. E. H. Hiley is a high authority on home and colonial railways and docks. He was one of the 1920 Committee which inquired into the Administration of Indian railways.]

POSTAL SERVICES.

The Postmaster General's annual report for 1924 forms a statistical record of progress in almost every direction in which the Department functions. It would be inaccurate to describe the year as a record one financially because certain previous years have shown higher expenditure, higher revenues and higher excesses of revenue over expenditure. Postal rates change; salaries change, and periods of stress such as are encountered during the war years served to swell the value of free services rendered by the department in dealing with other departments. Nevertheless the amount of postal matter of all kinds handled during 1924 shows a substantial increase over the figures for the previous year; the increased expenditure fell by some five thousand pounds while the net revenue increased by eighteen thousand pounds or nearly fourteen per cent. The Postmaster General of her colonial possessions; Italy has no wireless in Somaliland; the German's had established high power stations in their African colonies before the war. There are two, and only two, stations operating in Kenya and Uganda at the present time. An extension of this system is sorely called for both for central Government and political reasons, particularly as a trained staff of Africans is now available to operate. The second point, an equally obvious one, is the revision of rates on postal matter. The profits made by spent during the course of the year the Department last year were very considerable. Excluding the Lines Direct telegraphic extension of communication was established with the expenditure which is not recurrent But, as long as Estimates stand as and which should not therefore prejudge and arrangements were entered into be charged against revenue. for extending the use of country the department could not, for telephone lines in Kenya, in order that thousands of miles of telegraph wire, which are the very close association that their existence might be put to between postal services and commerce, and the Department, in its opinion, provides a great opportunity for a closer alliance between settlers and the department. The Postmaster General is of the opinion that the profits of the department from being used as a profit making concern are sufficient to allow of a large balance of revenue over recurrent expenditure. The fruition as he considers that the time seems ripe for a reduction of country generally is too sparsely rates on postal matter. The only settled to warrant the expense of justification that can be urged in favour of so high a rate as Nevertheless, it has eventuated twenty cents of a shilling for a since the date of this report in one letter weighing not more than twenty thousand that rural centres might be put in closely settled and Nairobi the postal services would be run at a considerable loss. It is a matter for opinion whether this justification taken in any case but the existence of a large surplus of revenue over expenditure. It is pleasing to read that the African has now definitely established himself as an important factor on the manipulation side of the telegraph service and that the bulk of the operating is now in his trusted to him. A renewal of the experiment to employ Africans as wireless, an experiment that had previously failed owing to prejudice and superstition, was attended with a large measure of success. The Africans are therefore available for following employment on wireless installations. Mention is made in the event of interruption to the cable between Mombasa and Zanzibar.

The report makes no reference to the footers; it is a bound of past administrations; but of recommendations; but the figures stated therein open the way for the consideration of future developments and there are two directions in which such consideration seems called for immediately. The first concerns interchange of mail communications between Kenya and Great Britain. Mail bags pass through Aden, Egypt and Italy, and the circumstances of wireless services in the case of a low postal rate particularly certain European Ports in respect of letters posted and nations in the one made of delivered in Eastern Africa.

MONDAY'S CABLES.

CHEAP FLYING.

One Penny per Mile.

[TELEGRAM REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 30.

A remarkable feat has been accomplished by the Australian airman Mr. Alan Cobham, who flew a light aeroplane, called the De Havilland "Moth" from Croydon to Zurich and back, about a thousand miles, in this, three hours, forty-nine minutes, including flying time with an interval of only three-quarters of an hour between the outward and homeward journey, both of which were made without a stop. The "Moth" is fitted with a 37-60 hp. Gipsy engine. The cost of the trip worked out at a trifle over a penny a mile, and it is probable that the machine can be sold at £150 if produced on a large scale.

EVACUATION.

The Remaining Conditions.

Paris, May 30.

A plenary meeting of the Ambassadors Conference has decided that Germany has faithfully executed the terms of the Dawes plan.

The Conference has also established the Commission's opinion on the point as Article 429 of the Treaty of Versailles provides for the execution of the reparations stipulations as well as the evacuation of the military clauses of the treaty before the allied troops are withdrawn from the Rhine.

The Conference will now be in a position to inform Germany that she has fulfilled one of the conditions of evacuation but cannot yet be handed over until the disarmament obligations are fully carried out. The Conference will presumably specify the particular points on which Germany is still in default.

THE DASH FOR THE POLE.

Hopes for Amundsen.

San Francisco, May 29.

The Arctic Lines Company announces that the company, who are farming have wirelessly instructed their ship Charles Brower, now at Lawrence Island, Behring Sea, to proceed to Point Hope to seek for traces of Capt. Amundsen and his party on the chance that they have landed in Alaska.

The Lisbon Company helped Capt. Stefhen two years ago to prepare a landing ground at Point Barrow to be used if airplanes winds blew him across the North Pole.

Mr. Lisbon is of opinion that Amundsen can travel by a dog team from Point Barrow to Point Hope and thence homeward.

Oslo, May 29.

According to the Aeronautic Association Capt. Amundsen before his departure stated that his flight would probably last a fortnight. Hence the Association has no reason to suppose that he has met with an accident. Nevertheless the Admiralty has requested two naval aeroplanes to assist the ships Hobby and Farm and these at the end of the fortnight will begin a search.

GERMAN ESTIMATES.

Censure Vote Defeated.

Berlin, May 30.

The Reichstag has rejected a censure vote on Foreign Affairs by protest. In defence of the action taken Herr Gessler declared that Germany has fulfilled her part of the peace treaty but cannot carry out the Armament.

He divulged the fact that in 1923, during danger of civil war the Government permitted the extension of the Reichswehr in contravention of the treaty, but the temporary restraints were withdrawn later.

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THE NEW GOVERNOR.

London Not Excited.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Saturday

The appointment of Sir Edward Grigg as Governor of Kenya has received very little comment and the fact is that most of the attention is being given to what may happen in the Oldham bye-election in view of the still duties controversy. One of the unkind suggestions made is that Sir Edward Grigg has been selected because he is a Liberal and therefore the bye-election does not affect the Conservative Party.

Still his sound and well informed imperialist views and a very pleasant personality make the choice thoroughly acceptable to most people here.

I personally think his opinions in Colonial matters are practically identical with those held by Mr Ormsby-Gore.

His Policy Indicated.

SPEECH AT OLDHAM.

[REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 29.

Sir Edward Grigg, M.P., who has been appointed Governor of Kenya Colony, in a speech at Oldham in "education week" emphasised the point that Britain has gradually developed a double responsibility, not merely for her own children but for the child races over which economic needs compelled us to extend British power. It was impossible to allow our civilisation to prosper by their degradation as all civilisations prospered on the base of slavery. We must make very sure that our contact with these races had as the scale of humanity in the same measure as it benefited ourselves. That presented another searching educational problem which it was impossible to neglect and which must be solved.

The ultimate decision in an educational policy for backward races rested on democracy here.

He was about to take up an appointment in the colony where the problem of backward races was most acute. He regretted deeply the necessary abandonment of his political work at home, but it was never good for men to shirk responsibility.

The difficulties of the task he was about to undertake were in some ways greater even than those of trying to be a conscientious Liberal, in this Parliament and they were closely and vitally connected with our problems here. Oldham and East Africa are not really very far apart.

In conclusion Sir Edward Grigg said he would have a great initial centre scientist in mind in the course of his new work in East Africa.

COTTONGROWING.

The Department Scheme.

London, May 28

In the House of Commons, Sir (I Brinkland suggested the establishment without delay of a Department for the Cotton Growing Association.

Mr Amery replied that he was not prepared to say, without the most careful consideration, whether such a scheme was practical or whether it would be the wisest way of stimulating cotton growing in the Empire. The work of the British Cotton Growing Association would receive every support.

THE MONSOON.

Bombay, May 29.

The monsoon is already about a week ahead of its time. The rainfall on the Bombay coast has extended to the central parts of Bombay.

HUNTING GAME BY CAR.

A London Protest.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 30

Protests against cruel big game hunting were voiced at a dinner at the Shikar Club at which H.R.H. the Duke of York was accepted into membership.

Sir Francis Newton, M.L.A. said that business after the war wages—commissioned by zoos to obtain live animals and turned the wild upside down in the breeding season. He had done his best to stop the practice and thought his Government (Southern Rhodesia) was beginning to agree with him.

Lord Lonsdale who is President of the Club undertook to try to remove the cause of protest himself and objected to the American innovation of searchlights and motorcars for chasing wild animals. He said people sat up all night in perfect safety and then turned flashlights on their prey who were bewildered and shot. He charged the chasing of animals across the plains by motors as one of the unfairest and cruellest pastimes imaginable.

MOROCCO WAR.

French Casualties.

Paris, May 28.

The French casualties in Morocco up to date are 400 killed, of whom two-fifths were French troops and three-fifths natives.

There were 1,100 wounded, according to the figures quoted by M. Painleve in the Chamber while debating the Moroccan situation.

The Premier declined to reveal the number of French troops sent to Morocco, but assured the House that he will not undertake early proving " pacificatory operations."

Mr. J. A. ANGUS.

Nairobi Man's Death.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, May 29.

The business community will learn with regret of the death of Mr James Angus A.M.I.E.E. at Nairobi on April 24th. Mr Angus was taken to the Kenya Nursing Home suffering from malaria, pneumonia and kidney trouble with heart complications, about ten days ago, and died early on Saturday morning.

Mr Angus had been connected with the Electric Lighting Company in Nairobi for the past twelve years, as Chief Engineer and Manager. He had only just severed his connection with the Company and was selling up his house and furniture with the view to taking a long trip home when he was stricken. He had contemplated sailing in April but his departure was delayed, and he had booked passages for himself, his wife and his family (a son and daughter) by the "Dumbarton Castle" to set sail on the 5th instant.

The late Mr Angus was a prominent Freemason, and a keen member of the Caledonian Society. He was the Electric Power Company's representative on the Chamber of Commerce, and a delegate to the Associated Chambers.

His sterling and upright character was known to all sections of the community with whom he came in contact socially or in the course of his work and the sympathy of the community will be extended to his widow and two young children at his untimely end.

A Masonic funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, at which the Chaplain to the Scottish Lodge (the Rev. J. W. Wright) officiated, in the presence of a very large number of friends and sympathizers.

MOLO HUNT: JUNE MEETS.

The following are the dates and places of the meets of the Molo Hounds for June, 1925:

June 2: Capt. Tryon's house.
June 16: Elgin Post.
No hunt on June 21 on account of the Nairobi races.
June 28: Col. Stack's.

PRINCE AND BASUTOS.

Cavalcade of 20,000 Horses.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Maseru, May 29.

After a postponement of a day owing to rain the greatest pitso in history of the Basuto nation land was attended by 20,000 Basutos, including 20,000 horsemen in addition to a thousand white visitors from Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, and other large towns.

The Council opened in brilliant weather. The morning mists perhaps the most moving and impressive scene of its kind in the whole tour.

The Basutos streamed in the whole of yesterday to a mighty camp near Maseru from their towering rugged hill fastnesses, many of which are 12,000 feet above the sea level, mounted on short, swinging ponies, battleaxes or knobkerries, to do homage to their great white chief. The towering masses of warriors waited all day long clad in bright coloured blankets and in perfect formation, and when the postponement of the pitso was announced the vast assembly moved off without the slightest disorder to the hills, where they feasted and sang in the midst of a ring of bonfires.

Eighty five cattle were slaughtered, and 500 bags of meal were distributed to the natives, who at early morning emerged from the hills in sections of twenty as far as the eye could see, while thousands of elderlies horses trotted in to be saddled and bridled, one, in the accompanying every two hundred of them.

A SPEECH DAY.

The Prince of Wales and the principal guests were accommodated in a special stone stand, opposite a similar stand erected for the chiefs. The paramount chief made a speech welcoming the Prince and expressing the gratitude to Britain for the blessings of peace and prosperity.

The Prince of Wales in reply referred to the kings as fathers of the Basutos and urged them to listen to the instruction, which the Government intends to impart to them.

The Council came to an end at 1 o'clock. The Prince of Wales wore the full dress uniform of a Colonel of the Basuto Guards and his breast was bright with medals deeply impressing the natives.

After the speeches the Prince handed a gold-mounted stick to the paramount chief and silver-mounted sticks to half a dozen other chiefs.

Maseru, May 30.

The pitso failed to come up to expectations and turned out to be simply a succession of speeches. The native horsemen were not allowed to approach owing to the risk of casualties among the pedestrians.

Later the Prince of Wales visited the native hospital, where the inmates were overjoyed. Subsequently he played polo, scoring three goals out eight for his side.

MOROCCO DEBATED.

Three Days' Discussion.

Paris, May 29.

On the conclusion of a three days debate on the Moroccan question the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government, by 537 to 26. The largeness of the majority was due to the careful phrasing of the resolution, notably by labeling the unpalatable action of the Earl of Bloomington whose attitude was such that he would have bartered his client, great as they were, for the privileges enjoyed by her mate.

Such privilege indeed, was soon to be his, for a year later the joyful news reached Marguerite that she was a free woman.

Thus it was that at last Mr Squire, a man of quality, married into my Lady Bloomington, of a man who offered to place his personal income of £60,000 a year at the disposal of the most beautiful woman in England.

When the Earl took his bride to his ancestral home, Bloomington Hall, she revelled in her boudoir, the scene of her other life, in which Gonna silk velvet, trimmed with gold bullion fringe and all the furniture of equal richness. But she had had enough of Irish life in the days of her childhood, and she sighed to return to London and to a wider sphere for her beauty and her social ambition—and before she had been a bride six months we find her installed in St James's Square drawing to her salon all the greatest and most famous in the land and moving among her courtiers with the dignity and graciousness of a queen. Royal Duke kissed her hand statesmen bashed in her smile. Moore sang his sweetest songs for her delight and all the arts and sciences worshipped at her shrine and raved about her beauty of face and grace of mind.

But even London was too limited a sphere for such a queen-less as was hers. She yearned, Europe-like, for new worlds to conquer, and one day in 1892 she and her lord set out on a progress, through Europe with a retinue of attendants and with luxurious equipage such as any queen might envy. Paris, of course, in France, her retinue was joined by Gonna d'Orsay, her top of any quest was full for the youthful Gonna was the fashionable Frenchman of Paris, and the ideal of a truly beauty figure and manner with a brilliant mind to match. Such a partner He was the delight and admiration of the continental courtiers and beauties of the Bloomington Court.

Probably never his woman drunk deeper of the cup of pleasure and triumph than Mrs Bloomington during her tour of Europe, received and feted as a queen in every stage of her journey.

We catch glimpses of her at Genoa, with Byron as her text, pouring sweet flatteries into her ears and next at Naples, regally lodged in the Palace Belvedere, a place, as she declared, "fit for a queen." And how the Spanish daughter revelled in her new place surrounded with its courts and plashing fountains, its arcade and its colonnade, supporting a terrace covered with flowers, its marvellous gardens filled with the rarest trees, shrubs, and plants, its rooms and halls filled with pictures, statues and bas-reliefs, the work of all of the events she says, are literally covered with pictures. The architecture of the doors of extremely rare and oriental alabaster and the ceiling of the rooms and halls are composed of the same costly materials and the furniture bears the traces of its pristine splendour.

From Naples the Countess went to Venice, to Rome, and to Genoa again, each stage of her progress was more splendid and triumphant than its predecessor. And so back to England by way of Paris where for a time she queened it in Marshall Ney's palace, whence Bloomington she has described as eloquently for us.

Before however she had been in England very many months her fortune is sudden end to her reign of splendour with the death of her indulgent lord and the discovery that his enormous fortune was entrusted by his prodigality for his mistress. But her indybidy was not the woman to shed tears over a mere loss of money. She had her allotment of £2,000 a year, and this she was soon able to double by marriage, for Gonna, in which she found a small mine of gold.

Her books of Beauty" and Gems of Beauty" were an instantaneous success. Her "Conversations with Byron" and her novels and gossipy books of travel were hailed in succession by an eager public of readers, and the gold they brought enabled her to maintain much of the splendid environment to which she had become accustomed. Even her literary children were studied in luxury, on a fauteuil of yellow satin, on a library crowded with sumptuous cushions and ottomans, amazing tables and stationery in the home a Beaumont Place to which her beauty and fame drew the most exclusive men in England—from Lawrence and Lyndhurst to Lyttons and young Disraeli, gorgeous in buckles, in gold-flowered waistcoats, gold rings and chains, white shirt with black tassel, and his shower of ringlets.

But the Beaumont Place house proved too cabined and too modest for my lady's attacking social ambition, and so we find her installed at Gore House, in Kensington, a stately house, surrounded by spacious gardens and in circle of spreading trees, as aloof of from the world as if it were in the heart of the country.

Here for thirteen years, with her son and her handsome guy, she accomplished d'Orsay as Tenderant, for disposed a primely hospitality. The climate came when, no longer able to appease her clamorous army of creditors, she was obliged to leave her possessions to the tender mercies of a sheriff's officer, while she and d'Orsay, her good, loyal and adoring shadow, fled to Paris.

The crushing blow to her fortunes and her pride no doubt hastened her death, and the jackals and malicious tongues, never content to the Countess any other reason than that of a dearly-loved and devoted son.

Although Lady Bloomington's income was reduced to £1,000 a year, it was quite inadequate to her expenditure; and it was clear to her that the old environment of hospitality could not last for ever. The climax

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1.		85m/m x 135m/m	=	400m/m
1.		85m/m x 190m/m	=	600m/m
1.		85m/m x 150m/m	=	1000m/m
1.		85m/m x 240m/m	=	1000m/m
1.		65m/m x 200m/m	=	540m/m
1.		85m/m x 300m/m	=	600m/m
1.		85m/m x 145m/m	=	520m/m
1.		70m/m x 200m/m	=	530m/m
1.		120m/m x 400m/m	=	800m/m
1.		85m/m x 340m/m	=	1250m/m
1.		85m/m x 400m/m	=	1500m/m
1.		85m/m x 340m/m	=	1400m/m
1.		105m/m x 240m/m	=	1000m/m
1.		45m/m x 100m/m	=	250m/m
1.	Cast-iron Solid Pulley	75m/m x 175m/m	=	810m/m
2.		50m/m x 145m/m	=	600m/m
2.		70m/m x 200m/m	=	520m/m
2.		50m/m x 140m/m	=	640m/m
2.		85m/m x 170m/m	=	1220m/m
2.		85m/m x 340m/m	=	1300m/m
2.		85m/m x 190m/m	=	1245m/m
2.		45m/m x 125m/m	=	315m/m
2.		50m/m x 90m/m	=	325m/m
2.		30m/m x 70m/m	=	240m/m
2.		33m/m x 85m/m	=	307m/m

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FORT TERNAN SMASH.

Enquiry Finished.

Mr. B. A. Crean, the Nairobi Magistrate, issued the following finding upon his enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the Fort Ternan Railway accident:

At Mile 529/16, in the neighbourhood of Fort Ternan, 7 up goods train from Nakuru was derailed on the evening of the 15th April last, about 7 o'clock p.m., and the driver, Mr. John Jenny, and two native firemen were killed by this derailment.

All those who were on the foot plate of the engine when it jumped off the lines were killed, and, in the absence of evidence from someone who was on the footplate at the time of derailment, it is somewhat difficult to come to a definite conclusion as to what were the actual causes of the accident for those on the foot plate, and they alone, could have given direct evidence as to what actually happened to the engine immediately prior to the derailment of it.

In addition to those unfortunate people who were killed, Guard Smith is the only person who was on the train, he gives evidence, but in considering his evidence, it must be remembered that as he realised he was in imminent peril of death, and was unconscious for some time after the accident, his evidence cannot be taken as conclusive and minutely accurate as to the details of what happened immediately prior to the derailment.

THE PHYSICAL FEATURES

Before dealing with the evidence, I think it well to mention what the physical features are at the point mile 529/16 where the accident occurred and the vicinity thereof.

Proceeding from Mile 524 to and from there down to Mile 529/16 there is a long grade, 2 to 2½ per cent. At Mile 529, about where this accident occurred there is a sweeping 20 degree curve in the line and on each side of the cutting there is a bank of rock and the entrance to the cutting and where the 10 degree curve begins the down grade is reduced to 1·85 per cent. The banks of rock on each side of the cutting are about 20 feet high and it was into the left hand bank going towards Fort Ternan that the engine crashed when it left the rails.

I have inspected the permanent way at and about Mile 529/16, I have heard evidence as to its condition, and, from my view of it, and the evidence given as to it, I find that it could not possibly have been the cause of the derailment of the engine. The engine, Westinghouse brake, driver's valve, pump, gauge and governor, were tested by Mr. Embey after the accident and were all found by him to be in first-class working order and as the engine was new, and as I take Mr. Embey's evidence to be most reliable, I do not see that the accident can be attributed to any flaw in the engine, or any deficiency in the Westinghouse brake apparatus. The fact that the brakes were in order is corroborated by evidence, that after the derailment, brakes were found to be firmly applied on eight trucks of the train, and by evidence that the train was brought to a sudden stop at Mile 529, by an application of the brakes. There is also evidence before me, which I accept, that the engine and units of the train were within the engine's hauling power and control, so I do not consider that overloading could be a cause.

TRAIN MANAGEMENT.

With the permanent way, engine and brake apparatus and overloading eliminated as causes of the accident, the only point remaining to be considered as a cause of the accident is the management of the train.

This I would make reference to the three following railway regulations, the first of which forbids a train to be driven at a speed exceeding eight miles an hour, when going through a station where there are points, the second regulation is to the effect that a train going down a 2 per cent. down grade must not exceed 20 miles an hour and the third and most important one, for the purpose of this enquiry, that a train at the cutting, where this derailment took place, is forbidden to exceed 15 miles an hour. This last restriction has been in force since January, 1919, and has been published in the Weekly Traffic Notices every week since the 4th January, 1919, a copy of which is sent to all drivers once a week.

The evidence given proves that this train passed through Tunnel Station, where there are points, at a speed of 35 miles an hour; whereas by regulation it should not have exceeded eight miles an hour; that on the down grade from that station, it travelled at a speed of 45 miles an hour when by regulation it should not have exceeded 20 miles an hour and that it entered the cutting on a 10 degree curve at Mile 525/16 at a speed of 45 miles an hour, when by regulation 15 miles an hour is the maximum speed permitted. In addition to this evidence, it is stated by the guard that the driver applied a 35 lb. brake pressure when in the tunnel, which is some two miles from the point of accident, and that almost immediately after the gauge dropped to zero, when the guard realised that an accident was inevitable and threw himself on the floor of the brake van for safety, after he had applied his hand brake without effect. In these circumstances which were most trying, the guard must have realised that his life was in danger and therefore his evidence as to the exact point where the train was actually spilt may be, not I think be taken as strictly accurate.

The guard, in his evidence, says the brake gauge showed 35 lb. pressure on coming out of the tunnel immediately after he says it went down to zero, and in the course of a few seconds after the train crashed. Now the tunnel is roughly, about two miles from the scene of the accident, the incident of applying the brake could not have taken more than 30 seconds in all, and as the train crashed off the line at the end of these 30 seconds, I am inclined to think that the brake must have been applied when the train was quite near the entrance to the cutting, not at the tunnel as stated by the guard. If a 35 lb. pressure were applied two miles off Mile 529/16, and kept applied, it would easily have stopped the train, for it is a recognised fact that a train with retainers on, such as this one had, could be pulled up by a 35 lb. application of the Westinghouse brake in or about 600 yards, therefore I come to the conclusion that the brake was applied when the train was immediately approaching the cutting and 10 degree curve at 529/16, when such application was worse than useless for, according to the expert evidence given, a heavy pressure of brake power applied on a 10 degree curve would tend to throw an engine off the lines.

SPEED MISJUDGED

On considering all the facts, it appears to me that the driver misjudged the speed at which the train was travelling when it was approaching the cutting and curve at Mile 529/16, and that, though he applied his brake, he did so far too late for it to have its full effect.

The cause of the engine jumping the line was in my opinion the excessive speed at which the train attempted to go round the 10 degree curve, which excessive speed and loss of control was due to misjudged and faulty manipulation of the Westinghouse brake by the driver.

Though driver John Jenny figures in this report as the author of accident broke every rule and regulation of the Railway as he freely, his untimely death is to be very much regretted, and sympathy must be extended to his relations, and as to the unfortunate firemen who were on the foot plate of the engine with him, I would point out, though the English Workmen's Compensation is not applicable to this Colony, that they met their death by an accident through no fault or negligence on their part, and that the accident arose entirely in the course of, their employment.

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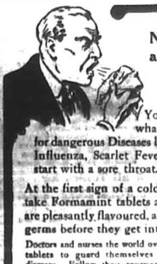
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THE CAXTON CO.

Report to Shareholders.

The Managing Director of the The Caxton (B.E.A.) P. & P. Co., Ltd., has issued a report to the shareholders, which *inter alia* states:—

During the past annual period the Caxton Co., definitely resolved itself into a shareholding and parent concern the only logical outcome possible after the sale of its printing and publishing business to the *East African Standard* This result was foreshadowed by the Managing Director at the time of the disposal There were one or two courses to pursue, either to liquidate voluntarily and realise the Company's assets for final distribution or to continue in being as a trading and operating Company.

The majority of Directors favoured the former course, while Mr. A. Davis the Managing Director, supported by Mr. A. S. Flemmer, could not consent to liquidation on the grounds of its practical impossibility The assets of the Company were too valuable and dividend earning to sacrifice in the open market. But the Board were of the unanimous opinion that some endeavour should be made to come to terms with the British East Africa Corporation as Preference Shareholders; the interest on above shares was cumulative and cumulating. Negotiations were opened by correspondence without result. Meanwhile the interest payable on the Company's overdraft at the Bank, on mortgages, and on the cumulative interest due to preferred shares absorbed the best part of the Company's revenue.

AN AGREEMENT.

The Managing Director ultimately went to England and after protracted negotiations concluded an arrangement with the B.E.A. Corporation The terms submitted on his return were unanimously accepted by the Board. The arrangement appeared in fact most satisfactory in the interest of both principal parties concerned.

Following [illegible] was still dwelling [illegible] liquidating the Company and distributing its assets the Managing Director placed a proposal before the Directors and shareholders offering those who desired to retire from the Company seven *B. A. Standard* shares for each ten of their holding in Caxton shares This offer was accepted by most shareholders.

The Company in the past has proved rather an exception in Kenya industrial concerns for it has distributed to its shareholders in bonus and shares and dividends the money invested several times over Between 1911 and 1920 the total cash dividends paid amounted to 176% with share bonuses totalling the rate of 3 for each one original share held.

As exhibited by the Balance Sheet prepared by the Company's auditors for submission to the High Court in obtaining sanction to the reduction of capital, the Company, after these redemptions and exchanges, stands with a surplus of about £1,500 and is relieved of all liability for mortgages, bank overdraft and the interest charges these entailed. Against this surplus must be set the cost of transfer of the exchange, a charge to be borne by the Company. On the other hand, by an arrangement with the Standard Bank of South Africa, the cash financial position has been secured.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD, LTD.

The Company's interest in the *East African Standard* is very substantial. "This Company" (states the report) "under the able control of Mr. R. F. Mayer, has made a wonderful recovery since it acquired the *Leader* business and stands to-day in a very sound financial position, earning last year sufficient to pay 20% on its reduced capital. All its engagements with our Company have been promptly and regularly discharged."

THE MOMBASA TIMES LTD.

The Caxton Co. holds half interest in this Company of which its managing director acting jointly with Mr. Mayer. Last year's financial result was very satisfactory.

THE REMINGTON AGENCY.

This agency is hold by the Company for Kenya Colony. Uganda Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the Company financing its operations. The business and operations of the Agency have been very successful under the experienced management of Mr. Selig, (an old Remington man)

UGANDA P. & P. CO., LTD.

The Company holds nearly one-third of this Company's issued capital The last year's operations of this company have not been a financial success, due to various causes. But this Uganda subsidiary has many advantages which should render it a profitable concern and should resume its earlier dividends.

FUTURE POLICY.

It is proposed to supplement the present income of the Company by Agency and other trading within the means of Company's finances. Of these the most important is the purchase and shipment of country produce overseas.

It is proposed to declare an interim dividend of 5 per cent. for 1925, holding over a balance in reserve of £1,000.

DIRECTORS.

Sir H. Leggett, Mr. T. A. Wood and Capt. Beaton automatically retire from the Board, having compounded their interest in the Company. Great thanks is expressed to these gentlemen for their long past services to the Company as directors. The appointment of new directors to fill these vacancies will be discussed at the annual general meeting.

MARKET REPORT.

Coffee Fairly Steady.

Messrs Tyson Bros., Ltd., have received the following cabled Market Report from Messrs African and Colonial Co., Ltd., dated 28th May

KENYA COFFEE.

The market remains fairly steady, with prices nominally unchanged and quotations as follows:

Grade A size medium to good 140/- to 150/- per cwt.

Grade B size medium to good 135/- to 140/- per cwt.

Grade C size medium to good 125/- to 130/- per cwt.

Grade A size good to fine 145/- to 155/- per cwt.

Grade B size good to fine 135/- to 145/- per cwt.

Grade B size good to fine 135/- to 140 per cwt.

The highest price paid for bold size at the Public Auctions during the week was Shs 14[illegible] per cwt.

FLAX.

The trade generally remains very quiet and improvement seems likely to be a gradual process. A moderate quantity of spot Flax and Tow have gone into consumption but forward business is practically nil. Grades 4/5 are quoted at £85 per ton on "in store London" terms.

TOW.

Steady and nominally the value for good quality is £45 on "in store London" terms.

LINSEED.

The market is firmer. For parcels of 50 or 100 tons East African Linseed, packed in sound double gunnies, June/July shipment to London, £21 per ton could possibly be obtained to-day.

CASTOR SEED.

For good clean East African, the value is about £21 per ton for June/July shipment to Hull or Antwerp.

SISAL.

The market continues to be very [illegible] practically no demand £41 is quoted for best quality No. 1 per ton c.i.f. U.K./Continent for June/July shipment.

MAIZE.

[illegible] and [illegible] for No. 2 Flat White Shs 40 [illegible] quarter c.i.f. U.K. Continent for June/July shipment [illegible]

KENYA IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Denham's Speech.

In the House of Commons on May 4, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had now received a full report of the speech by Mr. Denham, Acting Governor of Kenya, delivered to a convention of European settlers in March last as to the recruitment of native labour; and whether he had any statement to make on the matter.

Mr. Amery: "Yes, Sir. The full text of the speech, so far as it relates to native labour, is being circulated in the Official Report. It does not in my view conflict with the principle laid down in 1921 and published in the PaperCmd. 1509, that "administrative officers, and native chiefs should take every opportunity of inculcating among the natives habits of industry either inside or outside the reserves." and the Acting Governor has informed me that that principle is being adhered to strictly."

Mr. Denham's speech is quoted in Hansard in extenso.

MASAI INQUIRY.

Mr. Johnston asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Report of the Masai Inquiry, promised since July, 1923, had yet been received by His Majesty's Government; and if so, when he proposed to lay this upon the Table of the House.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Ormsby-Gore): "The Report has not yet been received, but I am inquiring of the Acting Governor how matters stand."

Uric Acid Troubles

"Every Picture tells a Story."
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.
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure weak kidneys and enable them to overcome an excess of uric acid in the blood. This kidney medicine has cured many cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, inflamed kidneys and bladder, etc., that had resisted all other treatment.
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THIKA MEETING.

Lord Francis Scott's Speech.

KENYA'S DETRACTORS.

Lord Francis Scott addressed a large meeting at the Blue Posts, on Wednesday last, May 27. Some fifty people were present, and the ladies of the district were well in evidence.

Major Grant, in the chair, introduced Lord Francis with a few well-chosen words. He referred to the new Member's past services to the Empire, and to the country of his adoption, since his arrival in 1920 He declared his belief that the district could not have a man more au fait with the problems which confronted the country and more able to assist in their solution, and he was sure that he voiced the sentiments of all present in giving him a very hearty welcome (applause)

Lord Francis Scott, on rising to speak, said that he did so with some trepidation, for although he knew most of the people of the district by repute, yet he did not know them personally so well as he hoped to do in the future. He might say that he was highly honoured at having been asked to represent the district of Thika It was no easy matter to follow in the footsteps of the late Member, Sir Northrup McMillan, so well known for his generous nature, his sterling character, and his devotion to the best interests of the country and the district. But he would endeavour to do so to the best of his ability. He also paid a tribute to Major Grant, just as sincere, and as devoted to duty, who always stood in the breach when necessary, and, indeed to whose urgent representations it was mainly due that he stood before them now

UNITY ESSENTIAL.

He was, he said, a believer in and a staunch supporter of the Reform Party, for he believed that to do any good the unofficial members must be united in their aims. He said their leader, Lord Delamere, might be looked on as one of our Empire's greatest statesmen (applause) and Captain Coney, who was present before the meeting to-day, was one of their most stalwart warriors and had achieved a great deal (Applause).

He would not go into all they had done in recent months, it would take too long. But he would just mention two notable matters, namely, the Amendment to the Masters and Servants Ordinance, and the Resident Natives Ordinance, both of which they had been instrumental in pressing through the Legislative Council.

The speaker assured the meeting that he intended to study the problems of the district, and any good case put before him would have his closest attention.

"If I may give a word of advice," he continued, "do not think too parochially, but think for the benefit of the country at large. For that end, the prosperity of every branch of business or farming is necessary, and what is for the good of the country in the broad sense, is also for the good of each particular district." (Hear, hear).

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The one great question which was before the country at the moment, and likely to become an issue of Empire importance, was whether the African equatorial regions were to be developed through a white colonisation, or through peasant proprietorship. A massed attack was being conducted by the Press at Home in favour of the latter method. Those who conducted this attack had the great advantage of speaking, to a very great extent, to people who were not entirely aware of the true facts of the case. Our detractors were able to make it appear that the settlers of this country were dragging reluctant, hard-working peasants away from their happy homes in the reserves to work for them so that they could get rich quickly. "Of course, we all know that such an idea is absurd. The native in the reserve farms his women rather than his land. In other words, his farming is done through his women, and he himself hardly knows what work is. For work is not his custom."

"Now, I do believe," the speaker continued, "that we are not here for our own good only, but also we are here—whether we realise it or not—for the good, the definite uplifting good, of the Native of Africa." (Applause).

"The British race, I do believe, stands for the good of the world. It leads, sustains, and builds up every country over which it has authority. The British connection, for instance, has been the making of India, whatever the agitators may say.

"The vital truth behind this leadership is this. That whenever we are given responsibility, we act up to it. And that truth is the same in the individual Briton as it is in the Nation. (Hear, hear).

WHITE COLONISATION.

"It is said that we are 'exploiters' of the natives Now that is not a true picture at all. Most of us have come here to make our homes in this country We are not here to-day and gone to-morrow. It is to our own interests to make the African native a better man, a more hardworking, and a more trustworthy individual than he has been in the past. And the more responsibility the Government lays upon the settler in this direction, the more wisely, and the more fairly, would he accept the responsibility and act up to it.

"Lord Buxton said recently that he could never understand why a pro-native should be an anti-settler I am sure that we all agree with that sentiment. We care more for the native than the agitators do who are our detractors. Two years ago those people were pro-Indian. To-day they are pro-native. In reality they are neither more nor less than anti-their own race." (Applause).

Lord Francis Scott then read an extract from the report of Dr. Jesse Jones, in which the latter declared that he was convinced that the white colonisation was entirely for the good of the African native, and indeed, that he could wish there was more of that type of settlement in some other parts of Africa.

"A certain Doctor Norman Leys," the speaker continued, "has written a book, a book which is definitely anti-Colonist. It is a clever book, of that there is no doubt. But it has one failing, and that is that the author never gives any credit to the other side. That is, in a sense, luck for us, for such treatment of the subject brings its own doubts in its train, to the mind of any thoughtful person. It is a book full of half truths, full of innuendoes, and suggestions of bad motives. Many things are quite definitely untrue. Other things are very far indeed from the real truth.

A CASE IN POINT.

"Just to give one instance, the author, in speaking of the Uasin Gishu Railway, makes it appear that Lord Delamere had used his influence to have the line constructed from Nakuru and not from the Mau Summit, so that the line should go through his own property, and thus enhance its value. He does not make the accusation in so many words, but the suggestion is there. Now I am in a position to state that Lord Delamere was one of those who most strongly urged that the line should go from the Mau, and he actually voted for this course, and against the other, in the Legislative Council, and I myself approached him on behalf of people in my part of the country protesting against this.

"As this has created some stir at Home I may just say that the whole decision on the alignment of the railway rested on the report of entirely competent and unbiassed engineers. Briefly, it was obvious that this branch line must ultimately become the main line to Uganda, and so it was necessary to have a certain limit to the gradients on the railway, so that trains of a certain weight could run uniformly over the line. Just as a chain is as strong only as its weakest link so a train—if it is not to be re-formed at some station en route—must be no heavier than its steepest gradient will allow.

If the gradient over all the line is one and a half per cent., it is bad engineering to allow a grade of two and a half, or three per cent., in one spot on that line. For always at that spot, part of the train would have to be left behind.

"This would have been the case at Mau Summit, which, as its name implies, is the highest spot on the line to Uganda. It was considered better, therefore, to spend more money on the Nakuru route now, money which would be saved in the long run, over and over again, in the easier working of the line in the future."

OTHER CRITICS.

Other critics we had, said the speaker, and some of them were from our own hearths, as it were. Mr. MacGregor Ross was one of those embittered people In the book he had referred to, though the hand was the hand of Norman Leys yet the voice was the voice of MacGregor Ross Certainly that was the case in many parts of it. This gentleman had been the head of the Public Works Department, and towards the end of his term of service, that Department had been severely criticised by a Committee appointed for the purpose, on the score of being run much too expensively, and for wasting public money. This was a perfectly natural criticism, and referred in great part to the system which had grown up with the country's growth. But Mr. MacGregor Ross took it too much as a personal matter, he was afraid, and this was probably the reason for his bitter feelings towards the white Colonists in Kenya.

Mr. Harris was another critic. This worthy person was, as all present knew, the Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society. It was his duty to protect the Aborigines, even though it might be a self-imposed duty only. After all, we all had to make our livings somehow, and he was only sorry that Mr. Harris had such a very poor case in respect of the natives of Kenya.

Lord Olivier was also among the opposition, though he believed he knew very little about us from practical experience. The best he could say of Lord Olivier was that during his term of office in India, every speech of his "filled India with despondency and alarm!" At least, so the Indian papers united in saying, for they never knew from one day to another, where they were.

BISHOPS.

The Church, the speaker was sorry to say, had also joined what might be called the critical party. Even His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, seemed to feel that it was his duty to have something to say in regard to the way Kenya Government was conducted. He thought such interference was somewhat un-called for, though, of course, in this instance, one must give credit for the very best intentions. But the fact must not be lost sight of that the information on which his remarks, or criticisms were based, may have been biassed. He humbly suggested that His Grace might interest himself more in the discipline of the Church of which he was the Head, instead of interfering in the business of parts of the Empire which he did not know.

Most surprising of all, if the report by Reuter was to be believed, the Bishop of Mo[illegible] also was "among the prop[illegible]

Now it was a fact th[illegible] Lordship had signed, along [illegible] other dignitaries of the Ch[illegible] or Churches, a memo[illegible] stating that in their consi[illegible] opinion, some form of comp[illegible] labour, with all possible an[illegible] sonable safeguards, was [illegible] way inimical to the best int[illegible] of the African native.

But now, he was actually [illegible] cating a commission of [illegible] "on the lines of the Co[illegible] quiry." This surely was th[illegible]

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If you are tormented by Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains or muscular or nerve pains; if sometimes the agony you suffer from the throbbing nerves and aching muscles is all but unendurable, then you need Sloan's Liniment.
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unkindest cut of all For the Congo enquiry would recall the Congo atrocities, and though those atrocities were probably grossly overstated, having been brought to light by those two great British patriots, Sir R. Casement and Mr. E. D. Morel, yet in the minds of the people at Home there would be raised an impression that some such atrocities were prevalent in this country. And that was a most unfair suggestion.

Lord Francis Scott added that he wished, in spite of his remarks, to suspend judgment in this particular case, because it was very probable that the full report of the Bishop of Mombasa's speech might show that it did not imply what the cabled report inferred.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

Some there were, he continued, who say the colonist is an interloper in Africa and has no business to be there Now there was no foundation for this as the Imperial Government itself had for many years past invited white settlement here and especially since the war, by the institution of the Ex-Soldier Settlement scheme, under which scheme he himself had come here. This scheme had been a proved success in the great majority of cases of those who had taken part in it This deliberate intention on the part of the British Government should therefore be a sufficient answer to the few who wish to see Africa reserved for the African alone.

Under these circumstances, it was unthinkable that we should be squeezed out, or that we should allow ourselves to be squeezed out, by a failure in the co-ordination of effort on the part of all concerned.

There were two things which we might do to meet the situation brought about by unjust criticism —fair criticism, of course, nobody objected to. The first thing was to organise our forces at home.

DEFINITE ORGANISATION.

We had some excellent friends at home, who worked splendidly on our behalf Among them Lord Cranworth, and Major Crowdy were our best workers but they needed more help, and more definite organisation, and for that purpose more funds, and we should have to make some arrangements so that those good backers of Kenya should not be stinted.

Speakers, especially among members of the House of Commons, and lecturers, were urgently needed to explain to the public our position, and our aims and objects, and to answer questions which the British public might want to put. And it was impossible to inaugurate any such scheme without money.

It was indeed fortunate that among those in high position we had some good friends. Mr. Amery was, he believed he might say one of them. He was always fair and broadminded in his judgment.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore had been in the past, one of our most trenchant critics. Having toured Africa with the recent Commission sent out by the Home Government, he was able to say before he left for England: "I have changed my mind; I was in the wrong." That, the speaker said, was, to his mind, the sign of a great man. Apart from that acknowledgment, however, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, in his short available time, had shown an extraordinary ability to grasp facts, and to appreciate their true relation one to the other. He was also a man of great courage and straightness.

CONTACT.

The other thing we might do to help ourselves was to prove to the world that it was for the native's benefit to be in close contact with the white man in Africa.

We should interest ourselves, as indeed many were doing already, in native schools, in medical assistance, in housing, and in hygiene, so as to show in all these particulars that we were really benefiting the African. Merely to raise the wages of the native was, he believed, no solution of the problem. Rather it might be a hindrance, [illegible] the native in his early steps towards a more civilised condition of life.

He had recently been over the establishment of Capt. F. O'B. Wilson at Ulu It was a large dairy establishment supplying Nairobi with milk There was a complete and up-to-date pasteurizing plant. This was entirely run by native Wakamba labour, squatters on the farm Here the former untaught African was learning how to deal with cows and milk in a proper way, by working day by day. He was becoming clean and efficient, and as cows were the Wakamba' own speciality in his reserve, these men would, in time to come, be able to turn their acquired knowledge to good effect.

In such a way we could all help, and we were already helping, the native, by teaching him how to be efficient on our shambas, and among our stock.

A NATIVE POLICY

We were faced with labour troubles This was widespread, and was not confined to private enterprise alone, but might be due to a sort of general unrest. The speaker thought that what was wanted at the moment was a clear and definite native policy, leading to a more complete co-ordination of effort for the welfare of the country as a whole.

We did not want to ask for imported indentured labour unless we were forced to do so. He hoped that solution of the difficulty might, by a wise handling of the situation, be avoided.

He had come to the conclusion that the post of a single Chief Native Commissioner, in charge of native affairs, was not altogether conducive to the best interests of the native as a whole. That post, he thought, might be abolished. He had nothing at all against the present holder of the post, but he thought the position was in some sense a deterrent to a complete understanding of a clear-cut native policy.

After all, His Excellency the Governor was the person responsible, and was, under the Colonial Office, the arbiter of the native destiny, just as he was of our own.

He therefore advocated a sort of Executive Council for native affairs, with the Governor at its head, and on this Council could sit both officials and perhaps two unofficial representatives of the colonist community, and a representative of the missionaries.

In this way there would be one policy for the whole country, and we could be sure of pulling all together. He was convinced that the inclusion of the unofficial representatives on such a body could not fail to be for good, and they would prove to be the staunchest supporter of native welfare. For when given responsibility, the white man always rose to the occasion, and acted up to it. "This has been proved beyond question by the inclusion of settlers on Road Boards and District Committees, where every point raised is scrutinised most carefully for the public welfare, before being passed."

The late Sir Robert Coryndon, in speaking of native and European interests, once used the simile of two people, using two separate roads, both of which led to the same place. But, for himself, he preferred the simile of one single road, on which native and European travelled together working for the prosperity and development of the country. (Applause.)

He was strongly in favour of increased medical work in the reserves to stop the present awful mortality.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Turning to matters more immediately concerning the European interests, Lord Francis Scott said that the most important matter was European education. This was a very vital matter. It could not wait. Every year that passed our children were growing up, and the facilities for their proper education were, in many cases, wanting. There were not enough schools. This was in no way due to the lack of will of those in authority, but solely due to the lack of funds, of public money, to meet the case.

He intended to press this point on every possible occasion, until the time came when we could look round Kenya, and say that every single child had the fullest opportunity of a sound and proper education. If on no other grounds, it was essential for the good of all living side by side with the natives in this country, and especially for the natives themselves, that every European child should be properly educated (Loud applause).

Our critics are fond of pointing to the disproportionate amount of money spent on the education of white children and natives. In reality it was far more important to the natives that all white children should be educated than that their own should be.

Having touched on one or two other points, among which were the Defence Force Bill—which had been recommended, and the position of Tanganyika Territory in regard to ex-enemies, Lord Francis Scott brought his speech to a close with an expression of thanks to his hearers for having given him such a patient hearing.

CAPTAIN CONEY.

Major Grant, rising, said that he had listened with the greatest interest to the very able speech made by the new Member for the district, and in thanking Lord Francis Scott be felt that he voiced the sentiments of all present. He hoped that Lord Francis would make a point of coming down frequently to meet them, and so keep in close touch with them.

He then asked Captain Coney M.L.C. to say a few words, as no questions were forthcoming from the meeting.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Captain Coney, Member for Trans Nzoia, said he had not come with the intention of saying anything, but he could not help congratulating the constituency on having persuaded Lord Francis Scott to stand for them.

We should all learn, more and more, to drop the local aspect of politics and look at things from a broad standpoint in order that we might deal with the big problems which confronted the country as a whole.

Lord Delamere, as the leader of their Reform Party, had, he knew, been greatly helped by Lord Francis Scott in the past, and would be still more helped by him in the future, with the backing of this alert consittuency behind him. Team work was needed in the Legislative Council, and the new Member would help to pull them all together, and keep them together.

He then referred to the report of the East African Commission, part of which had appeared in that morning's paper. The tone of that report was most striking, and the country owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Commissioners for their absolute fair mindedness. Some criticism there was, but no criticism had ever been put with a finer tone. We had been, and we are now, somewhat in the limelight, but we had not come out of the ordeal badly. Some pills we might have to swallow, but, after the fashion of pills, they might do us good. He believed the people most concerned with our welfare were honestly trying to help us to solve our problems.

One thing we might be sure of, and that was that we are here to stay, and the Commission definitely committed itself to that.

On the whole, as far as he had been able to study the report, he might say that it was a very fair-minded, and a very helpful document. (Applause).

A most hearty vote of thanks to the new Member, and to the last speaker, proposed from the chair, brought the meeting to a close.

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ALLEGED THEFT.

The Kijabe Case.

The case was resumed on Monday, in which an assistant station master at Kijabe, named Prittamchan, was charged before Mr. Gamble in the Resident Magistrate's Court with the theft of three bales of cotton cloth and blankets, the property, or in the possession of the Uganda Railway, of the value of Shs. 1,500.

It will be remembered that the Crown alleges that the accused extracted the bales from a through truck to Kisumu, at Kijabe, and consigned them to Nairobi by the next down train.

Mr. McElwaine appeared for the prosecution, Mr. E. K. Figgis, K.C., for the accused, and Messrs. Hopley and Phadke held a watching brief for the station master, Nanlal. Mr. Ralston watched the case on behalf of a witness.

A tally clerk at Kisumu Pier said he never received a waybill in respect of the missing consignment. He took seals off the truck and took delivery of eighty-five packages. One seal was a blank. The other three were impressed MBA.

In cross examination by Mr. Figgis, witness said there should have been eighty-seven packages, according to the waybills.

Mr. McElwaine closed the case for the Crown.

THE CHARGE.

The Magistrate framed a charge of theft by a servant under Section 381 of the Indian Penal Code, to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

Arthur Payn said he made enquiries at Kijabe, and saw a relieving station master. The consignment note given to Mr. Davis the guard of the down train to Nairobi, was in the handwriting of Nan Lal, the station master at Kijabe He had compared it with other writing of the station master's. It was not in the accused's handwriting.

Ondik the native informer under cross examination by Mr. Figgis, said he had not taken part in a theft from the railway before. The bales were removed from the truck at 9.30 p.m. The assistant station master (accused) and himself were the only ones about. The station master was in his house, which is quite close, all the evening until the train with the stolen bales left for Nairobi. He did not come out. Had he done so witness would have seen him The station master is in control of accused and himself. The bales were put down at the steps of the office. He knew it was wrong to remove the bales from the truck, but he didn't tell the station master, because they might make a plan to return the bales. He took one bale to his room, instead of to the police, so that accused should not see him, and question him as to where he was going. After the bales had been sent to Nairobi, he did not tell the station master, as they might turn the tale against witness. He knew what a waybill was. He saw the accused writing the papers that were handed to the guard with the bales being sent to Nairobi.

In re-examintion by Mr. McElwaine, he said that he was not on duty when the truck arrived at Kijabe from which they removed the bales. He went on duty at 6 p.m. Witness never intended to keep the bale given to him. He took it to the police at the first opportunity. He was inside the station building, leaning on the counter, about a yard away when accused was writing out the papers. It was about an hour before the arrival of the train to Nairobi.

ACCUSED'S STORY.

The accused said on 31st March he was very busy, and he had to check all monthly accounts on that day. When the train arrived he was in his house, and the station master took charge. He was in his kitchen when the train left for Kisumu. He checked the ticket money, and then he went in to rest. He fell asleep. He woke up at 10 p.m. by the ringing of a bell, and after attending, he went into his house. When Escarpment rang the bell he saw the stationmaster who said there were several packages for Kisumu and Nairobi. The waybills are kept in a bag, and he said they were all ready. He then went to his house. He said he had told the owner to label the bales, but if there were no labels, he was to stencil them. No one informed him as to anything being wrong. He marked the bales, using the marks on the waybills. He had no reason to suspect anything was wrong. He put the bales on the Nairobi train. There were eighteen packages in all, but the guard could not take all, so he loaded the bales. The others were only empty boxes. He heard the askari telling the guard that the bales were stolen from an NBX truck. The waybill was in the station master's handwriting so he did not suspect anything. He went to the station master and told him what the askaris were saying and Nanlal said "wait until the morning."

In answer to the Magistrate, the accused said he was writing his records after Escarpment rang him up. He was a Punjabi Hindu, and the station master was a Vhora Hindu. They were entirely different castes.

Pravashankar, called by Mr Figgis for the defence, said he was manager for A. Hemchand & Co., Nairobi. He had never had any business dealings with accused. He knew Nan Lal the station master. He was of the same caste as witness. Nanlal went to Kijabe in January, and used to send them goods of all descriptions as their agent. Witness had received several letters from Nanlal, and produced them in court. He had received a letter from Nanlal warning him that two bales were stolen by the accused, and telling him not to take delivery. He got that letter at the beginning of April and he instructed Mr. Ralston to write to the police. Witness had known Nanlal for 6 or 7 years. He understood that Nanlal had sent the goods.

This concluded the evidence for the defence.

After counsel had addressed the court, the magistrate said he would give judgment on Thursday next.

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OSTRICH EGGS.

Illegal Possession.

A case came before Mr. J. C. Gamble, in the Resident Magistrate's Court on Monday, in which William Rawlings was charged with being in possession of five ostrich eggs in contravention of the Game Ordinance.

Mr. Ralston appeared for the accused who pleaded guilty, and read a statement of the circumstances to the Court. The accused said that he came to the Colony in May 1924 and was in the display of Messrs. Monckton and Co. In August he got a license and permission to shoot on Mr. Cave's farm. While shooting he found an ostrich nest containing forty-five eggs. He took eight and kept them openly on the verandah of the house in which he was staying. He gave three of the eggs away and got a native to blow the remaining five. He did not know he had committed an offence, being a newcomer to the Colony. He made no attempts to hide the eggs, and had no criminal intent.

Inspector Stewart said the Game Warden did not wish to press the case unduly, but he wished it to be made known to the public that it was an offence to be in possession of ostrich eggs.

In answer to the Court, Captain Erskine said the value of the eggs was Shs. 30/- each. They were bought by Indians who send them to India for ornaments in the mosques.

The accused was fined Shs. 30/- and an order was made confiscating the eggs.

The Ukamba Election.

Lord Francis Scott has been elected unopposed to fill the Ukamba vacancy on the Legislative Council caused by the death of Sir Northrop MacMillan.

Kenya Coffee.

Messrs Arbuthnot Latham and Co Ltd., London, report by cable through their Agent Mr J. Leibbrandt:—Market fairly steady of fine; inferior qualities 650 bags sold 430. Average price £125 per ton. Highest price paid for Hoff £145 per ton. Pesberry £160 per ton Auctions reopen June 9.

Mombasa Indians.

With reference to the telegram from Mr. M. M. Patel, Mombasa, on the subject of the election of Indians to the Legislative Council published on Saturday, Mr. Abdulla Suleman Damjee, Mombasa, now wires that the defeated Council candidates with very few supporters are misrepresenting the facts regarding the Election. A large majority he says strongly supports the Indian Association in their decision to uphold the Council elections.

Lions!

A safari party whilst out Nairobi way some days ago suddenly and unexpectedly came upon denizens of the bush. A halt was made near or at a stream to give the car a "drink". A rustle in the undergrowth not many yards from where the car and its party had halted was followed by a pause and then there emerged into view a lion. The beast eased at the strangers and they at him. Then came another surprise. The lion moved and brought his "tail" behind him in the shape of four other lions. Finally, the animals moved right off—and so did the motor car with its occupants.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1925.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Today is the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of His Majesty King George the Fifth and East Africa joins with other portions of His Majesty's Empire in the expression of congratulations and assurances of loyalty to the Monarch on this auspicious occasion. These greetings, annually repeated with gratefully sincere appreciation of more than a score time-honoured customs. They contain a message of personal goodwill coming the collectively regard of subjects from every part of these far-flung dominions with which His Majesty spares no effort to identify himself in the fullest possible sense. The past year has given ample evidence of this, and it has been to the Empire in Africa that the royal attention has been entirely been devoted. The visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of York to Eastern Africa, though not an official visit, has been fraught with a feeling of personal affection for the Royal house than can only come from such direct knowledge. The tour that is to follow the tour undertaken by the Prince of Wales in the Union of South Africa, though this does not affect us so intimately, is a still stronger indication of His Majesty's desire that the Royal Family shall possess a personal knowledge of the Empire overseas, a knowledge which was in varying degree acquired both by His Majesty and by the late King Edward VII. East Africa has further hopes for the future. We look forward to welcoming the Duke and Duchess of York whenever they choose to revisit our shores and enjoy once again a sojourn among the hills and plains of Kenya and Uganda. We look forward further to a time when the Heir to the Throne may find an opportunity of visiting those countries where he is assured of a warm and loyal welcome. Circumstances prevented His Royal Highness on this occasion from continuing his African journey from South Africa up the East Coast, but we trust that an opportunity for a further visit to Africa will not be long delayed. The direct interest that is taken by the Royal House in the Empire overseas is one of the strongest links binding every corner of that Empire to every other part and joining to the Throne. It is this link which brings the fact of Royalty so forcibly to the mind of every one of the Empire's subjects and which impresses us with the realisation that we are component members of a great Empire, which encourages us with a consciousness of imperial values and of the unity and solidarity on which we are privileged to rely and which is spare us no sudden humanity to the Monarch who is the personal embodiment of all that the word Empire connotes. Great strides have been introduced into East Africa and the expansion of our relations to His Majesty on the occasion of his anniversary is, therefore a most intimate thing. In another direction our good wishes are this year particularly appropriate. It is little more than five weeks since His Majesty returned to England happily recovered from an indisposition which had confined him to the sick chamber for a considerable time. His Majesty was advised that his recuperation would be more complete and speedy if he would visit Bexhill-on-Sea, a seaside resort of an English spring come.

WEDNESDAY'S CABLES.

THE STUDENTS' RIOT.

Chinese Girls Arrested.

[VIA WIRELESS PRESS'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, May 31.

Tuan is keeping the streets quiet but order is imposed on the student among the students with proclamations the continuance of proceedings. Over thirty arrests have been made, including girls. A few of whom were mixed up in riot.

The general opinion is that the police action was the only way of preventing the students from forcibly entering the police station and securing arms, which would have led to most serious results.

The Chinese Press support the affair disparagingly adding that the Chinese and Foreign authorities have the matter in hand and expect an amicable settlement without further trouble.

The police attribute the trouble mentioned yesterday to the killing of a Chinese worker by an Japanese foreman in connection with the mill strike. The crowd knocked down two British policemen amid cries of "kill the foreigners!" They attempted to seize their arms and complicate distinctly demonstrated against Anglo-American and Franco-Japanese imperialism. Twenty rebels (China of a day of mourn," urging "war on imperialism.

CONSECRATION.

New Bishop of Zanzibar.

London, May 31.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will consecrate the Archdeacon of Mombasa, the Rev. F. H. Foley, Bishop of Zanzibar at Westminster Abbey on June 11.

The Italian Flight.

Paris, May 31.

The airman Diplomat who left on May 6, has arrived at Rosario.

We notice that the few weeks spent in the sunshine Mediterranean should so effectively benefit the health of Mr. Lloyd George, and we trust that this health may be maintained for many years to come.

[R.A. Standard & Special Cable Service.]

A UNION SPLIT.

Natal Disorganised.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Maritzburg, Tuesday.

At a large public meeting held in Durban last night a resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority that Natal should secede from the Union of South Africa.

FRENCH BUDGET.

An Excess of Revenue.

[VIA WIRELESS PRESS'S AGENCY.]

Paris, May 31.

The senate by 269 votes to 1 passed the Budget, which shows an excess of revenue over expenditure of 320,000,000 francs.

M. Caillaux stated that he desired to apply the revenue over expenditure of twenty million from the Dawes plan to other purposes, then budgetary needs.

Provide for Your Old Age.

by purchasing an

African Life Pension Policy

providing for a PENSION at the Retiring Age, 55 or 60 for a Man ... 50 or 55 for a Woman.

EXAMPLE:

By Investing £1-15-4 monthly
a Man of 30
can secure at the age of 60:
LIFE PENSION of £100 YEARLY
OR
SINGLE CASH PAYMENT of £1122
on attaining Pension Age on Policy.

OTHER CONCESSIONS IN THE EVENT OF DEATH

Your total CASH PAYMENTS are £636.
For full particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,
The African Life Assurance Society, Limited.
P.O. Box 300. NAIROBI

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED

KENYA'S GOVERNOR.

London Press Opinion.

London, May 31.

The Observer, commenting on Sir Edward Grigg's appointment as Governor, says: "Hitherto nobody has more ... boldly stated the principle of Imperialism relevant to the new office, and he has the balancing experience of the Indian Civil Service development of a practical policy on a large scale. It expresses an opinion that he should pass equally safe from the errors of the Governor and the Agitator."

The opinion is further expressed that there is considerable need for his views in Kenya public policy. Trusteeship for the native cannot conclude itself to a seaside role of seeing that he is not thinking; it needs a positive side also.

New Carter Knight.

London, May 31.

Mr. Earl of Oxford and Asquith is created a Knight of the Order.

Kenya Mails.

Mombasa, May 31.

Unofficially arrived in Mombasa on May 31 by the s.s. "Dunbrae" arrived in Mombasa on May 31.

SAMUEL JACOBS & S

Managing Agents
Electric Supply Buildings,
Sixth Avenue,
NAIROBI.
Telegrams, Telephone
"ESSJAYCO"
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS,
VALUERS AND PROPERTY SALES
PERIODICAL SALES OF FARMS
ESTATES, HOUSE PROPERTIES
&c. &c.

We shall be pleased to receive particu of Properties for inclusion in our next S

WE HAVE FOR SAL

FARMS for all purposes in all districts.
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES and SITES around NAIROBI.
A FEW GOOD BUSINESSES for SALE.
PARTNERSHIPS on offer on exceptional term
MORTGAGES EFFECTED. We have SUM
£500 to £6,000 to Plac on Farm and Properties, Ed
EMPLOYEES provided for all Situations

TENDERS

Tenders are invited for the purchase of t mentioned farms the property of the late Chillingworth.

Land Office No. 391 Kijabe 5,000 acres ex sheep and cattle Grows good wheat, barley, good stone house, sheep dip, garage, and out water laid on and can be piped to any part of t Homestead about 4 miles from Longono and Post Office.

L.O. Rent 665/- per annum.

Land Office No. 395 Naivasha 5,000 acres cattle sheep or sisal proposition, One Mile L Four Miles from Naivasha Station. Good st dip.

L.O. Rent 625/- per annum.

APPLY

TAYLOR and PA
NAIVASHA.

THE SECURITY PACT.

British Declaration.

Paris, May 31.

Have's diplomatic correspondency confirms the statement that Britain and France are virtually agreed on the principal points of the Note to Germany in reply to the German proposals in regard to the security pact. It is thought the remaining details will be settled in time for the Note to be sent to Berlin within a fortnight.

Britain declares her inability to use all her strength to guarantee the integrity of the Rhine frontier and refuses to pledge herself to military intervention in the case of Germany's violating the eastern frontiers. But she repeats her readiness to faithfully fulfil her engagements under the Locarno treaty. Germany's reply is expected to conclude the will probably be brought to support diplomatically the claims of the state concerned.

Britain also admits that France, Poland and Czechoslovakia have a position, as endorsed upon her by the League covenant, in coming to the defence of the integrity of her eastern frontiers. The only point of difference is that Britain considers that France should not have recourse to the passage through Germany.

CAPT. AMUN

Faith in his S

London, May 31.

The Observer, understands that those who have seen Capt. Amundsen's ship are confident that he is ahead when he started from Norway May 21, his project dashed for more than 1 return flight to the Ka

THE KING'S BIR

Kenya's Greet

The following telegram to His Majesty the K day.

The Colony and P of Kenya beg loyal greeting His Majesty, King Emperor, on the anniversary of his day.

Dawson,
Acting

Mains Retrenchment.

The Department of Ag Forestry and Game ... Farming the week ending ... shows that 10,000 ... planted. Of a total of ... cultivated 664 acres ... 1,000 acres ... 1,000 acres ... 1,000

Oddment Sale, June 1st to 15th

SPECIALS FOR COUNTRY CLIENTS.

With Cap & Crepe Sole.

Shs. 40/- nett

10% OFF Ordinary goods.

Shs. 31/50

A850 Moccasin Shoe Chrome Sole.

SPECIAL TRAMP BOOT, 40/-

42/50 Nett.

CANVAS LEGGINGS, 21/- Nett.

SUEDE BROGUE.

Tan Shoe, Crepe Sole with Toe Caps.

25/- Nett

32/50

EADIES, FOOTWEAR, Ltd.

In H. M. High Court of Tanganyika at Dar-es-salaam.

Special Tribunal

Civil Case No. 5 of 1923.

Custodian of Enemy Property ..... Plaintiff

versus

Franz Xavier Rothblets ..... Defendant.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

In pursuance of the judgment of His Majesty's High Court dated the 18th day of September 1923 in the above matter, the Senior Commissioner of Moshi will sell by Public Auction at the Senior Commissioner's Office, Moshi, on the 18th day of August, 1925, at 10 a.m. in the forenoon the following property.

"The Sisal Estate known as "KARANGA" 260 "hectares in extent, situated on the Karanga River "in the province of Uruchini, Moshi District, as "described in the Land Register of Tanga Vol. "III, Folio 119."

MESSRS. HOWE-BROWNE & WILLIS,
Dar-es-Salaam,
Advocates for the Plaintiff.

Dar-es-Salaam, May 20th 1925.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

KENYA PLUMS.

Export Report.

The following additional report on the recent consignment of plums from Kenya to Covent Garden has been issued by the Department of Agriculture:—

The first experimental shipment of plums made from Kenya Colony by Mr. G. L. Langridge, Mua Park Orchards, Athi River, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture by the S.S. Llanstephan Castle, which sailed from Kilindini on the 25th February, 1925. In the selection and packing of the fruit Mr. Langridge was assisted by Mr. Bester, of the Department of Agriculture, who has had experience in this connection. Unfortunately, however, a supply of the most suitable packing material was not procurable locally. All the boxes were branded "Kenya" with the grower's name and the variety.

The consignment, consisting of 500 cases was conveyed from Athi River Station to Kilindini by the refrigerator car. Special arrangements were made for its conveyance to the ship's cold chamber without delay. It was consigned to Messrs. G. E. Hudson and Son, 15, Dowgate Hill, London, E.C., a well-known firm who handle large consignments of fruit from South Africa. The firm gave the consignment a wide distribution and their report, which is appended, gives particulars of prices obtained at the various centres together with information as grading and packing, also as to the condition and quality of the fruit.

FINANCIAL RESULT.

A statement of account is appended showing the financial result and the return obtained.

Payments

To 500 boxes imported	150.00
less freight, London to Mombasa	663.22
Railway freight, Athi River to Kilindini	38.68
Ins.	120.00
Shipping, Lighterage, cranage, etc., at Kilindini	125.00
Haulage to London—Tilbury Dock charges	108.00
Telegrams Market Tolls, Insurance, Cartage, etc.	125.00
Carriage to Liverpool, Manchester, Dundee and Hamburg	51.33
Cables to and from London	34.00
Commission—7½ ...	195.40
Balance—being net return ...	672.62
	Shs. 2,473.33

Receipts.

Account sales as under:—	
300 boxes sold at Covent Garden	1,476.00
50 boxes sold at Liverpool	262.50
50 boxes sold at Manchester	250.00
4 boxes sold at Dundee	34.00
16 boxes sold at Rotterdam	64.00
50 boxes sold at Hamburg	396.83
	Shs. 2,473.33

The 500 cases contained approximately 2,250 lbs. of plums (4½ lbs. per case), and the return to the grower was therefore costs 38 per lb., at Athi River Station.

Additional labour and supervision in the packing of fruit has also to be considered. The expenses would doubtless be reduced somewhat if larger consignments were exported.

"The prices realised are good, "when the size of the fruit and the "poor packing is taken into consideration. The average selling "price in London was 4/6, Liverpool 5/3, Manchester 5/-, Dundee 4/-, Hamburg 7/11.

"Making of Boxes: The opening "in the middle of the bottoms and "tops of the boxes was too wide, "the boxes are shod so as to let in "as much ventilation all round. It "is not the idea for the side boards "and bottom boards to meet, there "should be a space in the middle of the "bottom and the sides of the boxes "are not dovetailed together. "During the next two months we "shall expect our upcountry visitors "to spend a few days by the sea "when the tropical heat is not too "fierce.

"On most evenings recently "there has been one form or another "of entertainment in connection "with our naval visitors. Wednesday evening saw the concert party "of H.M.S. "Colombo" giving "their show at the Mombasa "cinema. They were not less successful than the "Tonbridge" in rousing the Mombasa audience "from their habitual frigidity into "some semblance of enthusiasm. "However, the dance given by the "sailors at the Mance Hotel on the "following evening went with an "undoubted swing. A large number of Mombasa ladies were present and together with their Mombasa partners the sailors took "possession of the floor throughout "the evening. No word of disappointment as to the dancing "ability of these lads was heard, "but everyone appeared to have experienced a thoroughly enjoyable "evening.

"On Friday evening the officers of "H.M.S. "Colombo" invited a few "of the Mombasa residents to "dance on board the ship which "proved a pleasing function.

POLICE COURT

During the past week a number of offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance came before the Resident Magistrate. Four taxi drivers were separately charged with failure to exhibit their licensed badges, three of whom were fined Shs. 15/- and one released. For driving on the wrong side of the road a taxi driver was fined Shs. 10/- or 7 days R.I. May this case was the complainant in a case of a taxi driver who had charged an excessive fare and had failed properly to display his tariff card. In regard to the latter offence the accused stated that the card was near his feet, but the Magistrate was of the opinion that this was not a conspicuous position. A fine of Shs. 5/- was imposed. In the first offence the accused was fined Shs. 30/- or 5 days R.I. Another taxi driver was fined Shs. 15/- or 3 days R.I. for negligent driving. In this case the accused had attempted to back his car in a dangerously congested area, and when it was the accused pleaded procedure to go forward and round.

THEFT CASES

For stealing whisky, navy blue trousers and Shs. 20/- from the house of his European employer, a Native was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and ordered to report to the Police for six months. Another Native was convicted on the same charge with stealing clothing from Mr. Ward's laundry and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A youth of 14 who was charged hand with a stolen Shs. 10/- note was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the thereof three years in the reformatory. In his defence the accused pleaded that he found the note and put it in his pocket not knowing that it was valuable. Later he was told that it was a note of large value, and he said he was about to return it when the officers of the law stepped in.

Even the Mombasa fort, with its frowning front and beetling battlements, (as described by one jaded rhapsodist) should treat any respect into the most bold and embittered criminal—the very spot itself has not deterred the thief from his nefarious trade. Recently an askari while prowling along the top of the fort saw a bundle of clothing shot out of the Superintendent's window, he descend, directed by unseen hands into a conveniently convenient place in the moat below. The askari told his story in Court, the effect that he sent another askari below to retail developments, but that before he arrived the accused had reached the top and was about to take possession of the stolen goods. A sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment was imposed in this case.

For stealing a sheep on the way to the slaughter house, a Native employee was sentenced to three months' R.I. and ordered to pay a fine of Shs. 40/- or in default a further three months' R.I. The sheep was valued at Shs. 84/- and the accused pleaded guilty to the theft.

The Flower Show.

The entries for Monday's show up to date have been fair (within the hon secretary), but owing to the very unfavourable climatic conditions which have affected all parts the committee have decided to extend the time for receiving entries up to Saturday next. Will everyone who flows to show please make an effort and send in entries to the hon. secretary, P.O. Box 37, Nairobi. Will those who intend to exhibit table decorations (44) and presentation bouquets (class 44a) please note that the flowers in those classes need not be grown by the exhibitor. The show will be opened by H.E. the Acting Governor at 11 noon on Monday, June 8, and exhibitors who wish to do so may begin their exhibits on Sunday afternoon.

Uganda's Business Barometer.

BULLY BARGAINS IN THE HAPPY UGANDA, WHERE THE COTTON BLOOMS AND BLOWS.

Shot Gun, 12 bore, single barrel ejector, and fab shells. The Gun is Shs. 70/- Pagani.

Shs. 20/- carriage extra.

Flying Boat for Sale, Cheap, stropping Outfit. Shs. 35/- per doz. Fine trading Ink. Shs. 1/-

Rifle 7.9 m/m. Mauser, fine condition Shs. 120/- to clear account.

Martin's Long Pantoffle Gun Shs. 20/- per 100, Shs. 3/- extra. This is Africa's natural snake.

Assorted Fishing Tackle, 3 pounds good trading line this 24/00 per doz.

Lewatte Lemon. The popular pocket marmalade. Shs. 20/-, postage 1/-

Chibuda Tea. Uganda's Finest. Lb. of best green Shs. 3/- per lb. postage 1/-

A. D. CAMERON,
CITY BOOKSELLER,
KAMPALA.

AFRICAN EDUCATION.

A notable contribution towards the diagnosis of the requirements and the formulation of a policy of progressive education in the matter of developing African people has recently appeared with the publication of the report of the Educational Commission of the Phelps-Stokes Fund entitled "Education in East Africa. In a long and well-considered document the educational problems are considered in the various territories in Eastern Africa from Basutoland to Abyssinia, the Commission visited into the useful and economic factors that have to be taken into account and came to several far-reaching conclusions which, given the way for a real advance in the adoption of general principles and in applying those principles in practice. The report emphasises the fundamental consideration of determining the objectives to be aimed at in the school system, and makes particularly pertinent reference to the all-important question of how best to bring about an improvement in the health of the native and to ensure a steady increase in the population. Upon the solution of this problem depends the possibility of progress in the development of the territories in which Europeans and Africans come into contact. The method of quick and robust exploitation by using more and more discredited in every part of the world and to no corner of the globe is this more evident than in Kenya, a country which colonists have made and are making their home. The report points out that no African colony can make adequate use of its resources without the help of the native people and that the most desirable contribution an African can represent at the present time is a supine population wasted in the past by war and disease and still being depleted by preventible sickness. Much has been done against industrial and social enablers the natives to make effective use of the soil while upon an economic and social system that makes for contentment and community pride rests the development of character able to bear the responsibilities of manhood and womanhood. In attaining to such objectives the Governments in England and in Africa must be in one mind as to principles and methods; missionaries and settlers must agree to work with mutual helpfulness, the general good, for the sake of co-operative effort with a spirit, also directed, towards a common aim that the Commission has in mind, that the nation should be taken, and the report contains practical suggestions for the inculcation of a tender degree of humanity in such people. The native people have undoubtedly learned much of hygiene and sanitation from white people, and have gone a long way in the direction of improvement in the lot of Native men in Africa but the situation paid in the past to the inclusion of instruction on such subjects in the curriculum of schools has been inadequate. In regard to body activities, all the machinery of the school and every influence and education should be directed to the formation of a right mental attitude, giving to the boys a proper sense among all the physical activities of the body. Both before and without games should be utilised appropriate to the physical, mental and moral needs of the young people. Boys at school be developed for the cultivation of the soil; the advantages of vocational training should be emphasised by a staff having a higher belief in agricultural education. Industrial work should be emphasised by a staff having a higher belief in agricultural education. Industrial work should be given in every part of the school system, artificial distinctions between teachers of handicrafts and teachers of literary subjects being abolished, show all, a sense of superiority on the part of those whose duties are literary should not be tolerated. Facilities for the higher education of Africans are regarded as essential, partly to prevent the present tendency which encourages ambitious Africans to continue their education in Europe and partly because it is in any case necessary to make provision for the training of native leaders; unless provision is made for the training of native leaders, unrest in some parts of Africa are already teaching false doctrines that "time dissension, irritation and unrest" which are unmistakable aspects of native education which must for the present be joined over without the possibility of a remedy. The organisation of schools are described in this report, graded from lower schools to colleges, and reference to the schools conducted by the Italian missions of this report there is evident a true appreciation of the fundamental objects of education, the formation of a man and with him and through him the making of a community of which he is a part, and in the formation of methods, the ultimate aim is the development of the first requisite is knowledge of the subject, so that the form of the lesson is dictated by the subject matter. In the next place, the lesson is to be given from the point of view of the pupil, and the teacher is to be kept in mind that the pupil is the subject. In applying certain principles of education to the Native, the Commission is of the opinion that the Native is a child, and that the principles of education applicable to the child are applicable to the Native.

FRIDAY'S CABLES.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Sir C. Bowring & Mr. Grannum.

[BY WIRELESS RECEIVER'S AGENCY.]

As usually long Birthday Honours list—only about one hundred. Though it promotes Baron Beatstead (Sir Marcus Samuels) to a Viscounty, and makes Sir Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., C.B., Asst. Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office, stepping to G.C.M.G.

Sir William Palestinian, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Commander-in-Chief of North America and West Indies), gets the G.C.B.

Eight Knighthoods include Sir John Bland-Sutton, Consulting Surgeon to Middlesex Hospital.

A long list of knighthoods for varied public services include the retiral Bermuda Governor, Colonial customists of Fiscal, and Mr. Philip Cunliffe Lister, Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons.

Noticeable features in several pages of Orders of the British Empire, including six dames.

The G.C.V.O. is given to Lord Lonsdale and Lord Desborough.

Among Knighthoods Bowring is the cause of Sir Charles Bowring, who becomes K.C.M.G., and the Kenya Governor, Mr. Reginald Grannum. He who is made C.M.G. Col. Michael Dominion, Governor of Somaliland, becomes a C.B., and Sir John Baird, the new Governor-General in Australia, becomes K.C.M.G.

FAMOUS FRENCH ACTOR.

Death of Lucien Guitry.

Paris, June 1.

The death is announced of Lucien Guitry.

Lucien Guitry was the famous French actor, who in most recent years made the successes at the Paris phantasy Chatelcliere. He was in his 66th year. He was manager of the Porte St. Martin and Director of the Renaissance Theatre.]

SHANGHAI DINNER.

Prince George to Speak.

[BY WIRELESS RECEIVER'S AGENCY.]

Celebration of the Birthday of Prince George, Duke of Kent, at Shanghai, on June 3rd, was marked by a dinner given by the Shanghai Municipal Council, which called the Chairman, Mr. Cunningham, and 100 other guests, including the Consuls, and the Chinese Mayor.

They also passed a cable in honour of congratulation to the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the control of the Chinese Mayor.

The resolution

Received at Prince Kent, June 3, 1925.

Prince George, Duke of Kent, and Duchess, Kent, Kent.

A Reply was received.

Prince George, Duke of Kent, Duchess, Kent, Kent.

The Prince Kent on the occasion of the Prince's Birthday, Shanghai, June 3rd, 1925

COTTON-GROWING.

Association's Opinion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 1.

The Cottongrowing Association expresses the opinion that the year's results here demonstrated that the Empire is capable of producing suitable types and substantial quantities, but future progress largely depends on the improvement of transport.

£1,000, despite "development works incurred in the interests of cottongrowing which the ordinary concerns would not undertake" has been incurred.

SPEECH BY PREMIER.

Aiming at Roots of Unrest.

London, June 1.

An audience of fifty thousand people listened to a speech by Mr. Baldwin at a victory rally at Welbeck Abbey, in which the Premier appealed for an allround increase of 10 per cent in industrial efficiency and announced his intention to appoint a permanent food council to carry out the recommendations of the recent Commission.

The Premier expressed indifference to conservative critics who complained that he had not sufficiently denounced his opponents. He declared he did not intend to waste time in denouncing movements like Socialism but was going to attack the evils which produce them.

He pointed out how pleasurably his appeals for an industrial truce had resulted in the men of both sides sitting down together and facing realities as never before.

The Premier concluded by inviting employers to scrap the old methods and seek a novel but intimate relationship with the workers; to seek brains and new ideas wherever they exist and take their employees more and more into consultation with regard to routine management.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Orange Free State Tour.

Bethlehem, Orange Free State, June 1.

The Prince of Wales has arrived, riding at the head of a commando which presented an address of welcome. An interesting feature of the celebrations, which was of happiest omen, was the playing of the Old Free State national anthem.

Harrismith, June 2.

The Prince of Wales concluded his tour of the Orange Free State after a most cordial reception in this particularly Nationalist province.

At a farewell reception in the town hall the Prince shook hands with 700 people, after which he spoke expressing his gratification at the reception.

The Prince declared he would do his best to come and see them again. He is now proceeding to Natal.

AT LADYSMITH.

Ladysmith, June 3.

The Prince of Wales visited the Natal battlefields famous in connection with the Boer war and climbed up the kopje where the principal aide-de-camp, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, was able to give him personal reminiscences in regard to the part it played in the relief of Ladysmith.

The Prince visited the cemetery where the English defenders were buried and then motored to Spion Kop, which he ascended. He proceeded from there to Colenso en route for Durban.

CAIRO TRIALS.

Nine Found Guilty.

Cairo, June 2.

Nine of the men accused of the Sirdar's murder included two the student brothers Enaiat, two railway shopworkers, a carpenter, an engineer, taxi-driver, and lawyer, the ex-Zaglulist deputy Shafi Mansur and an official named Mahmoud Ismail.

All the nine accused of the murder of the Sirdar were found guilty; the Court will pronounce sentence on June 7. [illegible]

NOTE TO GERMANY.

Terms Yet to be Fulfilled.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, June 2.

The Allied Note to Germany with regard to disarmament will be presented at Berlin on June 4. It consists of five pages and two annexes, the first setting out what was done and what left undone in the execution of the Versailles treaty and laying down a list of what remains to be carried out.

The second part gives the text of the Reparations Commission's Note to the Conference of Ambassadors declaring Germany in order in regard to the execution of the Dawes Plan.

The note is conciliatory but informs Germany that the Cologne zone cannot be evacuated until the disarmament conditions are fulfilled.

SEARCH FOR AMUNDSEN.

A Possible Solution.

Oslo, June 2.

The Government has decided to send two naval aeroplanes by steamer to Spitzbergen at the end of next week.

The general opinion is that Amundsen was unable to return by air and is making for Cape Columbia or Spitzbergen on foot.

EX-GERMAN DOCK.

Floated from Sheerness.

London, June 1.

The big ex-German floating dock left Sheerness this morning for Malta towed by six naval tugs, accompanied by the destroyer Thanet.

The Monsoon.

Bombay, June 2.

The Monsoon has broken.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—FISHER.—At Bungoma by Rev. H. C. Kreamer on 4th June, Ruth, eldest daughter of Mrs. E. Fisher, St. Johns, Mich., U.S.A., to James, eldest son of Mr. J. Murray, Leith, Scotland.

DEATH.

ANGUS—On Saturday, 30th May, at Nairobi, James Angus, aged 40.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED European lad, for newly started factory. Apply with full particulars to Manager, P.O. Box 522, Nairobi.

WANTED Nurse for two children, aged 6 and 18 months. Health district. Apply Voucher No. 2170, "Standard," Nairobi.

TO LET.

GOOD cattle farm Kuivukon, 18 miles from Naivasha. Permanent water. For particulars apply N. J. van RENSBURG, Naivasha.

FOR SALE.

150 Machakos Oxen, guaranteed immune E.C.F., A.M. P.S. Large, medium and small.—OAKLEY, Donyo Sabuk, P.O. Chania Bridge.

FOR Sale Kerosene Engine 5½ H.P. develops more. Very economical. Apply Voucher No. 2168, "Standard," Nairobi.

FOR Sale Grinding mill for ore, charcoal, maize etc., power driven, practically new. Apply Voucher No. 2169, "Standard," Nairobi.

THE WOOD-WITCH.

A Phantasy.

'Tis here, on this trunk of a fallen tree,
The wood-witch sits thro' the burning noon,
And weaves in tortur'd fancy-free,
The legends she loves to croon.
We may be right, and we may be wrong.
In the way we interpret her weird song.
But we know, in nature's history,
She reads strange riddles of fantasy.
"When the long wind blows thro the kirtled kloof,
"And dead twigs snap in the boughs that sway,
"Yo ho! Yo hi! What's that? Tell me!"
"'Tis only a devil-chas'd bushbuck's hoof—
"Mad, on his hunted way!
"The bushbuck once was a cattle-thief,
"And the devil was once a cattle-chief!
"Yo ho! Yo ha! Yo hi!"
"When the whole wood waits and the ring-doves coo,
"And Noon takes over the torch from Morn.
"Yo ho! Yo hi! What's that? Tell me!"
"'Tis only the wail of a sad Ju Ju
"Who shepherds the souls unborn—
"The souls of babes who wait in space
"For an earth-born mother's devoted embrace.
"Ah la- La la! Ah li!"
"When the cloud-racks ride on the maddened gale,
"And pelt the earth with furious showers.
"Yo ho! Yo hi! What's that? Tell me!"
"Those petals so batter'd by almsure hail—
"The fragile petals of flowers—
"Were women once who shirk'd their duty,
"And perish now, in their worthless beauty!
"Ah la! La la! La li!"
"When small birds build in the flat thorn-tree,
"And float their nests like a fleet of moons.
"Yo ho! Yo hi! What's that? Tell me!
"Those birds that now so busy you see,
"Were a tribe of man-baboons
"Because they idled, and raided and kill'd,—
"Now, they must build and build, and build!
"Yo ho! Yo ha! Ho hi!
"When a poor dog dies, and they bury him out,
"In alien fields, you fetch him back.
"Yo ho! Yo hi! And why? Tell me!
"I hurry him home, he's the god of drought:
"He rests in no alien track
"If laid to rest in his own home-mould,
"He lets the green crops grow to gold
"Yo ho! Yo ha! Yo hi!"
"When fields lie broken where oxen plough
"And the oxen stagger beneath the yoke,
"Yo ho! Yo hi! What's that? Tell me!
"My blear'd eye lights and I laugh anew,
"For this is the merriest joke.
"The oxen were husbands in days gone by;
"The drivers were wives, say I. Yes I!
"Yo ho! Yo ha! Yo hi!"
"And why do you sit on this fallen trunk,
"And blacken the flowers on the woodland sward?
"Yo ho! Yo hi! Just why? Tell me!
"With the wine of vengeance my heart is drunk,
"That tree is my erstwhile lord!
"I did his work—the woodman's craft—
"But the black storm sent a silver shaft,
"His wraith lives on in this fallen tree,
"I sit on him and I sing in glee.
"Yo ho! Yo ha! Yo hi!"
"Oh, quaint and sad is the witch of the wood,
Batter'd and tatter'd and shorn of grace:
The meaning of beauty misunderstood:
Nor joy, nor love on her crumpl'd face.
She sits, and builds with a laden hod,
But her plans were never design'd by God.
Alas. Alas. Alack a day!"

DAISY LAWRENCE-BROWN

SANDS & Co.

Sale of Purebred and High Grade Cattle

At our Yards

Naivasha Monday 27th July.

The Monday following Nairobi Shows

We are now compiling our programme for the above sale will Stock traders wishing to sell at this sale please forward entries and particulars as soon as possible.

SANDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

LAND

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect our Land Register of Properties for Sale.

MAIZE, COFFEE, SISAL AND TEA ESTATES. SHEEP, CATTLE AND DAIRY PROPOSITIONS, RESIDENTIAL PLOTS AND COMMERCIAL SITES IN NAIROBI, MOMBASA, ELDORET, NAKURU, NAIVASHA.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Owners of properties for sale are strongly advised to communicate with us and to place their properties on our Register.

Telegrams "VENATOR" Nairobi. Telephone No. 89 P.O. Box 96.

W. C. HUNTER & CO., SIXTH AVENUE

THEFT ON RAILWAY.

Prison for Indian.

Judgment was given on Thursday by Mr. F. C. Gamble, in the case in which Prittamchand, the assistant Station master at Kijabe was charged with the theft of three bales of blankets and cloth, from a railway truck consigned to Kisumu.

The Magistrate said that the accused was charged, as a servant, with the theft of three bales of textiles. He was satisfied that the bales left Mombasa, in a truck that was not to be unloaded until it arrived at Kisumu. The bales never reached Kisumu. The evidence was mainly confined to that of a native employed at Kijabe station named Ondiak. The evidence of this man was clear and consistent, that the accused broke the seals and removed the bales from the truck. On the native remonstrating, the accused gave him a bale of khaki cloth. He was perfectly satisfied that the witness was honest in his story, and in no sense an accomplice. The two bales abstracted from the trunk were consigned to Hemchand and Co., Nairobi in an open manner, and the evidence of Ondiak, and Ojung, the native constable, as to the events that night had impressed him favourably, and was given in a perfectly open manner.

RELIABLE RAW NATIVE.

It had been suggested by the defence that Ondiak's evidence was unreliable, as he said that the way bill consigning the goods to Nairobi was in accused's handwriting whereas it was really written by the station master. Ondiak was a raw native, and seeing the accused writing that night, assumed he was writing the waybill. It was not contended by the Crown that the accused acted alone in the offence, and there was ample opportunity for Nan Lal, the station master, to write out the waybill that night. It was practically impossible for a native of Ondiak's mental calibre to have invented the story he told. He found the accused guilty. The whole affair had been carried through with meticulous regard to detail and forethought, which negatived the suggestion that it was an unpremeditated act. The accused was a servant, and had abused a position of trust. He sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CEREBOS SALT

The hall mark of a dainty table.

MADE BY CEREBOS LTD. LONDON & GREATHAM-ENGLAND

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925.

PRISONS.

The figures given by the Commissioner of Prisons in his annual report for 1924 give considerable food for reflection as to the effect of sentences of imprisonment imposed on convicted native criminals. The daily average number of prisoners in the gaols of this country rose from 2,086 in 1923 to 2,282 in 1924, thus establishing a new record. One of the reasons for this increase was the larger number of convictions for terms of five years and more which rose from 66 to 98. This again is an indication of the astounding increase in convictions for "serious offences against the person and property or against property only" which rose from 350 in 1923 to the unprecedented figure of 889 in 1924. When the additional fact is taken into consideration that the number of prisoners known to have been previously convicted rose from 451 to 576 of whom about one-fifth had been convicted three or more times previously, a prima facie case seems to have been established for investigating the effect of imprisonment as at present inflicted as a deterrent to crime. The object that the state has in view in imposing punishment for offences that are classed as crimes is twofold: the state assumes the responsibility of punishing those who infringe the personal or proprietary rights of others in order to prevent private redress, and to give security; at the same time the main function of the form of punishment meted out to a criminal is to deter him from the commission of similar crimes in the future, the effect of imprisonment has failed if this result is not attained. In civilised communities the moral stigma attached to imprisonment is a far greater deterrent than the hardships of the sentence imposed. In Africa this is not so. Imprisonment confers little if any moral degradation on the native, and the conditions under which a native criminal lives when in gaol are not generally such as to make him realise the fact of his punishment. Discipline is maintained, of course, a discipline to which he is not normally subjected, but beyond this he is better fed than he is at home, better cared for medically and, in general, better housed. Imprisonment, therefore, amounts to little more than an enforced restriction on independent action and its effect is insufficient as a deterrent to a life of continued crime. The general question was investigated recently by a Native Punishments Commission, the tenour of whose recommendations was to the effect that hardened criminals should be house separately from those who had been convicted of petty offences, but there is undoubtedly this further point for consideration, that the sanctity of the law and of each person's rights in his own property must be brought more forcibly to the notice of those who are brought to book for an infringement thereof. This is largely a question of the tasks allotted to prisoners when in gaol and it is open to question whether the attempt to uplift native criminals by teaching them trades during the period of their incarceration is productive of the best ultimate results. That the teaching of such a trade is of the highest value to a native on his release provided he is willing to make use of his knowledge is self-evident. What requires investigation is whether this benefit is in fact utilised in any large proportion of cases, or whether the continuation of a life of crime interspersed with not unpleasant periods of punishment is not a more probable result. After all, the main objective is to prevent crime; the simultaneous training of the criminal in a trade in which he can usefully employ himself at a later date is a subsidiary consideration which may in practice prove quite incompatible with the former aim. The total cost of the prisons throughout the country in 1924 amounted to £34,506 and it is estimated that the total value of the convict labour was some £18,700, representing an average value of nearly 45 cents per day for each prisoner, a result which appears to be satisfactory in itself but which would appear more so if it could be obtained simultaneously with a reduction in the figure of money spent on prisoners' food which amounts to £8,415. This, we understand, is largely a matter of the choice of suitable areas for prison gardens and we are therefore pleased to learn that the Government is considering the creation of a central prison which will, we hope, obviate the necessity for purchasing more than £2,000 worth of food for the badly situated gaol in Nairobi and will at the same time remedy a number of the unsatisfactory conditions that at present exist in that prison. We understand, also, that a sum of £300 is being devoted in the near future for increasing the accommodation required for prisoners in Nairobi.

SATURDAY'S CABLES.

CHINESE RIOTS.

Bluejackets Land in Force.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, June 3.

The anti-foreign strike is spreading and all the foreign mills are now involved, also the telephones, waterworks, the municipal electricity department, and some of the foreign newspapers.

The Council succeeded in maintaining the public services by means of other labour. A mob of 3,000 this morning attacked the Japanese ironworks.

The police guarded fired on the rioters of whom one was killed, while 5 were wounded.

Attacks on individual foreigners continue. The rioters stoned tramcars and injured a number of women. Many students from other centres are arriving in Shanghai.

Four platoons of British bluejackets and marines are landing this evening and a similar number to-morrow morning.

FOREIGNERS WILL FIGHT.

Shanghai, Later.

Further clashes have occurred in the central districts. Up to the the present 21 strikers have been killed and 65 wounded. Armoured cars rushed the western district, which was a concentrating field for the rioters, who are finding it a useful base of operations against the foreign settlements.

At present there appears to be no ground on which to compose the differences, owing to the foreigners' determination to suppress the riots, while the Chinese are too excited to listen to calmer councils. The arrival of fresh batches of frenzied students reinforces waverers in Canton. The train service is suspended on all three railways entering Canton.

Large movements of troops are proceeding and the situation is exceedingly grave. Fighting is imminent.

"E.A.S." Special.

"TANGANYIKA GOLDFIELDS."

A New Company.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Thursday.

The public issue is imminent of a new company called "The Tanganyika Goldfields with a capital of £100,000 in 400,000 five shillings shares and 100,000 at par, working capital.

The Directors include Captain Walter Broadbridge of the Rhodesia-Congo Border Co., and Minerals Separation, the Hon. Alastair Fraser and Sir Alfred Sharpe.

LIGHT MONOPLANES.

German Competitions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, June 3.

Up to midnight twenty aeroplanes out of thirty-four completed the second and most difficult circuit planes out of thirty-four completed through mountainous timbered country.

Berlin, Later.

Twenty-three aeroplanes in all completed the second circuit, including the Daimler baby machine fitted with two motors, each of 19 h.p. piloted by Loerzer, who covered the 706 miles in 16 hours 26 minutes.

The best time was made by Polte in a Udet machine fitted with a 100 h.p. Bristol Lucifer motor, namely 10 hours 10 minutes.

Flying in the third circuit, which is 600 miles, begins to-morrow.

KING'S 60th BIRTHDAY.

Empire-wide Messages.

London, June 3.

Congratulations to the King on his sixtieth birthday began to arrive at the palace early this morning. They included messages from all over the Empire.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George, the latter en route to Weihaiwei from Shanghai cabled congratulations.

The official celebration was that of trooping the colour at the Horse Guards. Marshall Foch participated as the representative of France. The weather was brilliant and the parade ground was packed with sightseers.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

Reception at Durban.

Durban, June 3.

The Prince of Wales met with a most enthusiastic reception in Durban. The city was elaborately and charmingly decorated; scores of thousands of yelling and cheering spectators crowded the roads, the windows, balconies, and roofs.

The ceremony of welcoming the Prince was held in the square at the front of the town hall and was marked by almost continuous cheering and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow." A march past by battalions of the active citizen force and the naval battalion was a superb sight.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN.

Plans for the Search.

Oslo, June 3.

Systematic plans are drawn up for the search for Capt. Amundsen. Two Norwegian naval aeroplanes are being equipped with wireless apparatus to operate from Spitzbergen towards East Greenland.

The French explorer Charcot will probably be requested to search the east coast of Greenland, while the Macmillan expedition will work from Cape Columbia or Etah.

FOR SALE

IN RE. J. P. VIRJI, (INSOLVENT).

Tenders are invited for the purchase of Lease Plot No. 785/8 Duke Street, Nairobi, with the Buildings thereon. There are still seventy years Lease to run. Gross Rents Receivable Shillings per month. The Highest tender will not necessarily be accepted. Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned by the 6th July, 1925.

GILL & JOHNSON, RECEIVERS.

The Kenya Horticultural Society

FLOWER SHOW

At The MEMORIAL HALL,

ON

Monday 8th June,

FROM 12 TO 6.

H. E. The Acting Governor has kindly consented to open the Show at 12 noon.

SOUTH AFRICAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Policy No. 95813 for £200 on the Life of MISS A. F. STEWART.

Application having been made for a Copy of the above Policy, the Original having been lost,—Notice is hereby given, that unless the Original be produced at this Office within Three Months from this day's date a Copy will be issued.

By order of the Board,
C. COSMO MONKHOUSE,
General Manager.

30th March, 1925.
Cape Town.

LION DOGS.

Kenya Importation.

One of the most interesting importations in the dog-world recently arrived by the "Khandalla" from Beira in the shape of three Rhodesian Ridgeback Lion Dogs. These are the property of Mr. A. S. Waller, who believes he is correct in stating that they are the first of this breed to reach Kenya.

This breed was also extinct in Rhodesia, but a few enthusiasts have recently got together and formed the Rhodesian Ridgeback Lion Dog Club with the object of fostering and keeping the breed pure; and the English Kennel Club are acknowledging it as distinct.

These dogs derive their name from the ridge of hair on the back, growing in the opposite direction to the rest of the coat, and the fact that they make exceptionally good dogs for hunting lion and other big game. In appearance, the Ridgeback is a strong, muscular and active dog, symmetrical in outline and capable of great endurance, with a fair amount of speed; size up to 28 inches and weight up to 80 lbs., the colours being brindles, fawns, sables, whole colours or mixed with white.

A HOTTENTOT ANCESTRY.

Very little is known of their ancestry, but it is interesting to read in Theal's History of South Africa that the early Dutch settlers found a domesticated dog amongst the Hottentots which is described as "an ugly creature, his body being shaped like that of a jackal and the hair on his spine being turned forward." There is no doubt that the present day Ridgeback comes from this origin.

The Ridgeback has an inborn dislike to natives and members of the Club bind themselves not to dispose of, or be in any way party to the disposal of them to a coloured person.

These new arrivals will be an interesting exhibit at the forthcoming Dog Show in August.

GRADING OF FLAX.

New Kenya Rules.

From June 16, by an Order in Council the grading of Kenya flax and flax tow comes under certain conditions. In the five grades "under-grade" and the two [...] warp and weft, the method of [...] ting shall be shown.

The place at which grading [...] 30/- per ton for flax and [...] tow) and baling may be carried out must be approved of by the [...] of Agriculture as suitable for the purpose.

The fibre bundles shall be approximately 14lbs. in weight [...] fibre shall be uniform and [...] Each bundle shall be tied with three bands of fibre of the class and quality as the fibre in the bundle.

Each bale must be branded [...] the owner, and shall not exceed [...] cwt. compressed to not less [...] 25lbs. per cubic foot. Each bale shall contain a uniform grade and class of fibre, and shall be [...] throughout with clean, strong hessian, and bound with galvanised wire of a strength not less than [...] gauge.

No flax shall be exported through Kilindini and [...] Pier, and a certificate of [...] must be obtained from an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port.

From India.

Mr. T. M. Jeevanjee, President of the 1st Session of the East African Indian National Congress and a member of the firm of Messrs. Jeevanjee and Co., who returned from India by the last boat, arrived at Nairobi yesterday.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Uganda Editor Fined.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Kampala, June 2.

An article attacking the [illegible] in a recent issue of the Uganda Herald had its sequel last week when the Editor, Mr. W. R. Balch, was prosecuted in the High Court, Kampala for Contempt of Court for printing and publishing an article in the issue of that paper calculated to prejudice the fair trial of certain members of the Police Force of Uganda who were charged with theft.

The case was heard before the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General prosecuting, and Mr. Priestly defended the accused. At the hearing of the case the Court was fairly crowded, and during the proceedings several educated natives who had come to hear the case were turned out of Court.

During the trial the Attorney-General said he intended to take the case to its limits having regard to the "reckless" statements made. The article was written in a reckless spirit the writer being carried away. Subsequently the Attorney-General said he did not press for a committal.

The case for the prosecution and the defence is set out in the judgment below, the Chief Justice remarking therein that in the circumstances he should have thought that "anyone with a grain of common sense would have seen the propriety of tendering without delay a full and simple apology." "The defence," he concluded, "is as flimsy as it is disingenuous."

In the absence of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Roberts read the following Judgment:

In the matter of the prosecution of Rex vs. Okwang and others in Kampala District Court Criminal Case No. 622 of 1925, and

In the matter of an application by the Hon. the Attorney-General for an order of committal for Contempt of Court against W. R. Balch, Editor of the Uganda Herald for printing and publishing an article in the issue of the aforesaid paper dated the 22nd May, 1925, calculated to prejudice the fair trial of the aforesaid accused:

This is an application by the Attorney-General for the committal of Mr. W. R. Balch, Editor of the Uganda Herald for contempt of Court or for such other order as may seem fit. In support of the application the Attorney-General filed an affidavit which reads as follows:—

1. That the above named Okwang and other members of the Police Force of the Protectorate have been charged with the offence of theft of goods at Kampala Railway Station and receiving stolen property and have been committed to stand their trial for the above offences before one of H. M. Judges of this Honourable Court at Kampala.

2. That the issue of May 22nd [illegible] of the Uganda Herald newspaper printed, published, and circulated in Kampala, and edited by Mr. Balch, contains an article headed "Quis Custodiet" which article specifically refers to the charges aforesaid.

3. That this article, a document of which is annexed hereto states as follows:

"It is a disgraceful and distressing fact that the native police [illegible] to guard the merchandise lying in Kampala have been the first to steal, and it further states as follows: 'Set a thief to catch a thief may prove a sound policy on occasions but it is one done when applied wholesale.'

4. That in my opinion the [illegible] above set out definitely [illegible] the guilt of [illegible] awaiting trial, together with the reflections in the said article on the honesty of the police personnel, do tend and are calculated to prejudice the fair trial of the said accused."

THE DEFENCE.

At the hearing on the [illegible] in Kampala, the following affidavit was read by Mr. Priestly for Mr. Balch:

1. I am Editor of the Uganda Herald.

2. The article above-referred to [illegible] was written on Wednesday, the 20th May 1925, and was handed to the printer on the evening of the following day.

3. At the time the said article was written, printed and published I was not aware that any proceedings against the above accused had been commenced or that any proceedings were in progress against any other persons which might in any way be affected or prejudiced by the article in question.

4. Since service of the present [illegible] matter upon me, I have been informed and believe that the hearing of the case against the [illegible] in the Magistrate's Court actually commenced on the 20th day of May 1925 and concluded by their being committed for trial on the 22nd day of May 1925."

Mr. Priestly for Mr. Balch argued that he, direct when he wrote the article in question had no knowledge of any proceedings in Court against the police and rendered [illegible] he [illegible] in authority for the proposition that in the absence of such knowledge there could be no contempt. He argued further that even if technically there was contempt, the Court should not punish Mr. Balch unless the article was likely to cause substantial prejudice to the fair trial of the police. He pointed out that the trial would not be with a jury but before a Judge with native assessors.

AN APOLOGY.

Mr. Priestly then tendered the following written statement which he offered to publish in the next issue of the Uganda Herald.

"In our issue of the 22nd May, under the heading 'Quis Custodiet' the following sentence appeared:

'It is a disgraceful and distressing fact that the native policemen sent to guard the merchandise lying in Kampala have been the first to steal, and it further stated as follows:

'Set a thief to catch a thief may prove a sound policy on occasions, but it is a mistake when applied wholesale.'

It appears that the trial of a number of askaris commenced on 20th instant, and on 22nd instant they were committed to the High Court for trial. Of this we had no knowledge and at the time of publication of the issue in question we had no knowledge of proceedings against any of the native police being then in actual progress.

The above statements in the opinion of the Attorney General tend and are calculated to prejudice the fair trial of the accused, and we beg to express our regret for their publication, and to give our assurance that we had no intention to authorise any publication which might be calculated to affect the fair trial of any case. Had we known that any proceedings were sub judice we should have been particular to refrain from any comment thereon."

In reply, the Attorney General pointed out that a certain number of the police force had been brought before the District Magistrate on the 12th May in connection with the thefts referred to in the Uganda Herald's article, had been remanded, and on the 20th May, on which day the article was written, their case had been resumed and were committed for trial on 22nd May.

With regard to Mr. Priestly's claim that the article, if in contempt, was not likely to prejudice the trial as it would be before a Judge with native assessors and not before a Judge and Jury, the learned Attorney General referred me to Rex vs. Tibbits 1 K. B. D. [illegible] in which Lord Alverstone, Chief Justice, said as follows:—

"With reference to the argument, which was strongly urged, that there was no evidence of any intention to pervert the course of Justice, we are clearly of opinion, for the reasons given in the authorities to which we have referred, that this is one of the cases in which the intent may properly be inferred from the articles themselves and the circumstances under which they were published. It would, indeed, be far-fetched to infer that the article would in fact have any effect upon the mind of either Magistrate or Judge, but the essence of the offence is conduct calculated to produce so to speak, an atmosphere of prejudice in the midst of which the proceedings must go on. Publications of that character have been punished over and over again as contempts of Court, where the legal proceedings pending did not involve trial by jury, and where no one would imagine that the mind of the Magistrates or Judges charged with the case would or could be induced thereby to swerve from the straight course. The offence is much worse where trial by jury is about to take place but it certainly is not confined to such cases."

"A DISINGENUOUS QUIBBLE."

Now the gist of the defence is that Mr. Balch to quote his affidavit, "was not aware that any proceedings against the above accused had been commenced, or that any proceedings were in progress against any other persons who might in any way be affected or prejudiced by the article in question." I pointed out to Mr. Priestly that the following sentence appeared in the article: "many of the (i.e., members of the police force) have been found with the goods in their possession and convicted, whilst others, we understand, await trial." Mr. Priestly explained that what was meant by "awaiting trial" was that departmental investigations on charges of theft were being held but that the policemen involved had not yet been charged before a Court. To describe this as a disingenuous quibble is to pay it too high a compliment. The article was not written about something that had just occurred at the moment of writing. It is in fact a review of police inefficiency covering some months. As a matter of fact proceedings in Court had begun on the 12th May, a fact which Mr. Balch could easily have discovered, and of which, having regard to his previous statement that policemen were awaiting trial, I am by no means satisfied he was unaware when he wrote his article.

Contempt of Court can be committed in many ways. One form of contempt consists in attacks upon the Judges personally, and especially in those dependencies of the Crown where there is only one Judge, it is a matter of much embarrassment for the Judge attacked to decide what action he should take. As the case would come before the Judge attacked he is naturally in a difficult and invidious position. There is however, another class of contempt—any conduct likely to interfere with the course of justice or as Lord Alverstone described it in the passage quoted above "conduct calculated to produce an atmosphere of prejudice in the midst of which the proceedings must go on."

In this class of contempt, the duty of a Judge is clear and it is imperative. The securing of a fair and unprejudiced trial is a duty which a Judge owes to every member of the community, and is a duty in the performance of which every member of the community has a direct and vital interest.

The facts of the present case fall within this class of contempt. I should have thought that anyone with a grain of common sense would have seen the propriety of tendering without delay a full and simple apology and an undertaking not to offend in future. Had that course been taken it would have been possible for me to have dealt leniently with Mr. Balch. As, however, he has not seen fit to take this obvious and proper course, but has instead elected to rely upon a defence which is as flimsy as it is disingenuous I shall impose a fine of Two Thousand Shillings or, in default three months' simple imprisonment.

Poultry Notes.

NOTES ON THE GAME BREEDS.

For nearly two thousand years, cock fighting was a recognised sport in England, and all classes in the land indulged in it. Cockpits were common everywhere, and large sums of money were staked on the results, whilst the breeding of these game fowls was carried on with the greatest care. The sport was prohibited by law in 1849, but "mains" are still fought surreptitiously, mostly in mining districts.

In Asia, cockfights are still common, and also in some parts of America.

The bird bred for fighting was stout-bodied with powerful limbs, firm in flesh with large wings, and very active. The large wings were as necessary as strong lower limbs, and cock fighters unconsciously developed the breast muscles, as these work the wings, and increased the flesh on this part of the body, though hard flesh was the result.

The old fashioned type of Game Fowl carries a quantity of breast meat, but owing to its close texture is not fit for eating unless well hung before being cooked.

With the prohibition of cock fighting and the rise of exhibitions, a great change gradually took place in the type. The birds were bred longer in the neck, leg, and head, the size of the body became proportionally reduced, and instead of large wings and long flowing tails, short wings and "whip" tails became the fashion. Within recent years the old type has returned to favour and there are now two distinct types. The old fighting type and the modern game. The latter is useless for the pit and only bred for exhibition.

Of the English varieties old and modern, there are the Black Breasted Red, Brown Red, Golden and Silver Duckwing, Red Pyle, White, Black and Birchen of the Asiatic varieties, the principal are the Indian and Malay.

OLD ENGLISH GAME.

The plumage of course varies according to the variety but the general characteristics are as follows.

The skull is of medium length, strong and tapering. The beak slightly curved and strong at base. Eyes large, bright and prominent, full of expression and alike in colour.

It is customary to "dub" O. E. Game to remove comb earlobes and wattles and thus leave the head and lower jaw smooth and free from ridges.

The neck should be very strong at the junction with the body, furnished with long wiry feathers covering the shoulders.

The body should be broad, full, and well-rounded front, and tapering to the tail, the whole when viewed from the top [illegible] flat and heart shaped.

The shoulders broad. The wings full and round, with prominent butts, inclining to meet under the body tail, but to project past the body as little as possible; feathers fairly broad, and furnished with hard strong quills. The thighs short and muscular and well apart. Toes (four) long, clean, even and spreading, the fourth (or hind) toe straight out and flat on the ground. The spurs should be set low.

The carriage should be bold and sprightly, the movement quick and graceful, as if ready for any emergency.

THE MODERN GAME.

The plumage varies according to variety, but general characteristics are as follows:

The skull is long, snaky, and narrow between the eyes. The beak is long, gracefully curved and strong at base. The comb, earlobes and wattles are usually "dubbed."

The neck is long and slightly arched, fitted with wiry feathers, but thin at junction with body.

The body is short, flat back, wide front and tapering to the tail, shaped like a smoothing iron; prominent shoulders carried well up, short and strong wings.

(To be Continued.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. Smythers, Salingo Ltd., Gil Gil, writes to say he requires some Indian Game Cocks, or failing those, a sitting of pure bred Indian Game. Will any reader having same for disposal write direct.

A. M. B.

JUBALAND.

Cession Delays.

The position with regard to the handing over of Jubaland to the Italian authorities is somewhat vague. The original intention is understood to have been that the date of cession was to be June 1. It appears, however, that owing to the lack of facilities to carry out the evacuation of troops and stores the date has had to be postponed and June 11, is now spoken of as a possible date.

The Jubaland Boundary Commission, consisting of Colonel L. N. King O.B.E., and Mr. J. O. W. Hope, C.M.G., reached Kismayu on May 27, in the Tuna which left Mombasa on May 24. Other passengers on board were Major R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O., elected member of the Legislative Council for the Coast, whose constituency includes the Kismayu area, Mr. T. Fitzgerald, the Postmaster-General, who returned to Nairobi three days ago, Mr. L. C. Wright of the Survey Department and Sergeant Foster, R.E. attached to the Commission.

Mr. Hope has taken over the Senior Commissionership of Jubaland from Mr. Hastings Horne, who leaves on the Italian steamer "Milano," due here shortly. The Italian steamer "Provinzia" arrived in Kismayu on May 2[illegible] and unloaded a large consignment of material for the Italians.

It is thought that the Italians will do a lot for Kismayu, and one or two houses have already been taken for restaurants. The fate of the Jubaland Club is, however, still uncertain.

There has been very little rain this season, in consequence of which, there is absolutely no grazing, but in spite of this, cattle and sheeps still command a good price and a large number were continually being sent to Zanzibar.

By the "Usaramo."

Amongst the passengers who travelled by the train yesterday to join the Usaramo, was Mrs. J. Angus and family. Mr. Angus, it will be recalled, died a few days ago and many friends visited the station to say "good bye" to the bereaved family.

'ELLO! 'ELLO! 'ELLO!

THE NAIROBI SHOW

is on Thursday and Friday, July 23rd and 24th, 1925.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 22nd, 1925

(Except in the Horticultural Classes which close July 15th).

There are classes for everything—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Farm Produce, District Exhibits, Horticultural, Trade Exhibits, Tractor Ploughing Demonstrations, Motor Driving and Jumping Competitions.

SUPPLEMENT No. LXXXV. SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925. NAIROBI.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD WEEKLY EDITION.

Small Advertisements.

Advertisements are accepted only subject to approval.

DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

MISCELLANEOUS PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS:

Such as Wanted, To Lets, For Sales and Situations Vacant and Wanted, 1s. per line of six words (ordinary type) or fraction of line; minimum 4s:

All the above Advertisements are strictly Payable in Advance, and no exception will be made to this rule.

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 Gray and Studebaker Standard Six Cars.

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

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CAR CAUSERIE.

Charcoal Gas Producers.

SOME DRIVING HINTS.

In these days when car manufacturers are competing for the custom of motor owners there should be one slogan in the designing offices—accessibility. I cannot believe that manufacturers have yet realised how little time the average motorist is prepared or able to pay to such essential matters as greasing and oiling. He is exhorted in the instruction book to attend to certain points every day, other points every week and yet other points every month and surveying the means for doing it he finds that this is a counsel of perfection which will need much time and considerable trouble to follow.

Lubrication Difficulties.

He may at first try to follow it out but inevitably the advice is neglected, with the result that vital parts are apt to suffer. Granted that the high pressure grease gun system has taken much hardship from the daily round but there are other parts which the grease gun cannot reach and that is where the troubles occur. I submit that it should not be necessary to take up floorboards and perform bodily contortions to carry out such an important job as lubrication. All filler orifices and greasing nipples should be brought to the exterior.

A Novel Idea.

Perfection in any direction is long of attainment but the will to provide accessibility everywhere would overcome much. That someone appreciates the requirements of the owner driver in this connection is revealed by a pressure lubrication system introduced into America recently. Two or three firms have incorporated the idea into the design of their cars and an example arrived in Nairobi last week in the new six-cylinder Packard imported by Carr, Lawson & Company. Underneath the bonnet on the left hand side of the engine a small tank of, I should say, about one or one and a half gallons capacity is fitted. A pump handle is carried through into the driving compartment. This handle when pulled out, works slowly back again forcing oil to the parts on the same principal as some motor cycle engine lubricating pumps. The oil is forced, in the case of the Packard, to all moving parts other than engine parts including all spring shackles, steering arms, brakes universal joints, etc. The driving shaft is hollow in the centre, I understand, and oil makes its way down this channel to the back axle lubricating the universal joints on the way. A car so equipped must have a longer life than those which rely on the energy of the owner driver for correct lubrication of the many moving parts.

Ventilation and Draughts.

Occasionally I have made reference to the advantages and disadvantages of present-day all-weather equipment I cannot recollect having referred at any length to the question of ventilation as distinct from draughts. In some cases all-weather equipment is so proof against draught that the interior of the car soon reaches the temperature of a hot house. If the heat is accompanied by smells of burnt tobacco, lubricating oil and petrol perfumes, many passengers would prefer to brave the elements in an open car. The remedy is to discover a means of ventilating the interior without creating a draught. Some drivers recommend an adjustable rear window in the hood, while others prefer extractors fitted low down on each side of the scuttle.

Air Currents.

This question of draughts is a big one in any type of car. In general design all types of car have improved but the presence of draughts is sometimes unpleasantly noticeable. Saloon bodies and all-weather equipment protect the passengers from direct air currents, but often tend to emphasise the indirect ones. A wind of moderate strength is not objectionable, as it entails an even temperature over the area it affects. A draught, on the other hand, often causes a localized variable temperature and sometimes an irritating sensation in the parts of the human body exposed to it. A car without a windscreen may be uncomfortable but even so is sometimes much more pleasant than sitting behind a screen with an icy aerial whirlpool concentrating its activities on nape of the neck. A slowly travelling volume of air, maintaining a steady course is desirable in either front or rear seats; an almost airtight closed car is unhealthy. The air must, therefore, be regulated at definite inlet points and guided until its movements cease to be of interest to the occupants of the car.

Good Driving.

It is remarkable how few people there are driving cars on our Kenya roads who could be called really good drivers. There are, of course, a great many who can fulfil all the ordinary requirements of getting themselves to their respective business, and back to their homes but when circumstances arise which demand considered action on the part of the driver, there are comparatively few who can come up to the mark. Drivers of many years' experience often fail to make clean gear changes because they get flustered when in difficulties and reversing presents difficulties to many. Watch anyone backing a car into a small space and it is surprising how few will accomplish the task neatly and at the first attempt. After all handling a car is the same as other tasks in which brain and body combine. Tennis, golf and similar sports are not played by all with equal skill so it is not to be expected that every driver should be on the same level. Still much improvement could be made with practice.

Larger Steering Wheels.

Apart from the design of the steering of a car, a factor which contributes largely to stiff steering is the smallness of some steering wheels. I tried an 18 inch steering wheel in place of a 15 inch and the immediate effect was to make the steering feel much lighter, while the better sense of control given by the larger wheel has to be experienced to be believed.

Teaching to Drive.

One of the most difficult things to teach a beginner is the correct procedure to adopt when changing gear. It is difficult enough to explain the correct method of changing up, but the man who can explain in a few words how to change down is something akin to a genius. Among the clearest ways of presenting the theory of gear-changing to the novice is that set forth in the instruction book issued with Ariel cars which a friend showed to me. It reads:—"changing from one gear to another may be likened to an express and goods train of infinite lengths running alongside one another; the express represents the lower gear (high engine speed), the goods train represents the higher gear (low engine speed). Now, if a man tried to step from the express train to the goods train he would get a nasty shock, but if he stepped to an intermediate train (representing neutral gear position), running at the pace of the express, and waited for this to slow down to the pace of the goods train, he could then step on to the goods train without shock of any kind. This represents changing up. Conversely, to get back to the express without shock he would have to step on to the intermediate train, speed up to the pace of the express, and then step back. This represents changing down."

Speed Exaggerations.

Fishermen are credited with having elastic imaginations but, it must be remembered, they were

(Continued on page 18.)

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CAR CAUSERIE.

(Continued from page 17.)

so second before motors were discussed. The lamentation the suggestive performance seems to be one to which a large number of motorists fall and some of the stories told are equal to anything which one could wish for the life of an angler. It is told that a motor-cyclist was passing some extraordinary speed for his machine over a certain stretch of road when a motor car swung round from nowhere and overtook him. The motor-cyclist "dropped his machine" and "by heather cool as usual," "oh," was the cool response. "I thought it might have been pyjamas."

Choosing a Car.

A certain amount of ridicule is aimed at the man who brings his wife, finally to decide which car he will purchase. But to those who are interested more in mechanical details it really is not a bad plan to take to the showroom some commonsense person who is not interested in motor mechanics. Recently, I was asked to help a friend choose a car. He was an absolute novice in matters mechanical and in this respect was far more evidence. But there were other considerations on which he was entitled to pass a personal opinion. Having, more or less decided on the car to be purchased he disagreed the statement by some of his comments on finish and I must say that I had to agree with him. I may form a trifle before realizing that the criticisms were sound. He was attracted by such details as the fitting of the boards round the radiator, the quality of the material used for the faces boards and switch plates, screw heads properly lined with the finishing, floor covering or the back of it. Even on some quite expensive cars there is room for improvement in these particulars. One might do worse than submit the finish to the inspection of someone who would make frank comments on such things that technician overlooks.

Charcoal Gas Fuel.

The price of petrol is undoubtedly high in East Africa and although the installation of petrol pumps in certain Nairobi garages and the importation of fuel in bulk should end undoubtedly will do something towards reducing the price, it can hardly expect to be cheap enough to necessary petrol at anything approximating British or American prices. This means that our motoring still is going to be dear in spite of the economies which have taken place in initial cost of the vehicles and the subsequent cost of spare parts. The solution, therefore, would appear to lie in the finding of some non-injurious substitute for petrol. No doubt something will come along in the time but for the moment it is rather surprising that more has not been been done in regard to such a fuel in this country. The method of propulsion continues to engage the attention of motor manufacturers in Europe and steady progress is being made in the improvement of gas producers. It is a common error to assume that all gas producing plants are too bulky to be used on anything petrol than tractors for there are some twenty concerns making gas producers in France, about 50 per cent. of the products being shipped to French Colonies, the manufacturers, in their advertising that charcoal gas is not likely to come into any extended use in a Mohammedan country, inasmuch that it has immense possibilities in abandoned country overseas.

Gas Driven Cars.

Charcoal is obtainable anywhere in this and adjacent territories, whereas petrol in some, quite a both dear and difficult to obtain. Gas is such a comparatively trouble-free energy. Morocco, stationary motor omnibuses have been running very successfully for a long period of time; the fuel used in the producers on these omnibuses being charcoal, burning cannel, mauve, [illegible] national charcoal gas company, and Bloch, Frères in April, a machine taking part in the demonstration run into Berlin gas-driven touring car which is reported to have been highly meritorious and of good appearance. For those who are able to afford experimental purposes, much good might be done for this country by the trial of such a car.

Decarbonising.

Probably one of the most disagreeable experiences in the question of car-driving is the correct use of the clutch. Not only experienced drivers, but also amateur's know how to driving a car, differ in opinion on the advisability of using the brake with the clutch still in engagement, and, to what extent, if at all, this method should be adopted. I am of the firm opinion that it is better to use the brakes with the clutch in engagement as this tends to make the car vary much steadier when slowing down on wet, greasy or sandy roads. It also combines the retarding effect of the clutch-engagement to be sufficient so that the brakes are not used to the same extent as they otherwise would be. Further, a horse running with clutch disengaged suffers excessive wear on the clutch plates, bushes and collar and it is a proved fact that driving in this manner calls for much earlier clutch replacements than should be the case normally.

The Engine as a Brake.

Another big bone of contention is over the advisability or otherwise of using the engine as a brake, by medium when descending hills and whether the ignition should be left on or switched off. The idea is to save undue wear on the brakes and to have accumulation in reserve to assist the brakes proper. If this precaution is indulged in on a car provided with the ignition switched fresh air can be admitted to the engine, the compression which seems to be important in these particulars. One might do worse than submit the ignition to the inspection of someone who would make frank comments on such things that technician overlooks.

Repairing Punctures.

Tyre repairing is not an easy task to those who have not been initiated into its mysteries and as there are so many out here who are driving motor cars for the first time in their lives and others who have not had punctures to mend themselves for some time I am going to give one or two hints addressed more particularly to the novice. When jacking up the car is a good plan to revolve the wheel and look out for anything in the tyre which might have caused the puncture, and if discovered this point should be marked on the cover. The latter should then be removed by means of tyre levers and the hand. With high pressure covers it is well to begin on the opposite side of the rim from the valve by inserting one tyre lever a few inches apart under the bead of the tyre which should be lowered completely off the rim on one side. The lever should then be moved round behind the rest of the bead off the rim until free enough to complete the operation with the hands. When removing the tube from the cover mark the tube with a pencil opposite to the marks previously made on the outer cover. This will provide a guide for the discovery of the puncture.

Often the close examination of the tube will show up the hole but if it cannot be thus discovered the tube should be removed entirely from the rim and partially inflated. Then, by rotating the tube slowly down to the air, it is often possible to hear the air escaping. If this method does not prove successful recourse may have to be made to immersing the tube in water.

Cleaning the Tube.

Having discovered the puncture the rubber should be carefully cleaned all round the area described by the size of the patch to be used. The tube should be dusted with talcum powder if this is available, cleaning the area with a little petrol will suffice.

As many drivers aver that the use of petrol is detrimental to the tube I cannot believe that any harm can come to it, as, if much more over, the use of glass-paper is recommended, because it roughs the rubber and makes it more receptive of the solution. A wire brush is to be less found a popular outfit, especially for roughing the surface of the tube.

Applying the Solution.

Once the area around the puncture has been well cleaned, a solution should be applied to the rubber and the patch applied well rubbed in with the hand. When thoroughly dry a second coat of solution is applied the time the patch of the repaired tube is given a second coat. Both surfaces should reach a tacky stage before the patch is applied. Care should be taken not to allow a few minutes the surface of the tube should lightly powdered with talcum powder to prevent the tube from sticking to the cover.

Refitting.

The tube, after replacing in the cover, should be lightly dusted with talcum powder to prevent the cover from sticking and nipping the tube. Care should be taken that the tyre levers should be used when refitting and when the cover is on the rim, it is left all around the tyre lever so as to make certain that the bead rubber does not be nipped between the tube and the rim, and, when the pressure can be given.

With modern tubes and tyres the operation outlined is unnecessary but the cover may occasionally need to be changed in the size of the patch to be used.

SCISSORS AND PASTE.

According to an American paper there are now registered in the U.S.A. one motor vehicle for every 17.700,000 motor vehicles.

The French Government is in possession of the valuable work by M. Louis Delage in connection with the development of the motor industry in France, and proposes him a Chevalier of the Legion Honour.

So successful has been the motor coach from Milan to the Lake Lubbe that the Italian Government has authorized the extension of another of the lines between Milan and Turin. Work began on March 26. The motor coaches are dandy, and some, inasmuch as they not provide fine speedways to beautiful resorts, but also from the fact that all the ordinary roads, may be from Milan are so much bad

According to the American Trade Commissioner at Warsaw, a Polish engineer, Mr. Jozef Ziemski, is chiefly remarkable for the fact that he is the first to make motor cars from the Polonia, he has produced a car, with a 10 h.p., the dimensions being 1 mm. by 125 mm.

The Daimler car with Knight sleeve-valve engine, until recently belonging to the Duke of Sutherland, H.M. King George, has been purchased by Charles T. Knight, the inventor of the type of engine with which the car is fitted, and has been shipped to America for exhibition purposes.

THE CARBURETTER.

How a "Zenith" Should Be Tuned.

The Zenith is a very popular type of automatic carburettor in East Africa. And one in which the relative strength is concerned by two jets, one, known as the compensator, being submerged, the other known as the main jet, types, horizontal and vertical, for the same principles, apply to both. The needle valve is controlled by a float through the medium of the toggle which is pivoted attached to the float-chamber. Inside lid is retained in position by a spring clip.

A butterfly throttle which is also dead positive, is at an angle to the carburetter outlet, is bolted immediately in front of the detachable choke tube, through the centre of which projects the main jet screwed into the lid of the float. Formed in the carburetter body is a bowl within which is mounted the above-named device.

This might almost be described as a tiny independent carburetter, because it contains a jet and an adjustable choke tube. The outlet from the slow-running or pilot jet to the induction pipe is via a hole in the wall of the main outlet; this hole is just level with the upper lip of the butterfly throttle.

The main and compensator jets are screwed into the lid of the carburetter from underneath by means of a hollow bolt, each jet being made petrol-tight at its base by a fibre washer. It is important that each jet should be screwed home, especially that on the main jet, because the dimens will affect the petrol level in the jet.

THEORY OF OPERATION.

We can now turn our attention to the principles of the Zenith as an automatic working of the carburetter is concerned. It is to be noted that the main jet is fed directly from the float chamber, the level of the which being arranged so that when standing, it coincides with the top of the choke tube.

The output from the main jet increases proportionately with the increase in the velocity of the choke tube; that is, as the throttle is opened and the engine speed rises an increasingly rich mixture will be supplied to the cylinders. In consequence, therefore, to prevent the mixture becoming too rich, the function of the compensator jet, which, in the Zenith, is submerged and has under the same section as depression influence as the main jet.

We have mentioned already that the main jet has round it a shroud the top of which is level with the top of the choke tube, and further that an annular space is left between the two. It is into this annular space that petrol from the compensator jet is fed.

Mounted above shows the compensator is the slow-running jet assembly, in the housing of which a hole is provided communicating with the atmosphere. This hole serves to deliver the mixture from the compensator jet by allowing air to be drawn in with the petrol which issues from the annular space surrounding the main jet.

By this means mixture-strength regulation is obtained because, whenever the main jet delivers a excess with engine suction, that is, when the throttle is opened more and more air is drawn in with the petrol, and this air, or very weak mixture, displaces from the space around the main jet sufficient of the rich mixture which is passing to the engine.

It will be clear, then, that by suitably proportioning the bores of the main and compensator jets in relation to each other, the strength of the mixture supplied to the engine will be regulated automatically at all speeds.

The slow-running device needs little explanation, on the vertical field is fed from the main jet by means of a tickling screw, which is small pin in its side, by regulating this a slot is formed between the that the outlet passages to the slow-running jet.

Adjustment should always be carried out when the engine is warm. The pilot jet mixture regulating screw on some horizontal Zenithes is covered by a cap, which, if present, discloses the slotted head of a screw; this may be turned right to left to strengthen or weaken the mixture.

A large main jet will cause overheating and heavy consumption, while if it is too small there will be a tendency to pick up at high speeds and popping in the carburetter.

TUNING HINTS.

Adjustment of the compensator jet should be on a hole basis, that limits the engine speed on full throttle, on top gear, to about 1,000 r.p.m. If it is too small there will be irregular misfiring of the engine, and if too large the engine will "hunt" or run with an irregular surging motion.

Adjustment of the compensator of the Zenith types the choke tube must not be overbored. If it is too large acceleration and speed will be poor unless very large main jets are used, which, in turn, is not desirable.

That the choke is too small will be indicated by good acceleration but poor speed on top gear.

Sometimes a flat-spot will develop when the throttle is opened, this may be cured by the fitting of a choke or too small a compensator jet. Sometimes a flat-spot of an unduly small nature, in either case the cure is obvious.

BALLOON TYRES.

In Theory and in Practice.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

Why is it that the balloon or low-pressure tyre, after its rapid rise in popularity in the United States, has not by this time been universally employed by motorists in this country? Is the Marvel True, certain manufacturers of light cars, with large outputs, now standardize tyres of this type but, on the other hand, many concerns seem adverse to fitting balloons, and even advise their customers against using them.

Often, again, are impartial, offering a choice at a slightly increased price, and we are informed that, in some of these cases, approximately only 25 per cent. of the cars sold are ordered with low-pressure tyre equipment.

We must, therefore, conclude that there is a distinct lack of confidence in these tyres on the part of the car manufacturers, while a consumer, whose proportion the motoring public either has not yet appreciated their advantages, or is under the impression that the gains are more than offset by various disadvantages.

The distinct check which has occurred in the development of balloons, we think, is due, in the main, of too much theory and too little practice. That some of the theories are based on real defects of the tyres we are willing to admit, but in the process of building up theories minor faults are enlarged upon. The subject is further confused by the fact that the action of the tyre cannot be separated from the action of the vehicle, which is the net result of the two acting in sympathy which matters. Consequently, although A's tyres may produce pitching when fitted to B's chassis, it would be very unwise to conclude that the same results will obtain in any other chassis, and that A's tyres are fitted. Quite possibly A's tyres, acting in conjunction with the chassis of B, the chassis, will give almost ideal suspension.

PITCHING, ROLLING AND SWAYING.

The primary advantage of low-pressure tyres is the insulation from road shocks which they provide for the benefit both of the occupants of the car and the car itself. This admitted, we may consider the faults with which such tyres are often charged. Are of the most important is that pitching and rolling motions occur under certain conditions of speed and road surface. In the course of extensive trials, covering a wide variety of cars and balloon tyres, we have not found any such serious shaking.

On the other hand, in the majority of instances, the pitching motion attributes were lacking, and we think that, if pitching, in these tests, are not nearly so serious or so common as the theorist would lead us to expect.

Skidding appears to be more a matter of design than of tyres, and tread design than a question of tyre section and pressure. Given a tread which is well designed and skid tread, we believe that skidding is less than likely with balloon tyres than with high-pressure tyres. In this connection we are supported by the results obtained in experiments conducted by the largest tyre manufacturing concern in this country.

FITTING OF SHOCK ABSORBERS.

As at present constituted, the suspension system of a car is by no means perfect. It is, however, comfortable riding the springs are quite be very flexible and the tyres must be run at a low pressure, and, unfortunately, this combination does both the springs represent certain amount of bounding.

Consequently, the fitting of some form of shock absorber or restbound damper when balloon tyres are adopted may be considered advisable, but not essential, in order that the best possible results. Many cars are already fitted with dampers as part of the standard equipment, and, in this, the tyre progress is represented by the development of the self-damping spring.

INFLATION, DEFLATION AND DEFLATION.

Continuing the list of faults ascribed to the low-pressure tyre, we come to the question of inflation. The theorist says that no 134.50 lb. of air is required for the tyre pressures daily and use his inflator weekly. The answer is that inflation is a matter of a moment requiring attention to be under-taken only when the tyre pressure is not fully to lose more than a pound or two of pressure in a fortnight or a month.

Deflation when the tyre is punctured, or when a tyre occurs, is another bogey. Admittedly, when a balloon tyre goes flat, the rim has to drop a considerable distance, but this is unnatural so long as the tyre remains cheaply. Practical experience shows that with a low pressure the rate of deflation is surprisingly slow.

Then there is the question of wear. It is a somewhat baffling fact that a balloon tyre under-inflated is reported is frequently the cause of the excessive wear, and not the rear tyre. Presumably, such cases are attributable to the fact that the driver, being unable to cope with the increased drag of the larger tyres, permitting perhaps, a slight degree of wheel wobble, which produces the wear.

On the other hand, many users report having obtained quite phenomenal mileages from balloon type of tyre, and almost complete freedom from punctures.

If there is anything fundamentally wrong with balloon tyres, let those who have had bad experiences send us particulars so that they may be tested. We believe, however, that the contrary is the case, and that balloon tyres will prove a boon to the pleasure and comfort of motoring.

Paul Anderson on his Indian at Sellick's Beach, Adelaide, on April 26, 1925, the machine used for speed held by Lo Vach at 120 m.p.h. Paul Anderson, on the beach at the remarkable speed of 135 miles per hour. During the same meeting, April 26 & 27, 1925, also, he also broke the world's motorcycle record for 1 mile, the record being for the record 102 m.p.h., as against the year one English record of 94 m.p.h. The following day, on an Indian cycle, he succeeded in breaking the world's record. His time over a kilometer run was 19 seconds, equalling 105 miles per hour.

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THE MAIN PRINCIPLES.

It is an unfortunate thing nor motor car designers that metal or gas expands when heated, for out of this fact arises no small amount of complication, and, possibly, not a little trouble for the future owner of a car, says the *Autocar*.

When the petrol gas is sucked into a cylinder, compressed highly, and then fired, a great deal of heat is generated, and for practical purposes this heat has to be dissipated through the piston, the cylinder barrel and the cylinder itself, or that part of it which is traversed by the piston. The result is that the cylinder as well as the piston becomes very hot and both increase in size, the cylinder becoming longer and wider, the piston longer and wider also, but if it is of aluminium, increases in size more rapidly than does the cast-iron cylinder.

The effect of this is easy to imagine, for if the piston increased in diameter by much, it could no longer slide in the cylinder, but would seize, and the engine might be wrecked. Even the valves are affected, becoming longer and sometimes losing their shape, while the incoming gases expand as they reach the hot cylinder so that less "as can enter.

COOLING EVENLY ALL OVER.

Reduced to its essentials, this is what happens in a cylinder. Obviously, it is necessary to reduce the effect of heat to the minimum consistent with efficiency for one of the first-rate jobs of the problem is that an over-cool engine loses considerable efficiency.

Naturally, a hot metal cylinder gets rid of its heat to the surrounding air but it does not do so fast enough to keep pace with the heat it receives from the explosion, unless the cylinder is specially designed for the purpose which supplementary problems make difficult to arrange for engines with more than two cylinders.

Again, the whole of the cylinder, including the head and the whole of the piston crown should be of absolutely even thickness to give even cooling. To realise this it is well to imagine a cylinder with one spot in it where a mass of metal is accumulated, for example, the boss for the plug. The mass of metal here accumulated would become much hotter than the surrounding cylinder and would expand more, thus distorting the remainder of the cylinder.

Again, it must be considered that if the mass of metal continued to receive more heat than it could dissipate, it would eventually reach a point where any compressed gas would be fired before the sparking plug came into operation—in other words, pre-ignition would set in, and this applies not only to masses of metal, but there usually to quite small masses of metal which cannot cool readily.

Neglecting direct air cooling for the moment, the most obvious medium to use is water, and a jacket is made round the cylinder and the head to hold water. If the water were allowed to remain stationary in the jacket it would not dissipate the heat quickly enough, and the water would boil away so the water supply round the cylinder must be caused to circulate, and, while circulating, must be cooled before its return to the jacket.

RADIATORS AND PUMPS.

Thus a radiator was evolved, having a cooling surface much greater than the tank. To circulate the water suggests at once the employment of a pump, and one of the centrifugal type—which is really a paddle wheel—is most compact and the least liable to operate trouble when it has no valves. Naturally, a certain amount of the engine's power has to be taken to drive the pump and the shaft used as a pump spindle has a project into the water, and, if it has, so it is provided against leaks by a special gland.

In the earlier cars there was often trouble with these glands, and with the pump drive, which usually consisted of a friction wheel pressed against the flywheel.

To-day, pump gland troubles are very rare, and the drive is positive from the distribution gearing. The pump is used to draw water from the radiator and to propel it through the water jacket, but obviously it must not enter in a mass at one point only, or that portion of the cylinder would be kept cooler than any other and distortion would set in.

Consequently, a great deal of ingenuity has been exercised to return the water to the jacket so that it will have an even effect on the cylinders. Once in a jacket the water is forced upwards into the head and, through the upper pipe, back to the radiator. Since the pump mechanically impels the water, the system is very efficient, and it is not necessary to employ either a very large radiator or a supplementary tank of considerable size at the top of the radiator, thereby eliminating much weight, while the water pipes can be kept of small diameter.

AWKWARD SPOTS TO COOL.

Unfortunately, however, the cylinder is a very awkward thing to cool, because it necessarily contains a number of hot spots, places where the metal is not even, and other places too easily brought into contact with the water. It can readily be imagined, for instance, that the sparking plug forms a mass of metal which can only be cooled by the external air and by contact of the threaded portion of the plug with the cylinder, which in turn is in contact with the water. The formation of the cylinder round the valves is of a complicated nature, with the result that the water jacket passages become sometimes very thin and narrow, while the exhaust valve obviously becomes much hotter than the inlet valve, since the latter is cooled by the incoming gases, which are of a very low temperature.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING DESIGNERS.

Sometimes it is difficult to make room for the water between the barrels of adjacent cylinders. A number of cars have the first two cylinders connected together at one point, and the last two cylinders similarly connected, but with a water space in the middle. The cylinders are made in this case, a considerable portion of the inlet pipe in the cylinder casting further reduces the available water space, and it must be remembered that when the cylinder is cast, the space which will be filled up with water is cracked with sand.

Obviously this sand has to be removed completely, which is not at all easy to do, even when large orifices are provided for the purpose by the designer. Cylinder castings also tend to vary somewhat, so that a water space shown in the drawing may not be there in its predetermined capacity when the cylinder is cast. Should there is no means of telling what has happened from external appearances.

All this is mentioned to show how difficult it is to provide even cooling for a cylinder and why there are engines which suddenly become extremely hot, though other engines of the same type remain cool.

If a car is climbing a long hill and volumes of steam come from the radiator, it is often a question of some hot spot in the cylinder rather than lack of sufficient water or inadequate circulation. The vaporisation of cooling is responsible also for the many difficulties with cylinder stops, for the contact electrode is practically isolated in a very difficult place.

The early difficulties with the pump suggested a scheme which has been tried out on a large scale for stationary gas and oil engines, which, though not what is meant by the thermo-syphon principle, is the same principle. It is based on the fact that hot water always tends to rise, and consequently, if a cylinder is brought home to those who attempt to cool a very hot ball, for it is only by continual circulation of the water that can be brought to an even temperature. This feed-

"KNOCKING."

Causes Apart from Defects of Mechanism.

DETONATION AND BURNING.

There are two distinct causes for the occurrence known as knocking or "pinking" in the running of an internal combustion motor in which, of course, to the mechanical effects which cause knocking is add a type of pinking, a water in the *Motor*.

The causes are pre-ignition and detonation, and it is very essential to appreciate the difference between them. There is nothing abnormal about pre-ignition except that the ignition has taken place too soon. It can occur with the best of fuels if the engine be not properly adjusted or sometimes too soon.

Detonation is an entirely different and more serious matter, although the conditions favourable to the one phenomenon are also favourable to the other. The engine may be cold and the spark correctly adjusted, yet detonation may occur.

Burning is the thing and detonation quite another. For instance, a charge of petrol burns without the property in a blind gun; the propellile gaps a vista to the target, and the gun is ready for another. In an explosion in the propellile detonation, and makes ship shipwreck of the gun's livelihood. But if the cordite in the gun had detonated instead of merely burning a new and good one would have had to be required. We can, of course, get some idea of the difference between burning and detonation, because there is really a great difference between what happens to the gun and what happens in the engine.

AN ANALOGY.

Let us study the behaviour of some of our T.N.T. with which our propellile was charged. Take a little bag of the explosive and light it with a match. It burns, sluggishly, with a smoky flame, and as long as it burns it does not explode. Now, if we pour some of the powder out in the form of a train, and light one end of it, the burning proceeds very slowly and almost reluctantly. But if, another cordite, we wish to detonate the powder at one end, the velocity of propagation along the train would be as a rate of four miles per second.

Now can we bring about such detonation? Roughly speaking, in proof of two ways. By exploding a tiny blow or by sudden and intense heat. And we only need explode a very, very, minute to such treatment in order to cause the detonation of the whole mass with it is in contact.

The reason for this is that the disruptive force of the explosion liberates sufficient energy to detonate its neighbours; those set off the same way and so on, in the split fraction of a second the whole mass has detonated.

Our petrol-air mixture in the cylinder is, of course, an explosive, and, if it is compressed, for, while, may be considered as analogous to the T.N.T. If such conditions of sudden and intense shock or sudden and intense heat, or both, are applied to the mixture, instead of the petrol burning in the air and gas, the mixture explodes, the molecules of vapour and gas, the mixture explodes, the impulse is almost instantaneous. Hence the pinking.

Pinking due to this cause has become increasingly frequent within recent years for two reasons. The first reason is that, in the modern higher compression engines, the engine designers have adopted an increasingly high compression. The second reason is the disappearance of the phenomenal "knocking" of the motor trade for such a demand for fuels has now to be met and the refiners have had to modify the specifications to which they supply the fuel on the hydrocarbon basis of the "knocking" are now included in the period. It is hoped that these heavier fractions of the "heavies" type are much more prone to detonation than are the light spirits which some 10 years ago were being produced in relatively sufficient to meet the demand and sold at that time.

We have to take what we can get, and so we must look another for "non-pinking" agents that will minimise the detonation in the cylinder. Naturally, a lot of considerable research work has already been directed to this direction, some of the results of which, though not public, although we are put in possession of a confidential nature, a great deal of the exact cause of detonation, some more effective than others, and, of course, more work will have to be done before the problem of detonation of such pinking is understood.

It has been found that the so-called "antiknock" compounds such as benzole and toluol, are less prone to pinking that the "paraffinoid" fuels which such so form the bulk of most petrols. For one thing, the ignition point of "spontaneous ignition temperature" is somewhat higher, so that it is easy to see this may will prove to be liable to pre-ignition pinking. But it is not the only pinking, and a fact, that their admixture with ordinary petrol should militate against detonation and pinking.

COMPRESSION RATIOS.

Obviously, important comparative tests of the efficiency of antiknock reagents have been carried out by Ricardo, and by Midgley and Boyd, Ricardo, working with an engine specially constructed to admit of variable compression, established the following values for the maximum compression (maximum utility) above these compression ratios, was liability to detonation:—

Best "straight-run" petrols 4.6 to 5.0 per cent.
Benzole (98 per cent.) 6.9 to 1
Toluol above 7.0 to 1
Alcohol above 7.5 to 1.

Midgley and Boyd, working with benzene (benzole) dissolved to exhibit knocking, found that the addition of aromatic hydrocarbons militated against knocking, but that they had to be present in very considerable proportions in order to exhibit any useful effect, as, for example, 25 per cent. benzene; but the way in which they found quite small traces of other substances to have a marked effect, the direction of suppressing or inhibiting detonation was so peculiar as to be almost humorous. A trace of bromine, for instance, would produce violent knocking, while a little iodine (chemically analogous to bromine) would break the knock out, again, so to speak.

Of the anti-knock reagents mentioned and established before, it will be seen that the aromatic hydrocarbons, as represented by benzene, are the most effective, the "aliphatic" are low down.

Anti-knock agent used (percentage).

Benzene 2.5 per cent.
Diethyl Sulfide 2.5 per cent.
Xylidine 2.0 per cent.
Triethyl tin 1.2 per cent.
Di-ethyl selenium 0.4 per cent.
Di-ethyl tellurium 0.1 per cent.
Tetra-ethyl lead 0.1 per cent.

In the case of the last-named, this means that the press ram of one millionth part of the anti-knock agent completely inhibits detonation to detonation at 24.000 fuel-air molecules. This is a fact but how are we to explain it? Some of these substances, for instance, the tetra-ethyl lead, are so stable that they are not violently decomposed by the combustion of other substances, yet, they are effective in small quantities.

Brakes that are not adjusted and squealed rattle, chatter and squeak. The lining of one or more of the wheels is worn down; the frame of the car is distorted with a twist; the wheels have their proper alignment. Brakes should be adjusted every thirty days.

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Little grains of sand,
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And the pleasant land.

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All fitted with 5 Balloon Tyres on Steel Detachable Wheels, Shock Absorbers, Steel Petrol Carrier, Clock, Petrol Gauge, Speedometer, Driving Mirror, Electric Lighting and Self Starter.

WITH SELF STARTER ONE TON TRUCKS WITHOUT STARTER
£270 CHASSIS WITH 5 TYRES, TOOL KIT LAMPS &c. £260

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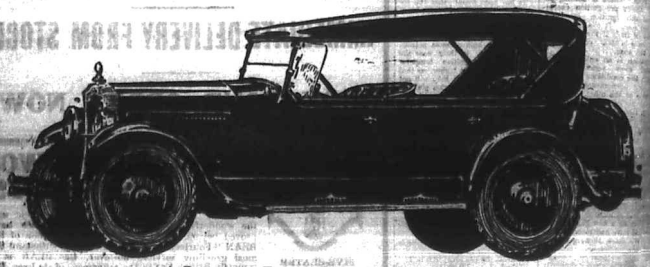


A Remarkable Test of Oldsmobile Dependability

A stock Model Oldsmobile was recently driven 121 hours, 59½ minutes—more than five days and nights continuously with the driver shackled to the steering wheel. During that time the car covered 3558 miles.

The bonnet of the car was sealed at the start by Mayor Charles C. Green of Battle Creek, Michigan, and was not opened once during the entire run. Both the driver and car were under constant official observation.

At no time did the car come to a stop. Gas, petrol, oil and water were taken on as the car was slowly driven backward and forward. Food and drink were served to the driver while the car was in motion.

During this long, continuous grind, the Oldsmobile Six ran smoothly and without a single failure, and once again proved worthy of its universal recognition as the world's finest and most reliable Light Six car.

Oldsmobile Six Touring £365
Oldsmobile Six Sports £395
All models equipped with disc wheels.
Heavy Duty Balloon Tyres—Dust Finish.

Gilfillan & Company, Ltd.,
AGENTS

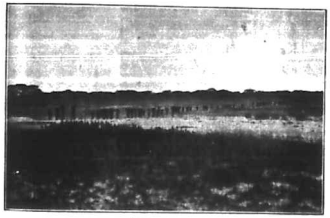
Oldsmobile

OUR PICTURE PAGE.

KENYA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

SIR EDWARD AND THE HON. LADY GRIGG, taken at the christening of their son and heir.

The New Government House at Dar-es-Salaam.



A Safari on the March.

Interior View of the Residency, Zanzibar.

Main Street in Mumias.

Post Service Car proceeding to the Lupa River Goldfields.

Kidoret in 1918.

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An All-White earthenware Diamond shape toilet set at a popular price. Full size, same shape and design as illustration on right.

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OR THE LAST WORD IN

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This particular model Gillette Razor is heavily nickel-plated and properly balanced; equal in utility to any of the more expensive types now on the market. We have placed a large contract with the makers for a continuous supply as when this extraordinary offer becomes known to the public the sale is bound to be enormous.

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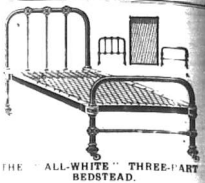
Shs. 1-50 only.

Complete with two genuine Gillette Blades.



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COUNTY MATCHES

rd Crowd for Match at Manchester.

...NTS DEFEATS KENT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, May 30.

...following were the scores at ...ent of county matches:—

...IDDLESEX vs. SUSSEX.

...Lords (J. W. Hearne's benefit ...atch).

...iddlesex (1st innings): 302 (J. W. Hearne 117, E. Hendren 71, R. W. Tate took 8/106). ...ussex (1st innings): 254 (A. ...ing 5/24 on the ...).

...iddlesex (1st innings): 216 (Mr. ...J. L. Watson 54; T. J. Durston 4/29).

...ussex (2nd innings): 200 (E. ...Bowley 68; Mr. N. Holmes ...).

...iddlesex (2nd innings): 45/2. ...ussex won by eight wickets.

...DDLESEX vs. SURREY.

...Oval.

...urrey (1st innings): 200 (Gregory 117, ... W. Walker 78). ...iddlesex (1st innings): 454 (A. ...Hendren 93, Mr. A. Jeacocke ...J. D. Hobbs 100; F. Barratt 5/99).

...urrey (2nd innings): 231/8 (W. ...Hobbs 89 not out; W. Cox ...).

...ey won on the first innings.

...ANCS vs. TORKS.

...Bradford.

...ancs (1st innings): 323 (F. ...Ross 51, W. Rhodes 59; ...Robbins 4/60).

...orkshire (1st innings): 266 (...Kilner 111 not out; ...Rhodes 54 not out).

...ancs won on the first innings.

...Wakefield.

...ancs (2nd innings): 150/5.

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58 MILES PER HOUR.

25 MILES PER GALLON.

5 to 25 Miles in 8 seconds FOR £335

3 Qualities no other Four Possesses.

Before Chrysler engineers achieved the new good Maxwell, every car buyer had to determine whether to pay a high premium for power and performance, or to pay less for mediocre performance.

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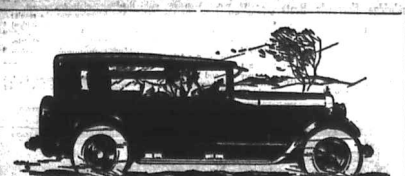

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NOW, while it's raining, let us show you the new-type Studebaker Duplex. For here is a car that was built for just such a day as this.

Step into the Duplex. Pull down the roller side enclosures—and you have a comfortable weather-tight enclosed car with complete protection from the wind and rain.

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THE TURF

NAKURU RACES.

Weights and Entries for June 20.

THE TRIAL STAKES.

The following are the entries and weights for the Nakuru race meeting to be held at Nakuru on Saturday June 20, commencing at 2 p.m.:—

1ST RACE
OPEN HURDLE RACE—2 miles.
Major Birbeck's GAY GIRL 11 7
Major B. F. Webb's STILL WATERS 10 5
Capt. R. Wheeler's TIT BITS 9 6

2ND RACE
GALLOWAY HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.
Major Baynes' LITTLE LADY 10 6
Major B. F. Webb's COURT BENDING 10 7
Col. Stack's IRISH LASS 9 13
Capt. R. Tryon's BLACK SAND 9 13
Capt. R. C. Wheeler's TIT BITS 8 8

3RD RACE
DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP.—(1st Division) 1 mile.
Mr. Grosvold - Williams' FOGH 11 12
Mr. J. Drury's COVERWOOD 9 12
Mrs. J. Drury's THASOS . 9 9
Mr. J. Drury's CAM . . 8 0
Mr. J. B. Somers COL. LARALLE 7 7

4TH RACE
NAKURU TRIAL STAKES—4 furlongs
Mr. C. Cardale Luck's WRACK 9 7
Mr. H. E. Buxton's SPECKLED BAND 9 4
Mr. H. E. Watt's BIRTHDAY GIFT 9 4
Major B. F. Webb's FREZOO 9 4
Capt. S. Tryon's RESTLESS 9 4
Lord Delamere's AMAZON 9 4
Lord Delamere's CHAIRMAN 9 4
Mrs. C. M. Alexander's REACTION 9 4
Mr. C. Cardale Luck's FOOLISH PRIDE 9 4

5TH RACE
DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (2nd Division)—7 furlongs.
Major B. F. Webb's HILLOCK 10 7
Mr. J. Drury's SCOTTI TOO 9 10
Capt. S. Tryon's BLACK SAND 9 10
Mr. J. Grosvold-William's COMPASSION 8 10

6TH RACE
FARMERS' RACE.—1½ miles. An open race for all horses that have never been placed 1st, 2nd or 3rd under Jockey Club rules, in a race, of any description. Catch-weights, 11 stone. Entries close 12 noon on the day of race, June 20. Winner to receive £50, second horse, £10—Entry fee £1.

7TH RACE
DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP. (2nd Division.) 1 mile.
Major B. F. Webb's COURT BENDING 10 10
Major Birbeck's GAY GIRL 9 10
Mr. J. Drury's SCOTTERS 8 10
Mr. F. Grosvold-William's SETTLER 8 6

8TH RACE
MAIDEN COUNTRYBRED RACE—6 furlongs.
Mr. T. Black's VANITY . . 10 7
Capt. R. Tryon's Black's BALLET GIRL 10 2
Major B. F. Webb's GAY LAD 9 1
Lord Delamere's CHAIRMAN 9 1
Mr. C. Cardale Luck's KA 9 1
Mrs. C. M. Alexander's RE. 9 1
Mr. C. Cardale Luck's WRACK 9 1
Capt. R. Tryon's SUNDOWN 9 1
Mr. H. E. Buxton's SPECKLED BAND 8 6

THE KENYA TURF.

Special Meeting of Jockey Club.

NAKURU RESOLUTIONS.

There will be a special general meeting of the members of the Jockey Club of Kenya at the Nakuru Hotel on Saturday, June 20 at 10 a.m. to consider the following agenda:—

(1) Statements by the Chairman as to the position of the Jockey Club of Kenya.

(2) To hear the following motions advertised in accordance with Rule 14 page 6.

(a) Proposer:—Col. Dalzell and seconder:—Mr. C. Bishop. "That instructions be given the handicapper to divide horses into divisions both for races and for classes and the classes should be published in the Racing Calendar."

(b) Proposer:—Mr. H. Tate. "That we revert to the old system of all handicaps being settled annually and a fresh body be elected."

(c) Proposer:—Mr. H. Tate. "That until starting gates and telescopic stalls are provided it be optional for two year olds to be ridden in spurs."

(d) Proposer:—Major B. F. Webb: "That in the event of members of the old Nakuru Race Club wishing to form a race club, the Nakuru Race Course with buildings, stables, furniture, etc., be handed over to such club."

(e) Proposer:—Major B. F. Webb: "That in the event of the members of the old Nakuru Race Club forming a race club, the annual subscription to the Jockey Club of Kenya will be £4."

(f) Proposer:—Major B. F. Webb: "That in future the winning seats of Jockey's Fees be in form: (1) For a race amount, when the value of the race is £50 or under—£1; when the value of the race exceeds £50, £2; such fees to be paid in cash, prior to the jockey weighing-out, to the official appointed for the purpose by the club concerned. (2) For a winning amount—when the value of the race is £50 or under—£3; when the value of the race exceeds £50, £5; the balance payable in respect of a winning mount shall be deducted from the stake by the club concerned."

(g) Proposer:—Major B. F. Webb: "That in the case of members joining the Club after July 1 in any year, only half the annual subscription be charged for that year in addition to the entrance fee."

(h) Proposer:—Capt. S. Tryon: "Alteration to Rule 6 page 6 by deleting the last paragraph which reads 'The meeting shall specify the objects of business to be transacted at the meeting' and substituting 'A copy of the agenda shall be enclosed to all members.'"

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

RACING DOWN SOUTH.

Result of Johannesburg Winter Handicap.

[Issue one week subsequent to Mombasa.]

The following is the result of the Johannesburg Winter Handicap run to-day:—

PROGNOSTICATOR (Wright) 1
GOLDEN SAND (Bell) 2
SUNDERSON EAGOR

CHESS

By E. H. Sweeney. Problems and all Chess correspondence should be addressed:—"The Chess Editor, P.O. Box 79, Nairobi."

NAIROBI CHESS CLUB.

The weekly meetings of the club are held at the Norfolk Hotel on Thursdays from 8 to 11 p.m.

Entries for the Bishop Cup and the Handicap Tournaments are invited.

PROBLEM No. 718.
(No. 31 in the Competition.)
Black 10.

White 11.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 719.
(No. 32 in the Competition.)
Black 14.

White 6.
White mates in three moves.

Solutions to these problems should reach the office by the 20th of June.

END-GAME No. 30.

By Henri Rinck.
From the Deutsche Schachzeitung.
Black 7.

White 10.

This was one of the positions shown by Rostick on the Demonstration Board at his Nairobi Lecture. It illustrates how Bishop and Knight may sometimes successfully fight against Queen and Knight. White aims at such recaptures of the Queen which ensure a won game owing to the Pawn position. The solution is deferred until next week so that readers may try it.

SOUTH AFRICAN CHESS.

JOHANNESBURG.

The championship of the Union Club has been won by Dr. Bluden. Eight of the Club's leading players took part in a chess round tourney which resulted in a tie for first place between Dr. Bluden and Mr. Barnett with 5 wins of 6 points each, the former winning in the play-off.

The *Pretoria News* says the result of the tourney leaves little doubt as to the Transvaal's first choice of a representative in the proposed Southern Hemisphere Tournament.

CAPETOWN

The Report of the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the Capetown Chess Club refers to the recent fine performance of Mr. A. J. A. Cameron, who has again won the club championship. He also won two handicap tourneys without the loss of one game in the three events.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 710 (32 in Comp.)
1. Q—Q8, Q—Q8; 2. Kt—Q7, mate.
If K x B, ch; Kt—e6, mate.
If Kt x P, ch; Kt—d5 mate.
If B—B7 ch; ch; K—e6 mate.
If B—h2; B—e4, mate.
If other; Kt—d5, mate.

This problem is by the great blind composer, the late A. F. Mackenzie of Jamaica, and was awarded the first prize of Prince Galitzen in the Sydney Morning Herald Tourney of 1924—5, 6 points.

It is very difficult on account of the many mates available and numerous "tries." The key is excellent, abandoning the Rook at c8 and exposing the White King to an other discovered check, and the whole construction is a miracle of ingenuity. It caught F. J. Rogers and A. B. Miller with 1. Kt—d2; F. H. D. Wilson (a new and very welcome correspondent) with 1. R3—R2; the mysterious Mr. "Zanikoneu" (who will not be referred to again until he gives his name and address, and the mobile cabin) with R—a5; and D. Alexander with R—h1, but he cannot hold this for the reel boy in time.

Problem No. 711 (33 in Comp.)
1. Q x Kt; 2. Q—B7 ch.
If K x Kt; 2. Q—B7 ch.
If Q x Q; 2. B—e5, mate.
If 1. . . B x P; 2. Q—h8; etc.
If 1. . . B x Kt; 2. Q—e5, etc.
If 1. . . B—b7; 2. Q—h3, ch, etc.

This masterpiece at Guildford Heathcote, the greatest English problemist, took first prize in the Chess Amateur of 1905. It is very difficult.

It has proved by far the most difficult problem yet set in this competition, baffling Bedford, Miss F. Pearson and apparently "F.G.T." though the solution, owing to his extension of time, may yet arrive after we have gone to press. Alexander drops 1 point through missing the 4th variation above, so there is an upheaval in this week's list and no scores remain undecided.

The first variation is a very deep bit of strategy, and the whole conception is a masterly example of artistic composition. Only one of the four second moves of White is a check, and every White officer on the board gives mate in turn, and even one of the pawns.

The principal "tries" Q—a8, and Q—h8, occupy respectively the latter is defended by 1. Kt—d5, threatening 2. B—h7, theretens 2. B x Kt ch.

The following table will end the tourney. (P. Alexander.)

I thought No. 30 was very neat; Q8—Q3 followed by Q8—Kt3, and Q—Kt6, if Pawn takes Q. (Your solution at any rate is not "very and if I could see Black's face you would certainly get a mitten.) As it is you will get by to-day's mail; I send you the chess notes on Rinck. (E. H.)

Full points on No. 30 have been scored by Mrs. Thomson, Mr. McDonald and D. B. Joshi only. P. Alexander and B. Hoe were the only others to find the 'Wh' Kt'; their solutions are incomplete.

WEEKLY SCORE LIST
(The first column of figures is the previous total.)

Maximum points .	120	7	127
P. Alexander . .	120	7	127
Mrs. Thomson . .	119	7	126
Mrs. Hudson . .	119	7	126
D. B. Joshi . .	111	7	118
Miss F. Pearson .	111	7	118
"F.G.T." . .	111	7	118
H. E. Buxton . .	111	7	118
C. J. Mackenzie .	110	7	117
J. A. Johnson . .	110	7	117
J. Bedford . .	110	7	117
C. F. Ferguson .	109	7	116
E. Hoe . .	109	7	116
C. Mackenzie . .	108	7	115
H. Bedford . .	108	7	115
C. Bodrinkay . .	107	7	114

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THE GARDEN

(Mrs. Lawrence, F.R.H.S., Mont Park, Aldi Sheer, to whom all correspondence connected with chrysanthemums should be addressed.)

Written under the auspices of the KENYA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Kenya Colony, Box 10/- to be sent to Mr. E. Jones-Bung, P.O. Box 97, Nairobi.

MY LETTER BAG.

The Rock Garden at Kew.

"It is to the Rock Garden that the feet of true believers naturally hurry. It is a time of crumbs rather than fulfilment, of isolated single delights, not of massed magnificence that behoves and intoxicates us later on. Here however, are Anemones galore the white of Apennines, the blue Appenina, and blands the lustrous purple hepatica. Anemone pulsatilla is just opening; there is a variety called Pulsatilla vulgaris, which perhaps may be specially recommended to the devotions of the faithful, there is also a smaller variety—Was it somebody or other of a pinky mauve color, less overpowering perhaps, but still wonderful—in what seasons is not I—and there is a gorgeous dark brown kind, whose, as it had no tally, I cannot give the name—probably if one may judge of its vigorous growth, it is quite common, but I do not remember to have seen it before.

"The Primulas too are going strong, particularly the irreproachable cowslips, both in the white and blue forms; there is a patch or so of marginata, which this is better contemplated in the adjacent Alpine house where its delicate blossoms and silver frosted leaves can be sheltered and coddled; and down on the edges of the stream, among the sprouting shoots of the irises, blushes multitudinous roses, certainly the most wonderful of all the primulas. Narcissus bulbocodium, the canary colored kind is dotted pretty well all over. In a sunny corner the little speciosus, Veneris Gilliantis, is opening its sky blue eyes on the wicked world. The Anemones pensies, are bursting, as are Arabis and Iberis in cascades of purple and white. And what of the Saxifrages Lactea, of course, if the glory of Kew is its Rock Garden, the glory of the Rock Garden is its collection of Saxifrages. Their time is not yet. Only a few of them—the yellow Apicioides, the rose-red Oppositifolia, the white marginata—are so far showing flower. But the rest are most superb spill cushyes and for exhibition purposes, and also for ordinary house decoration, all invisible calyx hard, (that is a hard well hidden) helps enormously towards the perfection and general grace of the whole. It indicates too that trouble has been taken to and for bad results hide their best.

"The motion was brought up at a K.H.S. Committee meeting last month, because at a recent show, one exhibitor thought he had lost the prize through using calyx hard, although there was no rule against them, that he knew of. One of the leading Professionals was strongly in favor of allowing bands, and he had recently returned from England and had had abundant evidence of what was done or not done at leading carnation shows in England I have talked over bands with a good many people including a member of the K.H.S. who has had considerable experience in exhibiting at the R.H.S. Hall, Vincent Sq., and other 1st class shows, and he laughed at the idea of not using them. I now hear that it is the custom to allow their use in professional exhibits and not amateurs. It will be interesting to hear what the National Carnation Society thinks about it, and what rules they have passed. Someone has told me that only 5 per cent. is deducted for a split calyx. The main point is that the majority of the Carnations grown in Kenya do split—the flowers grow too big for the calyx, and as my experience of carnations with split calyxes looks very untidy. I shall be very interested to hear further on the matter.

THE CITY PARK.

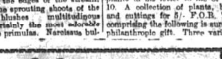
The City Park is arousing even more interest than the calyx bands! I for one never thought of the City Park, except as a beautiful place well begun, which I hoped would continued on the same lines. If I had thought that there was the smallest chance of the gardens there being allowed to revert to bush I certainly would never have given the hundreds of rose-trees, and plants that I was delighted to present to it. That possibly is an exaggerated phrase, but it seems to me that to employ fifty boys without a professional gardener to guide their activities is asking for trouble. The City Park will not revert to original jungle if neglected, with beautiful under growth of indigenous flowers and grasses and shrubs, but it will be taken possession of by "Macdonald," "Black jacks" and various other imported and local weeds that make every neglected garden hideous.

The City Park might be, and probably would be, one of the most beautiful gardens of Kenya and if the question is one of finance only, why not reduce the fifty boys? Surely 25 boys with competent supervision would do better than 50 boys by themselves. Possibly too, surplus nursery stock might be sold, and the Park made partially self-supporting.

MOUS PRIZES FOR JUNE 8.

Mr. Dacre A. Shaw has very kindly presented, money prizes, in the following classes: Class 1. Sweetpeas. Three varieties—one variety each was ten foliage only. Class 20. Best six varieties Antirrhinums, 3 spikes in a vase—as well as prizes in all the classes for children. The junior members number thirty-one now, but I would like to hear if many more children joining.

The Drought is hitting several parts of the country badly but hope there will be just that amount of rain will double their entries, make up for those of us who have nothing to exhibit. I hear that Miss O. Collyer went to a R.H.S. Show Vincent Sq., last month, expecting to pick up some tips for Kenya exhibitors, but the Hall was so poorly lit, and gloomy, that she found it hopeless. The Imperial Hall will be like that on Monday, to crowded with enthusiastic gardening public that it will be difficult to get in.



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SPORT AT RUIRU.

Water Polo and Swimming on To-morrow.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From our own correspondent.)

Ruiru, May 31.

The handicap tennis tournament amongst members of the Ruiru Sports Club which commenced on May 24, was continued on Sunday, May 31. Play started at 10 a.m. and, so far as the tournament was concerned, was carried on throughout the day until 5.30 p.m., while even after sunset members of the tournament there were still a few enthusiasts left who continued to play until dusk.

There was not a large number of spectators present, but this was probably due to the fact that many members were too busy in the tournament. For a handicap tournament given to the less expert players it should be for the strongest than is the case in a tournament where all start evenly.

During the morning preliminary rounds and semi-finals were played, and the efficiency of the handicapping was evident in some of the matches which ran to quite extraordinary lengths. In one three set match, one set alone went to thirty-two games and finished at 17 games to 15.

As there were many other matches of a similar still of greater length that is usual, it may be imagined that the strain greatly appreciated when it was served at 1 p.m.

THE FINALS.

During the afternoon semi-finals were completed, and the final, by which time the final round in each of the five classes had been reached.

The results in the finals were as follows:

Ladies' Handicap: Mrs. Rutherford-Smith, 6/4, 6/1.

Men's Handicap: Hibbert Cruden, 6/4, 6/2.

Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Hibch best Miss Brown and Mrs. Hibbs; 6/4, 6/1.

Men's Doubles: Cruden and Ritchie best Webb and Hawkins, 6/3, 6/1.

It was decided to leave the Mixed Doubles final until some future occasion on account of the fact that some players had already been in the course for practically the whole day. In this class the finalists are Mrs. Holland and Cruden v. Mr. Brown and Ritchie.

Throughout the finals the matches were well fought out, and in the cases of the Ladies' Singles and Men's Doubles so evenly contested that some excellent play was witnessed.

A REVIEW.

Looked at from all points of view this tournament must surely be considered to be one of the most successful yet organised by the club. Throughout the two days it ran smoothly and without a hitch and the courts were kept fully occupied.

It would be better to close out not a word of praise for the hon. committee who were responsible for the arrangements, just as much credit is due to the members of the district to leave their work and come in to play tennis. It could be for the members of Nairobi team to leave their work and come in at 4 o'clock. And it is unfortunate that out of a total of 14 matches arranged Ruiru in the Dobbie Cup Competition no less than 11 have been arranged to be played in Ruiru on a Monday.

COMING EVENTS.

On Saturday next June 6, Ruiru play their first match in the Forward Cup when they will be opposed Caledonians. The match will be played on the home court and is due to commence at 4 p.m.

There have been several changes in the team and the team has been selected to be Bonham, Heath and Cruden; Whitlock, Webb and Davis, Everard, O'Keefe, and Ritchie. Reserves: Dunlop, K. Malcolm Smith.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

On Sunday next, June 7, aquatic sports, including a water polo match, will be held (by kind permission of the Directors) in the Dam on Buera Estates. Sports are organised by, and in aid of, the Ruiru Hunt Club.

As this is the first time a water polo match has been held (or shall one say launched) in this district, so far as I am aware, it may be of interest to the public, should one be a large attendance. A modified change of Rls. 2/- will be made for admission and this will be a.

The programme is attractive and consists of the following events:

1. 50 yards Bareback Race.
2. Egg and Spoon Race.
3. Tilting Competition.
4. 100 yards Handicap.
5. Hunt the Slipper.
6. Life Saving Race.
7. Bobber Bar.
8. Water Polo Match—Ruiru v. Dempsey Dam.

The entrance fee is 25 cents per event and post entries will be accepted and should be sent to W. H. Ritchie, P.O. Ruiru.

It is hoped that entries will be in good proportion to the large numbers and that the Club may benefit greatly by a most enjoyable afternoon.

I am unable to verify the rumour that a swimming gala is being held on Saturday evening but if it is it is a fine one and it would seem to be right. The organisers are assured of good sport if it is not too late in the evening for the enclosured may not be available for the public. The entrance fee may be 1/- or 2/-.

KENYA RUGBY.

Harlequins beat Thika by Six Points.

AN EVEN MATCH.

A fairly large crowd assembled at Parklands on Saturday when Harlequins and Thika met in the Rugby Union football competition, in which the local club was distinctly fortunate in winning by nine points to six, after a game in which the Thika side had as much if not more of the play and certainly played the better Rugby.

The match did not come up to the general standard of the game in Nairobi, at times the play being particularly scrappy although not. Neither side played its full strength, some prominent players being absent.

Harlequins had generally the better of matters in the scrum and the forwards were very useful in the loose. Rome, Shirley and Austin dashed about well in the aspect, but in other departments of the game—kicking, passing and tackling Rugby—they did not be Barnard. The outstanding players behind the scrum were H. Dobson who was a side in himself, although rather selfish at times and Myers at full back who played quite a useful game.

Thika were the better balanced side, and the fact that their forwards were not getting the ball into of the scrum as much as they might have, is the probable explanation of the team's defeat. The halves were good, and Jones very good game indeed, and after they settled down displayed some smooth passing, only to break down for some inexplicable reason when within sight of the opposing team's kicking was also better than the home side. Amongst the forwards Hudson, Bennett and Millar appeared to advantage.

FIRST HALF

The first half was all in favour of Thika, who after a rather poor opening got down to hard work. The Harlequins were all at sixes and sevens during the opening stages, and throughout the first half only proved seriously twice.

Thika were continually on the move and early in the game, after chic taking a pass, broke and let out to Grahm who tried a short punt and kicked the ground, the kick falling. Quite a number of passing movements were indulged in by the Thika backs, but these was no further score. Twice Grahm was sent away, but he was overhauled by Thomason when clear of the field, and later was given a free ward and when unmarked Wollen was also useful but was always well held. Jones managed a good tackle on one occasion.

At half-time the score stood in Thika's favour.

SECOND HALF

Harlequins pulled themselves together in the second half and began to play up to their reputation, their Rugby improving considerably. Rome started the ball rush and very soon equalised. Somers scoring a really magnificent try. The Harlequins had a scrum and finding himself surrounded by Thika forwards, kicked the ball dropped just over the line, with Everard waiting to receive it. Myers kicked and Dobson finished his match, and Somers failing to establish the kick, the score of his scoring, stood it down pretty. Overhalls struck the opposing back well.

The Harlequins forwards continued to keep the ball in the Thika area, but were beaten by the Thika tackling and touch kicking. Everard, Bennett and Dobson displayed fine form and Thika were forced to kick. Another free-kick however, put paid to Thika's account. The Thika forwards were for a season lively now in and outside the scrum, and Thika got the ball through in any rate.

The result of the match was as follows:

Harlequins: Myers; Rome, Somers, Austin, Shirley; H. Dobson, Barnard; Hudson, Bennett, Millar, Everard, Dobson, Overhalls, Wollen.

Thika: Grahm; Thomason, Jones, Jones, Wolfe; Hudson, Bennett, Millar, Everard, Dobson, Overhalls, Wollen.

Referee: Mr. Ritchie.

AFRICAN FOOTBALL.

Drawn Match in District Cup Final.

A GREAT GAME.

One of the best Association football matches seen for some time was at Parklands on Wednesday afternoon when teams representing Nairobi and Kyambu played for the Inter-District (Remington) Cup. Quite a number of the Governor was present, and a very large crowd assembled on the ground. The fact that Kyambu had the attendance of the latter indicating the interest taken in the encouragement of native football in this country. It may have been that the fact that there was no counter-attraction on that day which was the cause of the large number of Europeans present, but in any case no one who attended could possibly have been more disappointed in the match. The first half throughout resulted a very high standard of Association football, and the greatest credit upon those who have been responsible for the team and organisation.

On paper the Nairobi side looked as if it should have been easily winners, but the Kyambu players were not so much inferior to them as compared with the Nairobi team Nairobi demonstrated their superiority in the first half, when within a few seconds of the kick-off the goal left of Nairobi, a lusty Kyambu scored a goal, which was met with a lovely shot.

Throughout the first half Nairobi had matters more or less their own way, the combination, speed and shooting of the Nairobi team superior to the Kyambu players. Twice Nairobi had to fall to prevent goal at every opportunity seems of the shots which were sent in, and in each case the Kyambu defence, however was equal to the occasion, the goal keeper doing excellent work in stemming the tide "As it was, Nairobi had been two goals to the in the final half and scored another just after the restart—all good goals.

KYAMBU IMPROVES.

Then a transformation took place. The Kyambu players, who during the first half, were much slower and had opportunity, began to take a hand, having better staying power, the Nairobi team appeared to have run themselves out.

The football however, if anything improved, with Kyambu gradually taking the upper hand. At the game went on, they scored two goals besides roars of delight from their supporters. With time drawing nearer, the Nairobi boys attempted to retain their lead of one goal by playing the type of game which is known as "Kick and Run" football regrettably associated, but this only spoh disaster as the ball was had to allow for to-day, the five seconds before the final whistle, the outside left of Kyambu got unmarked and scored an unmarked in the saving of the equalizer, the ball rebounded before the ball could be kicked off.

Extra time was played, but there could be no further scoring, as a penalty will be necessary.

THE RETURN.

It is announced that the replay will take place on Wednesday next at Parklands commencing at 5-45 p.m.

The visitors were powerful however, until the end and the backs were exceedingly good, and the Harlequins invariably regained the ball and time were with the visitors, and the winners with the following score:

Harlequins: 9 pts. (3 penalty goals and a try.)

Thika: 3 pts. (a try.)

Teams were as follows:

Harlequins: Myers, Thomasson, Grahm, Somers and Rome; Dobson and Dunn; Dobson, Bennett, Hudson, Everard, Millar, Barnard, Shirley, Wollen.

Thika: Bennett; Davis, Wolfe, Jones, Jones; Everard and Hudson; Dobson, Millar, Overhalls, Wollen, Bennet, Millar, Dobson, Hudson, Everard, Jones, Davis, Wolfe, Bennett.

Referee: Mr. W. H. Ritchie.

A Rugby Presentation.

RETIRING HON. TREASURER'S SERVICES.

At the meeting of the committee of the Rugby Football Union of Kenya held on Friday afternoon, Mr. G. A. S. North-Coombes, Chairman, on behalf of the Union, presented to Mr. J. L. Wetherley, an inscribed silver cigarette case, in appreciation of his services as Hon. Treasurer of the Union and to Rugby in Kenya generally, on the occasion of his departure from Kenya.

Mr. Northcote, in a few brief words, ably expressed the feelings of those present and referred to the service rendered to Rugby football in Kenya by Mr. Wetherley, who had been a hard-working and enthusiastic official and player.

Mr. Wetherley suitably replied.

Mr. Ramsay was elected to the vacant office of vice-president of the Union, and accepted the invitation.

Local Soccer.

In a league football match played on Saturday, Saturday, (Set Sunday) defeated the Railway Reserves by six goals to nil, after a one-sided and rather tame contest.

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I have just polished off a good many letters re dogs sick and otherwise. And amongst them I received two answers to my enquiry as to the best treatment for cobra spit in the eyes.

Mr. G. H. Osborne of Eldama Ravine says bathe three or four times a day with fresh milk, that, sometime ago, when on safari, a dog of his got cobra spit in both eyes, and by the time he got the dog back to camp one eye was completely closed and the other nearly so. After the milk treatment the dog got quite right in a few days' time.

Mr. O. F. Doorell of Nanyuki who has just come to Kenya from South Africa, and who much flatters me by his nice remarks about my doggy notes, also offers advice on the snake question. He says, pour castor oil into the eyes, or the whey from curdled milk.

Also he advises instead of giving cod lime as a bone producer, to give sterilised bone meal. The amount for a dog of 50 lbs. weight is [illegible] per day in food, other weights in proportion.

I am indeed grateful for this useful advice. It is seldom anyone troubles to answer any questions, and I have just to wade in unaided.

There is a great run on Mr. W. S. Thompson's grey hounds which he offered for sale, I have now forwarded two letters to him, and Mr. Reels of Tanga tells me he has written for two of them. This very kind gentleman, though not of our colony, has sent me Shs. 10/- for my fund, for which he earns my most grateful thanks. The questions in his letter have been answered privately.

Mrs Cunninghame of Chania Bridge has also most kindly sent me a cheque. I am really getting on.

COCKERS FOR SALE.

This lady has some very beautiful cocker puppies for sale, now three months old, they are by Mrs. Grist's dog "Kenya Marquis" (who owns a quite lovely head by the way) out of "Susette" who is extremely well bred.

There are three bitches and four dogs, and these are to be disposed of as soon as possible. I am not told any price, but anyone requiring these cockers, please note the address, and write direct and not to me.

Regarding the time it takes to get a dog from England acclimatized to this country, I say nothing less than six months. I have now had them from home and one from the Coast, and I find nothing under six months does the trick, and all the time much care and supervision is absolutely necessary. Sometimes I have wondered if the game is worth the candle.

PROOF OF COURAGE.

For the benefit of those who have sent their bitches to "Thelton Clonagan" I should like to tell them that the gentleman's courage is now proved. While he was feeble, I kept him out of all scraps, but the other morning we put up a real old Mr. Tom Cerval. The hound caught it and, though it boxed his ears, he more or less held it till the two Airedales got up, Diana knows they have claws and collared right, "Clonagan" never having seen such a thing before, got the heart hold and got fairly well punished by the hind feet, but he said nothing and never changed his hold till the cat was dead. This morning he saw his first jackal, which again the hound caught for them, but he went in all right and he can sure tackle. When this dog came up here first, I do not think he had ever seen a hare! he had no notion of killing. Neither had "Diana". This proves that so far as sporting dogs are concerned, show kennels are "not". The dogs are never taught their job, and courage and instinct [illegible] die out eventually if they are never given a chance of [illegible]

If "Clonagan" had funked, I [illegible]

person who came along, much as I love my dogs. I cannot keep one if he or she shows the white feather. I would far rather they were killed fighting than live for ever funking.

FALSE TONGUE.

This leads on to another question—what to do to a dog that gives false tongue? A liar in a pack should be ousted at once, he will ruin all the young entry, though the older dogs will very soon ignore him. He has only got to shout wolf once or twice and the wise heads will listen no more to him. Moreover, they will treat him with the contempt we treat a man or woman who never looks one in the face, and who lies accordingly. Note, a dog-liar, will never meet one's eyes squarely. Watch him come back to you after opening on nothing he will wriggle and squirm, and glance at you out of the corner of his eyes. Note again the fellow who has spoken true on a line and run it his best. He comes back with stern and head up beaming with joy, and meets you with splendid, honest eyes, looking straight into one's own.

Moreover a liar can get you into trouble. He will call 'Wolf' and one day he will come on one. You may go to put the whip into him and find he is really up against something to be afraid of. I write this from experience. I once owned a dog here who never spoke the truth, until one day he did by accident, and let me into a very tight corner. I would never keep another like him for five minutes.

THE IMPORTED DOGS.

I am delighted to read such good accounts of the dogs Capt. Taylor has just brought out. The Wolf dog I heard about from England and am told he is a real beauty. I rather wish the Airedale had been from a different kennel for he is probably rather more than half brother to mine, and a fresh strain would have been better.

Mr. R. Cave seems to be going all out for the Long-dogs, and we shall look forward to seeing his new importation at the July show. The open classes cannot fail to be good this year, with so many new faces in the country.

STUDIES OF DOGS.

Now may I be forgiven if I write a bit about my own work. Last time I went to Nairobi, I took with me two specimen drawings in charcoal of life sized dogs heads, and left them with Mr. Mayer to get framed. I also asked him if he would kindly exhibit them in his shop. I love drawing dogs in charcoal and am willing to take orders for portraits of peoples pets done from good photographs. These must be clear and the head not less than an inch and a half in size. I propose charging Shs. 60/- each, and as I can do this black and white work in the evenings, it will pass many a lonely hour. Give me a stick of charcoal and a piece of nicely strained paper, and as far as I am concerned the world is non-existent for hours. It is difficult to get these things known, so I take the liberty of putting this information in my own Notes. I am now an unknown and obscure farmer living in the 'blue,' but a while ago I claimed the title of artist, or shall we say 'animal painter'!

I feel sure my good friend Mr. Mayer will show those drawings to anyone who cares to go and see them. As charcoal drawings must be put under glass, I am trying to find out the cheapest and neatest way of having them framed.

I find I have one more question to answer before I may drop my pen.

A swollen joint. Dogs are just as subject to arthritis as human beings, and from the description [illegible]

very acute stage, when there is much inflammation and pain, the treatment is rest, and fomentations of poppy-head tea. If this cannot be got, try a lotion made of:

Laudanum ... 2 drachms.
Goulards' extract of Lead 1 drachm.
Water to ... 6 ounces.

A piece of lint should be saturated in this and wrapped round the joint, and some oil silk or jaconet put over it to keep it moist. Then a clean bandage to keep the dressing in place. Be careful not to bandage too tightly, and bandage from below upwards and not vice-versa.

When all inflammation is allayed, gentle massage helps to take the stiffness out of the joint. Also swimming is a good exercise, and better than walking as there is no weight on the sick limb.

Athletics in Kenya.

NEED FOR A EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

A correspondent writes pointing out that while Kenya has given a lead to neighbouring territories in regard to the formation of an African Athletic Association, there appears to be no European body interested in athletic sports. He points out that there are quite a number of good athletes in the country and there is no reason why an association should not be formed, and meetings held, particularly during the Christmas holidays as in past years.

A few years back both the Caledonian and Parklands Sports Clubs held sports meetings which proved to be exceedingly popular, but for some reason these meetings were dropped.

The *E. A. Standard* is in entire agreement with the views expressed by its correspondent and feels confident that once started, athletics would again become popular in this country. Views of sportsmen are invited on this question and should sufficient support be forthcoming, a meeting could be called and an athletic association formed.

Rugby at Ruiru.

HARLEQUINS EASILY BEAT THIKA.

Harlequins secured an easy victory over Thika at Ruiru on Wednesday in the Rugby Club Championship series. The home team started with only fourteen men, and losing Ritchie shortly before half-time, after he had scored a really wonderful try, finished the match with thirteen men, and went down to the tune of 24 pts. to 3.

It was unfortunate that Thika could not field a full side, and as a consequence, the match, which had promised to be thrilling developed into a tame exhibition of scoring by the Harlequins.

For the visitors Harris scored four tries, Somen one and Thomason one. Ritchie scored for Thika with a fine effort and was very unfortunate is not adding the major points.

Local Tennis.

MUTHAIGA DEFEATS GYM IN CUP TIE

The following are the details of the matches in the first round contest of the McMillan Lawn Tennis Cup between Muthaiga and Gymkhana played during last week-end:

Whetham (Muthaiga) beat Pineo (Gymkhana) 4/6, 6/4, 6/2.

Harris (Muthaiga) beat Turner (Gymkhana) 6/1, 6/3.

Harris and Lewis (Muthaiga) beat Turner and Pineo (Gymkhana) 7/5, 6/8, 6/1, 3/6, 6/3.

Turner beat Whetham 6/1, 6/4.

Harris beat Pineo 6/1, 6/1.

The matches, which drew large crowds of spectators both on Saturday and Sunday, were closely contested, more so than the final scores would indicate.

Muthaiga will now meet Parklands, who defeated Y.M.C.A., in the second round.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Harlequins Enter a Team for Ruiru.

NAVY AT MOMBASA

In connection with the aquatic sports to be held at Ruiru on Sunday afternoon next, the Harlequins R.F.C. has challenged the Thika Rugby Club to a team race. The following will represent the Harlequins: Wedderburn, Harris, Milne and Butchart.

The organisers of the sports wish it to be known that all swimmers will be welcome at Ruiru on Sunday and those wishing to compete in the various events, details of which have already been published in the *E. A. Standard*, are requested to send their names in as soon as possible to Mr B. Cruden, P.O. Ruiru.

WATER POLO AT MOMBASA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Mombasa, June 2.

Those who visited the Yacht Club on Sunday afternoon on the occasion of the opening cruise, were invited to tea by the club and later witnessed a water polo match between a Mombasa team and H.M.S. "Colombo".

The dinghies looked extremely smart as they sailed across the harbour, each with a long line of flags from the top of the mast fluttering gaily in the breeze. Their order in sailing was as follows: The Commodore, Mr. H. W. D. Prudd sailed in the "Fidget," and the Vice-Commodore, Mr. F. T. Phillips sailed in the "Stella;" Mr. H. Parker was in charge of Dhingy No. 1, Mr. E. M. Carter, Dhingy No. 3, Mr. J. Doherty, Dhingy No. 5, and Mr. R. C. Walton, Dhingy No. 6.

Mombasa were beaten by six goals to nil at water-polo, although they put up a hard fight against the Navy and appeared to be somewhat unfortunate in front of their opponent's goal. The Navy were more experienced and in better training than the home-side.

A NEW lease of cycling dates from the purchase of a

BROOKS

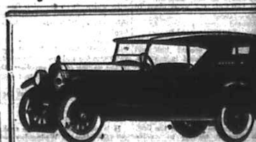
SADDLE.

RIFLES
SHOTGUNS
CARTRIDGES

Not least of our activities is the supply of RELIABLE ARMS & AMMUNITION to DISCRIMINATING SPORTSMEN

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
Or Better,
CALL AND CONSULT

May & Co. The Sports House, Nairobi



HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEVEN SEATER

At the astounding low figure of £495/-

Complete with Wire Wheels, five full Balloon tyres.

THINK WHAT THIS MEANS!!!

Hudson's supreme advantage is the Super Six Motor. For ten years it has repeated its miracle for ever wider success. We hold it is the greatest [illegible] ever built. Can its exclusive principal [illegible] any rival of importance?

CALL FOR A DEMONSTRATION

S. FISHER & SIMMONS (E.A.) Ltd.

Phone 30[illegible] Box 40[illegible] Grams "Smallarms"

Government Road, Nairobi.

THE CORYNDON FUND.

Growing Support.

The "East African Standard" invites members of the public to contribute to the Coryndon Memorial Fund.

Contributions should be addressed to the "Coryndon Memorial Fund," c/o "East African Standard" and will be acknowledged through our columns.

	Shs. Cts.
Previously acknowledged	32,659 50
Lord Howard de Walden	1,000 00
Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co	420 00
East African Estates Ltd and Associated Companies	1,000 00
Total	35,097 50

Weather Report.

For the week ending May 30, at certain stations in the Colony and Protectorate, supplied by the courtesy of the Department of Agriculture:

RAINFALL.

Station.	inches.
[illegible]hi River	0.27
[illegible] Bridge	0.04
[illegible] Ravine	0.10
[illegible]t Hall	0.32
[illegible]richo	2.39
[illegible]mbu	0.00
[illegible]	0.00
[illegible]nora	0.16
[illegible]mbwa	0.72
[illegible] Summit	0.43
[illegible]irobi	0.12
[illegible]ivasha	0.15
[illegible]kuru	0.24
[illegible]yeri	0.56
[illegible]iru	0.03
[illegible]maruti	0.00
[illegible]ghor	1.23
[illegible] Nzoia	0.67
[illegible] Gishu	0.05
[illegible]	0.00

TEMPERATURE.

Station	Mean Max	Mean Min	Extreme Max	Extreme Min
[illegible]rt Hall	77	58	80	54
[illegible]moru	70	51	72	47
[illegible]mbwa	78	51	81	58
[illegible]irobi	77	58	80	54
[illegible]ivasha	71	55	74	53
[illegible]kuru	76	55	78	52

Church Notices.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.

KIAMBU CHAPLAINCY

Sunday, June 7.

Kiambu, St. Paul's.

[illegible] a.m., Holy Communion.

[illegible] a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion.

[illegible] (House of Mrs. Gayer).

[illegible] p.m., Evensong.

Sunday, June 14.

Limoru, All Saints'.

[illegible] a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion.

Kiambu, St. Paul's.

[illegible] a.m., Holy Communion.

[illegible] p.m., Evensong.

H. DARBOLL SMITH, Chaplain.

[illegible]HOLIC CHURCH, THIKA.

June 7, 1925.

[illegible] a.m. Instruction and Holy Mass.

[illegible] BLAIS C.P. Sp.

[illegible]AKURU CHAPLAINCY.

[illegible]day, June 7, at Nakuru.

[illegible] Holy Communion.

[illegible] Mattins and Holy Communion.

[illegible] Evensong.

[illegible]day, June 14, at Naivasha.

[illegible] Holy Communion.

[illegible] Mattins and Holy Communion.

At Nakuru.

[illegible] Evensong.

W. M. ASKWITH.

[illegible] exposition from the Holy [illegible] is given every Sunday [illegible] a.m. in the Lyric Hall. [illegible]

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mombasa.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Mombasa, Thursday.

Mr. Orr, Director of Education attended this week's meeting of the District Committee, when the proposed site for a new Arab school was discussed. Mr. Orr said he had come down to Mombasa to ascertain the Coast Education and District Committee's final decision. He referred to the £125,000 loan money which had been recently set aside for educational purposes, and expressed a hope that additional loan funds might be made available for school buildings. His Excellency the Acting Governor was especially anxious that the funds should be more exactly allocated and that work should be begun as soon as possible.

Continuing, Mr Orr said: "I am not quite clear as to what decision has been reached with regard to the Arab school. The present school site is a very difficult one. It is shut in on the [illegible] by private plots, and it is hemmed in at the back by railway sidings. The building itself is not very suitable and it will take a good deal of propping up if it is carried to a second storey. It is doubtful if it could ever be enlarged so as to make it a valuable feature of the town. If it is considered sufficiently suitable, I would certainly urge Government to purchase land in the vicinity. I understand, however, that this committee recommends a site on the Hobley Road, but objections have been raised and an alternative site adjacent to the Manor Hotel and in the vicinity of the playing fields has been suggested." Mr. Orr said that Government intended to spend at least £15,000 on a school for Arabs and it would be necessary for the new building to be commodious as well as an attractive feature of the town. Mr Orr hoped to make education compulsory at the Coast in the near future, and if this was effected a building accommodating at least 500 children would be required.

Mr Ainsworth Dickson (in the chair) explained that the Committee had decided last year that the site for the new Arab school should be on the Hobley Road. The Arabs had notified their disapproval of the site on the grounds of it being too far distant from their homes and they had put forward an alternative site on the Makupa Road. They had later been informed that no land was available on Makupa Road, but that 5 acres on Plot 43 Hobley Road had been definitely set aside for the school.

Mr. Prudd was of the opinion that Plot 43 should prove an admirable site with the shade provided by the mango trees. Mr. Fannin said the present Arab school was built on the most expensive land on the Island.

Dr. de Boer pointed out that one advantage of Plot 43 lay in the fact that Arab development in the town was more likely to take place in that direction rather than the Manor Hotel. It was undesirable to have an Arab school in the middle of an area which was rapidly developing as an European area.

After further discussion Mr. Dickson informed Mr. Orr that the considered opinion of the Committee was in favour of the Hobley Road site. Also the Committee were against any money being spent in increasing or improving the present building.

REFUSE TO GO.

Mr. Orr expressed a fear that a school might be built to which the children would refuse to come. Mr Khamis: "Yes, if the school is built there, our boys won't go unless the Government takes them by force." Mr. Phillips argued that children proceeding to a school in the vicinity of the Manor Hotel would have to negotiate the dangerous traffic up and down the Kilindini Road. Mr. Khamis explained that they were primarily against the old Arab school being demolished (this school was built out of the unclaimed portion of the fund provided for the abolition of slavery). They wanted to make sure that the building was at least retained for young children. Mr. Orr said that he saw no reason why the existing establishment should not be retained as a junior school.

The Committee formally approved of the expenditure on the new school.

E.A. POWER & LIGHTING CO.

The Committee considered favourably the application of the E.A. Power and Lighting Co., to lease their old site for an ice and soda water factory. This matter had been fully discussed at a previous meeting.

KENYA ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

A letter from the Kenya Angling Association asking the committee's assistance in approaching Government to carry on the work which had been initiated by the Association was read from the chair. The letter was received with thanks.

NEW CUSTOMS HOUSE.

Mr. Prudd asked if the site for the new customs house had been approved by the Committee. Mr. Dickson understood that Mr. Fazan had approved the site, but apparently the matter had not come before a general meeting of the District Committee. Mr. Prudd, continuing, said he had brought the matter before the committee on this occasion as he thought they ought to know that further developments were taking place. Past proposals were proving impracticable, as it was now found impossible to house three departments in one building. The railway were now desirous of having a railway station on the wharf, and they obviously could not have a railway station and a customs house in one building. The alternative suggested was to have the railway station on one side and the Customs House and Port Control Office on the other side. It is probable that in the near future the District Committee and Town Planning authority will again be approached on the matter.

Mr Dickson: "It is still proposed to have these offices on the same level?"

Mr Prudd: "Yes, the railway station is planned to be built at the corner of the entrance to the new pier, and the Customs will be back further towards Mombasa."

SMALL-POX

Dr de Boer reported that the town had almost completed the 14 days without a case of small-pox which clear them from quarantine, but a case had occurred a few days ago which had put them back again. Dr. de Boer stated that he did not put vessels which came into the harbour in quarantine, but merely informed the captain of the epidemic and left them to take what action they pleased.

In regard to the outbreak of dengue fever down the coast and in Zanzibar, Dr. de Boer dilated upon the possible serious consequences if this disease spread. He advised a massed attack against mosquitoes as the best possible preventive measure.

DRAINAGE.

A cablegram from the Governor General of South Africa to the Colonial Secretary was read as follows: "Jameson accepts and hopes to leave Durban early in July. He asks to be supplied with plans and data relative proposed scheme enabling him to study the position in advance."

LONDON MOTOR SMASH.

Nairobi Men Involved.

News to hand by this mail, relates the details of a motor accident at Blackheath, in which two well known residents of Nairobi, Messrs. Kettles Roy and George Blowers, were injured.

These two gentlemen, with four others, were riding in a large closed Daimler car along Shooters Hill road towards London when it collided with a Tilling's 'bus travelling to Woolwich.

The Daimler was overturned and wrecked, all of the occupants receiving injuries. They were taken to the Miller Hospital at Greenwich, where they received attention. Mr. George Blowers received an injury to his shoulder, and Mr. Kettles Roy [illegible]

COURT INQUEST.

Death of a Native.

An inquest was held before Mr. F. C. Gamble in the Resident Magistrates Court, yesterday, into the circumstances surrounding the death of a native, who was struck in the eye by a youth named Bernard Ratcliffe of Salisbury Road, Nairobi, on Easter Monday.

Mr. P. Hopley held a watching brief on behalf of Mr. Ratcliffe.

Bernard Ratcliffe said that he was in the employ of the Survey Department. He was seventeen years old and lived with his parents in Salisbury Road. On Easter Monday, the houseboy, Kagwe, was late with the tea, and he went out and called him. The boy denied being late, and witness pushed him towards the kitchen. The boy seized his left wrist, and assumed a threatening attitude and witness then struck him in the left eye, and he ran away. He saw him two days afterwards when he brought a letter from the D.C. His left eye was slightly swollen. The boy had been a fortnight in their employ, was a strongly built boy and apparently quite fit. He suffered from a chronic cold. Witness did not see him again after he brought the letter.

A BROTHER'S STORY.

B. F. Ratcliffe a maize grader at Kilindini, in the employ of the Agricultural Dept., said he was on leave, and visiting his people at Easter, and shared the room with his brother, the last witness. On Easter Monday, his brother called the boy and he saw him having an altercation with the boy. His brother pushed the boy and the latter turned round and caught his brother's left arm, assuming a threatening attitude. His brother then punched the boy in the eye, and he ran away. He came again two days after with a letter from the D.C. He said he wanted his kipandi signed off, his wages, and wanted to go. He seemed all right, except that his eye was swollen. Witness saw the A.D.C., who advised him to settle the matter with the boy. He gave the boy his wages, and Shs. 5/- extra, as compensation. He went away, and witness did not see him again.

HOSPITAL HISTORY.

Dr. Sargent Assistant Surgeon of the Native Civil Hospital, said that a native came to the Dispensary on Easter Monday. He examined him, and found he had a bruised eye, as the result of a blow. He ordered fomentations, and told him to attend daily. He endorsed the police form simple hurt-black eye. He didn't come again. The injury to the eye was not caused by a hard blow.

Dr. Brainbridge the Medical Officer in charge of the native hospital said he remembered the native being brought to the hospital on the Wednesday after Easter suffering from an injury to the left eye. The transfusion of blood had become infected, and an abscess had formed. He complained of pain in the head, and he was dull and drowsy. His temperature being 102 he was detained as an in-patient. His condition was unchanged the following morning. On the 17th his temperature rose to 106, his condition became very critical, and he died. Dr. Allen held a post-mortem. The boy was well built and well nourished. He agreed that the injury to the eye was correctly described by Dr. Sargent as "simple hurt."

Dr. Allen Assistant Government Bacteriologist, said he held a post-mortem on the body, at the request of last witness. The eyeball was swollen and protruding, but there was no other sign of external injury. On making an incision he found pus, and the brain above the eye was superficially eroded, which was abnormal. He took cultures and pus for bacteriological examination, and the latter showed an organism similar to that in cerebral spinal meningitis but new to the country. He mentioned a mess-boy who died in 31 hours from meningitis, and he obtained from the smaller organism identical with those of his [illegible]. He therefore came to the conclusion that the native died of meningitis caused by this new organism. It was not possible to say whether this organism was passed to the brain by the injury. The organisms of meningitis are contained in the nose. Any injury might have produced the same effect, or he might have got meningitis without an injury.

The Magistrate found that the native died from meningitis. There was, according to the Government Bacteriologist, no connection between the blow on the eye, and the cause of death. He accordingly found that the native died from natural causes.

Nakuru Chaplain.

The Rev. Mr. Askwith, the new Chaplain for Nakuru who is to [illegible] and Archdeacon Low, has arrived in Kenya.

E. A. STANDARD COMPETITION.

£5 FOR A FORECAST.

As so much interest is being taken in the forthcoming Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Show which is to be held on July 23rd and 24th, 1925 at Nairobi. "THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD" is offering A PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED SHILLINGS for the NEAREST FORECAST of the TOTAL NUMBER OF ENTRIES MADE in all the Classes appearing in the prize list.

As a guide the following are the total entries for past years—

1914	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923/24
869	918	1369	951	906	1194

There is no entry fee for this Competition. The only conditions imposed are that the "forecasts" must be made on the coupon below and be sent to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, Box 624, Memorial Hall, Nairobi, and must reach him not later than June 22nd. Forecasts must be enclosed in an envelope clearly marked at the TOP LEFT-HAND CORNER, "Forecast No. 1."

In the event of more than one CORRECT forecasts being made the prize will be divided.

The WINNING FORECAST together with the ACTUAL number of entries made will be published on the second day of the show.

One individual can make as many forecasts as desired provided that each forecast is made on a separate coupon.

The decision of the Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Show is final.

COUPON.

FORECAST No. 1.

TO THE SECRETARY,
AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF KENYA.
P.O. Box 624
NAIROBI.

MY FORECAST OF THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES THAT WILL BE MADE FOR THE NAIROBI AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL SHOW IN JULY NEXT IS.................

Name ....
....

Postal Address ....
....
....

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.

KENYA'S GOVERNOR.

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

Sir,—Many Kenya people will be somewhat intrigued at the appointment of a Lancashire Liberal, by a Conservative Government, to the high post of Governor of Kenya. Mr. A. Davis has alluded to one aspect of the situation in his letter to the *E. A. Standard* of June 2 namely that it might be unwise to regard this country as altogether a preserve for the Lancashire cotton mill owners. Also that we have our own destiny to work out, on our own lines.

But I cannot help thinking that there may be a very good explanation of the choice, and that the Colonial Office may have been more far-seeing than, at the first blush, we are apt to conclude.

Manchester, for some time past, has been our bete noir. Or, perhaps I should say, the sort of politicians who hail from that district have made a practice of worrying the Colonial Office in the House of Commons and elsewhere, with questions concerning the management of Kenya.

The appointment of Sir Edward Grigg will go far to stop this annoying, and sometimes disconcerting habit. For no one at home could suspect him of any particular bias in favour of Kenya colonists.

But now, if Kenya colonists can prove to the new Governor the essential rightness of their aims, can convince him of the sincerity of their beliefs, and assure him of their willingness to help in every way which may conduce to the welfare of the country as a whole, they will, through him, have gained Manchester. Then, the "Manchester school of thought" will be for us, instead of against us, and we shall be left in peace to work out our splendid destiny.

One can imagine Mr. Ormsby-Gore saying to himself: "It is a risk—in one sense. But I have so much faith in those Kenya settlers they will pull it off. I believe that the man we have appointed will be every bit as much impressed with those people as I was in my recent visit. They are keen to 'play the game' and he will see it, and appreciate it. And this will be the very best way to stop this everlasting nagging by people who cannot understand the position out there, or who will not realise the extraordinary growth which is a constant factor in Kenya, growth, not only in a material sense, but also in public spirit."

That, I think, sir, may have been in the minds of those who made this appointment. And we may regard it as a compliment to ourselves.

It remains for us to "play up to the very best of our ability.

Yours, &c.,
S. H. C. HAWTREY.
Thika, June 1.

"EMPIRE DAY" AND OTHER DAYS.

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

Sir,—I have been amused, somewhat exhilarated, but not instructed to read the replies to my letter to you of last week. All of your correspondents seem to have got off the main track and trotted into side issues, and it seems that, as usual the little tin gods of Nairobi, namely, the trades people, thought the cap fitted, as indeed it must have done considering they or their assistants are the ones to reply.

I will tell you what I am—a mere farmer—and as to-day is the 3rd of June and the King Birthday I awoke at 6 a.m., with a full day's work before me, having overnight organised my programme. This I need not detail, but whilst Nairobi was on holiday I, with many other hundreds of farmers, was at work not from 9 a.m., to 5 p.m., but from 6-30 a.m., to 6-30 p.m., in god's glorious sunshine and if, having no animal with four legs but shanks' own pony to do 800 acres, there is not a little difference between my lot and the poor shop assistant then I give way in his favour. For the last two years, we have had enough sunshine and not enough rain, and anybody is welcome to my bit of fresh air and sun.

But why blame me if I don't get my meat, bread etc? It is a standing order with tradespeople and foresight scarcely comes into it. If they, the tradespeople, owing to a holiday do not send my goods out—and honestly one never knows at a holiday time whether it is coming or not—it cannot be put on my head. It must not be over looked that although Nairobi may be the hub of our little universe, I am sure you must admit that we are the people you have to look to and in these days you certainly do look upon us with a little favour. Whilst the poor, tired, footsore, and weary of tramping and standing, assistants in shops have had two full days "off" this week the farm goes on and we have worked with it and on it and now I'm looking forward to Sunday and I suppose so are the shop assistants.

I still sign myself "Wide Awake" and add "get a move on" for competition is keener than it was.

Yours etc.,
WIDE AWAKE.

Uganda Governor's Thanks.

His Excellency Mr. W. F. Gowers, Governor of Uganda, has caused to be published in the Official Gazette a minute expressing his sincere appreciation of the organisation for his reception. He found the circumstances surrounding his work congenial and encouraging, was impressed by the loyalty and efficiency of the Civil Service and the smartness of the Guard of Honour, and he thanked all those who participated in the welcome. He expresses his especial gratitude to Mr. and Mrs Jarvis for their kindly consideration and work on his behalf.

Produce Prices.

The following prices were obtained yesterday at Messrs. Sands and Co.'s local produce sale:

Eggs (good), Shs. 1/90—2/40 per doz.
Eggs (ducks), Shs. 1/70—2/- per doz.
Eggs (turkeys) Shs. 1/90—2/30 per doz.
Turkey cocks, Shs. 17/—26/- ea.
Ducks, Shs. 4/—5/- ea.
Cream cheeses, Shs. 1/—1/10 ea.
Hens, Shs. 2/—5/- ea.
Roosters, Shs. 1/50—3/- ea.
Butter, Shs. 1/10—1/45 per lb.
Small shoulders bacon, Shs. 3/—3/50 per lb.
Pig's chaps, Shs. 1/—1/50 per lb.
Potatoes, Shs. 6/—9/- per sack.
Oranges, Shs. 1/—3/50 per kikapu.
Vegetable, plentiful and cheap.

Uganda Education.

The Acting Governor of Uganda has reconstituted the Advisory Committee on the Vocation Training of Natives and the Advisory Committee on the Technical Training of Natives as under:

Vocation Training: Director of Education (Chairman), P.M.O., D.P.W., Director of Surveys, Director of Agriculture, C.V.O., Principal Makerere College and Medical Tutor of that institution.

Technical Training: Director of Education (Chairman), General Manager of Railways or such officer as he may nominate, D.P.W., Director of Transport, Superintendent of Technical Studies, Education Department and the Principal of the Makerere College.

The following have been added to the General Advisory Council on Native Education: Missionary in charge of the Arua Station of the African Inland Mission and the Rev. Father Angelo Negri, Superior of the Italian Catholic Mission at Gulu.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Chapter on Uganda.

COTTON.

Area (Land area): 94,000 square miles; European population, census 1921: 1,269 (Officials, 341); Asiatic population, census 1921, 5,600; Native population, census 1921, 3,000,000. Administrative Capital, Entebbe. Commercial Capital, Kampala.

The Protectorate of Uganda consists of the Kingdom of Buganda (population three-quarters of a million, area 20,000 square miles), the three Principalities of Ankole, Toro, and Bunyoro, which all lie to the west of the River Nile, and a large tract of country roughly in the shape of a triangle lying between the Nile, Kenya Colony and the Sudan.

The greater part of the country consists of a vast slope, descending gently from 3,750 feet above sea level at Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier some 1,750 feet lower. In the extreme west lie the Toro highlands, stretching upwards to the great mountainous mass of Ruwenzori, 16,000 feet high. On the eastern edge of Uganda on the Kenya frontier rises Mount Elgon, a large extinct volcano, 14,000 feet high, very regular in shape.

COTTON.

The great plain of Uganda, as we may roughly describe the central portion of the territory, is already famous for the remarkable development of cotton as the economic crop. Cotton has been successfully cultivated in Uganda for the last fifteen years, but it is only during the last three that its natural advantages for the production of this particular crop have been fully realised.

Cotton is sown in Uganda between May and July, and the harvest begins in December, ginning and the main transport to the coast taking place from the 1st January until June. Thus Uganda, if able to dispose of its crop quickly, has an additional advantage in being able to deliver its cotton at a time when American supply is short. Uganda is still fortunate in being completely free from the usual pests which threaten cotton plants. Boll weevil, pink boll worm, and red boll worm are unknown.

Uganda cotton is a rain crop, and so far no attempt has been made to grow long staple cotton under irrigation. The staple now produced, about 1-3/16ths inch, is rather better than American middling, and at the present time the best Uganda cotton fetches approximately 5d. per lb. (lint) more than American middling in the Lancashire market, i.e., Uganda cotton is now fetching approximately £31 a bale of 400 lb. The crop harvested in 1923 yielded approximately 93,000 bales, and in 1924 137,000 bales, while the 1925 crop may be anything from 175,000 to 200,000 bales. This astonishing increase in production and purchasing power is the dominating economic and social factor in Uganda to-day. The revenue is buoyant and trade is booming. The only limiting factors to continued rapid increase are:—

(1) The willingness of the natives to cultivate more land.
(2) The supply of labour.
(3) The provision of further transport facilities.

The bulk of the cotton is produced by peasant cultivators on small patches through the use of the hoe. More than three-quarters of the present crop comes from the Eastern Province, i.e., from the country lying between the Nile and the Kenya frontier, but increasing quantities are now being grown in both the Kingdom of Buganda and the Principality of Bunyoro. At present only a fraction of the suitable land is in fact cultivated.

THE NEW RAILWAY.

Hitherto the sole means of export has been by steamers on Lake Victoria to Kisumu and thence to Mombasa by the old Uganda Railway. The new railway, however, has been surveyed and sanctioned from Turbo, the present terminus of the Uasin-Gishu branch of the Uganda Railway, to Mbulumuti on the railway between Jinja and Namasagali.

The construction of this new line, consisting of 75 miles in Kenya from Turbo to Tororo and 110 miles in Uganda from Tororo to Mbulumuti, is being started from both ends this year. Further, a branch from Tororo to Mbale is also to be constructed, and, if the money already granted by the Imperial Government proves sufficient, it will be extended in the direction of Kumi. The construction of this new line will require the services of at least 5,000 labourers on the Kenya section and 10,000 labourers on the Uganda section continuously during the year 1925, and the speed with which the railway can be completed depends upon the sufficient supply and efficiency of this labour.

The old transport route via Kisumu will be strained to breaking point in the removal of this year's crop, and it is urgent that the new railway should be completed at the earliest possible moment. It is feared, however, that it is not likely to be ready before the end of 1926.

The districts offering the greatest capacity for still further increase are those lying to the north of Lake Kioga. The natives in those districts are Nilotic, and, unlike the Baganda, are used to handling cattle as well as to the cultivation of cereal and leguminous crops. Their demand for ploughs exceeds the supply, and, whereas by the use of the hoe only small patches of cotton can be cultivated, the introduction of the plough has immensely increased their productive power.

INTERNAL TRANSPORT.

The internal transport system of Uganda is somewhat complicated. The Nile is not navigable between Lake Victoria and Lake Kioga; from Namasagali on Lake Kioga it becomes navigable down to Atura, this section being served by two steamers, "Stanley" and "Speke." (Navigation on Lake Kioga and this section of the Nile is liable to interruption by the spread of papyrus). From Atura to below the Murchison Falls the Nile is again not navigable; from Lake Albert down to Nimule the Nile is again navigable, and this section is served by the steamers "Samuel Baker" and "Livingstone." Here the Uganda transport system ends, but on entering the Sudan the Nile is broken by a series of rapids and no navigation is possible between Nimule and Rejaf. The Sudan steamers run from Rejaf to Khartoum.

The re-handling of cargo in Uganda has hitherto been frequent and costly, and the chief problem before us in the future development of the transport system is to reach the navigable basin of Lake Albert by means of a continuous rail connection with Mombasa.

There are two possible ways of effecting this. One would be to bridge the Nile at or near Mbulumuti and to carry the new railway due west through the northern part of the Kingdom of Buganda and thence through the Principality of Bunyoro to Lake Albert itself. The construction would not be easy because, in addition to the Nile bridge, there are a series of swamps and rivers practically the whole way to Bunyoro. In Bunyoro the line would have to cross the escarpment and thence descend by steep grades to Lake Albert. It would, however, be by far the [illegible] route to our goal and [illegible] doubt lead to a [illegible] velopment of what [illegible] comparatively sparsely [illegible] area.

(To be Continued.)

ENGLISH CRICKET.

Oxford Fares Badly Against the Army.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, June 5.

The following were the scores at the close of the first day's play of home cricket matches:

M.C.C. vs. WALES.
At Lords:
M.C.C. (1st innings): 544/9 (J. W. Hearn 118, Mr. J. R. Frazer 67, E. Hendren [illegible], Mr. H. W. F. Franklin 77, [illegible] 70 not out).

LEICESTER vs. SURREY.
At Leicester:
Leicestershire (1st innings): [illegible] (W. E. Astill 89, G. Geary 75).
Surrey (1st innings): 27/0.

WARWICK vs. YORKS.
At Birmingham:
Yorkshire (1st innings): [illegible] (R. Leyland 74, W. Rhodes [illegible]).
Warwickshire (1st innings): [illegible]

HANTS vs. NORTHANTS.
At Portsmouth:
Hampshire (1st innings): [illegible] (Hon. L. H. Tennyson [illegible], V. W. C. Jupp 6/91).
Northamptonshire (1st innings): 51/1.

WORCESTER vs. DERBY.
At Stourbridge:
Derbyshire (1st innings): [illegible] (J. Bowden 62, L. Townsend 54, Mr. G. R. Jackson 64; [illegible] O. Rogers 6/69).
Worcestershire (1st innings): 82/5.

GLOUCESTER vs. SUSSEX.
At Bristol:
Sussex (1st innings): [illegible] (C. Parker 6/37).
Gloucestershire (1st innings): 145 (M. W. Tate 7/58).
Sussex (2nd innings): 29/2.

LANCS vs. KENT.
At Manchester:
Kent (1st innings): 189.
Lancashire (1st innings): [illegible] (C. Hallows 56).

GLAMORGAN vs. SOMERSET.
At Cardiff.
Somersetshire (1st innings): 161.
Glamorgan (1st innings): 73/3.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY vs. THE ARMY.
At Oxford:
Army (1st innings): 390 (Capt. E. S. B. Williams 200).
University (1st innings) 9/2.

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 5.
Silver 31 11/16.
Francs 98.07.
Dollars 4.85 7/8.
Bombay, June 5.
T.T. 1/5 31/32.

"Colombo's" Thanks.

Captain Wolfe-Murray, officers and Ship's Company of H.M.S. "Colombo" express their [illegible] appreciation of the kindness and hospitality extended them everywhere in Kenya. Their visit, [illegible] has been a very happy one, and they hope that the people of the Colony will accept this [illegible] of their grateful thanks for the many courtesies extended them.

An Italian Anniversary.

The 25th Anniversary of the accession to the throne of the King of Italy occurs on Monday and the occasion is recognised by the Italian world as one for the exhibition of patriotism and [illegible] for the monarch. The Italian Consul in Nairobi will receive [illegible] at the Consulate on Monday between the hours of 10 and [illegible] a.m.

The Nile Route.

The Uganda Government draws attention to the [illegible] of overcrowding on the [illegible] from Rejaf to Khartoum [illegible] to passengers omitting to [illegible] adequate notice to the [illegible] authorities. Requests for accommodation should be in the [illegible] of the Sudan Railway [illegible] days before the steamer [illegible]

MOMBASA FATALITIES.

Electrocution Inquests.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Mombasa, Wednesday.

In the Resident Magistrate's Court last week, Mr. E. T. Johnson inquired into the death of two Natives who had died on different occasions as a result of coming into contact with electric wires.

The first inquest was that on Abdulla Sudi who was killed on the 29th January last. Mr. Holmes, the chief engineer for the Electric Light Company gave evidence to the effect that he had the Scott Ellis section cut out and went to investigate matters at about 2 p.m., on the day in question. He found a boy lying unconscious on the roof of Scott Ellis' building and after trying artificial respiration he had the boy removed to a shady place and later saw the doctor. He examined the breaks in the two service wires which he found were recent. If the boy had come up the ladder which was at the back of the building, Mr. Holmes was of the opinion that he must have fallen back on the wires. The flag halliards were broken and the flag adrift and Mr. Holmes concluded that the boy had gone up to set them right. Mr. Holmes further stated that the wires were later restored to their original position; that the current was 240 volts; that the wires were bare; and that insulated wires would not last in Mombasa two months.

An Assistant Surgeon gave evidence to the effect that deceased had died from shock due to a current of electricity.

Mr. C. Udall, managing director of the E. A. Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Nairobi, said there was 10 feet clearance at the edge of the roof but only two feet where the wire was shackled off to the superstructure. In Mr. Udall's opinion it was a reasonable means of fixing but not incapable of improvement. The boy could have reached where he wanted to go by another route.

In the course of his finding, the Magistrate said: He (the deceased) went up a ladder at the back of the premises and to get to the flagstaff chose a portion of the roof crossed by the bare wires of the electric light supply to the building. The roof is an ordinary painted galvanized iron roof with a small superstructure in the middle of it to provide ventilation. The Electric Light Company's supply wires are taken from a standard set close to the building and the wire is taken off this standard at a height of 26' from the ground, passing over the edge of Scott Ellis' roof at a height from the roof of 10 feet but clearing the main roof at the point where the wires enter the building by 2' only. The wires are bare wires and it appears to be the opinion of the Company's Engineer that insulation in this exposed position would be valueless in a very short time.

NOT PARTICULARLY SAFE.

The boy appears to have been instantly killed and I have no doubt as to the finding which must be one of death following electric shock. I did not complete this inquest on the 2nd March, the date of the first hearing, as a reference to Section 50 (1) of the Electric Power Ordinance 1919, an exceedingly elaborate measure, provides that all works carried out after the commencement of the Ordinance shall comply with the Engineering Standards Committee of Great Britain's Standards. I asked the engineer of the Company for a copy. He had none. I asked the Public Works Department Engineer for a copy. He said he would enquire if Nairobi had one. I have not yet received it, I believe the Company have sent for one. I cannot say whether this installation complies with those Standards. I hope it does not as it does not appear to be a particularly safe one, in fact all that Mr. Udall, the Managing Director of the Company can say in its favour is that it is "a reasonable means of fixing but not incapable of improvement."

I am afraid I do not agree with him as to its fitness as it seems likely that people will have to go on to the roof from time to time and with [illegible] Africans [illegible] [illegible] the possibility of an accident such as this should be provided for.

I do not think the method of attachment can be considered a compliance with Rule 25 (1) of the Rules made under the Electricity Act in 1903.

That Rule runs: "Service lines from aerial lines shall be led as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to some portion of the Consumer's premises and at a distance not less than 5 feet therefrom. Such service lines shall not be accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other specially appliance, and from this point of attachment they shall be enclosed and protected in accordance with the rules hereinafter contained as to electric conductors on the Consumer's premises."

In my view it would not have been sufficient to say that because a ladder is required to get on the roof that the rule has been complied with. I think its meaning is that to get at the service lines from the premises at all the use of a ladder or other special appliance shall be necessary.

I have used the words "would not have been" instead of "is not" as this rule is of merely academic interest at the present day as the Electricity Act Application Ordinance 1903 under which the rules were made has been repealed by Section 152 of the Electric Power Ordinance 1919.

IS MOMBASA PROTECTED?

It may be asked then whether the public of Mombasa is protected by any statutory rules as to installations. If the Electric Power Ordinance 1919 be considered the answer would in the affirmative—by doubtless elaborate requirements which cannot be ascertained. But consideration of a later Ordinance the Electric Power (Amendment) Ordinance 1921 which is to be read and construed with the Electric Power Ordinance 1919 (the "Principal Ordinance") shews that the Principal Ordinance shall not apply to the undertaking of the Nairobi Electric Power and Lighting Company, Limited, carried on pursuant to the Provisions of the agreement made on the 26th July 1906 between Clement Hirtzel of the one part and the Crown Agents for the Colonies (on behalf of the Government of the East Africa Protectorate) of the other part, or to any works of the said Company established or to be established under the Provisions of the said agreement" with a proviso that all regulations made under Section 142 of the Principal Ordinance, shall apply to the said Company.

Whether the Mombasa Electric Power and Lighting Company Limited falls within the Section I have quoted I am not quite clear. I believe Mr. Udall is of opinion that it does. The 1921 Ordinance also lays down (Section 7) that the Governor-in-Council may by Regulation specify any "mode material or apparatus other than those prescribed" in Section 50 of the Principal Ordinance, already referred to.

If the Mombasa Company is within the Ordinance of 1921 the Governor-in-Council may merely make Regulations for the safety of employees "in or on any harbour, river, canal, railway mine, or quarry, or in any factory workshop or place" (Section 142). If "place" be ejusdem generis with "River, Canal etc." the man in the Street is apparently unprotected. On the other hand, if the Company is not within the scope of the 1921 Ordinance, the Company must publish the Regulations in force (Section 146 (1) of the Ordinance of 1919) and furnish them to anyone at a charge of two shillings. None have been put before me, so that Section 50 of the Ordinance of 1919 would apply if the Company is not protected by the 1921 Ordinance and the Engineering Standards Committee of Great Britain's Standards apply. It is hardly a matter for surprise that the District Committee, which has doubtless considered the matter more deeply than I in the limited time at my disposal, have been able to do, has recommended a Government enquiry into the whole question of the suitability of the present system to the peculiar needs of Mombasa, different as these needs must be to those of a township in which buildings are comparatively widely scattered as in Nairobi.

I am forwarding a copy of this Finding to the Attorney General's Department in order that the Legal Advisers of the Government may consider the position of the Mombasa Company. If that Company be not within the scope of the 1921 Ordinance I would suggest that the Mombasa Company be persuaded by means of the penalties provided in the 1920 Ordinance to obey the provisions of that Ordinance.

(Sgd) ERIC T. JOHNSON,
May 27 1925.

SECOND TRAGEDY

In the second inquest, Inspector H. T. Bugden first gave evidence. He said that on the 6th May he received word that a boy had been electrocuted in Ndia Kuu. He went to the scene and discovered the boy lying on his back in a Kitolo leading from Taylor Lane. In the vicinity a pipe was leaning against an electric pole, the other end of which was on the ground. The boy, whose body was still warm, was taken to the Police Station, where he was seen by Dr. de Boer and artificial respiration was tried for about an hour.

A Native next gave evidence to the effect that he had been holding a drainage pipe for the deceased who was knocking the same on to the end of another pipe. The pipe fell over on to an electric wire. Deceased went to remove the pipe and on touching it found it to be red-hot and he fell down.

Mr. Holmes in giving evidence stated that on being called to the scene of the accident he found a pipe 24 feet long leaning against the main service line in Taylor Lane, the other end of which was on the ground. He had it removed.

At that time the current in that section had been cut off in the day from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. The voltage in the wire was 240 volts. This was the third African death they had had on this voltage. Mr. Holmes thought an African should stand the same shock as an European. His child had had that shock. The main service wire was 20 feet 6 inches from the ground.

BRITISH STANDARDS.

Mr Udall also informed the Court that it had been purely accidental, the wires had been a yard away from the building. There had probably been a last effort to complete a piece of work and they had failed to notify the company that they were continuing after 5 p.m. The neglect resulted in an accident, which was not the fault of the company. Every effort was taken by the company to protect people working there.

There was no Electric Inspector at the present time although one was provided for in the Ordinance. They had no copy of the British Standards though they (the company) believed their practice to be up to the Standard. Voltage had little to do with death, said Mr Udall, quantity (amperage) was the decisive factor. Short of an underground installation the best thing was to have the bare wire.

Dr. de Boer gave evidence to the effect that deceased had lost his life as a result of shock following contact with an electrified pipe. He could not say whether Africans were more sensitive than Europeans to an electric discharge.

FINDING.

The Magistrate in his finding said:

The facts as shown by the enquiry are simple. For some 10 days Lalji an Indian had been having some repairs done to his house off Ndia Kuu in Taylor Lane. The lane is little more than a Kitolo but down it runs a service main (aerial) belonging to the East African Power and Lighting Company. This appears to be an old main taken over from the Company's predecessors.

During the repairs, on the application of the contractor, the current had been cut off between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. to make work at the place safer.

The deceased man was engaged in fixing a down spout at the back of the house and appears to have been putting up a length of about 24 feet when it overcame him and fell against the electric main some 18 feet above the ground. From the statement of his assistant it appears that the deceased went to the pipe, then in a slanting position touching the wire and the ground and received a discharge through his body, from which he died. That his death took place after 5 p.m. is evident from the fact that the body was still warm at [illegible] [illegible] the police [illegible] with a stethoscope.

It would appear that the deceased met his death through his trying to handle too great a length of piping for effective control at a time when he knew or should have known that he was working near a dangerous wire. The employer has not been called so that I am not in a position to make a positive finding as to the man's knowledge of the danger he ran in working after 5 p.m. Artificial respiration was tried at the Police Station for half an hour but was of no avail. I find the boy's death was caused by shock arrangement on a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(Sgd.) ERIC T. JOHNSON
[illegible]

MUHURONI

Thursday, June 17th, 10-30

STOCK and GENERAL SALE
1 Grade Shorthorn bull.
100 Immune Trained Trek Oxen, AM [illegible] P5 inoculated.
55 Fat Grade oxen, AM branded, under dip and Tick Greased.
38 Native cows, AM branded, in or with [illegible]
Two good riding mules with saddlery, Yokes (new), mattocks, picks, cooking Pots, saddle, [illegible] machines, 6 bags salt, a large quantity recent[illegible] ported Provisions, including oatmeal, soap, Tea, etc., being dispersal of a high class retail [illegible]
MOLO, Thursday, July 1st, 150 head Grade [illegible] Grade Romney Merino rams, etc., etc., inclu[illegible] spans really well trained grade oxen.
There is railway dak bungalow accommodation [illegible] Muhuroni and Molo, which are both readily ac[illegible] by road or rail.
The auctioneers will be pleased to assist [illegible] trucking of cattle bought at either sale.
For the Nyanza Auctioneers
T. H. CHETTLE, MUHUR[illegible]

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(At the sign of the Clock.)
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Accredited Selling Agent for Messrs. Westley Richards [illegible] Ltd., London and Birmingham. Catalogue and prices on app[illegible]

Lion, Leopard and other Skins, Curios and Trophies, [illegible] Hartley's "Challenge," "Lead Seal" and "No. 19" [illegible] "Invicta" and "Herald" Rhodesian Mixtures, English [illegible] Scott's Nos. 1 and 2 Burmah Cheroots, Planters [illegible] per 100 in 50's, Havannah Cigars 60/- to [illegible] per 100, Brumfitt's Briar Pipes 10/-, other [illegible] guaranteed sound 2/50 and 4/-, Zeiss prismatic Field Glasses 6 x 21 140/-, Telex 6 x 24 150/-, Silvamar 6 x 30 180/-, [illegible] 7 x 50 270/-, Turact 8 x 24 160/-, Deltoris 8 x 24 160/-, Delt[illegible] 30 210/-, Delactis 8 x 40 260/-, Aitchison's "Imperial" Prism[illegible] lars 8 x 27 100/-, "Luma" 8 x 32 175/-, "Kenya" self-filling Pen with 14 carat gold nib 5/50, "Terston Magazine," [illegible] Pencils 3/-, Ingersoll watches for the pocket 15/-, Radiolite Wrist with strap 25/-, radiolite 30/-, Surveyors Aneroid Ba[illegible] 75/-, pocket Aneroid Barometers 50/-, Prism Compasses 30[illegible] cases, Nickel case Pocket Compasses 7/50, Hunting and [illegible] Knives Champion Dip Testing Sets and Chemicals, Fluxite [illegible] Sets 13/50, "Mutex" Dry Cleaning Clothes Brush 15/-, "Me[illegible] stormproofs 19 or. pelted 45/- and unbelted models 40/-. "Fife" Sportsman's and Country Gentleman's Boot the [illegible] produced in Scotland No. 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½ "June" Roadster Bicycles complete with tools, pump, [illegible] and a tin each of lighting, and lubricating oil 175/-. [illegible] Bicycles for Gents one speed 275/-, Ajax Bicycles with [illegible] cases and Dunlop tyres 225/-, Boy's Bicycles 225/-, [illegible] Bicycles and Tricycles 125/- and 150/-. Deferred paym[illegible] Bicycles can be arranged with approved customers.

Authorised Depot for the sale of the products of C[illegible] of Jena, the premier optical firm of the world.

Wholesale Selling Agent for F. A. Hartley & Son, for Uganda and Tanganyika Territory Lead Seal and Challenge [illegible] in ¼, ½ and 1lb. Bags Lead Seal in ½ and 4lb. tins. No. [illegible] No. 10 Mild in 4lb. tins

[illegible]MPORTANT NO[illegible]

Heavy Motor Tra[illegible]
J. H. ENGELBRECHT, [illegible]
Maragua Station Now Op[illegible] Clients consign all Goods [illegible] Stations care of us?
A "White" Truck [illegible] Lorry will shortly be [illegible] Road, and will do the [illegible] in a day.
With Coffee Planters [illegible] [illegible]
PROMPT DO NOT SO AS [illegible] [illegible] SERVICE

NAIROBI CLUB TRAGEDY.

Inquest Story.

The inquest was held on Thursday, before Mr. F. C. Gamble, into the circumstances surrounding the death of a native, who was killed by the explosion of a bomb at the Nairobi Club, on May 29.

Dr. Serjeni, the Medical Officer in charge of the Native Civil Hospital, said that he went to the Nairobi Club on May 29 and saw a dead native. He had died of the result of an explosion of a bomb. The death was due to injuries to the abdomen and head and there were perforated wounds to the heads and abdomen. The left hand was blown clean off and the right hand almost off. There were numerous other injuries all over the body. Death was instantaneous.

Mr. P. C. Redford, the Acting Secretary of the Nairobi Club, said that he heard a noise like a tyre bursting, about 2-30 p.m., but took no notice of it. He subsequently went to the Secretary's sitting-room (Major Dickenson is the Secretary, and is now on leave) and saw a native lying on the floor just within. The walls of the room were riddled with holes and the room was full of smoke and dust. The native was lying on his back, and a table drawer was open. The native was Juma's personal boy and his duty was to dust the room, etc. The drawers were kept locked and there was a key in the drawer which had not been there before. The deceased had no instructions to go to the drawer.

THE BOMB.

Major Dickenson said that Juma, some two months ago, that he had a bomb, and the latter had suggested that he should keep it locked up, or destroy it. Witness had seen the bomb; it was small and black and was a brass cap. The boy died while witness was in the room, it was being telephoned the doctor and police.

R.P.C. Griffiths, in charge of Kilimani Police Station, said he was called to the Club, and saw smoke and dust in the Secretary's sitting-room. On the floor was a dead native, with holes through his forehead and stomach. His left hand was off, and the right hand nearly so. The walls were pitted with splinter holes, and there was blood and flesh on the walls and pictures. The drawer contained a revolver and papers. Amongst the debris on the floor he found splinters of a Mills hand grenade. A dehonating bomb was always a source of danger, and when it goes of time might, through rust or other causes, go off by itself.

SELLING LIQUOR.

Importer Fined.

Mr. F. C. Gamble gave judgment on Thursday, in the case in which Major H. E. Clifford was charged with selling, or dealing in whisky, as a business, on dates and times fully reported in the East Standard on Wednesday.

The Magistrate said that the defence was practically an admission of guilt, but he had found, independently, on the advice of two Government officials, who informed him, based their evidence, on the business, in view of the business transacted, in proof of the charge. This action was premature, as the accused was dealing in whisky, if not actually selling, as a business, and a scheme, as was only to be expected, among many others, of tricks which left on his hands, which he disposed of to other local dealers.

The magistrate found the charge proved, and he did not hesitate, and had heard evidence from the Defendant, of his bad character, and he wished to assure that was the proper footer to be dealt with, and he would impose a fine of Rs. 1,000 or three months imprisonment, and he would also order the forfeiture of the whole of the whisky, which was found on the premises, and the cost of the prosecution.

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STANDARD STATIONERY STORE
SIXTH AVENUE.

FOOTBALL AT MOMBASA.

H.M.S. "Colombo" Easily Beats Coast Team.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Mombasa, May 31.

The last game, played between H.M.S. "Colombo" and Mombasa was played on Saturday last and provided quite a sensation, the sailors running the house side a clean off their feet, scoring five goals without response from the Mombasa.

Previously the teams had met three times, Mombasa winning two of the games and the sailors one, and on each occasion the margin of difference had never been more than one goal.

The one spot in the home team this season has been the defence, the two backs not playing up to expectations, but it was further weakened on Saturday by the dropping of Dorland for Bradshaw, who is obviously a "has been," and the result was a complete collapse of the defence.

The ground was packed when the teams took the field and as the proceeds of the gate was in aid of the E. A. Nursing Association that worthy institution must have been the richer by a nice little round sum. From the kick off "Jerry" Smith must have realised they were up against it, the sailors setting a pace which they never relaxed throughout. The home side had to concede a corner in the first minute, through a slip kick of Fraser's, but the same player recovered himself and cleared.

LAST CHANCES.

Mombasa shortly after got their chance when Mathew swung the ball across the goal mouth, Thompson was on the spot but through hesitation lost a gilt-edged chance, instead of applying one of his well-known first-time shots. Thus proved to be the beginning of a series of muddles and mishaps Chamberlain dribbled his arm in the next raid and had to retire for a time, after which another centre from Winkelman was headed out.

Townsend cleared to Billings who paved the way for the first goal which was shaded by Trewick. Mombasa were anything but a beaten side up to now and though two passengers with him were uninjured. The police were phoned and E. P. C. Allerd and Dr. Anderson were quickly on the scene. The latter assisted up the wound and conveyed the injured man to the hospital. The car was serious, damaged and the standard is badly bent

Clarke both helping themselves to the ball, Clarke finishing the out. Dorset made occasional rallies and Mathew and Thompson shaped well, the halves could spare the time to feed him. McCully also was prominent and tried to open shots for a final finish. Realising that Winkelman was beaten by Townsend, he made several plucky efforts on his own and was within a hair's breadth of scoring.

It is a great pity the "Colombo" side have not had the opportunity of visiting Nairobi as they are certainly the best naval team we have seen at the coast for many a year. Their defence forward would have delighted the country crowds.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

"Jeanes" Chief.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has made the following appointments, says *United Empire*.

Mr. J. W. C. Dougall, M.A., Principal of the Training School for Jeanes Teachers, Kenya.

Mr. W. H. Lisle Carr, Science and Mathematical Master, Makerere College, Uganda.

Lieut. B. O. Wilkie, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, East African Medical Service, on leave.

Mr. L. A. Willmott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, East African Medical Service, not allocated.

Mr. K. A. T. Martin, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Kenya.

Mr. F. Mosley, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, East African Medical Service, not allocated.

Mr. H. J. O. Burns-Gaffney, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., Medical Officer, Kenya Medical Service, not allocated.

Dr. A. D. Ingrams, Agricultural Officer, Uganda.

Mr. G. P. Spurr, Junior Staff Surveyor, Uganda.

Mr. W. H. Thompson, Telegraph Engineer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. F. Mosley, Telegraph Engineer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. T. E. Heaw, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Kenya.

Recent Transfers and Promotions made by the Secretary of State:—

Mr. C. E. Law (Crown Counsel, Kenya), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

Mr. John McDavid (Postmaster, Kenya), Postmaster and Superintendent of Telephones, Jamaica.

Mr R. W R Miller (Chemical Officer, Kenya), Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika.

A Motor Accident.

A motor accident occurred at 8 a.m. on Wednesday morning, when Mr. Ward of Kenya House sustained severe injuries to his head. He was returning from the Kabete to the Railway Station when his car ran into one of the posts that standards at the side of Ngara Road. The impact threw Mr. Kalikal against the windshield, and cut his forehead open. The two passengers with him were uninjured. The police were phoned and E. P. C. Allerd and Dr. Anderson were quickly on the scene. The latter assisted up the wound and conveyed the injured man to the hospital. The car was seriously damaged and the standard is badly bent

CROSS — WORD PUZZLE

No. 15

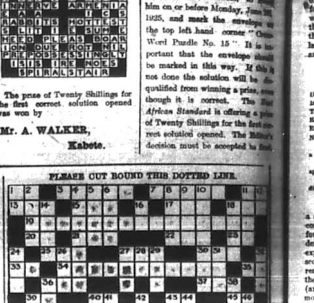
ELEVENTH PRIZE WINNER.

The correct solution of Puzzle No. 11 is given below:—

The prize of Twenty Shillings for the first correct solution opened was won by

Mr. A. WALKER,
Kabete.

PLEASE CUT ROUND THIS DOTTED LINE.



THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD. No. 15
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE COMPETITION.
Name.....
Address.....

PUZZLE No. 16.
Puzzle No. 15 follows.

Send the solution together with a correctly filled in coupon to the Editor, *The East African Standard*, P.O. Box 880, Nairobi, addressed to him on or before Monday, June 15th, 1925, and mark the envelope on the top left hand corner "Cross Word Puzzle No. 15." It is important that the envelope should be marked in this way. It does not does the solution will be disqualified from winning a prize, even though it is correct. The *East African Standard* is offering a prize of Twenty Shillings for the first correct solution opened. The Editor's decision must be accepted as final.

CLUES.

HORIZONTAL

1 University degree.
3 Scatter.
7 To divide.
12 To set.
13 Period of time.
15 Chastisement.
17 Part of verb "to be."
18 Atmosphere.
19 Outlook.
20 Preposition.
21 Ah.
24 A song.
25 Member of army (abbr).
26 Not alone.
28 Negative.
29 Sometimes.
30 Journalistic (abbr).
32 Conclusion.
33 Pronoun (abbr.)
35 Ship.
36 Fixed.
37 Article.
38 Part of verb "to be."
40 Dispatch (abbr.)
41 Diphthong.
42 Pronoun (abbr.)
43 Tame bird (Scots).
44 Ere.
45 Legal term (abbr.)
46 Mohammedan religion (abbr.)
47 Boy's name (abbr.)
48 Ocean.
49 A Roman coin.
50 Pronoun.
51 Medium.
52 Ere, after 6m.
53 Colour.
54 Ocean.
55 Ocean.
56 Ocean.
57 Ocean.
58 Ocean.
59 Ocean.
60 Ocean.
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75 Ocean.
76 Ocean.
77 Ocean.
78 Ocean.
79 Ocean.
80 Ocean.

VERTICAL

1 Myself.
2 Neutral tint.
3 Small object.
4 Rankle.
5 God of Mythology.
6 Ales.
7 Ages.
8 Hostility.
9 Unit of a game.
10 Alternative.
11 Ordinance.
14 Boy's name (phonetic).
16 Ocean.
17 Alternative.
18 Ocean.
19 Ocean.
20 Ocean.
21 Ocean.
22 Ocean.
23 Ocean.
24 Ocean.
25 Ocean.
26 Ocean.
27 Ocean.
28 Ocean.
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79 Ocean.
80 Ocean.

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COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Trade and Commerce.

UNIFORM LAWS.

(A) GENERAL.

Full trade and financial statistics for the various East African Dependencies are given separately in local departmental and blue-book reports, while comprehensive financial and trade for the territories are compiled by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Nairobi and published from time to time by the Department of Overseas Trade. It is therefore unnecessary for us to deal with such statistics in detail, but the following table summarises the position for the year 1923, the last for which complete statistics are available:—

	Uganda.	Kenya.	Tanganyika.	Zanzibar.	Nyasaland.	Northern Rhodesia.
Domestic Exports	£ 2,642,477	£ 1,881,664	£ 1,681,664	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Imports	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	400,000	500,000
Total domestic trade	3,600,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	400,000	500,000
Revenue	500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	200,000
Expenditure	600,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	200,000	200,000

N.B.—"Domestic" is used in the sense of "Local."

Uganda: Expenditure includes £300,000 paid to the Imperial Government as a lump sum for military expenditure.

Tanganyika: Railway revenue and expenditure are excluded as they do not appear in the other dependencies' revenue and expenditure.

Nyasaland: No Imperial Government expenditure is included and from expenditure the payments on account of the railways guarantee.

When it is possible to compile a similar table for the year 1924 considerable increases will be found in practically every direction, in revenue and in domestic exports. That there is a great scope for development will be realised from the fact that in 1923 the trade of the Protectorates (area 290,000 square miles), was more than £700,000 less than the trade of the Gambia (area 4,000 square miles).

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The principal exports are dealt with in the separate reports of each dependency, and the possibility of greater uniformity in commercial legislation is reserved in the next section of this chapter.

We received a number of representations on the subject of ocean freights and the alleged inadequacy and unsatisfactory of shipping facilities, but the shipping companies, on their side assert that they, generally, only suffer carriers being regularly available. No doubt the shipping facilities will improve as the total trade increases, but it is not yet certain that the total trade from the East dependencies, which, as will be observed from the preceding table, in 1923 just exceeded £14,000,000 is sufficient to support extended and more regular steamship services. Nairobi is certainly the superior shipping facilities enjoyed by the four British West African Dependencies, which, in part be attributed to the volume of their trade, which in 1923 exceeded £42,000,000. In any case, we urgently recommend that East African groups, if, as a measure of uniformity can be obtained within the same group, Nyasaland may come into the at a later date, particularly if its communications are improved.

It follows that the countries we have to consider are Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Many business houses have branches in two or more of these neighbouring territories and would feel it a great convenience if the legislation on commercial matters was uniform throughout over Identical His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for East Africa, covering all four territories, has strongly urged on us the necessity of uniformity in the commercial law territories as one economic unit. But there are difficulties, which we have tried, and intend, to overcome, in the widely differing characteristics of the three Dependencies, which are, in some

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COLDS, CHILLS INFLUENZA
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must be influenced by the demand, and must be adapted to suit local conditions. Kenya with its Settlement, Uganda with its Native Peasant Economy, and Tanganyika with its Native Peasant Economy and Mandated Territory, Zanzibar which is a protected Moslem state under an Arab Sultan, differ greatly from either Kenya or Uganda, and Zanzibar, on the other hand, can scarcely be said to have much in common with the three Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, etc., which, perhaps, are capable of treatment on uniform lines.

COMPANY LAW.

Up to the end of 1921 the legislation regarding companies in Kenya and Uganda was the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and various subsequent Indian amendments. At the end of 1920 the Indian Companies Act, 1913, which was a consolidated act amended by Indian Act of 1919 and its subsequent amendments, was applied to Tanganyika Territory. Since the Armistice, however, the new civil administration was being started in Tanganyika after the war to apply uniform legislation, as there was no time to draft a local legislation in each dependent. The application of the "Indian Companies" Act, 1913, made whatever the company law practically the same as that in Kenya and Uganda.

Since the application of Indian acts to the East African territories has not been wholly satisfactory, minor or large legislation, specially adapted to East African conditions is required. In 1918 the Government prepared "Indian Companies Ordinance based on Indian Companies Act, 1913, and the Indian Amendment Act (Consolidation) Act, 1920, to meet with a few special varying notes to suit local conditions. The ordinance was carefully examined by official and unofficial bodies in Kenya and in England, and was finally enacted, as the Companies Ordinance, 1921. In 1923 Uganda passed a Companies Ordinance which embodied the Kenya Ordinance, 1921, subject to one or two very minor alterations to suit local conditions. We understand that these Companies Ordinances have been found satisfactory by the Kenya and Uganda, and we recommend that Tanganyika should pass a similar ordinance, based on the Indian Companies Act, 1913. Whether such Ordinance could with minor alterations be adapted to suit the commercial conditions Zanzibar is doubtful, but the question might be considered by the Zanzibar Government.

BANKRUPTCY LAWS

In Uganda the English bankruptcy law has been followed since 1906, "as far as circumstances admit." The Government of Tanganyika followed Uganda in 1920 and applied the English bankruptcy law to the territory. In Kenya the Bankruptcy law of the Indian Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909. The English bankruptcy law of 1914, with the amendments of 1919 and 1922, has been found difficult to work in the Tanganyika, and a draft Bankruptcy ordinance has recently been prepared which, by both Governments of 1917, is based on the Indian Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, and the Ordinance prepared in Kenya, and is very similar to the Uganda Ordinance. We have recently received from the Colonial Office a copy of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1919, which has been in force in Nigeria, and which, we understand, has been found satisfactory by the Governor of Kenya in July, 1924, that he should communicate with the Governor of Kenya, and the East African dependencies with a view to arranging a conference. We recommend that such a conference, at least between the law officers of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, should be held as soon as possible.

If such a conference is held, it should consider the advisability of the adoption of a uniform bankruptcy law for all the dependencies, and also whether an arrangement is possible under which the assets of a bankrupt, no matter where they may be situated in the dependencies, may be made available for the benefit of the bankrupt's creditors. In any case, we recommend that any necessary legislation should embody the proposals of the Bankruptcy Patent Conference, 1922, regarding the registration of trustees in Protectorates of granted in the United Kingdom and Protectorates of special Economic Conference.

There are other aspects of the bankruptcy law which greater uniformity may be desirable. Thus the Indian Act of 1889 was replaced in 1909, in Uganda in 1909, in Tanganyika in 1920, but Uganda passed a Bankruptcy and repealed the 1909 Ordinance which replaced the Indian in 1920. Kenya passed an ordinance, of its own, in 1919, which ordinance was extended to East African dependencies. Uganda would be more suitable territory than the Indian Act, but, as revenue depends into account the revenue duties, it may not be so uniform rules. Bill, the Act may also one which would be advantage be considered by officers when they meet.

Finally, he recommends that there is small only the Indian Act, which, in some respects, is more advanced. The implies that no one dependency need, upon amending legislation, have one to Act, but, in consultation with the other dependencies, should be prepared legislation to fit.

EAST AFRICAN TRADE MARKS LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL

Separate legislation for patents will be required territory. The Kenya Ordinance, 1919, is the state legislation on this on in force, and is not adapted for adoption in the dependencies. Mere reproduction in Kenya Protectorates and Colonies of United States and Canada is not suitable model for East a whole. The special Tanganyika as a mandated territory in which equal rights of British and nationals of all states kept clearly in view in mandate. In any case, we need that any necessary legislation should embody proposals of the Patent Conference, 1922, regarding the registration of trustees in Protectorates of granted in the United Kingdom and Protectorates of special Economic Conference.

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African Chambers of Commerce is unanimously in favour of the inauguration of an Office in London providing its functions embrace the development of all interests in Eastern Africa—Planting, Agriculture, and Commerce.

(2) That this Association considers that any Office in London should be organised on the basis of a Trade Commissioner Service and that such an Office be established immediately the British Empire Exhibition closes.

(3) That this Association considers that any Office opened in London should be one representing, and for the benefit of, all classes of the community in the group of Eastern African Dependencies, viz., Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Nyasaland.

(4) That, as this Association considers this a matter of such importance and is so desirous of seeing the whole country unanimous on the question, it respectfully requests His Excellency the Governor to receive such deputations as he may suggest representing the Planting and Commercial interests of this Colony and Protectorate, to confer with him as to what may be considered the best form such an office should take.

SUBSEQUENT MEETING.

Subsequently a joint meeting of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce and the Convention of Associations of Kenya was held in April, 1924, when the following resolutions in favour of the scheme were unanimously passed:—

(1) That this meeting is in favour of the immediate establishment of an Office in London whose functions shall embrace those of a Trade Commissioner and those of an Information Bureau; such an Office to be situated in a suitable locality.

(2) That this meeting is of opinion that such Office should be under control of the Department of Overseas Trade, and should represent the interests of all the Eastern African Territories.

(3) That this meeting is further of opinion that such an office should be opened immediately in order to take the fullest advantage of the British Empire Exhibition, notwithstanding the fact that any one or more of the Territories, referred to in the previous resolution may not be prepared to contribute thereto.

(4) That this meeting asks the Government of Kenya to make every effort to obtain the co-operation of the adjoining Territories and of the Department of Overseas Trade in this matter.

(5) That this meeting requests His Excellency the Governor, in view of the urgency of the matter, to communicate these resolutions to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies by telegraph.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES.

The farming and commercial interests are in complete accord on this matter, and the General Manager of the Uganda Railway is active in its support and suggests that the Uganda Railway should make a definite separate contribution towards the existence of the office with a view to attracting tourists. The proposers of the project suggest that the functions of the office should aim at the attraction of capital for the development of East Africa and of the right type of settler, and should include such duties as:—

(1) Advertise and keep the Press supplied with news regarding the country's trade-future—new enterprises—opportunities for capital investment—facilities for tourists and sportsmen, etc.

(2) Keep in touch with markets which are interested in products from Eastern Africa and furnish [illegible] reports on [illegible].

(3) Investigate complaints regarding produce and connected with trade, and examine any causes of dissatisfaction generally which may be considered detrimental to the best interests of the country.

(4) Report upon new avenues for trade in East African produce.

(5) Maintain a permanent exhibition of samples of East African produce and furnish all necessary information regarding costs and methods of production. Display such exhibits at selected agricultural or other suitable shows.

(6) Afford trade information to all parties interested in commerce with Eastern Africa.

(7) Afford adequate information for the encouragement of private enterprise.

(8) Endeavour to obtain low and stable freights, and regularity of shipping service

FOR EASTERN AFRICA.

They suggested that the new office should be under the general control of the Department of Overseas Trade and should work in a complementary manner to that carried on by Colonel Franklin, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in East Africa, and his staff. We may add that Colonel Franklin informed us that he considered such a bureau to be essential to the effective carrying on of his work, and that when on leave in England he had to undertake an enormous number of inquiries and interviews which had been unduly delayed owing to the absence of any permanent organisation in England to deal with them. Our memorialists urged that among the advantages to be derived by embracing all the East African territories under one office would be the reduction in expense to individual territories and the elimination of any defects connected with its organisation and control, and that, whilst the actual conditions obtaining in the separate countries concerned may appear to differ in some respects, the needs in the way of trade development on which all their growth is bound to follow closely, are fundamentally the same. They concluded by expressing the belief that the Bureau would yield a substantial indirect return on the costs of establishment and maintenance, and that no form of investment of public money held out better prospects of aiding the development of Eastern Africa.

There can be no doubt that at present there is no one place in England where merchants or would-be settlers can go to for information regarding East Africa. It must be borne in mind that there are already in existence in London two offices which are in some ways comparable with what is proposed for East Africa, namely, the Malay States Information Agency, established at 88, Cannon Street, London, E.C., and the new Trade Commissioner's Office for British Guiana, established at Tothill Street, Westminster. The Malay States Information Agency was established by the Government of the Federated Malay States with the approval of the Secretary of State, and its primary object is to advertise the productions and attractions of the Malay Peninsula under British direction, and to furnish to inquirers who are desirous of becoming acquainted with these States information as to the opportunities which they give for investment and the facilities for travel, etc., and to supply on payment publications and maps.

DEFINITE RECOMMENDATION

The offices maintained in London by the Australian States and the Canadian Provinces have been of great value not only to the Governments and territories providing them, but also to British settlers and traders, and we definitely recommend that a Publicity Office for East Africa should be sanctioned by you. We are of opinion that, if the undertaking is worth doing at all, it must be done properly, and that a suitable site on the ground floor in one of the main business thoroughfares should be selected. The expenses of such an office, including rent, rates, taxes, staff, and equipment, are not likely to cost less than £10,000 a year, an outlay which in our opinion would prove a good investment for all concerned. The Chamber of Commerce at Kampala in Uganda submitted to us that, if such an office were established, they hoped that Uganda would come in, suggesting a contribution by the Uganda Government of £1,000 per annum. Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, being at present in receipt of annual loans-in-aid from the Imperial Government, necessarily feel that before they could express any opinion on the subject the consent of the Imperial Treasury would have to be obtained. In the interests of these three territories we strongly urge that they should be allowed to participate from the outset, also we advocate that a small contribution should be made by the Protectorate of Zanzibar.

Since we left East Africa there appears to have been some change of view in Kenya as to the lines on which the Office should be established and the Kenya Government has proposed that it should be entirely independent of any Government Department here and further, that the staff should be appointed, and an office secured, at once in order that the Kenya exhibit at Wembley may be under the control of the Publicity Officer and this office be available as a means by which enquiries made at the Exhibition may be followed up.

COLONEL FRANKLIN.

We have considered the new position, and we are inclined to agree that the Office should not be under the control of the Department of Overseas Trade. On the other hand, we think that, in the first instance at all events, East Africa would do well to take advantage, if it can be arranged, of the close knowledge which Colonel Franklin has obtained of East African necessities and possibilities, and to secure the advantage of the efforts which he has already made to extend the markets for East African produce in this country.

We suggest, therefore, that if he is willing to accept the dual duty, and if the concurrence of the Department of Overseas Trade can be obtained, Colonel Franklin should combine the posts of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in this country, spending half the year on each side. He would be responsible, in the latter capacity solely to the East African Governments.

It would, of course, be essential to the success of the arrangement that a capable deputy should be appointed in each capacity who would be able to control the work during Colonel Franklin's absence.

ZANZIBAR NOTES.

Resident on Tour.

The news supplement to the *Zanzibar Official Gazette*, dated May 26, states:—

His Excellency the Acting High Commissioner arrived in Weti last Tuesday morning and, accompanied by Mr. R. H. Crofton, visited the [illegible] that day and inspected the new road, which runs thither from Weti.

On Wednesday His Excellency and party crossed to Mtambwe and inspected the new road being built by the Administration to Daya. Passing through Mgolo to Stambuli he embarked in the launch at Port Kisiwani and went to Chake Chake.

Disembarking on Thursday morning at Wesha, His Excellency rode over the Wesha Road to Chake and thence to Ziwani, where he and his party lunched and returned by the old road. Work on the making of the new road from Chake Chake northwards is progressing and the metalling as far as Mkanjuni is completed.

On Friday the "Cupid" moved to Mkoani and His Excellency and party visited Mount Siniongoni ("Don't talk so loudly"), whence a beautiful view stretching from the Pemba Channel to the Indian Ocean is obtainable. After inspecting the Peninsular the party returned to the "Cupid" by launch.

H.H.S. "Cupid" arrived at Mkokotoni on Saturday morning and His Excellency and party rode to Potowa in the morning and in the afternoon visited Jongoe on Tumbatu Island. Sunday morning was occupied by a long ride through Mkwajuni and Kisiwani to Mahonda, whence His Excellency returned by car to Mkokotoni.

In the afternoon the party visited Kichangani, the large village in the north of Tumbatu Island.

Leaving Mkokotoni early this morning, His Excellency rode to Mangapwani, through Fraser's Shamba and the Bumbwini Estuary, and embarked on the "Cupid" from the bungalow.

H.H.S. "Cupid" arrived in Town about midday to-day.

• • •

Miss Rainey, Capt. and Mrs. Parke and Messrs. Armstrong, Thompson, and Roberts, all proceeding on leave, were among the passengers from Zanzibar by the s.s. "Malda" last Tuesday. The ship left Mombasa for England yesterday morning.

Mr. Lane went on leave by the s.s. "General Duchesne" on Wednesday.

• • •

The Committee of the Zanzibar Book Club has requested us to draw attention to the large number of books which the Hon. Librarians find missing from the library. The failure of members to return books after the prescribed time and to comply with reminder notices occasions much needless addition to the heavy work entailed in looking after a collection of many thousands of volumes, of which a complete check has recently been made, resulting in the discovery that a large number of books are missing.

We are also asked to say that the signatures of many members who borrow books are totally indecipherable; it would be useful if borrowers would in all cases print their names in block letters.

• • •

At the eleventh annual general meeting of the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, following were appointed office bearers for the year 1925-26:—

Mr. Yusufali A. Karimji, President; Mr. Karsandas Surji, Vice-President; Messrs. Biharilal [illegible] Anantani and Ali Dhala, Joint [illegible] Secretaries; Mr. Alibhai [illegible]himji, Hon. Treasurer; Messrs. Ebji Siwji and Hasan Virji, Auditors.

X FERTILIZERS

THE ECONOMIC & FINANCE COMMITTEE IN THEIR INTERIM REPORT STATE

that development must largely depend upon labour supply and that therefore employers should endeavour to obtain a larger crop from the existing acreage by manuring.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

Life in Contrasts.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

London, April 24.

I suppose you do not want to read surmises as to whether we shall get Sh. 1/- or 6d. off the Income Tax in the Budget next Wednesday. No, I thought not. Ah well, let us pass on. Life is not all taxation. Let me turn to the more varied side of our existence.

First of all I ought to chronicle the really great and important event of the week—we have lost Tom Mix. He has departed to Paris, where they seem not quite to have enthused as we did over him. Half the papers derided his welcome here; the other half, seeing a "stunt," boomed it.

By easy sequence I pass to the annual conference of the Association of School Masters, from which I take the following:—The effect of the cinema upon young children was voiced by Mr. W. T. John (Cardiff), in proposing the following resolution, which was approved. "That this conference is of opinion that the attendance of young children at evening cinema entertainments is inimical to their physical, moral, and educational wellbeing, and that the time has arrived when the hours of such attendance should be restricted by law." He said that as teachers they laid great stress on the value of fresh air, but they found that a great part of their work was nullified by children attending cinemas, and staying in such a dense, smoky atmosphere.

A MURDERER HANGED.

More contrasts. We hanged Thorne, the Crowborough murderer, yesterday, on the birthday of his fiancee. There was some admission by him but we do not know its nature. On the Saturday before the execution the *Law Journal* remarked —"The verdict of a jury on an ordinary question of fact is valuable and even the prisoner will probably admit that he has had a fair trial before such a tribunal but the verdict of a jury on a question of pathology is valueless, and Thorne is entitled to feel that he has been condemned by a tribunal which was not capable of forming a first-hand judgment, but followed the man with the biggest name. At the trial this was inevitable, for the verdict must be the verdict of a jury. It was not inevitable that the Court of Criminal Appeal should leave Thorne's fate to depend on so flimsy a decision. His counsel, in our view, was right in urging that this was the very sort of case for which the Legislature specially provided the Court to appoint a commissioner. The execution of Thorne will, if it takes place, leave a feeling of profound disquiet in the minds of many people who are in no way disposed to condone the moral guilt of his relations with Elsie Cameron, or the way he tried to dispose of her body, but who are up to now by no means convinced that he is legally guilty of murder, and still less convinced that the prosecution satisfactorily proved his guilt.

Things brickened up towards the last. We had—

Sir A Conan Doyle appealing for a reprieve.

Thorne's father denouncing the entire procedure which had condemned his son.

The Home Secretary's refusal to interfere with the due execution of the law.

Further representations to the Home Secretary, partly by the Mission of Intercession.

Statements by certain jurymen that they were not mainly influenced by the pathological considerations of the case.

A further letter from the Home Secretary expressing regret that he could not alter his point of view.

THE THEATRES.

Give the wheel another turn! In pained tones the *Daily News* remarks:—"Has the public lost taste for the purely romantic play? The question is prompted by the [illegible] announcement that "Kismet" is to be withdrawn on Saturday next, after a three weeks' run at the New Oxford Theatre. "Kismet," Mr. Edward Knoblock stated, was put on in the hope that at least parents would take their children to see it. It is a beautiful production—no expense was spared to make it as attractive as possible. I am very disappointed.'"

Meantime Sir Alfred Butt, M.P., writes two columns in the *Evening News*, with scalding tears, over "questionable plays," his contribution appearing under the following headings:—

Dramatists Who Deliberately Debase Their Art.

The Box-Office Factor.

Threatened Revolt of Public Opinion.

The Lord Chamberlain and His Critics.

Still, I do not imagine that all this "cuts much ice." We shall stop "questionable" plays when they do not pay—not before. In the meantime, the theatrical managers in the provinces are in revolt—not over the quality but over the quantity of the dramatic fare drawn from London which they have to offer their patrons. They now get about two hours of anaemic drama. They want three hours of meaty entertainment, and they are looking back regretfully to the days when a touring company in one evening played a drama, a burlesque and a farce. By the way, they hate one-act plays. These are regarded merely as a red light, warning playgoers that the following drama is thin and excessively brief. The only comment I need add to these points on theatrical matters is that there is certainly a steady growth in London of objectionable plays, the latest being by Noël Coward, (who has quite a number of plays already being produced), entitled "Fallen Angels". Even the *Daily Mail* admits there is scarcely a "healthy laugh in the play," and its nature is, of course, obvious.

DANCING.

Is dancing being taken too seriously? Not only in London, but throughout the country, there is an epidemic of "dance-fever" which is daily claiming more and more victims. In his summing up at an inquest on a married woman who committed suicide while separated from her husband, Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the Westminster coroner, said on Friday: "The deceased apparently was mad about dancing. Many people are nowadays. They treat it not merely as an occasional amusement but as a serious business of life." A correspondent writes to the *Daily Mail*: "I have been to dance-halls where I have seen young girls take the floor for as many as 40 dances, and leave in a state of utter collapse."

Perhaps there is truth in the recent remarks of a Hungarian visitor to the following effect:—"I always have been one of the most courteous and chivalrous of men, and should not like for all the world to seem anything else. But if I do not want to flatter I am sorry to say of most of the English women I have seen here that, instead of the freshness I thought to find, there is some cold, expressionless, lifeless look sitting on their faces. Their lineaments are mannish. They want for delicacy, tenderness of line, softness of feature, and for the fresh girlish and womanly attractive charm. Perhaps many of them cover up this lack by using cosmetics, face cream, lip-stick and powder: these are much used; and thus really many London women make a regrettable effect like nice roses spattered with the smoky mud of the London street."

And here is the best comment:—The birth rate last week in the 105 country boroughs and great towns of England and Wales was 17.5 per thousand; in the year before the war it was 24.1 for the whole country for the corresponding week.

THE "DOLE."

Let me turn to the Unemployment Dole, which—seriously—is demoralising the people. The insidious way in which the dole is sapping the manhood and womanhood of the nation is viewed daily with more and more concern by responsible people throughout the country. Police court records show that the first seeds of a career of idleness and petty fraud are often sown by the dole. Mr. J. H. Thomas, P.M., who was Colonial Secretary in the late Socialist Government, at a railwayman's meeting at Hartlepool on Saturday said the unemployment benefit cost a fabulous sum. The greatest and most serious feature—the real danger—was the demoralisation and loss of manhood and womanhood that continuous unemployment brought all all those who were the unfortunate victims. Among the 1,200,000 out of work it was estimated that there were 200,000 to 400,000 young men and women between the ages of 18 and 23. They could not be other than apprehensive of the fact that there was in boys and girls "tramping" the town week after week, month after month, and in some cases year after year, the danger of their losing their craft and skill, their desire for work, and their manhood and womanhood as well.

An increasingly large number of young people are indeed now dancing on the dole. Not only in London but also in big provincial centres, it is now quite usual to see at "tea-dances" scores of young men and girls who have nothing else to do in the afternoon. I have found, to my amazement, that in many cases the dancers are out of work and drawing the dole. They go about their dancing with a seriousness that would be far better displayed in looking for jobs.

SINISTER FIGURES.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that there are crowds of [illegible] who [illegible] are drawing the dole while [illegible]. Here are some sinister figures of unemployment:—

The Ministry of Labour [illegible] that the number of persons [illegible]ed on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain [illegible] April 13 was 1,204,980 [illegible] 88,447 more than a week [illegible] 105,615 more than a year [illegible] the official figures of the [illegible] of England, Scotland and Wales [illegible] 1921, which totalled 42,[illegible] this means that approximately [illegible] in every 35 persons is unemployed [illegible]. Recent unemployment [illegible] issued by the Ministry [illegible]:

April 6	1,[illegible]
March 30	1,[illegible]
March 23	1,[illegible]
March 16	1,[illegible]

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NAKURU. Kenya Farmers' Association, Gailey & Roberts, H. Thackra[y]

NJORO. European Stores.

LUMBWA. Lumbwa Co-operative Society of B.E.A., Ltd.,

KISUMU. B.E.A. Corporation.

MACHAKOS. J. E. Manley.

NYERI. A Herd.

NANYUKI. Stockbreeders' Society of Mt. Kenya.

RUMURUTI. Laikipia Co-operative Society.

ELDORET. Thos. J. O'Shea & Co., Gailey & Roberts, G. North & Son.

KITALE Kitale Supply & Auctioneering Co., Thos J. O'Shea & Co.

KAMPALA. Messrs Bullows & Roy, Uganda Co.

MITYANA. L. C. Lea-Wilson.

compared on March 31 numbered 197,005 against 818,000 on March 31.

Consequently you find the results commercially very satisfactory. Into the apparatus it is as mentioned:—

Ninety years of age on Thursday, and still working six hours a day for five days a week in a City merchant's office, is the record of Mr. W. T. Penney, of East Finchley, Middlesex. Mr. Penney, who came to a firm in Broadstreet Place, E.C., he has been with them since 1870.

Dr. John D. Comrie, of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Lunacy, said that the number of cases treated which were due to alcohol had fallen from more than 60 per cent. in 1920 to 20 per cent. in 1923-4. Less whisky was being drunk in Scotland. Abstinence was perhaps associated with the increased price of drink. Whisky had not its former potency in Scotland.

MORE NOISE.

There is very little else I need deal with this week, though I have desired to throw a little light on a few of the social matters which face us. Next week the House have assembled and we shall be back in politics. The Irish Free State has knocked one shilling off the income Tax, and freed tea and coffee, but placed duties on clothes and furniture, and increase them on glass Bottles and soaps.

I must add two little paragraphs from the papers, both of which are interesting. The first is indicative of a gradual change in public opinion, and perhaps the pendulum may swing too far. The second shows the wet of thing which is making one's ordinary life more noisy than ever. I may add, however, that the neighbours have protested and the practice has been stopped.

The Parish Council of Kirkby Stephen (Westmoreland) have ordered the destruction of a German gun presented to the town as the price of the war. They determine this gun as "an eyesore."

A new horror has been added to London life. Outside the picture theatre the Trovil there has been established a loud speaker. This instrument broadcasts the proceedings within the cinema. The orchestra, the chatter of the audience, and its laughter are all neared over the public highway. The magnification of the sounds made the house reminds the passer-by of the noise from the lion house at Zoological Gardens.

Next Saturday fortnight Wembley opens, and it still thinks it is going to be most successful. Certainly the Dominions are making for greater efforts than even last year. If the present weather lasts it will have a good opening, because, although it is not exactly warm, it is mostly fine and sunny and it is about time it is so, because it is a very backward spring.

The Lakes

The Uganda Railway has issued a Lakes Time Table which operates from July 1 to December 31

Pistom Weather.

The *Uasin Gishu Weekly Advertiser* says that rain is holding off in the Plateau and a certain amount of pessimism is expressed.

Trout.

We understand from the Fish Warden that 50,000 Rainbow Trout eggs have arrived for the Kenya Angling Association and have been laid down in the hatching boxes at Elburgon. The eggs appear to be in excellent condition. A few have hatched but the bulk of the hatching will take place in about a week. The fry will be ready for distribution about the middle of this month. It is impossible to say how many fry there will be, but it is hoped that there will be no difficulty in fulfilling the orders booked.

Zanzibar Mosquitoes.

A draft decree has been made for the draining of lands with a view to the reduction of mosquito breeding areas is published in the Zanzibar *Gazette* for information. The decree gives the Land H. power to ask the D.W. to enter premises and carry out drainage or other reasonable work necessary and penalties are provided against those who interfere with the work or build on authorised drains. Compensation may be paid if the person who suffers damage is not himself in default

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The surface soil was levelled round the base of the tree and ¾ of an oz. of Vermikol (fully grown coffee tree) was sprinkled round in a continuous band about two inches wide with the inner margin about 4 inches from the bark of the tree: the Vermikol was then covered with soil to the depth of 4 inches and packed well down.

This killed the mealybug on the stem below ground and in some cases kept off the ants completely."

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In 1 cwt. lots. (4 drums). „ 250/- per cwt.
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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents in these columns, but he will see to the name and address of the writer must accompany letters, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW NAIROBI.

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

Sir,—It should be glad if you publish the following alteration to the Nairobi Show Prize List:—

"Class 7. Stallions 3 years, not exceeding 15 h.h."

This class should appear under the heading "Thoroughbreds" and not as printed under "Other than Thoroughbreds."

Yours, etc.,
R. B. TURNER.
Secretary,
Agricultural & Horticultural Society of Kenya.

Nairobi, May 30, 1925.

NAIROBI AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

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

Sir.—It will no doubt be of interest to your readers to learn that facilities will be afforded to exhibitors in the Agricultural Hall, Machinery and Implements and Motor Sections, for carrying out demonstrations at the Nairobi Show on areas adjacent to the Show Ground, during the Show period, under the following conditions:—

1. That Exhibitors who are desirous of availing themselves of these facilities shall notify according when applying for space at the Show, which application must be made prior to June 22.

2. Alternative dates for these demonstrations will be "flagged on pro rata and exhibitors must define their operation to the area allotted

Yours, etc.
R. B. TURNER,
Secretary,
Agricultural & Horticultural Society of Kenya

SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S UTTERANCE.

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

Sir.—Your readers will have perused with interest the first published utterances of our new Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, on Kenya policy.

The account sent out by Reuter of the speech made at Oldham leaves rather a nasty taste in the mouth. If as Sir Edward declares, "Oldham and Bank Africa are not far apart" and "he would like a great industrial centre constantly in mind in the course of his new work in East Africa" means anything it all implies that Sir Edward Grigg is coming out primarily to educate the people here, both European and native, to keep his eyes on Lancashire and Oldham this colonial region more as a tropical Imperial outlook than as a self-contained British Colony. Most of us are very loyal and impressionable here, but we are also the New Zealand and Canada, very determined to shape our own national destiny on the lines of a wider state and not as a simple dependency. We have, in truth, already passed the latter stage, in fact. And young Kenya is growing up, most of us know what our own mind about it.

Our new Governor, who is a better man with considerable experience for his age, may possibly alter his preconceived view after Oldham realized here for a week, or Sir Robert Coryndon may quickly altered his views after he settled what, in fact, Kenya was. But I do think that our new Governor should be made to understand at the outset that the settlers here is not that of Lancashire, but differs in latitude and attitude very materially, both commercially and politically.

I am not ultimate of the time to prejudge His Excellency, who may possibly prove a great Governor, but I think it is necessary to explain the reason why there has been apparently a difficulty in London to secure a more sympathetic African administrator willing to work in harmony with the views of Mr. Ormsby Gore. Our wishes and aspirations have been faced by Downing Street before the Colonial Office went outside the Civil Service Administration.

Yours, etc.,
A. Davis.

Nairobi, June, 1, 1925.

LADY NORTHEY HOME.

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

Sir,—The Committee of the Lady Northey Home will be much obliged if you will publish the result of the Matinee. Reached is so kindly given by Mrs. Wigglesworth for the Lady Northey Home Building Fund.

Sale of tickets Sh. 310.

There were no expenses whatsoever incurred, thanks to Mrs. Hale's great kindness in lending her Bungalow for the purpose.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to Mrs. Wigglesworth & the following artistes who kindly gave their services:—Mrs. Waller (Miss Kathleen Boyd), Mrs. Ward, and Mr. Wilkinson also to Mrs. Doherty, who kindly accompanied Miss Dowdall.

We also wish to thank Mrs. Bryant for her beautiful Oil Paintings, and *The East African Standard* and the *Observer* for their kindness in publishing notices with reference to the Home.

Yours, etc.,
Henry J. M. Nourse,
Hon Secretary.
Gertrude Hale,
Hon Treasurer

SHOP HOURS ACT

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

Sir,—I watched very closely the proceedings of the last meeting of the Legislative Council to see if anything further had been done in regard to the SHOP HOURS ACT.

About eight months ago a committee was appointed by the Council to go into the drafting of a new Bill, it being seeing that the committee had a previous Bill to go on and the support of the Municipal Council and Chamber of Commerce, one would have expected, seeing that the matter is one of urgent urgency, an attempt to get a move on with the Bill. The Bill is one of vital importance to prevent unfair competition and to ensure that every shop-keeper shall have the same advantage in supplying the needs of the public. In Government Road you find shops of varying kinds. Licensed Provision Hardware and Drapery shops open all day on Sundays and on week nights up to nine and ten o'clock at night. Other shops in Government Road generally close at 5 p.m. and employ assistants from 6.30 to 8.0 per measure. They are beginning to feel the effect of unfair competition, and it comes to this that they will have to decide to close earlier or compel their boys to go to work at sixes & sevens.

Long hours in a hot climate are going to have a serious effect on the standard of health and future well-being of the people. The shops that are open until 10 at night have the advantage of less overhead expenses and in most cases employ boys who do not get a cents cheaper, but it is detrimental to the future of the employees and should be by no means encouraged. Another aspect of the Shop Hours Act is the provision for 14 days annual leave. Without a break in our regular work, life becomes monotonous and full of loss and fields to break down; mistakes are made, and the employer is the loser. It is true that a change is as good as a rest and for the most part women engaged in sedentary work. Even that have become accustomed to sheets and buildings to papers and books are rested by the visits to open fields and change of scene, the sight of sand, the beauty of hills and all the sights and wonders of nature at her best. To all the boys with eyes for the beauty of nature, the change is as good a tonic to the jaded system. Life becomes better and more worth the toils with our opportunity and at the other end of the Railway journey we become new beings because we have freedom of mind in the change of scene. We resemble the dog released from his chain.

I should like to protest against what seems to be a coming campaign in Nairobi unless we are unanimously amongst the shop-keepers and is the practice of opening the Shops on Sunday. Hitherto for instance, between the Bundy of eight a.m. and two a.m. for the supply of foodstuffs. If this be become the usual method it would be a hardship for boys in the morning. The employees change arrangements to go away from Saturday to Sunday, and knowing they are to turn out for work on the forenoon, of a suspend holiday. Before I come to this country eleven years ago it was a cock-a-hoop amongst shop-keepers in the West of Scotland to close entirely on all holidays, bakeries included, on days such as Easter and Empire Day.

Along with other I have been interested in the Shop Hours Act and we have successfully used the Government to place this Bill on the Statute Book as a law of this country. A petition signed by employers and employees would go a long way to show that we do have the Bill brought before the Legislative Council at an early date.

Yours etc.,
JAS. RITCHIE.

EAST AFRICA WOMENS LEAGUE LIBRARY.

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

Sir,—It is not generally known that the Members of the M.E. A.A.A. Committee have been granted to the East Africa Women's League the Ex-Legislation's Reel Room in Sixth Avenue (Close to The Post Office) as a library and I should be glad if you will give the following information in your valuable columns:

1. This library is open to members of the League and to the general Public

2. Local members of the League are allowed to take out books for a period of two weeks at a charge of ten cents per book

3. Non-members of the League are permitted to take out books at the same rate plus a yearly subscription of five shillings.

4. Up-country members of the League and non-members are allowed to take out books on the same terms but are permitted to retain them for a period of one month but must make an additional deposit with the Librarian to cover postage or railage before any books are issued.

5. An extra charge of 10 cents per week is made for each book which is not returned within the stipulated time.

As the demand for books is growing daily with the extension of the League into the up-country districts, it is felt that there is a pressing need to enlarge the stock of books and the Committee would be very grateful if the Public Generally Home or moving home, people very often have books they would like to find a home for and it would be of great help to the League if such people would communicate with the Librarian.

The Librarian would also be glad to be kept informed of any books that may be available for purchase at cheap rates.

The library is open from 10 a.m. to midday on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

All communications should be addressed to "The Librarian, P.O. Box 808, Nairobi.

Yours etc.,
AILSA TURNER,
President.
E. A. W. LEAGUE,
Nairobi, May 29, 1925.

P.S.—The annual subscription to the E. A. W. L. League is a minimum of 2/-. We sincerely hope some that their subscriptions.

"EMPIRE DAY" AND OTHER DAYS.

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

Sir,—In your issue of May 30, I note a letter under the above heading. I agree with the above gentleman does not give the number of days it is working from a particular or public hours.

I have read few such suitable and useful letters in your paper, and I have referred to.

I have seldom

work in a town or other place, I speak from experience

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I claim that there are

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Act is a law in Nairobi.

In Egypt, certainly up to 1914 all Government offices closed on Friday and Friday was the public holiday. Any Christian in Egypt could do as and work elsewhere. All the Mohammedans and many English holidays, Friday, Christmas Days with two or three Christmas and Easter, one thousand.

During the Reign of Saunders government officials were not allowed to work more than four hours a day and the end of it there were four or five days' holidays at the Christmas of Balaam and four or five days at Xmas.

Curiously enough under the British Protectorate and Protectorate Egypt evolved from bankruptcy to solvency.

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E.A. COMMISSION REPORT.

Native Policy Continued.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

For years the medical staffs appointed to the East African territories were regarded by the authorities and recorded information responsible mainly for the health of the European officials, the health of the natives being left to the care of the medical men in the districts. In recent years, however, increasing efforts have been made, within the financial resources of the various territories, to look after the health of the native population. But much still remains to be done. The Principal Medical Officer of the Tanganyika Territory estimates that less than a twenty-fifth of the population is within the sphere of medical influence.

The change in attitude is largely due to an increasing sense of responsibility and also to revolt in the minds of medical and administrative officials, and also of unofficials, against conditions which they feel can be, and ought to be, remedied. But it also has an economic origin. The exploitation of the natural resources of a territory inevitably forces attention on the necessity for providing the means to be taken to conserve the labour supply and to ensure its efficiency. The rapid economic development of East Africa has brought into prominence and therefore the immense importance of the provision of health services. The soil of East Africa is amazingly fertile; the population is small. This is due, largely, to what warfare, to the slave trade, to epidemics and endemic diseases, to tribal customs, to the late war between the Allies and Germany in East African soil, and to the depredations of wild animals and the ravages of insect pests. As soon as an economic crop, cotton for example, presents its wake a demand for native labour for cultivation, for production, for ginneries, for railway and harbour construction, for roads and for carriage and handling. The shortage of labour becomes immediately an anxiety to the Government, the care of the native becomes at once the responsibility of both private employers and the Government. We are convinced that the Commissioners are fully realise that the future of the country is dependent upon the health of the native population, the increase in its effective birth-rate, and, above all, the prevention and cure of disease. We found that every section of the community in East Africa is unanimous in demanding an increase in the provisions made for medical services. Irrespective of native the demand is sound and is must be satisfied.

INFANT MORTALITY.

With the small staffs at their disposal it is is obvious that no East African Government could supply satisfactory statistics regarding the health of the native population. It only one place, than of Uganda in Uganda, is there a native organisation capable of telling the European Administration in this respect. Even there the enumeration of the Lukiko results of deaths shows a disproportionate number of unidentified cases. But, from the information supplied to us, it is clear that the fact that the natives enjoy some relative immunity from tropical diseases is a myth. It is wrong to imagine that the natives are assuming that they possess by virtue of their colour a immunity from disease. It is good for them. The price of the same immunity is exactly, when calculated in terms of human availability. There is only one country, namely, Uganda, where the native population is certainly increasing and it is only for the years 1922 that this increase has been noted. In all other parts of East Africa there is every good ground for believing that deaths still exceed births. The infant mortality rate is particularly high, and the causes, ignorance of hygiene, malnutrition, ignorance of child welfare, and tribal customs. In the district of Bungoyo, in Uganda, for example, the mortality the whole population is syphilitic, and in 1922 the death-rate per thousand was stated at 25.67 as against a birth-rate of 16.81 per thousand; the percentage of still-births was 36. In Bungoyo a large proportion of still-births can be attributed to venereal disease, but in many other parts of the territories visited there is little doubt that a considerable number of abortions and still-births are the result of deliberate attempts at birth control. In the Meru district of Kenya, tribal customs and practices are responsible for the present sterility of the female population.

NATIVE HABITS.

There is little doubt also that the habits of the natives, coupled with an entire ignorance of child welfare, cause many deaths. It cannot be good for babies to be either strapped to their mothers' backs or placed on the ground, while their mothers, sit at such tasks in the fields, particularly during the heat of the day. Natives will travel far to attend a bore-feast or initiation ceremony, and the women with their babies will attend these others dance until the small hours of the morning. Superstitious beliefs are also responsible for a large number of deaths. The murder of twins is still largely practised in certain districts and is difficult to prevent. The medical authorities in Nyasaland came to the conclusion that this superstition was based upon tribal economics, that, whereas a woman with one child would continue to work in its mother, it would be impossible for her to do so with two. Therefore, to get a step to the practical, the Government decided to remit the hut tax of the fathers of twins. And the result is stated to be encouraging. Among many tribes the custom of killing babies who cut up the upper teeth first is still practised. Another determining factor in the high infant mortality rate is the malnutrition of infants. The Principal Medical Officer of Kenya attaches considerable importance to this factor in determining the causes of the high infant mortality rate, over 400 per 1,000. He states that it is an error to suppose that the native baby is entirely breast fed; at the age of a few weeks supplementary artificial feeding is resorted to in the shape of a weak gruel made from flour of yams and bananas, which are chewed up by the mother and given to the child. This view was confirmed by medical officers in other territories. Among the coast population in Tanganyika the shortage of cattle and consequent shortage of milk is an important contributory factor in malnutrition.

IMPORTANT DISEASES.

To generalise and to ignorant native customs must be attributed a large number of helminthic (worm) diseases. Ankylostomiasis (hook-worm) accounts for much debility; schistosomiasis affects mainly the adult male population. Treatment as a prophylactic means against helminthiasis is out of the question. The only basis of protection is the maintenance of the improvement of sanitation, and this can only be effected by propaganda and the visitation of a trained sanitary staff, working under the local medical officer of health. In the opinion of the Senior Medical Officer at Mengo in Uganda, hookworm is probably almost only to syphilis in its bad effects on the health of the people. The past has given careful investigations have been carried out in southern Nyanza in Kenya with regard to the degree of helminthic infection in the lake shores, in the islands in the lake, and it was found that hookworm by and far only if the natives were infected with one or more kinds of worm. Other territories record a similar high percentage of this form of infection.

The prevalence of yaws is one of the most serious problems in East Africa, and has proved a due bane to the habits of the natives. Fortunately it can be cured, and the cure by intramuscular injection of bismuth-potassium sodium tartrate is so inexpensive—one-tenth of a penny a dose—as to make its general use practicable. For the sake of this preparation, in East Africa, and the consequent great saving effected in the treatment of yaws, Dr. J. O. Shircore, Principal Medical Officer of Tanganyika, must be given the credit. His attention having been called to the work by Dr. Hoare of the Pasteur Institute, of this bismuth compound as a spirochaetocide in the treatment of syphilis, he had similar preparation made by Mr. G. McGregor, the local chemist, and made use of it for treating yaws patients, with excellent results. The want of co-operation between Kenya and Tanganyika with regard to the yaws problem is £5,000, which could have been saved had the bismuth preparation for the treatment of yaws been introduced there a year earlier.

MALARIA.

Malaria, which still takes too great a toll of the population, can be prevented, but its prevention depends upon a well-trained and zealous, vigilant and enthusiastic sanitary staff. It is stated by the medical authorities in Tanganyika to be the most important factor affecting the health of Europeans and Africans in that Territory. It must be remembered that malaria has serious after-effects, as it undermines the resistance to other diseases.

Plague still ravages certain districts in Uganda and Kenya. The important factor in dealing with plague is the control of rats, which are hosts of the plague-carrying parasites. It is fairly evident, however, that rat extermination will depend largely upon an entire change in the housing conditions of the natives. The roof of every native hut harbours a colony of rats. Periodic de-ratting is a costly business; fumigation by formaldehyde is expensive. According to the Principal Medical Officer in Kenya this latter is ineffective. Fumigation by the burning of sulphur, while effective in killing the rats, is resented by the native population because of the effect it has upon the huts themselves. In the last year Dr. van Someren at Jinja, in Uganda, a plague centre, has had delivered to him millions of rat tails, and he calculates that, in the Jinja district, the extermination of two millions rats has only reduced the average rat population per native hut from 15 to 14.

During the past few years there has been only one serious outbreak of human trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), but there is always present the fear of another outbreak such as that of the years 1901 to 1905, when it is said that more than 300,000 people died in the lands of Lake Victoria and the bordering countries surrounding the lake. In Nyasaland sleeping sickness has been recorded in all five districts that are visited, and, as the tsetse-fly is advancing in most parts of East Africa, there is should cause for anxiety on the part of the authorities concerned.

LEPROSY & TUBERCULOSIS.

Other diseases which are common and responsible for much disability are leprosy, dysentery, spirochaetal jaundice, tuberculosis, influenza. Leprosy is for more widespread than is commonly believed. In Tanganyika Territory, for example, there are forty-two leper isolation camps scattered over some twenty districts, with a leper population of about 30 per 10,000 for known and estimated lepers combined. This rate should be compared with that of British India, which has an incidence of lepers of 5 in 10,000. Leprosy is usually concealed because most native tribes object to the isolation of the Europeans in normal leper, partly because of the disgrace which it brings to the family, partly because the leper leading small fear remains unchanged, and partly because the employment of natives in occupations for

which their former environments have rendered them unsuitable. The mortality due to tuberculosis is particularly high among the natives in which they migrate from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is a matter of concern, although it is obvious that there are other factors besides the natives of the territories itself which must be taken into account. Considering the conditions under which the natives live in their huts it is no matter of wonderment that the various epidemics of influenza have taken great toll of the population. In Northern Rhodesia there have been several epidemics of influenza since 1918, and the more recent outbreaks have been accompanied by a large increase in the number of cases of splenic abscess.

Elephantiasis is most insidious in its effects and most troublesome to the medical staffs. The extent to which natives will allow this disease to afflict them without seeking medical attention is astounding. During the past year a fairly large number of cases of epithelium lever have been reported in four of the five territories visited. This particular form of disease is most deadly to Europeans.

FIELD FOR RESEARCH.

An interesting point has arisen with regard to cancer. It has been asserted recently by some prominent research workers that cancer is unknown among native races living under primitive tribal conditions. It is difficult to ascertain upon what evidence this statement is made, but it is certain that cancer does exist among native races in East Africa.

Reason has been said of the diseases which afflict the native population in East Africa to show that there is a great field of endeavour for the medical services. It is obvious, however, merely from the point of view of expense, that an all-white medical service in East Africa is impossible of realisation. The European medical officers will become increasingly responsible for major operations only and the general supervision of subordinate native staff. The personnel for the public health services in the native field will have to be progressively recruited from among the natives themselves. For too few native medicines are under training, and as a result, too, for too much dependence is placed upon the local practitioner, whose skill in medicine with minor operations and midwifery

with an adequate knowledge of English.

HEALTH PROBLEMS.

There is a great need also for a large increase in the number of sanitary officers. Here again the best way of meeting the demand is by training native sanitary orderlies to work under the supervision of district medical or administrative officers. The Medical Officer for Health at Dar-es-Salaam, Dr. Scott, has already trained a fair number of natives for this work, and finds them keen, enthusiastic, and adaptable. He has secured the active co-operation of the Director of Education, and in all Government schools in Tanganyika hygiene and sanitation are included in the curriculum. It is most desirable that this work should be undertaken in all the territories. The textbook in use in the Tanganyika schools would provide an excellent basis for a preliminary course in sanitation, and be invaluable to natives and Europeans alike.

In considering the problem of the health of the native population it must be borne in mind that ther are three distinct groups of disease. In the first group there are those afflictions which are peculiar to the individual and which are of comparatively slight importance to the race or tribe. In the second group must be numbered cases of acute epidemic and endemic diseases. In the third group there are the transmissible diseases. This last type of disease is of more social importance. The qualified medical staff required to deal with the diseases in the first group is proportionately far greater than the staff required for dealing with the second and third groups. Group one, for example, will include practically all cases involving major surgical operations. It will include unfamiliar cases, the diagnosis and treatment of which demand a high degree of individual ability on the part of the practitioner. It will demand also the provision of beds for patients in stationary hospitals and their constant attention while there. For groups two and three, however, standard methods and treatments can be laid down; their diagnosis is a comparatively simple matter and it is to these cases that the energies of the native medical staffs can be applied. Group three, for example, will include venereal disease, yaws, leprosy, ankylostomiasis (hookworm), the diagnosis and treatment of which are comparatively simple and are adaptable to routine methods, and it is unquestionable that the treatment of these diseases is far more important to East Africa than the treatment of cases in group one.

WOMEN ASSISTANTS.

There is scope for native women assistants in pre-natal and post-natal work at maternity centres. We were very much struck by the effort now being made in Uganda to train native women for this purpose. This work has been carried on for some time by Mrs. Cook, of the Church Missionary Society, at the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School at Namirembe, by the Rev. Mother Kevin and Dr. Connolly at the Training School at the Mill Hill Mission at Nsambya, and by Dr. Webb at Mulago. We were able to note with satisfaction the work of some of these young native women in maternity centres in the Province of Buganda. They seem particularly self-reliant and capable, and they are undoubtedly contributing much to the welfare of the women and children in the districts to which they have been assigned. A certain number of native women have also been trained as general medical assistants.

We must confess to a feeling of disappointment that so little determined effort has made on the part of the various Governments of East Africa to provide hospital accommodation for the natives. With the single exception of Uganda there seems to have been no attempt to provide native hospitals in accordance with a preconceived plan. It must be borne in mind that the natives, once their antipathy to European methods of treatment of disease has been overcome, are loud in their demand for medical services. There seems little reason to doubt, therefore that the native chiefs themselves will be prepared to co-operate with the Public Works Department and to provide the labour and, if necessary, pay for the materials for the erection of hospital centres. The essentials could be met by the provision of well-lighted, well-ventilated wards, provided with proper beds and adequate sanitary arrangements, and a well-equipped operating theatre. We regard it as essential that the floors of these huts should be made of some concrete composition. Except for the operating theatre there is no reason why the whole of the wards should not be constructed from local materials.

SHORTAGE OF STAFF.

There can be no doubt that the economy in medical personnel which the Government of the Tanganyika Territory has been compelled to observe for financial reasons has had the result that important native areas have been neglected or inadequately supervised. When we arrived at Bukoba, the centre of a rich and populous district, we found that no European medical officer had been stationed there for years, and that conditions at the hospital were most unsatisfactory. In the Mwanza district there is only one European medical officer for three quarters of a million natives and the duties which are involved, including the performing of all operations at the hospital and a mass of clerical work, are more than one man, however zealous, can be expected to undertake. Subject to the financial limitations which have been imposed, much has undoubtedly been done since the British occupation of the territory to organise the medical service and to extend the range of its usefulness. But much more remains to be done. We are very glad to learn that in the draft estimates of the Territory for the current financial year provision is made for a substantial increase in the establishment of European medical officers and for the further expansion of the medical service generally. This is most essential.

No native hospitals are maintained by the Government of Northern Rhodesia. The Nyasaland mission hospitals are well supplied with native assistants from the Scottish Mission at Blantyre. In Northern Rhodesia, however, there are very few mission hospitals. In Kenya there are a number of well-built and fairly well-equipped native hospitals, but they are none too well staffed. In addition to the permanent native hospitals of Kenya, there are a number of temporary hospital stations for the medical care of the railway workers, and there are also a fair number of native dispensaries scattered over the populous parts of the native reserves. The Government of Kenya seems, in fact very much alive to the importance of improving the health and numbers of the native population.

UGANDA.

Uganda, however, stands pre-eminent among the East African territories in the matter of the provision of medical services and hospitals for the native population. We visited native hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, and Hoima which were well-built, well-staffed, and well-equipped. There are two non-European hospitals at Kampala, one set aside for the Indian population, and one at Mulago for natives. The Mulago hospital is an institution of which any European city could be proud, being conceived on most modern lines. Other native hospitals are being constructed or re-constructed with the least possible delay. It is evident that the lead in Uganda was taken by the mission hospitals. The religious communities have vied with each other in this work. There is a well-conceived plan initiated by Major Keane, to whose work we should like to pay special tribute, for extending hospital facilities throughout the territory. There is a tendency, however, even in Uganda for remote districts to be neglected and for the Government to wait for the missions.

It is true that the Teso and Lango natives are much freer from disease than the tribes nearer Lake Victoria, but, now that large numbers of these Nilotics are being employed by the Public Works Department on roads and railways in the Buganda and Eastern Provinces, there is little doubt that they will soon become infected with the diseases common in these Provinces, and that they will, unless energetic steps are taken to prevent it, spread disease in their own villages on their return. The migration of natives in search of work is one of the most serious problems to be faced in connection with medical services. Their lack of education, with their consequent want of self-restraint and moral sense, leaves them an easy prey to the manifest temptations which are the inevitable outcome of the existence of large communities. This aspect of the matter not only calls for the attention of the medical authorities, but is one which must be considered by the Government in connection with the recruitment of labour. The other aspect, moreover, must not be overlooked. If married men are recruited for work far from their homes, they usually leave their wives behind, frequently with deplorable results to themselves and to their wives.

SALARIES.

In the matter of European medical staffs, we received complaints from Principal Medical Officers, who stated that the salaries offered are not sufficient to attract men to leave England. As to this, we note that the salaries compare favourably with those of officers in other departments and that medical officers receive certain exceptional advantages, such as the option of retiring on "bonus" before they are qualified for pension. The difficulty in filling medical vacancies has been felt in all parts of the Empire, and is due to the demand exceeding the supply and to the improved prospects of young medical men in this country. We understand that candidates are now coming forward in greater numbers, but there still seems to be (in the words of Dr. Andrew Balfour) "a lamentable ignorance among medical students as to the prospects which the Colonial Medical Services hold out" to young men and women of an adventurous turn of mind, and especially in the tropics. The recent amalgamation of the medical services of the East African Dependencies under the title of the East African Medical Service has no doubt greatly improved the prospects of the staff in respect of promotion, and all steps should be taken to cause the possibilities of this branch of the profession to become widely known.

Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Tanganyika Territory, where the Imperial Treasury is still called upon to meet annual deficits and consequently has a determining voice in expenditure, do in fact lag behind Uganda and Kenya in respect of health services and the steady improvement in the health of the natives in these latter territories must lead to a sharp contrast unless liberal provision is allowed for this work in the estimates of the others.

A HANDBOOK.

In conclusion we may mention the suggestion which was made to us by settlers in some districts that the Government should maintain stocks of the more common medicines for sale to the settlers who need them in providing medical treatment for their native employees as required by the Masters' and Servants' Ordinances. At present considerable difficulty is experienced in many areas in obtaining such medicines, bandages, etc., and the prices are very high. We are of opinion that stores of this nature should be provided by the Government, at any rate in the more outlying districts, for resale to settlers and planters, at as nearly as possible cost price. It was also suggested to us that the Government should publish a small handbook dealing with the treatment of the more usual diseases and injuries. We consider that such a handbook would be most useful.

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COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Native Policy Continued.

LABOUR.

Tribal Control and Contact Theories.

NECESSARY COMPETITION.

(Continued from last week).

The Commission's report, after discussing the question of native production proceeds to the labour problem on which it makes the following remarks:—

The encouragement of native production in the native areas is the subject of current controversy throughout all the East African territories in its bearing upon the labour supply for both public works and private non-native enterprises, whether agricultural or industrial. There is no use disguising the fact that there is bound to be competition between the two. In comparatively sparsely populated countries the difficulty of getting an adequate labour supply will always be a real one. In the long run the native will do what pays him best; if the wages on public works or European farms and the conditions of life thereon give him better opportunities for progress, he will be attracted to labour as the means of improving himself. If, on the other hand, by increasing the cultivation of economic crops on his own land he can earn more than by going out to labour, he will quite reasonably prefer the former. The danger is, of course, lest he do neither. It is inconsistent with the economic progress of the whole country and with the advance in civilisation of the native of Africa that he should be allowed to stagnate in a native reserve leaving all the work to the women, the men doing nothing. He must be taught by every legitimate means open to the Government that as he is no longer required for fighting it is his duty to the community and to himself to work, and that unless he is prepared to do a reasonable amount of work on his own account it is his duty to go out to work either for Government or private employers in industrial employment. Having said this we should like to make it clear, at once, that under no circumstances could the British Administration tolerate in any form the principle of compulsory native labour for private profit, be the employer native or non-native.

COMPULSORY LABOUR.

Compulsory labour in various forms has always existed and still exists in many parts of Africa, particularly in the discharge of tribal obligations. There is nothing ethically wrong in compulsory labour for works of public utility such as road and railway construction, provided that such compulsory labour is adequately paid and the conditions of such labour are consistent with the dictates of humanity. Nevertheless, though resort to compulsory labour is sometimes necessary in the interests of the community, we are of opinion that it should be avoided where possible, if only for the reason that the custom of compelled labour tends to undermine the personal sense of responsibility and initiative of the individual. There is great danger in Africa lest a man once compelled should take up the attitude that he will not work unless he is compelled. It should always be remembered that one of the principal curses of slavery, apart from its immoral character and its economic failure, was the production of the slave mind. A human being accustomed to slavery, when freed, seems to have lost all incentive to work. We were informed that on Mafia Island, near Dar-es-Salaam, the ex-slaves of the Arab coconut plantation owners on that island are to-day literally dying of starvation while the old plantations are ruined for lack of labour. On the other hand we were the actual witnesses in the Eastern Province of Uganda of a form of compulsory labour which certainly appears to us to be less open to objection than any other form of which we have heard. Under a recent Ordinance labour can be called upon (subject to the prior approval of the Secretary of State) for road construction for a definite limited period. This power is used for the construction of new roads, or the re-making of existing roads, by calling out, without exception, the entire fit male population within a distance of five miles on either side. The duration of such compulsory labour, which is called out at a time of the year when labour is least required for agricultural purposes, is comparatively short, and in all cases in which compulsory labour is used we think that the periods should be as brief as possible. The results in connection with the new road were remarkable. We travelled over eight miles of entirely new first-class metalled motor road, which had been completed from the first sod to the opening of the road by this communal labour in twenty-seven working days. The labour was only employed five days a week and was under the direct and continuous supervision of the local administrative officer and the chiefs who turned out with the population. It was perfectly obvious that the work had been willingly and cheerfully performed under excellent conditions, and that no valid objection whatever could be taken to it.

VOLUNTARY LABOUR.

We now turn to the question of voluntary labour. In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland there is more labour seeking work for wages than there is employment available in these two Protectorates. Large numbers of natives leave Northern Rhodesia every year for work in the copper mines in the Belgian Congo and on farms and elsewhere in Southern Rhodesia. Most of them, but not all, return. The normal period of contract in the Congo mines is for eight months. In Nyasaland we were informed that no less than 30,000 Nyasa boys engage in work outside Nyasaland every year, and they may be found as far south as Cape Town and as far north as Kenya. Labour will travel immense distances in Africa to secure employment. We found a considerable number of Northern Rhodesian natives working on European sisal and cotton estates in the neighbourhood of Morogoro in Tanganyika Territory. In fact, it seems to be one of the characteristics of African labour that when they leave their homes to seek work they prefer to go far from home rather than engage in employment near their homes. The motives which impel the African natives to leave their settlements to engage in work for Government or private individuals may be said to be, firstly, the necessity of obtaining money with which to pay their taxes, secondly, desire for money with which to purchase clothes and other articles of import, thirdly, desire for money with which to buy cattle or wives, and fourthly, desire to see the world; but as yet only a few seek labour with the idea of learning skilled trades. The bulk of them go out to labour as a temporary interest of varying duration, having in mind an ultimate return to ordinary native pastoral or agricultural life. A few, however, and these are on the whole the most enterprising, go out for good and become permanent employees on the railways, builders or carpenters, teachers or clerks, or permanent squatters on European farms.

Broadly speaking, European opinion in East Africa holds what is called the "contact theory," namely, that the native advances in civilisation, in physique, in skill, and in independence by contact with European enterprise. On the other hand, there is an opposing theory, held by many missionaries and officials who come into close contact with the natives, namely, that such contact tends to destroy tribal authority and native family and village life. As is the case of [illegible] theories, there is a great deal of truth [illegible] in both of them. But holders of either opinion are apt to overlook the [illegible] conditions necessary to the beneficial operation of their theory.

CARE OF LABOURERS.

Let us take the first; the mere contact of a raw native straight out of the reserve as a labourer on a European undertaking for a few months of the year does not carry him very far. Much depends on how he is fed, how he is housed, and how he is handled. It is very often the case that he arrives, sometimes after a long journey, physically unfit and underfed, and that after a short time of regular work and good feeding on a European farm he picks up quickly and returns to his reserve at the conclusion of his contract far fitter physically than when he came. It is the general experience of East Africa that it pays the employer to feed his labourers and to feed them well. Consequently it is the almost universal custom to provide food free in addition to wages, and we are satisfied that in the present stage of evolution this system is right. Where it is not done, notably on some estates in Tanganyika Territory, although wages are higher the native stints himself in food in order to have more money. In addition to food on European farms and in other enterprises, the native is almost invariably given simple medical care. In all the Masters' and Servants' Ordinances medical service by the employer is compulsory in all cases of contract labour; but even where it is not compulsory, i.e., in the case of temporary casual labour, it is in most cases generously given, and certainly the native thus obtains ordinary medicines, treatment for cuts and wounds, which he would not obtain otherwise, unless he had the good fortune to be in the close vicinity of a missionary station or, as less frequently happens, to have a Government dispensary near his home. Further benefits which he receives vary largely according to the individual employer. If the employer takes personal interest in his labourers, and takes trouble to increase their skill, and personally supervises the cleanliness and orderliness of the huts in which the labourers live, the native derives, both from example and practice, considerable benefits. If, on the other hand, things are left entirely to a native headman or by an absentee proprietor to a somewhat indifferent manager, these benefits do not accrue. Even so, while these temporary benefits may be undoubted to the native labourer while he is in the employ of Europeans, the real question is whether he is permanently benefited, that is, whether on his return to his natural conditions he is in a position to continue to practise what he has learnt by contact.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

Undoubtedly the type of labourer who benefits most from contact with the Europeans is the type that engages permanently in European employ. Of this we saw several striking examples, notably where the native had been in the continuous employ either of an individual European or of an organisation like the railway department. On large estates, particularly in Kenya, the employers in their own interests have encouraged permanent settlement, and for these resident natives and their families a great deal more can be done, and is being done, than for temporary labour. In the best of them provision is made for small schools, for recreation (cinemas even), and the like. The type of native dwelling is improved, hygiene is definitely taught, and real progress is made. It is almost invariably the case that with permanent labourers progressively higher wages are given and given willingly. In cases where the employer is progressive and has a real scientific interest in his labour it may be said that the contact theory proves successful. But in the case of casual labour, while the theory is not to be rejected altogether, it must be stated that the benefits of "contact" are often exaggerated.

The tribal control theory depends for its success on the existence of an executive tribal authority. It is no use advocating the buttressing of tribal authority and the evolution of the native as far as possible in native areas controlled by such authority, unless there is a progressive improvement in the character of the native chiefs, native councils, and other influences in native society. In the past tribal authority was not dissimilar to tyranny. Sometimes, as in the case of a few of the celebrated chiefs of African history, it was an enlightened tyranny, but more often it was not.

TRIBAL INFLUENCES.

Since the coming of the white man, and even before that under Arab influence, there has been throughout East Africa a considerable decline of tribal authority. It is only in Uganda, the Masai reserve, and in the north-western part of Tanganyika Territory that real tribal authority still obtains. A further exception, however, to this generalisation must be made in the case of Barotseland, in the extreme western part of Northern Rhodesia, where the district is administered indirectly under the paramount chief, Yeta. The German administration of Tanganyika Territory went far to hasten the decline of tribal authority, and the coast belt of Tanganyika Territory is to-day practically de-tribalised. In the interior, however, British administration has to a large extent re-created tribal organisation, and in the populous north-western area the natives are now again organised under hereditary chiefs called Sultans. Where the tribal system obtains the progress of the natives generally depends very largely, if not entirely, on the education and progressive character of the chiefs. The African is intensely conservative, and few persons other than an enlightened and strong chief can introduce innovations or bring about development. The greatest curse to African society is usually the influence of the old women. They are often worse than the witch doctors against whom so many hard things are usually said, as their influence is almost invariably most reactionary. It should be remembered that the idea of the witch doctor in the old Africa was to smell out the witches, in fact to kill off the old women, and incidentally not a few of the old men. African tribal society is rarely progressive. We should not on that account despair of making it so, and there is no doubt that, given an enlightened chief, you have an instrument through whom you can work as through few Europeans for the elimination of superstition and barbarous customs. Where the authority of a chief is still recognised and revered, the African native will accept his innovations with less suspicion than he would a European's. On the other hand, it is a sign of progress that in many parts of East Africa the ordinary native now becomes vocal if he is oppressed by his chief in a way that he would never have dared to do before European administration came. Not only that, he recognises more to-day than ever before the difference between a good and a bad chief, and he is often prepared to acquiesce in the substitution of a younger and more enlightened chief for one less satisfactory. It is essential that African tribal organisation should evolve under European guidance and European contact of some kind.

WAGES.

We have said above that there is a surplus of labour in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and Kenya there is a shortage of labour. This shortage is felt not merely by the European planter but in all forms of industrial activity, and not least by Government departments. It would be idle to pretend that this shortage is not in part due to the rapid extension of native agriculture and that the rich rewards that the native can reap by the production of economic crops for export does not affect the labour supply. The truth is that in the above-mentioned territories developments of all kinds are taking place so rapidly that the demand for labour for roads, rail-

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ways, ginneries, factories and farms is increasing rapidly, more rapidly for the moment than the willingness of the native population to supply that demand. The native's wants are still few, and it is only as his wants increase, and still more as he sees his fellows advance beyond himself in the standards of living, that he will be willing to make further effort. In the long run there must be an equilibrium between the amount of wages he can earn as a labourer for an employer and the amount he can earn by corresponding effort in native production. Generally speaking, wages are rising in East Africa and will continue to rise, and looking at the situation from the point of view of the employer, whether Government or individual, there must be far greater concentration on the economy of labour and the efficiency of labour. There is a great deal of waste labour in East Africa to-day. Where labour is wasted there is not only actual loss but also deterioration in the quality of the labour. The use of labour-saving devices wherever possible is an urgent necessity. Above all it must be remembered that "low wages" is not synonymous with "cheap labour." At the present stage of African development incentives to efficiency should be encouraged wherever possible by giving higher remuneration to the more efficient worker. The employer who wishes to ensure his labour supply must make the conditions progressively more attractive by the introduction of better diet, and above all by providing better living conditions. The conditions vary very greatly in this respect in East Africa. A few estates in Kenya particularly are models in this respect, while others lag behind.

THE PERSONAL ASPECT.

But when all this has been said the problem of African labour still remains very largely personal. We were very much struck by the conflicting evidence in regard to the available supply of labour given us by employers even in the same district. A well-known employer who has a good name among the natives finds little or no difficulty in obtaining labour. There are some settlers who can always get labour and keep it. There are others who seem to be always in difficulties, sometimes deserved and sometimes undeserved. A newcomer stands at a great disadvantage when compared with the settler who is known. Further, the small man is at a definite disadvantage when compared with the large estate, for natives like going to a big show where there are a large number of employees and they incline to shy off the small estate. The African native who seeks employment from the European has been described as a mixture of suspicion and fidelity. He is suspicious of a new employer but singularly faithful to one he knows.

There are several points about the native which we observed which may be worth recording. The native always finds it quite impossible to serve two masters at the same time, especially two masters who give contradictory orders, and under these circumstances he will not stay. The European who lives on his own farm and is himself a hard worker will find the labour problem easier than the settler who is an absentee landlord. Much depends on the maintenance of discipline on a farm, especially where natives from different tribes are employed together. Above all an employer must deal patiently with individual grievances and complaints and must not leave them to his head native foreman. To be successful he must know a native language, as otherwise his interpreter is apt to become a petty tyrant. To sum up, the good employer is not necessarily the man who pays most; he is the man who takes the most personal interest in his labour and regards it as his most valuable capital asset. The proper handling of African labour is a study in itself, which cannot be learnt in a day, and by some can never be learnt. Like all primitive peoples the African native is very quick to recognise instinctively the difference between what is known as being a gentleman and not being a gentleman.

RECRUITMENT.

The methods of recruiting labour in East Africa, whether for public or private enterprise, have hitherto been haphazard, to say the least of it. The two principal methods of getting labour are the professional recruiter, or sub-contractor, and the native employee himself. A large number of the settlers rely almost entirely for their labour supply on the ability of their existing labourers to get others. The professional recruiters of labour vary, of course, in quality, and we heard a good deal said against the methods some adopt in collecting labour in the reserves. However, in all the East African territories there is either the Masters' and Servants' Ordinance or the Employment of Natives Ordinance, which regulates the conditions for contract labour. It is the invariable practice that contracts for labour which exceed a month have to be signed before the Government administrative officer in the district where the labour is recruited, and this is the most effective safeguard against abuses. Such labour has to be medically inspected before contract is signed, and the contract once signed becomes enforceable against both employer and employee. It will, however, be readily understood that the raw African native has in the first instance little idea of the nature of contractual obligations. There is, for instance, a very considerable leakage of contract labour between the place where labour is recruited and the place for which that labour is destined. Further, the enforcement of the contract is not an easy matter. The employer, and especially the farmer, cannot be spending a large portion of his time in running to the District Commissioner or Magistrate, often a long way off, to obtain redress for breach of contract by a native labourer. And, even if he had the time, the employer who often did this would soon find himself unable to keep labour or to get it. In territories where there is no effective system of registration, which admittedly requires a somewhat cumbersome and expensive organisation, it is hard to trace labourers who have broken their contract by deserting. On the other side the effective enforcement of contracts against an employer where the employer fails to carry out his part of the bargain, cases fortunately rare, depends on the existence of a sufficient staff of official Labour Inspectors.

MASTER AND SERVANTS' LAWS.

We do not believe that anybody regards any of the existing Masters' and Servants' Ordinances or the Employment of Natives Ordinances as entirely satisfactory from the point of view either of the employer or of the native. It is easy enough to put words into an Ordinance which look well on paper; it is quite a different matter to enforce every line of such an Ordinance in the conditions which exist in East Africa to-day. However, most people agree that, however faulty the Ordinances are from either point of view, their existence in the background is essential. At least they set a standard to be aimed at. They do, in fact, prevent the graver abuses and, though it is often possible to drive a coach and four through them, the best employers will tell you that they are essential. We take the view that in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda the Governments must maintain effective Labour Departments. The Government of Uganda has just established a new Labour Commission for the recruitment of labour for all Government purposes, including railway construction, for the erection and control of rest camps for labour on its way from the area of recruitment to the place of work, for the continuous oversight of labour conditions on all Government works and, last but not least, for the investigation of all questions connected with labour economy, such as waste of labour, the methods of reward, feeding, medical treatment, housing, etc. In Kenya there are a few Labour Inspectors whose principal task at present is the care of labour on railway work and the inspection of labour in non-native employ. This department needs strengthening and increasing. In Tanganyika Territory there is need for a similar department, at present non-existent.

LABOUR EXCHANGES.

We have considered the question whether this Labour Department should take over from the private recruiter the task of recruiting labour for private enterprise. We are very definitely of opinion that the District Commissioner should be kept out of such business altogether. The duties of a labour recruiter in a particular area are wholly inconsistent with the duties of an administrative officer and if the Government is to undertake the task it would have to be by the establishment of separate Labour Exchanges under a special staff. If such an organisation were set up it is quite obvious that the Government could give no undertaking that it would find all the labour asked for, and we are presented with the great difficulty that the Government recruiters might have to differentiate between good and bad employers; or, to put it more crudely, they could not recommend natives seeking work, still less natives urged by the recruiters to seek work, to go to an employer whose standards of treatment fall below those generally prevailing. Nevertheless, in Uganda, where there is a great difficulty in obtaining labour not only for the Public Works Department but also for the cotton ginneries and for the transport of the cotton from the ginneries to the lake or railway, we see no reason why the Government Labour Commission should not consider the advisability of establishing voluntary Labour Exchanges. It must be borne in mind, however, that if voluntary exchanges are established to which the ginneries and the traders engaged in supplying transport have access, the few European and Indian planters should also be allowed to use them.

There can be little doubt that one of the most important questions concerning labour in East Africa requiring the attention of the Governments is the care of labour in transit from the place of recruitment to the place of work. Most of the labour comes not by train but on foot, and the distances covered are often very great. A certain number of rest camps for such labour exist, but these leave a great deal to be desired from the point of view of sanitation and health. Constant watch should be maintained by the medical authorities in regard to the danger of the spread of spirillum fever and plague by migratory labour. The former disease is conveyed by ticks, which are apt to infest these labour camps, and the latter is carried by fleas from rats to human beings. Wherever financially possible labour rest camps should be provided on all the main labour routes and continually inspected and properly staffed and supervised.

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR.

In the long run the efficiency of labour depends on the physical and mental quality of the labour at the source. Anything which makes for the greater physical and mental efficiency of labour in the native areas makes for the efficiency of those natives who leave the areas for work outside. Consequently any effort spent in improving the health and skill of the natives in the native areas will in the long run make for the efficiency of labour.

Wages vary very much in East Africa; they are lowest in Nyasaland, where the supply of labour exceeds the demand and where the cost of living is low. Ordinary unskilled farm labour in Nyasaland can be obtained from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per month, plus food. The opening up of adequate communications to and from Nyasaland would, of course, revolutionise such a scale of wages. There seems to be an idea generally current in the native mind that the direct tax which is imposed upon him should be equivalent to one month's cash wages, and generally speaking these are the sort of rates which are actually in force.

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For unskilled plantation labour the highest rates are being paid on the clove plantations in Zanzibar, wages there being about 30s. a month. In Tanganyika Territory on the sisal and cotton plantations they range from 15s. to 20s., without food, and in Kenya from 8s. to 12s., plus food, for farm labourers, with 14s. a month plus a special scale of rations for ordinary earthwork in connection with railway construction. In Uganda wages range from 12s. to 15s., plus food, and in Northern Rhodesia they are about 10s. a month.

Skilled labour commands very much higher figures, as do certain special kinds of unskilled labour. We found for example, that Kavirondo labour employed by the African Wharfage Company in loading lighters at M'baraki Pier, Mombasa, was earning a minimum of 60s. per month. This minimum is paid for an eight-hour day. But many of the Kavirondo work overtime and earn up to £5 per month. As a rather remarkable example of skilled wages, we may quote the instance of a native stone-mason in the employ of a white settler in the neighbourhood of Nairobi earning £9 a month, and there is certainly a very large margin of difference between the wages of the skilled native and those of the ordinary unskilled agricultural labour. There can be little doubt that with the present competition for all kinds of labour and not least the competition of native employers in Uganda, wages are bound to rise. From the point of view of the economic welfare of the community such rises will not be harmful. The essential thing is that labour should be trained to become more efficient. This can only be accomplished by example and education.

NO SHORT CUT.

One thing is abundantly clear to our minds, namely, that it is extremely difficult to bring forward a primitive people on the basis of equality. One of the best incentives to the native to increase his skill and so to be in a position to earn more is the example of his more successful fellows. It is chiefly in this way that his wants increase. If a native sees another native in possession of a bicycle while he has not got one, he will endeavour to earn sufficient money to buy one. This kind of incentive to further effort is clearly demonstrated in the cotton areas of Uganda and is seen in the manner in which the Uganda natives are erecting better houses and demanding better furniture, clothes, etc.

There are no short cuts to the solution of the labour problem, and in particular districts the labour problem is likely to be more acute in the near future. We would specially refer to the European coffee estates in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi. The area planted with coffee is rapidly increasing and casual labour is required during the picking season for a maximum period of about two months. The work is not arduous; it merely consists of picking the berries off the bush and taking them to the factory in old kerosene tins. It is work which can quite legitimately be performed by women and children as well as by men, the closest parallel being hop picking in Kent. There is undoubtedly already a very serious shortage of this kind of labour both in Kenya and Uganda, and a material portion of this most valuable crop has been allowed to become over-ripe and fall to the ground for want of labour to pick it.

One thing, however, must be stated quite clearly, namely, that no individual has an inherent right to command labour and the hazard whether he can or cannot obtain labour the moment he requires it is one of the chances which must be taken into consideration by the non-native when embarking on any particular form of capital investment.

POPULATION.

The question has been raised whether the actual population is sufficient not only to maintain increasing efficiency in production in native areas but also to provide a labour supply for Government and private enterprise. With the example of Southern Rhodesia before us, where native production has made great strides in recent years, we do not think there is any ground for discouragement. In Southern Rhodesia, where in addition to agricultural enterprise there is the competition of the mines and where the European population is over 30,000 while the native population is under one million, there are now no serious labour difficulties. Such difficulties did exist during certain periods of the past but seem to have been largely overcome by education and habit. In Kenya there is a population of less than 10,000 Europeans and a native population of some two and a half millions. In making this comparison we recognise that Southern Rhodesia obtains a good deal of labour from neighbouring territories. The conclusion, therefore, would seem to be that in regard to labour, as in regard to everything else, one cannot rush the African native, and the rate of European settlement should not exceed the rate at which the African native is able to enter into various forms of economic activity. The East African territories are only in a position to absorb new settlers gradually, and a sudden increase in the number of settlers would seriously disturb the labour market.

Government's wisest course is to concentrate its efforts on the basic problems, namely, education, using the word in its broadest and widest sense, and medical services. The native population of East Africa is not increasing rapidly, far less rapidly than the native population in the Union of South Africa. The main causes in our opinion are infantile mortality, venereal disease, and [illegible] disease; the last-named is the outstanding problem in Uganda. The problem of infantile mortality, which, taking the long view, is one of the most serious that has to be faced, is due very largely to the continuance of barbaric native customs founded upon superstition, coupled with the most abysmal ignorance of pre-natal and natal processes, and as great an ignorance regarding the feeding of children. A large proportion of the children who die in the first year need not die. A tremendous task lies before missionaries, medical officers and administrative officers in dealing with this problem, bearing in mind more especially that in dealing with the African women you are dealing with the most conservative portion of the race.

THE BIRTH-RATE.

We cannot conclude the general chapter on labour without reference to an allegation sometimes made that the employment of male adult labour outside the reserves is having a serious effect on the birth-rate. We are definitely of opinion that this contention cannot be substantiated in fact. Reliable vital statistics regarding the increase or decrease of the native population are lacking except in the Kingdom of Buganda, where they are kept by the native Government. There is no conclusive evidence that the population is increasing or declining in any part of East Africa. But it is clear that among the causes which are affecting the natural increase are tsetse fly and syphilis. The latter has undoubtedly played havoc with the Bunyoro in Uganda, and also but to a less extent, with the Baganda.

Permanent squatters on European farms have almost universally their wives and children with them, and though accurate statistics are not available, it is alleged that infantile mortality is less in the case of squatters than in the reserves.

In regard to casual or contract labour the periods for which such labour serves away from its home are usually six or eight months. Longer periods of contract are unusual. Contracts are sometimes renewed but in most cases not before a "leave" period has elapsed. We are satisfied that, except in the case of Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia, the number of natives engaged for long periods of time away from their women is comparatively few and certainly not sufficient in number to have any far-reaching effect on the birth-rate. Although no reliable statistics are available, we found that the principal problem is not from a low birth-rate but from the tremendously high infant mortality. There is one custom particularly prevalent in Kenya to which we are compelled to refer, namely, the barbarous practice of circumcising girls at a mature age. This custom, which is fiercely maintained by some of the older chiefs and women, and is accompanied by obscene orgies, has a serious detrimental effect on the birth-rate.

There is no doubt that the economic and social progress of the natives of East Africa is intimately bound up with their tribal social organisation in the native areas. Since the European occupation there has everywhere been a decline in the power and authority of the chiefs. It was inevitable that this should be so. When the power of jurisdiction, especially the power of life and death, is taken from a chief, the principal symbols of his authority disappear. But throughout the greater part of East Africa the process has been carried a great deal further than the destruction of the chief's traditional authority. Throughout Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the greater part of Tanganyika Territory and Kenya, the collection of direct tax from the natives is undertaken by the British administrative officers. The right of the tribesmen either in money or in kind has been taken from the chiefs and all taxes paid by the natives are paid into the general revenues of the territory. Only in Uganda, in a few parts of Tanganyika Territory, and in Barotseland does any fixed proportion of the taxes so collected go to the chiefs or native government. Consequently there has been a great decline in the personal wealth of chiefs in addition to decline in political and judicial power. Nevertheless, except on the coast, in the larger towns, and in the case of natives permanently in the employ of Government or non-native employers, where tribalisation is fairly complete, the vast majority of the natives are still organised on a tribal basis. Except in the case of the Kingdom of Buganda and the three principalities of Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole in the Uganda Protectorate and in Barotseland in North-Western Rhodesia, there are no paramount chiefs left, such as existed in the old days. Throughout the greater part of East Africa the natives are organised under numerous small chiefs. It seems to have been the policy of the German Government in Tanganyika either to supersede tribal authority altogether by the appointment of native government agents called akidas, or to reduce the power of the bigger chiefs by the creation of a larger number of petty chiefs. Once this process has been inaugurated it is very hard to put the clock back.

QUALITY OF CHIEFS.

Although reduced in power and wealth the chiefs still play a large part in the life of the African native. Hereditary right to authority is an idea still generally recognised in the African mind, and, though the younger and better educated elements in the community are inclined to adopt a somewhat radical attitude to the traditional native authorities, respect for chiefs is still an important factor in the mental outlook of the people.

Looking to the future, therefore, everything depends on the quality of the native chiefs. An uneducated, unprogressive, impoverished, idle, or discontented chief can still be an embarrassment to progress, and conversely an educated, progressive chief is a great asset to the British Administration. It is perfectly clear that, if we are to work through and with tribal authority for the higher development of the natives, we must educate the chiefs up to their responsibilities and give them directly or indirectly, such emoluments as can reasonably be held necessary to the support of their dignity and authority. In our opinion it is far better that this should be done either by means of a direct salary or by a definite share in the produce of native taxation, than to allow them to obtain money by indirect and sometimes rather doubtful means. We are of opinion that where tribal authority is still strong it is essential to develop among the chiefs a sense of financial responsibility by giving to them, and any council set up to advise them, the control and disposition of funds for defined administrative services. Such a policy necessarily implies a vigilant supervision by the District Officer, and, if chiefs fail to live up to the responsibilities thrown on them, Government should not hesitate to take such disciplinary action as is necessary. While the right of succession to chieftainship is in the main hereditary (in this connection the customs of particular tribes vary considerably), the hereditary right of an individual is not absolute, and the deposition of an unsatisfactory chief and his replacement by the best member of the family available seldom cause any serious disturbance in the native mind.

THE OLDER CHIEFS.

One of the most serious problems is the question of the older chiefs. Many of them are past work, and it is among the older men that the vice of excessive beer drinking is most general in East Africa. The pensioning off of the older men who are past their work would seem to be called for, and the appointment wherever possible of younger men. In the appointment of chiefs the British Administration must have a say, and should, so far as possible, in making its selection, work with the popular will. This is not as difficult as it sounds. In the Kahama district of Tanganyika Territory there had been an unsatisfactory chief who had unduly oppressed his people. The Government superseded him and appointed as an akida in his place a young man of the tribe, of ability and promise. Within a year the natives of the tribe petitioned the British Administrator that the Akida should become their chief or Sultan. This was duly carried out, and he was ceremonially invested with all the rights and authority of a legitimate chief. In that capacity he has already done wonders for the advance and progress of the people under his care.

In districts where hereditary chieftainship still exists it is all-important to secure the education of the chief's sons and to train up from boyhood those who will be called upon to exercise responsibility and authority according to native custom. We should like to pay a special tribute of praise to the work of this kind which is being done in the Tabora district of Tanganyika Territory. We should also like to make special reference to the beneficial effect of the institution of the King's Medal for African chiefs. These medals are highly prized by those chiefs who receive them and they certainly form not only an admirable reward for good service but also an incentive to improvement.

NATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

In some parts of East Africa the position of the chief is autocratic, in other parts it is limited by the existence of tribal councils. The value of these councils varies in accordance with their composition. Where they are solely composed of the elders, that is to say, the old men of the tribe, they are not always helpful. The elders are frequently the least progressive members of the tribe, and are often more concerned in the maintenance of their own personal privileges than in anything else. Here again, where such councils do exist, it is important to secure the introduction of a better educated and more progressive younger element. In districts where conditions permit, such as the Wanyamwezi area in the Tanganyika Territory, it is very desirable that councils of chiefs should be established, where important matters of common interest could be discussed and lines of policy settled.

There have recently grown up in some parts of East Africa new extra-tribal forms of native association. These native associations are largely the outcome of missionary effort and their main support comes from the younger men who have received missionary education. So far these associations are, with one or two exceptions, in no way hostile to tribal authority or tribal organisation; in fact, in many cases the chiefs are members of the association and give the association their active support. Two notable associations of this kind are growing up in Nyasaland, where incidentally the power and authority of the chiefs seem to have declined to a greater degree than elsewhere in East Africa. The missionaries who have great influence with these associations, are anxious that they should not become merely political in their activities, and undoubtedly they can be used for the general benefit of the native population if they are sympathetically encouraged to take up practical work in the advancement of native agriculture, sanitation, child welfare, and economic activities. These associations are, of course, a product of contact with European methods and European ideas.

Kenya has recently passed an Ordinance, designed to establish one or more native councils in each of the native reserves. Some such policy is, in our opinion, long overdue. The success of such councils will depend on their ability to finance useful undertakings, such as construction of new roads, schools, and the like.

INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

In this connection we should perhaps say something of a general character regarding the incidence of native taxation. We are of opinion that where transport facilities enable the natives to produce economic crops for export, or where there is a local demand for native labour, the existing direct taxation of the native is not excessive. Where neither of these two conditions obtains, as in North-Eastern Rhodesia, the northern parts of Nyasaland, and the southern part of Tanganyika Territory, there is no doubt considerable difficulty in collecting the present small tax. The amount of tax which the native can afford to pay varies, of course, with his earning capacity. In this connection the question of transport facilities is all-important. The Governors have power to reduce the tax in backward districts, and there is no reason why the tax should be uniform throughout any given territory. In Northern Rhodesia the normal rate varies from 7s. 6d. to 10s.; in Nyasaland the tax is 6s.; in Tanganyika Territory it varies from 3s. to 8s. (in Bukoba); in Kenya the normal rate is 12s., except in the case of the Masai (the richest tribe in East Africa), where it is 20s.; in Uganda the tax is from 12s. to 15s. In this connection it is important to remember that in the Kingdom of Buganda the annual direct payment required from the peasantry is considerably [illegible] The ordinary Buganda [illegible] pays 15s. to the British Government, another 10s. to the landlord for the use of his land, further 10s. to the native [illegible] ment in lieu of compulsory labour—in all 35s. per [illegible] We are satisfied that these [illegible] of native taxation are on the whole reasonable, judged by standards of capacity to [illegible] There can be little doubt that too large a proportion of the time of administrative officers is taken up in tax-collecting, and that, where the native organisation is sufficiently developed, efforts should be made to collect the tax through the native authority, as is done in the greater part of Uganda.

Education.

MISSIONS.

The economic and social progress of the African native is bound up very largely with the evolution of a more widely extended and better system of education. Hitherto the task of providing education for the African has been almost entirely left to the missionaries. Without wishing in any way to underestimate the magnificent work done by Christian missionaries of all denominations, two facts regarding missionary education in the past must be borne in mind. First, that the primary object of missionary education has been evangelisation. By this is meant education up to the standard [illegible]

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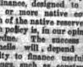
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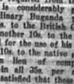
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quired for baptism, and for membership, and to a lesser degree the higher training of those preparing for the native pastorate. The second fact is that, with certain notable exceptions, missionary education has been too literary in character, and not sufficiently devoted to the wider education of the African for life in Africa.

There is a great danger in Africa, as elsewhere, that over emphasis on literary education will produce an unemployable dectied class divorced from the interests and activities of their fellows, and dissatisfied with the rewards which can be earned after the completion of their studies. Native education in Africa requires to be linked up with hygiene, agriculture, craft and the growing needs of the community as a whole.

USE OF FUNDS

The time is overdue when the Government should take a hand in the task. The problem resolves itself into making the best use of whatever funds the local Governments can afford for this service. We are definitely of opinion that such funds should be expended in three ways.

First: In the maintenance in each territory of a Director of Education with the necessary subordinate staff of inspectors.

Secondly: Grants-in-aid to mission schools for the purpose of meeting the previously in these schools of the teaching of the subjects we have alluded to above, as being most needed by the African native in the present stage of his evolution.

Thirdly: The provision of Government educational institutions, particularly for the training of native teachers.

In regard to the first, it is all-important that the Director of Education should be given a salary and status in each territory not lower than that of the heads of other principal departments. Wherever possible he should be a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils. We regard that in each territory there should be an Advisory Board, composed of officials, including teachers, settlers, and missionaries, to advise the Governor on matters of educational policy. It is essential to secure goodwill and co-operation between Government and missionary educational activities. Such a Board has already been established in Kenya under the Colonial Secretary (formerly Member of Education in Ceylon), with the Director of Education as Vice-Chairman.

INSPECTION.

With regard to the third category referred to above, we are of opinion that Government cannot admit to neglect the provision of education in all stages. In its activities cannot be confined to the provision of schools of technical or higher type, but it must provide increasing educational facilities of an elementary kind in areas not served by the Christian missions, and particularly for Mohammedan tribes, who would be reluctant to send their children to missionary schools.

All schools, whether provided by Government or voluntarily effort, should be open to inspection by Government Inspectors. Every effort must be made both indirectly through the missionary bodies and by direct provision of Government, such trained teachers to improve the standard of teachers, especially in the elementary schools.

We hesitate to go in any great detail into the question of curriculum in the Native Schools. The mission, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Jesse Jones, is trying an exhaustive report on educational activities throughout East Africa, which contains very valuable suggestions both general and detailed. These in the main receive our support. We should, however, like to emphasise one or two points.

We are in sympathy and prefer to see the vernacular used for the first stages, we regard it as essential that the medium of education should be a native language, and that English should be introduced only at a later stage. In the secondary and further stages, then English should be introduced as the medium of instruction. It is very undesirable that there should be given a mere smattering of English. When English is taught at all, it must be taught thoroughly and completely and only to such pupils as are undergoing a period of school life long enough to ... English to be learnt properly.

THE CURRICULUM.

We attach great importance to making natural science, as far as possible, the basis of higher education in African native schools. Such literary education as is required should be as far as possible on a scientific basis. For example, the pupils should be taught in a simple manner the normal conditions of life in Africa, the needs of the tribe, village, and family, the uses of domestic animals, how to combat wild animals and insect pests. Agriculture, sanitation, and personal hygiene should play an important part in the curriculum and as soon as possible elementary chemistry, physics, and mechanics should be introduced. It is by the training of hand and eye that the peoples of Africa will be enabled to improve not only their economic capacity but also their conditions of living and their advance in civilisation.

We do not suggest for one moment that what is termed literary education can be entirely dispensed with; a knowledge of the three R.'s is essential. But the danger is lest we import into Africa nineteenth-century English Board School education with its obsolete emphasis on the earning of marks and the passing of written examinations, and still more with the excessive importance attached to the knowledge and parrot-like repetition of text books on foreign history and geography. The African should be taught geography and history but they should be the geography and history of his own country.

INFLUENCE ON CHARACTER

But, to our mind far more important than the question of curriculum is the influence of a school on the character and outlook of African pupils. In addition to religious and moral instruction, discipline is essential, and by discipline we mean the combination of the encouragement to individual effort with the training in social self-control. Education is the means whereby the individual native can develop his capacity to the utmost, but with the African, as with all other peoples, the sense of social responsibility and the superior claims of the community over the claims of the individual must be borne in mind. For many years to come we have to recognise that education in Africa, especially education beyond the most elementary stages, will be a privilege of the few, and that such a privilege demands from the individual so privileged duties not only to himself but to his fellows. Games and athletics teach the team spirit, and should, therefore, be regarded as no less important in the African village school than they are in the English public schools.

In spite of the efforts made by the missionaries, particularly in Nyasaland and Uganda, we end with examples of the inadequacy of the existing educational facilities. For example, native assistants of all grades are required in connection with the provision of medical services, and the difficulty experienced by those in charge of the hospitals where such native helpers and native assistants are drawn from the low standard of general education with which ambitious for training are equipped. In the case of apprentices for the skilled trades.

FEMALE EDUCATION

The question of female education is in its infancy in East Africa. It presents even more difficult problems than the education of boys, and should in our opinion be one of the first subjects to be discussed at one of the periodic Educational Conferences which we suggest. Ultimately the social progress of the native of Africa depends on bringing forward the women as well as the men. As long as the average African's present attitude to the female sex continues, there is bound to be a very heavy drag on the wheels of progress.

We have already alluded to the importance of securing better education for the natural leaders of the people, namely, the native chiefs, and we cannot emphasise too strongly the importance and urgency of the vast problem of African education as a whole. Whether it be the problem of the new rich in Uganda, of increased native industries, of public health, of labour, of trade, or of administration, it is clear that only by widely thought-out education on any of these problems be solved.

In preparing this section of our report, we have not lost sight of the fact that the subject is one for the Advisory Committee on native education in Tropical Africa. We feel, however, that it is so closely bound up with the other parts of our enquiry that we should not be justified in omitting it that our views will not be found to be not proved to those of the Committee, and that the Committee's work will be assisted by the improvements which we have formed as a result of personal investigation on the spot.

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Uganda Railway

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2. The successful Tenderer will be required to enter into a Contract, a copy of which may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Uganda Railway, P.O. Box 40, Nairobi.

3. The usual deposit required by the Railway will be paid before or at the time of signing the Contract.

4. Tenders must specify the price per 100 cubic feet of wood cut to specification and stacked in the Depots as indicated by the Railway.

5. Deliveries to commence on the 15th July next.

6. The area from which the Fuel is to be cut must be specified.

7. Sealed tenders marked "TENDERS VOI-KAHE WOOD FUEL" should reach the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Uganda Railway, P.O. Box 40, Nairobi, by noon on the 20th June.

8. Late tenders will not be considered.

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

Nairobi,
May 22nd, 1925.

C. L. N. FELLING,
General Manager,
Uganda Railway.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents, but in all cases the name and address of the writer must be given as a guarantee of good faith, and as a guarantee of good faith, brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

LADY NORTHBY HOME.

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

Sir,—The Committee of the Lady Northby Home will be grateful if you will kindly publish the list of donations to the Building Fund—

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Yours etc.,
EDITH J. M. NORTHCOTE,
Hon. Secretary.
GERTRUDE M. HAMILTON,
Hon. Treasurer.

Nairobi, June 2, 1925.

RAILWAY PILFERAGE.

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

Sir,—We wish to draw the attention of all concerned to the extraordinary pilferage in bonded from Mombasa to Mwanza namely:—

1 case book policies packed by Mombasa, original value £15-19; shortage 15s. 10/-, about 10 per cent.

1 case hosiery packed by manufacturers, original value £15-19; shortage 15s. 10/-, about 10 per cent.

2 field glasses in the above case, original value 35s. 10/-; missing 10/- per case.

The above pouch were of British manufacture.

If the goods are pilfered in this way, arranging up to 30 to 40 per cent. of the value of the goods in composition with the goods of Gross makers namely Jaeger and Dent.

We enclose herewith a certificate showing the list of goods missing by the Superintendent of Police, Dept.

We consider that all the lines enumerated similarly might publish their experience to draw the attention of the authorities to the state of affairs.

Yours etc.,
HASSAM ISMAIL & CO.,
H. Ismail,
Sales Dept.

Mwanza, May, 26, 1925.

COPY CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that two cases consigned to us addressed to the Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co., Ltd., by order of Standard Bank of B.A. Ltd., Mwanza, Kisumu, Nairobi, No. 200, mark M/E.I.C./S. contained boxes in broken condition, and on joint inspection we observed that the following articles are missing from the above two cases which I have verified with the respective invoices:

Case No. 1:

3 and 1 bottles Cobra foot cream, value 15 00

Case No. 2:

1 box containing 1 doz. boxes children's socks 6 00

2 boxes containing 1 doz. Polest 36 00

1 Parcel containing ¼ doz. all wool golf hose 6 00

2 parcels containing ½ doz. all wool golf hose 14 50

3 parcels containing ¾ doz. all wool sweaters 48 00

1 parcel containing 2 field glasses (telescope) 18 00

Total .. Shs. 196 25

R. PERRY,
Supervisor of Customs.
H.M. Customs, Mwanza.
May 8, 1925.

TRACTOR TRIALS.

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

Sir,—Some time ago I drew attention to the fact that Tractors are likely to play in the future development of this and other Colonies. The arrangements are being made for the holding of Tractor Trials under the auspices of the Society in about four months time.

The holding of trials of this sort in conjunction with Agricultural Shows and Boys' Clubs has been fully considered but in view of the importance attached to them in Uganda and not to do this city is to unlikely that the large sum of farmers who are interested would be unable to spare the necessary time to attend them in any year and Rare Weather.

It is hoped that there will be sufficient tractors to justify the holding of trials and as soon as the details of these trials have been arranged due notice of the dates and the makes of tractors that will be coming will be given.

Those trials should not in any way be confused with those which have are being given at the Nairobi Show for the holding of Horse Trials which have been taken place on the Show.

Yours etc.,
R. B. TURNER,
Agricultural Officer.
A. and R. S. of Kenya.

Nairobi, June 4, 1925.

IMPORTED STOCK.

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

Sir,—Many dairymen will be interested to learn that we are local agents for Messrs. Hoare and Company, Ltd., have recently imported for H. G. J. B. Ayre, the Stamford Dairy Farmers of Ayrshire breed at Limuru, the very fine bull "Diamond White Prince," the property of Stamford. This bull, and Reichard's bull, "Sir Lyon," cost £100 each, and Mr. Ayre's bull cost £75. The dam of this Arthur Cody Ayre's Blossom has a milk record of 1,340 gallons during 2.52 per cent. The bull "Lady Jane" (Reichard's) bull "Lady Jane" which was reserved for Mr. Ayre's herd, and which was one of the first famous Holstein Mendel sold at the record price of 1,000 guineas.

Some idea of the value of this stock may be gathered from the fact that "Holstein Lady Jane" sired in addition to Holstein Lady Jane, the two Champion honours in the show ring including Champion of Show, Reserve Champion at Ayr Show Show in February and April Ayr Show the Champion, and Reserve Champion, and Reserve of Royal Show 1924.

The Heifer Holstein Jane VIII which was sold for £500; The bull Holstein Ayr Flint which was exported to U.S.A. for £1,000. The heifer Holstein Jane VII which was 5th at the New Show in Pittsburg.

The fact that Holstein Lady Boy was noted in Jan 7th, probably the most famous Ayrshire Cow that ever lived, and the death of which was recently recorded in the Scottish Farmer of April 25th, Ayrshire breeders will be glad to hear that Mr. Ayre's herd is to be maintained, and that Ayrshire breed is having work famous Ayrshire blood introduced into this country. By such importation only can the class of cattle in this country be improved and the Dairy Industry successfully carried on.

It is interesting to know that at the Ayrshire Show Jersey breed had been the Champion Breed. "Champion" is based on the prize awards for any Ayrshire bull seen in this country.

Yours etc.,
W. C. HUNTER & CO.,
Nairobi, June 3, 1925.

THE HOLIDAY GROUSER.

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

Sir,—Your correspondent "Holiday Grouser" has twenty miles from Nairobi, where "every day is a holiday." Yet he begged for the Nairobi shop assistants an odd day off!

As another holiday comes along this week it would be advisable for "Wide Awake" to be wide awake and step early, and to include in his purchases a tonic for immediate use, so that he may awaken to one unclothed thought and not forget the hard-worked shop assistant.

Yours etc.,
MORPHEUS.

Nairobi, May 30.

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Uganda Railway

Building Contracts.

Contractors desirous of tendering for various houses to be erected in Nairobi, are requested to address their applications to Mr. C. Hand Every, Architect, P.O. Box 285, Nairobi, enclosing the 20/- with particulars together with Bills of Quantities will be forwarded to them.

Tenders in sealed covers, marked, "Tenders for European Bungalows" are to be delivered at the office of the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, Nairobi before the 20th June.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

C. L. N. FELLING,
General Manager,
Uganda Railway.

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PELTON WHEELS.

OUR WOMEN'S PAGE

Our Paris Letter

(By Parisian Correspondent.)

In spite of the temptations of the shops, Paris looks plain and prosaic and very dull. If you want to see the elegant state of all the most expensive restaurants and theatres in a Parisienne, be her guest for a day, just as Bluebeard with England and Ireland.

But that is one of the best of all the things I wanted to impart to the fashionable Parisian, is left in the envelope pockets of fine leather, also resuscitating the the 'sash' girdle, the Egyptian vogue, in a quaint, coloured hieroglyphic pattern closely worked over the entire surface. There is the rather longer necklace of 'Choker' pearls—in black; there is the tiniest watch, pendant from a ribbon, or a magic number, similarly displayed, for the breast-pocket of the severe tailleur. There are gloves with gauntlets gloved with a broderie Anglaise design of flowers or mystic signs. And for evening wear there are very 'decolete' shoes—shoes, that is to say, which display the major portion of the foot—handpainted to match the handpainted fan that the evening bags on her wrist, by the inevitable cord-and-tassel attach-

COIFFURE NOTES.

The Paris that is still unchanged has adopted, apparently, one unanimous verdict in regard to the chosen coiffure. This is a roll on the nape of the neck from ear to ear, and of precisely the same dimensions, in respect of width, as the jewelled comb that provides the finishing touch *pour le soirée*. Some rather hair-comb fantasy is the veritable object d'art that matches the robe, the collar of imitation pearls or other stones and the brassieres. All of these accessories may be seen in ivory, in mother o' pearl, in enamel of every conceivable hue.

IN THE BALLROOM.

For the younger generation tulle and lace predominate at the Parisian dancings. Fluffy and ethereal, these dainty robes are often embroidered with gold or silver thread, as is the gown of chiffon or georgette which has also a lasting vogue. Or sometimes these diaphanous surfaces are sewn with crystals and pearls, while flounces are edged with a tiny row of diamante to match shoulder straps of the same glittering origin.

The use of two or three fabrics is continued, and is now a definitely established mode. Thus one sees a layer frock of fulmient chiffon; blue-or-green-over-gold, for instance, and—very effective—bluemauve pink - over-powder-blue-over-silver-grey. Black over white is an inevitable concurrent theme in Paris! We never weary of our safe magpie fantasies.

For older women one sees many handsome satin gowns—usually in black with gold or silver discreetly noted at hipline, corsage or hem. A shoulder scarf of tulle impelaned at the waist with a flower is a notion that was espoused so universally that—already it is dying. Nevertheless, it was a pretty fashioning touch, and when well done, is eminently satisfying to the eye.

NEW CUSHIONS

A well-known scheme has enabled the vogue in cushions. These are uniformly of black satin. Upon them diagonal strips of glowing Chinese silks, in which blue and gold predominate, and are fashionable of course, at two opposite corners, with the ubiquitous silk tassels

The inimitable tunic, three-quarter length and slim, with a flat pleats each side. This model is carried out in navy crash linen, with trim, detachable collar and cuffs of white organdi vesaline.

that we have made a feature of all our dress and decorative schemes.

SHAGREEN AGAIN

Another eighteenth-century note is the return of shagreen. Shagreen cigarette-boxes and blotting-pad covers are covetable possessions.

In Paris the mondaine who holds a literary salon is having her favourite volumes bound in the same eighteenth-century fashion

Berry Parisienne who is outlighted or shingled has adopted the mode of hairdressing—a roll on the nape of the neck from ear to ear, with a decorative comb for evening wear.

D.L.

The Ugly Duckling

Joan and Sylvia went to school together. Joan was plain; Sylvia was pretty.

Joan had straight, lank, wispy hair, a nondescript nose and a bad complexion. Sylvia had a fair, curly mop, blue eyes, and pink and white cheeks.

Time was some years ago. Nowadays Joan is the pretty one; Sylvia the plain one

Joan has moved with the times. She realised she wasn't born a beauty, so she determined to make herself a thoroughly up-to-date and interesting young woman. Her lank, straight hair is cut in the modern and shorter of shingles, her complexion now is always most carefully and artistically powdered, her complexion is lined and toned with tonics and face creams. She is the last word in modern, well-groomed girls.

Sylvia has not moved with the times, she grew up, with the knowledge that she was naturally pretty, and she doesn't quite get that idea out of her head. In her fair, curly mop—now a little darker and a little less—is done up into a sort of chignon in the nape of her neck, making her head rather too big for the slim-fitting little hats of to-day. But it would be a pity to cut such a beautiful head of hair!

She will sometimes dab a little powder on her nose or face, thinking her fairy godmother is while her giving her a complexion which will take a long time! But even the skin could do with a little more care. And she still wears—and looks dowdy in—the inexpressible pinks and blues which have always been her colours.

Whereas bright slinky black with a fair shingled head.

That is the worst of being born pretty. You get so used to yourself and the fact that you are pretty, that you don't take the trouble to keep your good looks.

A pretty girl is apt to get slack. A plain girl knows that something must be done; and because she has nothing to risk either way she can afford to go in for all the latest fashions, and she can simply chic and smart.

In these days when neatness and style count for so much more than mere prettiness, the plain girl who doesn't miss the boat making the most of herself, grows heartily over the pretty girl who does!

De-Shingl

HASTENING THE

It was bound to come. Some have begun. Directoire modes! A Fashion in Hair dabbling and [illegible] from everyone else will lag out. If you are the vanguard of [illegible] method of treating [illegible] locks. Take a little [illegible] oil, warm it, and [illegible] ways your scalp with [illegible] the fingers. Massage [illegible] by, but thoroughly, [illegible] hair down the [illegible] rubbing well into the [illegible] Then make another [illegible] either side, repeat [illegible] And finally make [illegible] the back upwards, [illegible] the ends some more. [illegible] is a piece of old [illegible] voice for the night [illegible] Next day use an [illegible] helpful your growing [illegible] the treatment some [illegible] or few weeks, and [illegible] here proof of its [illegible]

This engaging frock is relevant in its cut, yet the vest, collar, and hearts are of white satin and the buttons are of pearl.

COOKERY COURSE

DANTAIN Pudding is a favourite with the kiddies, and is a pleasant change. Put away all cold [illegible] a crystal and spread [illegible] over it. Bake [illegible] cover. Now repeat [illegible] jam and bananas [illegible] When the crystal dish is [illegible] high as required, add [illegible] it is very thick and [illegible] (Or omit this extravagance [illegible] not for grown-ups, but [illegible] can enjoy). It is necessary [illegible] that raspberry jam only [illegible] used. Many other kinds [illegible] flavour as well.

A Nursery Notion

The very latest thing is the nursery wall panelled with strips of creamy canvas, backed by a lining—preferably of some pale blue, which will take any common drawing-pin points without grounding in the least about them.

The idea of these creamy panels is to afford a suitable background for the pictures that every nursery requires, and which should be made from pieces of brightly coloured paper cut to shape. For instance, if you want to depict a strange tree, you first cut out a dozen rounds or so from gay paper, a few pages, or a quantity of triangles, cut to represent the foliage of the opulent leaves. Then you go to the trouble of cutting out a tree trunk from brown paper, and to the branches from *as* represent the foliage of the opulent leaves.

Equipped with these and a box of drawing-pins, you proceed to pin them in position to form a strange tree. If you are very talented, you may even add a few birds and blossoms, for the plant has the peculiarity of bearing fruit and flower at one and the same time.

When you are tired of your tree, you can vary the decoration. A bench or a pedestal may appear in all the colours of the rainbow, or some quaint Noah's Ark in a boat, would afford intense delight to the children.

Of course the nursery scrapwork will have to be equipped with several rolls of glazed paper, the colours varied and a pair of scissors to cut out with. When the children are tired of it, it will be fun for mamma to do the cutting out leaving the babies to amuse themselves with pieces in position.

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