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KENYA'S NEWSPAPER. THE EAST AFRICAN Price 50 Cents.

African Standard

MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS.

The Oldest Established Newspaper Published in Kenya and Uganda. With which THE LEADER, is Incorporated. Official Organ of the Royal E. A. Automobile Association, Horticultural Society of Kenya, Etc.

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THE
AST AFRICAN STANDARD
WEEKLY EDITION

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BIRTHS.

PRICHARD.—Oct 17th at Parklands, Nairobi, to Mrs. wife of Alexander Church—Prichard, son.

EVERARD.—At Eldoret Eng land on October 14th to Mrs J. W. Everard—Nee Hunter a daughter.

ENGAGEMENT.

BURNHAM—ROBINSON.—An engagement has been arranged between Harold Rayleigh Burnham of Kipipiri Estate, Gilgil, only son of C. Burnham, Esq., C.S.I., C.B.E., and Mrs. Burnham of Wellington, South India and Broadstairs, Kent, and Helen Erica Robinson, only daughter of P. Robinson, Esq. and Mrs. Robinson of Nairobi, South African papers please copy.

STRANGWAYS-DIXON—HEYWOOD.—An engagement is announced between Douglas Strangways-Dixon, M.D., elder son of Dr. and Mrs. Dixon of Ealing and Kathleen Mary Heywood, second daughter of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. Heywood.

WILLEY—COTON.—An engagement is announced between John Dudley of Hillmorton, Rugby and Elizabeth Annabel of Mr. Michael Coton, Nettlewood Midhurst.

MARRIAGE.

KEELE—MASTERS.—On the 17th inst., at the Catholic Church, Mombasa, Walter H. Keele (Nairobi and Kampala) to Hilda, daughter of the late John Masters, I. G Police, Bengal and Mrs. Masters, Bedford.

WHITRIDGE—DOBS.—At Nairobi on the 17th, Lieut.-Col. M. W. Whitridge, D.S.O., of Edmata Revine to Doris Rose, widow of late Major C. J. Rose, D.S.O. of Eldama Ravine

DEATH.

DOBBIE.—On the 19th Oct. Matthew Ewart Dobbie, Jewellery Nairobi. The result of a motor accident

FOR SALE.

KAVIRONDO Mats 40x20 per dozen, coffee pulping baskets 35x20 dozen, Native cooking pots Mutongo 35c. per dozen, Native chairs 35c. 24, per dozen 1 U.B. Kibogo, Station. Please apply to Owing Pepai and Co., Kibogoro Lake with order

FOR immediate sale, 1,270 acres Saiukia Valley, well watered and timbered. Coffee maize, dairy. Price £2,000 or nearest bargain only open until Dec 1st Apply Voucher No 4056 "Standard" Nairobi.

KYANGOE Nurseries Nairobi Collections of 12 choice roses one selection packing and carriage free Shs 20/-. Delphiniums shes varieties easy also carnations shs 6/- dz. Packing and carriage extra. Large flowering Irish dahlias, Cactus dahlias high with about branching stems large well built flowers of great texture delightful shade of soft lavender blue A M. R.H.S. 10/6. Shasta daisies Alpine Phlox and purple does well here 3ft. stems. A.M. R.H.S. 10/6. Shasta Daisy Queen. A beautiful white. All at Shs. 1/50 each, packing and carriage extra.

MANGO trees Varitus & India bear early. 24/- doz. Giant Mulberry quetta 18/- doz., Paw Paw 12/- doz., R. Hibiscus 18/- doz. Shrubs, Plants, Roses etc. Cash with order. Peake, Nairobi.

GUARANTEED best and cheapest Hickory Kiri and Native Maize posho. Apply Shams-ud-Deen, at Nairobi Depot of Kenya Farmers Association, Ltd. Victoria Street. Opposite Fire Station. Box 676, Phone 32.

ELSAN Closets and Chemical Fluid. These closets being hygenic and sanitary, are highly recommended for homes, factories etc., etc. Prices on application to C. J. Menekton and Co. P.O. Box 310, Nairobi.

LOVELY Christmas Birthday and wedding present, Kaross of Tanganyika Hyrax skins beautifully matched and cured suitable for Ladies coats, rugs, etc. Also zebra separate skins cured and uncured, pencils specially packed for export soon 30/- Apply Mr. Jack Lucy, P.O. Box 695, Nairobi, post early.

FOR SALE.—(Contd.).

GOERZ and Zeiss Binoculars, new shipment from Shs. 190/- Cal. 22 Lilliputian pocket repeating Rifles, original Mauser, Walther and Browning with long barrels Shs. 135/- and 110/-, single loader Shs. 35/-. Original Mauser and Manlicher Schoenauer Rifles in all bores with short or extra long 28" barrels. Pistols in all bore and sizes, Mauser, Walther, Browning, Colt etc., from Shs. 65/-. Porting Mauser Rifles, military pattern 100/-, Vitmin Traps Shs. 20/- and 25/-, Leopard 85/-, Lion Traps 110/-. Send for free illustrated catalogue Shs 1/- Hyser and Co. Gunmakers Nairobi

SIUKIA 18 miles from Sukui Station, 500 acres approx. Altitude 5,000 ft. Beautiful coffee 100 acres under cultivation, having about 20 hours to the acre. Beautiful Grevillea Robusta, excellent Cedar and other timber. Water from springs. Lovely view, looking down the lower Saiukia Valley a distance of about 20 miles. Main road adjacent. Property Rainfall 50 miles Further particulars W H Aubrey, P.O Sukukia.

SUIAI buy cheaply while you can. Three farms sold within the last fortnight. 515 acres with 3 cottages, 2 kitchens, 2 stores. Garden with matured fruit trees. Farm buildings etc. River frontage. 2 miles from Solai Station. Land £1 10-0 per acre together with house buildings etc £750. Further particulars W H Aubrey, P.O Sukukia.

SECOND-HAND Rifles 375 Scheoauer with case new 300/-, 9 m/m with medium length of barrel with 140 cartridges 200/-, 9 m/m Cartridge 180/-, 9 m/m medium barrel 130/-, 6.5 m/m Carbine practically new 250/-/, Mauser Rifles, 10.75 m/m 150/-, 10.75 m/m 200/-, 9.3 m/m with Telescope sight 275/-, 8 m/m fired 30 Rds. only 250/-, 9 m/m with 120 Cartridges 200/-, 7 m/m 160/-, Portugueze Military Mauser 100/-. Shot Guns 12 bore D.B. Hammerless, by Italian 225/-. Do. by Crockart Ejector with case 500/-, Cogswell and Harrison Ejector 500/-, by Kuckenbacker 125/-, by Andrews Hammer 150/-. All above Guns are in good condition but no guarantee given. Hyser & Heyer and Co., Gunmakers, Nairobi.

SCOTCH Carts from £25 waggon from £30, also motor bodies and trailers. Apply Voucher No. Co., P.O. Box 607, Nairobi.

CLOSEBURN Nurseries. To avoid disappointment order early. Shrubs, Roses, Fruit trees, rains 200 popular varieties ready, also citrus, deciduous and tropical fruit trees, garden plants, flowering shrubs, bulbs, etc., Reduced catalogue, apply H. Overhams Bell, Closeburn Nairobi. Telephone 297.

BEST Wood Preservative. Price 2 gallon drum, 30/- Apply Voucher No. 4097 "Standard" Nairobi.

FOR SALE.—(Contd.).

B. S. A. 4.99 H.P motor cycle 1922 model in perfect order and condition as good as new £40 or nearest offer. Apply Motor Cycle, Naivasha Hotel, Naivasha.

AIREDALE Puppies, nonpedigree from a good hunting strain, excellent watch dogs. Dogs 30/-; bitches 25/-. Bardwell, Songhor.

ONE complete Maelo Patent Boring Plant for Sale, quite in order, very little used Apply C Parish and co. P.O Box No. Jinja

ONE Set Encyclopaedia Britannica 11th edition as new with book case 150 each A M Ibrahim Kisumu.

SITUATE in this lovely Lumbara Mts an extra cool spot 2000 ft. 110 acres Freehold and 200 acres leasehold Butchel and Coffee. Watered by Two permanent streams Large dwelling house built of stone. Price £2 per acre for quick sale. Apply Mr. Bowes Tangs. Telegrams Ross Makuyuni

THE Road to Concrete success obtained by using Wonger Combined Clinker and Crushing Units, Concrete Mixers, Block and Slab Machines. Concrete Brick and Tile Machines, Automatic Stone Drying and Turning Plants, also other Machinery for Concrete House or Road Construction Leaflets and prices obtainable from Kenya and Uganda Representative—W. H Maxwell Davies, P.O Box 32, Mombasa.

2 MARTIN Cultivators with 2 double wheel forwarrings 425/- each 8 Key Conqueror 2 Furrow 17in Ploughs 450/- each. 2 Heavy 10-in Harrows 400/- each. 2 Darcy Master Two Row Ridgers Planters 150/- each All the above are in a condition equal to new and open to any inspection. Apply Box 7, Nakuru.

CORBETT Williams 5½ h.p. oil engine practically new £20 or near offer. Dumpy level £5. Stolland, Ruiru.

FREEHOLD Farm No. 1038 Maseru, 651 acres. Offers to Bousland and Clarke Ltd., P.O. Box 39 Mombasa.

4,500 ACRES West Kenya, excellent cattle country, proposition, 2 miles river frontage, clean land, small timber for poles, good outbuildings. Apply Voucher No. 4088, "Standard," Nairobi.

FORD Car Touring Body, good condition recently overhauled by Service Garage, any trial, £35 or nearest. Apply Voucher No. 4090, "Standard," Nairobi.

GRADE Heifers in Calf, Grade Heifers not in calf, Grade Steers and Grade Oxen. A W. Wilson, Muhoroni.

REDIGREE Cocker Spaniel Puppies (Black) £5 each. Voucher No. 4095, "Standard," Nairobi.

THE INDEX THIS WEEK WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 16C.

FOR SALE.—(Contd.).

KAVIRONDO Mats 35x20, 10/- Nets, wire chain 35x 24/-, Coffee Picking Baskets 35x20, 9/-, Native Cooking Pots (Mahungia) Shs. 20/- per doz. F.O.B. Kibogoro Station. Cash with order. Apply to Chikangaun Karanga and Co., Kibogoro.

FOR Disposal Cheap, A large quantity of Empty Bottles. Apply Norfolk Hotel.

MAGATHI Farm 184 acres, Cash or Terms. Apply W. C. Clarke, Njoro.

22 REPEATERS (from Sh. Mauser 100, to 135/- Sh. Springfield 150, Sh. 200/- 30/06 Sh. 200/-, .303 B.S.A. Sh. 200/-, .Mauch Rifle) 8 m/m Mauser with telescope 300/-, 8 m/m B.Mk 250/-, 350 Richards 175/-, 9 m/m Mauser 150/-, 9.3 m/m Mauser 275/-, 375 Mann/Sch. 250/-, 350 Rigby Magnum 300/-, 400 Chester 150/-, 300 D/B Rigby 500/-, 450 D/B Rigby 700/-, 450 D/B Wallson 1,000/-, 450 D/B Evans 800/-, 450 No. 2 Jos. Long 600/-, 470 D/B Rigby 700/-, Wilkes 1,500/-, 470 D/B Ejector Evans 1,000/-, 475 No. 2 D/B Jeffery 1,000/-, 577 D/B Ejector Bonehill 800/-, 577 D/B Ejector Westley Richards 1,700/-, 12 Bore D/B 150/-, 16 bore D/B 125/-, 20 bore D/B 100/-, 410 D/B 120/-. Hundreds of other guns and rifles at the cheapest prices. Shaw and Hunter, Box 70. Nairobi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A SUB-MANAGER for a large Sisal Estate. Knowledge of Sisal not essential, but applicant must be capable of General Estate organization. Apply giving full particulars, and enclosing copies of certificates whenever possible to The Manager, Lugard Ltd., P.O. Turbo.

EUROPEAN Nurse for young baby, Mombasa, early October. Apply Mrs Thackrah, c/o Box 92, Nairobi.

NURSERY Governess or accomplished woman wanted on healthy country farm 7 children, 5 to 10. Apply Voucher No. 4069, "Standard," Nairobi.

DEPARTMENT of Agriculture Vacant, one Assistant Agricultural Officer. Salary £372 X £18 to £450 X £20 to £600 with usual allowances. Candidates should possess a good technical training in Agriculture and have specialised in the Science and Practice of Dairying. Duties will include the promotion of the Industry in native areas. Applications for the post should be reported by testimonials and selected candidates will be interviewed by the Director of Agriculture, Nairobi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BREEZY NANYUKI, on the foothills of Mt. Kenya. The future health, Educational and Pleasure-resort of the Colony. Unrivalled climate. Fishing. Big Game. Silverbeck Hotel.

PERSONAL. — British Ladies and Gentlemen Seek Correspondents in Africa, India and elsewhere. Write E. A. CLARE, 16, Cambridge Street, London, S.W.1.

NAKURU District. Storage of all goods (except petrol and kerosene), undertaken at our new godown on siding at Nakuru. Cameron and Self, P.O. Box 46, Nakuru.

SOUTH Devon.—Miss Ware can accommodate families on leave from Kenya, in the country, near a good beach. Excellent charabanc service. Rest Cottage, Stokenham, near Kingsbridge.

SAFARI TRANSPORT. Lady Mechanic, fully trained, own Essex Six, open to engagement in approved quarters, for safari transport. For terms apply to—Safariland Limited, Box 654, Nairobi.

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

TYPING, Manuscript work, Account Sheets, Legal Documents or General Typing. Accuracy and prompt return of work Mrs. Morgan, Koru.

WE have an expert Gunsmith and the most up-to-date Machinery for every class of gun repairs and the building of new Rifles and Shot Guns to order in all bores. We undertake the making and bending of Gun stocks for Rifles and Shot Guns, Resighting, Blueing, unleading, repairs to defective Ejectors, Hammers, Striking pins etc. All Gun accessories stocked. We guarantee our repairs. Chas A. Heyer and Co., Gunmakers, Nairobi.

LABOUR Supplied. Employers requiring labour should state the following particulars 1 Class of work. 2. number of (a) contracted and (b) casual labour required. 3. Scale of rations and pay provided. 4. Type of housing available. Please reply to Voucher No. 4077, "Standard," Nairobi.

YOUNG Lady going home March or April, would give services in return for passage. Apply Voucher No. 4078, "Standard," Nairobi.

TO LET.

WOODEN Bungalow, partly furnished, 3 rooms, K.P.B., B.L. Groganville, one acre, fruit, flowers, and tennis court, from 15th December for seven months. 120/- p.m. Apply Voucher No. 4089, "Standard," Nairobi.

BOARD & RESIDENCE.

LIMURU paying guests received moderate terms. Children alone if desired. Mrs. King Magee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

POSITION as manager or sub manager on shamba, experienced in Tanganyika and Congo. Energetic, hard worker and good with natives. Small salary and share of profits, married, no children. Reply Voucher No. 4060, "Standard," Nairobi.

EXPERIENCED English Governess requires position. Pupils from 8 to 14, or other position of trust. Apply Voucher No. 4091, "Standard," Nairobi.

ADVERTISER, fully experienced in wheat, maize, stock, labour, etc., seeks position as Manager or assistant on large maize farm. Not afraid of hard work. Apply Voucher No. 3999, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED Situation by married man, 32, abstainer, agricultural diploma, six years farming, five years in garage as mechanic and book-keeper. At present in Transvaal. Further particulars from F. Preddy, Kitale, Kenya.

SCOTSMAN requires situation as manager on either stock or crop farm, life experience good at handling labour etc., do own repairs, good references. Apply Voucher No. 4086, "Standard," Nairobi.

ADVERTISER shortly disengaged desires position as Manager to Saw Mills proposition. Big experience London, South Africa, Kenya, all branches timber trade specialising milling, 3 ply-wood manufacture, seasoning commercial. Apply Voucher No 4096, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED.

MANURE, well rotted cattle boma, in bulk, ten-ton truck loads, f.o.r. any station K. U. R., quotations to Voucher No 3994, "Standard," Nairobi.

TWO second-hand Portable or Semi-portable Steam Engines, with fireboxes suitable for burning bush-wood fuel, of 10 and 12 N.H.P. respectively, in good condition. Particulars to be sent to The Manager, Lugari, Ltd., P.O. Turbo.

WANTED Waterbuck Skins for reims. Price to 'Kipturu,' Muhoroni.

STONE Breaker in good condition. All particulars and price to A. C. Hoey and Co., Box 50, Eldoret.

WANTED, work for 200 Natives in the Rongai, Solai and Nakuru District. Clearing or harvesting. Apply Broodhead-Williams, P.O. Rongai.

PLOUGHING Contracts for large tractor plant. Reply Box 274, Nairobi.

QUOTATIONS for 10 or 20 tons good sound maize F.O.R. Apply F. G. Taylor, Naivasha.

Kenya Arts & Crafts Society

NEXT EXHIBITION.

December 13th and 14th

Open to Members and Non-Members

For particulars apply:—

Box 388. HON. SECRETARY, NAIROBI.

THE GREAT PYRAMID OF EGYPT.

The Largest Building in the World.

HISTORY AND PROPHESIES.

Geometrical Expression of Divine Revelation.

No. 2.

(Special to "E.A. Standard").

(BY A. H. SPENCER PALMER).

Mr. Spencer Palmer in a series of special articles upon the Great Pyramid of Egypt, deals with the history of this phenomenal structure and its meaning. As a result of recent discoveries of ancient literature the purpose of the Pyramid has been brought to light, and Mr. Spencer Palmer deals with its meaning and its effect upon the human race to-day.

The following is the second article of the series:

The history of the modern pyramid theory dates back to about 1637, when Professor Greaves, an Oxford astronomer and a great Eastern mathematical traveller, discussed with Dr. Harvey, the learned discoverer of the circulation of the blood certain questions relating to the interior of the Great Pyramid. The Doctor claimed that some air channels must exist to enable observers to remain inside the building unstifled. Two of these were found just two hundred years after, by Colonel Howard-Vyse in 1837; and in 1872 the other two ventilating channels were opened up by Waynman Dixon and Dr Grant.

Sir Isaac Newton in the seventeenth century advanced suggestions in connection with the King's Chamber and the Granite Coffer, but no real progress began to be made until the latter half of the eighteenth century when several works were published in England showing that the Pyramid's base measurements were intended to represent the number of days in the year expressed in units of linear measurement.

In 1859 John Taylor, a London business man and mathematician, published a book showing that the proportion of the Pyramid's height to its base circuit demonstrated the ratio of the diameter of a circle to its circumference; also that the Pyramid was built to convey a Divine Revelation, and that its unit of measure was the INCH. A remarkable discovery as we shall see later.

This induced the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, Professor Piazzi-Smythe to undertake a proper survey of the Pyramid. He camped on the Gizeh plateau for several months in 1864-5 and most carefully measured the whole building, its passages, chambers, slopes, and angles, confirming Taylor's theories absolutely. He also most clearly demonstrated that the Pyramid was a chronograph in stone, connecting modern times with past ages, and that the point of origin of the time scale in the Pyramid was fixed by its builders with strictest scientific precision, so that as an astronomer he was easily able to define the exact point of time from which the whole of Pyramid chronology starts, namely 2144 B. C.

The date of the scored line of the entrance passage defines the peculiar relation which the position of Alcyone and Alpha Draconis (which was then the Pole star) had with the Pyramid at one particular date, and that these three objects would not come back into the same relative position until Anno Domini 23,678! Also that they had not previously occupied that same position since B. C. 27,966. This is due to the motion of the axis of the Earth which is known as the Precession of the Equinoxes. The precise formula for ascertaining the rate of precession for any given year is built into the structure of the Pyramid, and its base diagonals express in inches the number of years in this cycle, namely 25,826, which has been computed and found correct for the cycle having its central year 1844 A. D. which is the date indicated in the Pyramid by the point of intersection of the base diagonals.

Piazzi-Smythe obtained most conclusive evidence that the Great Pyramid was not a tomb, (as a matter of fact Caliph Al Mamoun who first opened up the interior is well known to have found absolutely nothing inside), hence the extreme care taken by the builders to fix a date in it by its stellar alignments must have been for some other purpose than to date a tomb. It can therefore only have been to define a fixed point for the stone chronology system, because, without such precise starting-point, the whole chronograph would obviously be valueless. It might, without that wonderfully clever system of date-fixing, apply to any age in the past or future, but now we have definite proof that its message is directed with scientific accuracy to the present age.

Piazzi-Smythe's discoveries naturally came as a bomb-shell falling into the camp of the scientific materialists of his day. Evolution theories were gripping the imagination of the majority of scientists, and naturally they were shocked to think of men having existed in the dim past who were perfectly familiar with abstruse facts of science commonly supposed to have been first discovered in the nineteenth century. The pyramid builders, in fact, were so familiar with "modern" astronomical science that they used it for dating their buildings! Check! Therefore, Sir William Flinders Petrie went out to check Piazzi-Smythe's work, and re-survey the Pyramid. He confirmed in almost every detail Piazzi-Smythe's results, but there were certain very trifling discrepances between their measurements, largely due to Petrie, profiting by Smythe's experiences, having had special instruments devised to deal with this particular job.

But there were certain other discrepancies which could not be explained in this way. Although they had not the slightest bearing upon the value of Piazzi-Smythe's work, yet they were eagerly seized upon by certain leading scientists and the whole matter was shelved on the plea of conflicting evidence. This was so obviously unfair that Professor Piazzi-Smythe resigned from the Royal Society, sending a letter to its committee. The President announced the resignation, but did not read Piazzi-Smythe's letter giving his reasons.

In 1865 Mr. Robert Menzies advanced the theory that the Passages inside the Pyramid represented prophetic chronology on the scale of one inch to the year, and that the Grand Gallery symbolised the Christian Age. This has been generally accepted by all those competent to express a fair opinion on the subject, and it means that the end of the Grand Gallery, at the First Low Passage leading to the Antechamber, symbolises the end of the Christian Age and indicates the period of Great war and tribulations so particularly described by Our Lord in the 24th chapter of Matthew as marking the end of this age.

It should be carefully noted that these identifications were made many years before any evidence on these points was obtained from Egyptian texts to show that this was the intention of the pyramid builders, also before anything at all was known about ancient Egyptain Messianic prophecies.

Had Professor Smythe and Mr. Menzies possessed in 1865 certain clues found since by Mr. David Davidson in his recent researches, they could have accurately foretold the dates of the beginning and ending of the German war, and of the coming World war, sixty years ago!

In 1905, Colonel J. Garnier, R. E., published a book in which he obtained the date 1913 A. D. for the end of the Grand Gallery, and stated that the foretold World chaos would then begin. He was one year out of his reckoning owing to not having those clues to the solution of the Pyramid Problem which Mr. Davidson has subsequently found.

About the same time Mr. Davidson went to Egypt to pursue certain Egyptological studies in connection with the agnostic criticism of the Hebrew Scriptures. His attitude was changed by a preliminary investigation of the Pyramid, and he published in 1909 the curious fact that Piazzi-Smythe and Flinders Petrie were both right in those supposed differences in their results which had held up scientific interest in the Pyramid for many years. Davidson showed that Flinders Petrie had confirmed in a thrilling manner, but entirely without realising it, the conclusions of Piazzi-Smythe and his school. "Properly understood and co-ordinated, the work of each Professor confirmed the other."

Davidson also was compelled absolutely to abandon agnosticism in the face of the evidence before him, and we may conclude this article firmly convinced that no piece of research in the world has been more thoroughly tested, nor stands upon a better scientific basis, than the question of the Great Pyramid and its message. Next week we will consider its message in greater detail.

Public Trustees.

A new scale of fees under the Public Trustees Ordinance is published in the *Gazette*. It deals with Estates from £1 upwards.

Official Appointments.

The current issue of the *Official Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. H. G. Evans as D.C. Eldama Ravine, and E. J. Honore, B.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The Nakuru Show.

An important meeting of the Council of the Kenya Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held at Nakuru on 17th inst. when arrangements were made for the Nakuru Show. The report of the meeting will be found in the next issue of the "E.A. Farm and Home Journal," which will appear on Wednesday next.

BOOK THIS DATE

There will be something to interest You

at

THE RUIRU FAIR, SPORTS, & DANCE

to be held on

SATUDAY, December 18th.

Full particulars later, but

BOOK THIS DATE

MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1926.

Budget Considerations.

The Legislative Council session will be resumed this morning, when, according to the Order of the Day, no time will be lost in beginning consideration of the Draft Estimates for 1927. The financial position is that the Colony is likely to have a considerable surplus at the end of the year in view of the fact that the balances at the end of June amounted to £266,000; that the proposed expenditure on recurrent items for 1927 shows an increase over 1926 of £165,492 of which nearly one half is due to the financial policy embraced in the 1926 Budget; that if certain undisclosed forms of new taxation are accepted the Budget as at present framed will show a surplus of £46,000. On the other hand, if the new taxation proposals are rejected, the Budget will show a deficit of £5,182. The reason why the Government suggests that new taxation is necessary—and it is therefore apparently necessary in principle apart from the question of whether the country accepts responsibility for education or not—is that the Colony may be able to bring each financial year to a close with a useful surplus which can be added to the balances at the credit of the country. If the expenditure was reduced by £6,000 the Budget would balance without any increase in taxation but the country would have to depend for any surplus upon the likelihood that the actual revenue would, as in previous years, exceed the conservative estimate. It would also be necessary to use up the balance at the credit of the Widows and Orphans Pensions Fund (amounting in 1927 to nearly £16,000) which Government very wisely desires to include in the surplus balances as it is not in any sense legitimate State revenue. If it is agreed therefore that an annual surplus is desirable, not only in actual fact but on the draft estimates; that it should not be trenched upon for current needs; that it should approximate £30,000; that the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund balances should be set aside in future; that the revenue from land sales should be spent on permanent public works; and that there is no possibility of reducing the proposed expenditure for 1927 by a sum sufficient to maintain a credit, then, after those points have been examined and if the new financial principles are accepted, it would appear that there is a need for more revenue. That is a fact which has no concern with the cost of education and the two should not be confused in considering the draft Estimates. It just happens that His Excellency the Governor believes that each community, especially at the moment Asiatics and Europeans, should finance the education of their children; that the Elected Members have not expressed aversion to the principle and that the sum required, £51,000, would, if subscribed by the public, safeguard the new financial principles set out in the present Draft Estimates. While the two subjects of new taxation and the responsibility for education have, therefore, been connected, they are really separate principles and require, as innovations, separate consideration by the Council and the public. We are perfectly certain that everything done by His Excellency the Governor and his advisors to place the finances of the Colony on a sounder basis will be supported and encouraged by the community and we welcome the indications in the 1927 Budget to achieve progress. There is admittedly a difficulty, and a need, in making a change in financial principles, to avoid dislocation and the major consideration is the method whereby the change will be effected. It is, of course, the case that the country generally is of the opinion that surplus balances should accrue by a reduction in expenditure rather than by the more simple way of adding to revenue by new taxation but the aim both of Government and the people is the same. In regard to the second principle, responsibility for education, we believe there are no two opinions that, if the community can afford to do so and the Government cannot, the people should endeavour to stimulate the growth of the educational system. We place less emphasis upon the purely political advantages of this change than upon the central gain. It has been argued that if the Kenya Europeans pay directly for something, education of future settlers and rulers preferably, an answer will thereby be given to oversea critics who press for such things as an Income Tax. Relatively, that has nothing to do with the case. The country would only agree to accept the responsibility if it was convinced that public control is better than State direction; that the State is unable at the moment to make adequate provision for extension of the education system; that it is wrong in principle that the State should shoulder the liability when the people are in a position to do so and, finally, if it is the intention of Government to hand over control of education to those who will pay for it and to use the money released for an equally beneficial purpose on behalf of those who have come to the aid of the State. Although the suggestion has never been properly discussed by the country and an education cess has always been put forward tentatively and as a side issue, we believe we voice the view of their majority in favouring public finance of education, *with public control*. The other principle is that of increased taxation. The Government proposes a tax on luxuries. A luxury in Kenya is not necessarily the same as a luxury elsewhere and the term requires a proper definition. There can be no objection, in principle, to a tax on luxuries in a country which has no Income Tax because in theory the excess income which would be taxed under the latter method goes into channels of consumption in the purchase of luxuries and may, therefore, be legitimately taxed. But as Government proposes, against the well-known theory that public revenue cannot be earmarked for a special purpose, to devote the proceeds of this tax to the costs of Asiatic and European education, we must be sure not only that the present revenue will be sufficient within the term "luxuries" but we must also be convinced that the tax is sufficiently elastic to provide the increased amount required year by year to meet the extended demand for education. It is obvious, for instance, that taxation of champagne and Havana cigars will not provide enough and it is the more necessary, therefore, to consider carefully exactly what "luxuries" may mean. Fortunately for our guidance in the whole question we have on record the opinions of the Convention of Associations and of most of the Elected Members as recently as February last. The Convention adopted a resolution which read: "In the opinion of this Convention, the present *per capita* taxation of Europeans is so high that any suggestion of further increase is unjustifiable except so far as revenue for some specific purpose, e.g., education may be needed. Should the need arise, then this Convention is of the opinion that Government should put before the country its specific need *and request that the country will consider the question and direct its Elected Members whether to accept or refuse the increased taxation mentioned.*" At the same session, the Elected Members, or most of them, expressed their opinion that they would not countenance any new taxation and would appeal to the country, although they were generally in favour of the advantages of an education cess. Whether an "education cess" is met by a tax on luxuries, and whether the constitutional privilege of the community to be consulted on schemes of new taxation can be waived because the new taxation has been hinged with educational needs is, however, a point which is not made clear, especially as it has been complicated by the introduction of new principles of State finance. It is, indeed, a pity that the issue has been raised on the last Budget before the general elections when an excellent opportunity would have been provided for the consideration of the whole subject of the incidence of taxation and, in its present form, the proposal certainly creates by precedent the possibility that when the estimated surplus balance on the yearly programme is not large enough to satisfy Government, the position can be met by handing over to the country the direct responsibility for some service which costs approximately the sum required by the State. Meanwhile it is also a matter for consideration whether an educational cess could not be provided by a direct levy, easily collected such as an increased poll tax, which would ensure that the total of the money raised would be known and the whole spent on the specific need as there is no guarantee at the moment that if the tax on luxuries exceeds the sum required, the balance will be definitely earmarked for education or be placed in a special education fund. The proposed tax on luxuries also presents the very real difficulty that the proportions of the contributing communities, who are the consumers, cannot be easily gauged. The whole position, as we see it, is interesting because of its difficulties. We are entirely in favour of the increase in surplus balances, of sounder methods of public finance and of the principle of the country accepting larger direct responsibilities for social services and we would wish that it had been possible to afford the public an opportunity to give the Council an expression of their views for guidance, dealing separately with the two principles, increased taxation, and the public control of education. There is common agreement on the aims and the principal question is that of the method of reaching them. We must strive, in the common interest, to achieve them wisely and without prejudice.

Wilhelm's Claim on Prussia.

TURBULENT PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, Oct. 16.

Amid turbulent scenes caused by Communists the Prussian Diet by 258 votes to 37, with 65 abstentions, passed the third reading of the Hohenzollern Settlement Bill the terms of which were detailed a week ago.

MONDAY'S CABLES.

DAY OF GREAT TRUSTS AT HAND.

Banks of Ten Countries to Combine.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, Oct. 16.

After the steel combine comes a finance trust, for which negotiations are proceeding among certain banks of Britain, America, Germany, France, Belgian, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Sweden, with the object of financing international business and granting long term credits.

The negotiations are at present in the hands of the London bankers Messrs. Schroeders. The capital of the trust will be merely nominal; probably it will not exceed £1,000,000.

Abd El Krim in Exile.

Paris, Oct. 15.

Abd-el-Krim has arrived at the island of Reunion.

HELP NATURE TO RID YOU OF LUMBAGO

Regard that pain in your back as a sure sign that your kidneys are not doing their work. They are allowing uric acid to escape in dangerous quantities to torture and cripple you.

Every day's delay makes your condition more serious, but De Witt's Pills will quickly put you right. They will make your kidneys healthy and active so that they can keep your system free from harmful uric acid. That is Nature's way and that is the best way because De Witt's Pills contain nothing that can possibly upset the most delicate system. They never purge or cause the least discomfort.

TAKE

DE WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

Scalding Pains, Sediment, Gravel, Discolouration, Retention, Swollen Feet or Ankles, Stiffness and Heaviness of the Limbs are symptoms of uric acid trouble which you can readily recognise. The pain will get worse if you wait, but De Witt's Pills will quickly put you right. The cost is trifling and all chemists sell them. Will you get a box to-day?

10-Day Test FREE

Mail the Coupon

A New Way

to lighten cloudy teeth

—and without bleaching or harsh grit

The way foremost dentists now are urging

DULL teeth, dingy teeth, teeth that lack gleam and luster—modern science has discovered a new way to correct them.

In a short time you can work a transformation. In ten days you can have whiter, more gleaming teeth than you ever thought you could have.

This offers you free a 10-day test. Simply use the coupon.

Why teeth lose color, how combating the film works wonders—note results in 10 days

Look at your teeth. If dull, cloudy, run your tongue across them. You will feel a film. That's the cause of the trouble. You must remove it, and combat it.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It hides the natural luster of your teeth.

It also holds food substance which ferments and causes acid. In contact with teeth, this acid invites decay. Millions of germs breed in it. And they, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Ordinary tooth pastes were unable to cope adequately with that film. Not one could effectively combat it. Harsh grit tended to injure the enamel. Soap and chalk were inadequate.

Now modern dental science has found two new combatants.

Their action is to curdle film and then harmlessly remove it. They are embodied in a new type tooth paste called Pepsodent—a scientific method that is changing the tooth cleansing habits of some 50 different nations.

Don't you think it worth while to try it for 10 days; then to note results yourself?

Make the test

Remember, every time you eat, food clings to your teeth. Film is constantly forming. The film that ruins teeth; that mars their luster, makes them look dingy and dull.

This new way will remove and constantly combat it—will give you the lustrous teeth you envy.

It will polish your teeth; give them a new beauty that will delight you.

Make the test today. Clip the coupon for a free 10-day tube. Why follow old methods when world's dental authorities urge a better way?

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Pepsodent

The New-Day Dentifrice

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

10-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Depts S.A.F.5-31, 1104 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

Give full address. Write plainly. Only one tube to a family.

From the Old Country

A genuine high quality of pure tobacco, skilfully blended with Virginia tobacco stripped in pure rice paper — that's the Cigarette you want. You get it if you quote "Passing Show." Not another cigarette has that smooth smoking quality which has made PASSING SHOW so popular.

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD.

PASSING SHOW VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Sh. 1-90 For 50.

MINERS FORM A COUNCIL OF WAR.

Safety Men's Unions to be Approached.

(By Wireless.)

London, Oct. 14.

Mr. A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners Federation, stated that in view of endorsement of the resolution by districts of the South Wales Miners' Federation, approach will be made to secure an embargo on coal and a free ballot on the question, and also to deal with the question of the withdrawal of safety men. These questions will be considered to-morrow when the executive committee meets again.

As indicated in previous official wireless messages, however, the safety men belong entirely to organisations unaffiliated to the Miners' Federation. Leaders of the railway and transport unions have made it clear that these unions can neither state an embargo on foreign coal nor make a levy on the stomachs of outcast workers. It likely to be impossible with many thousands of miners who have made money so far in British Official Wireless Service.

THE COURTS.

(REUTER'S NEWS AGENCY.)

London, Oct. 15.

A decision for the formation of a council of war was taken at a meeting of miners' executive which resolved upon a demand for the repeal of the Act which provides for the stoppage of wages as rendered to arrange a meeting of the miners' executive with the engine men, boiler men, and mechanics in an endeavour to withdraw the safety men and to similarly meet the Trade Union Council when the time comes to carry a levy and a coal embargo, finally to conduct an extraordinary congress of miners in the mining areas.

The Miners Executive decided to call a special conference on the 27th of this month, and a special meeting of the Miners Federation of Great Britain will meet on the 28th of this month.

AGENDA OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Dominion "Independence" a Knotty Point.

(By Wireless.)

London, Oct. 15.

The British Cabinet to-day completed arrangements for opening the Imperial Conference on October 19. An authoritative forecast of the agenda shows that foreign affairs and financial affairs will take an early place.

Communications by means of wireless and cable have large and the internal relations of various parts of the Empire will provide an opportunity to discuss treaty making machinery and incidentally to consider Locarno.

Another knotty point will be the question of Dominion independence and Imperial defence will be discussed when the redistribution of the burden of armaments will be raised, probably by Mr Bruce

DETAILS OF THE SAW MILL FIRE.

Splendid Staff Work Limits Disaster.

Further details have been obtained from Mr. A. C. Tannahill, the fireman to the Saw Mills at the Equator Saw Mills at Maji Mazuri, reported briefly last week.

It appears that at 2-30 a.m., news of the fire was brought to the manager's house, and Mr. Adams and Mr. Tannahill hurried to the mill, when they found that the engine shed and the first of the big bays (105 feet by 35 feet) of the machine shed had already collapsed, and the flames were well into the second bay. The five members of the Asiatic staff and the mill manager were already on the scene and making an attempt to extinguish the flames. Some 40 boys were available and unlimited buckets and water. Mr Adams concentrated on the second bay which looked at one time in a hopeless position. It was not easy work getting the line of buckets in between the machinery, and the shaking alleyways, and it was particularly dangerous as the flames had already eaten away parts of the big supporting trusses. By sheer hard work, the flames were stopped from advancing along the trusses, and by dusk were driven right back.

THE ENGINE'S SHRIEK.

In the meantime Mr. Winding had been fighting the fire in the vicinity of the big engine, the shriek of the escaping steam from which, rose even above the roar of the flames. There was a fear that the engine might blow up and spread sparks into fire fighters, but hard work and plenty of water averted the danger was averted.

The fire was explicitly a hand job, but had the matter power, and the machinery been in the vicinity of the flames, the result would have been a great disaster. As it was, the damage done was not great, and one or two days work should come to light some the concentration. As hard as the work brought the news to the manager immediately, Mr. Tannahill's "Sir! Sir! I bring very bad news—the whole mill is on fire!" cannot help smiling.

While attaching a pole of ceiling, unknown in cases other and scorned by the clouds of smoke, Mr. Adams and Mr. Winding thoroughly soaked each other with buckets of water and then blamed a quite inoffensive native.

Mr Tannahill emphasises the pluck and energy displayed by the Asiatic staff. Their example, and very far effect on the native helpers who, with bare feet, were bringing buckets over blazing ceiling and red hot sheets of iron. Mr Tannahill cannot speak too highly of the very fine work put in by everybody concerned which had the effect of saving the greater portion of the big machine shed and brought the thing under control just in time to avoid a change of wind in the direction of the sawn timber yard. If this had happened half an hour before, nothing could have saved about 1,000 tons of timber.

UNVEILING THE GUARDS' MEMORIAL.

Brilliant Scene on Famous Parade.

(REUTER'S NEWS AGENCY.)

London, Oct. 15.

The scarlet uniforms and bearskins of 12,000 Guardsmen contrasted with bands, presented a blaze of vivid colouring, the scarlet and gold, contrasting with a dull grey sky on a cold morning, made a memorable setting for the unveiling of the Guards Memorial on the Horse Guards Parade.

The Duke of Connaught performed the ceremony, which was one of the most impressive since the unveiling of the Cenotaph.

The Duke and the present guardsmen marched together the former dressed in mufti but displaying their medals. Of these were worn the Victoria Cross.

The blind and maimed in the parade pathetically emphasized the object of the Memorial.

Field-Marshal Grantman the Centenarian General Higginson were among numerous distinguished officers who participated. The Memorial takes the form of a concentrated on a granite base, ornamented with bronze and gun metal from captured guns.

EGYPTIAN MINISTERS IN LONDON.

Sir Austen Chamberlain Gives a Luncheon.

(By Wireless.)

London, Oct. 14.

Sir Austen Chamberlain gave a luncheon, to-day, in honour of Zaghlul Pasha, Premier of the Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Hassan Bey, Secretaries Ibrahim Fahmy, the Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires, Sir Percy Lorraine, Lord Birkenhead, Sir Lionel Worthington Evans, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Lloyd, the High Commissioner for Egypt and High Officials of the Foreign Office. British Official Wireless Service.

AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd.

FIRE — MARINE — MOTOR ACCIDENT — BURGLARY.

EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED UPON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS AND AT THE LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUMS.

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Temporary Offices: Court Chambers, P.O. Box 208, NAIROBI. Agencies Wanted in Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, etc.

COTTON MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

$1,580,000 to Government as Death Duty.

(By Wireless.)

New York, Oct. 14.

An inventory of the estate of late Mr. Benjamin Cocks, a Director of the cotton combine, shows that the estate consists of personal estate of the amount of $1,580,000. The amount of death duty payable to the State of New York is $79,000. He left no British Official Wireless Service.

Missionaries' Ransom.

THREE WEEKS AMONG THE BANDITS.

Shanghai, Oct. 16.

The Rev. Freeman Davies and Mrs. Davies, who were seized by Chinese bandits on Sept. 26, have been released but half a million dollars and a hundred prisoners are demanded for their ransom.

A British missionary out riding was carried off during the looting of Chenfiu on October 4.

QUICK WITH THE NOSTROLINE FOR COLDS & CATARRH

CHEMISTS & STORES.

Messrs. G. McKenzie, Ltd., Nairobi; and A. H. Wardle & Co., Ltd., Nairobi and Kisumu.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

INVALUABLE FOR TOILET, LAUNDRY, AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

Of all Grocers, Chemists, Etc.

The public are respectfully cautioned against the many inferior imitations in circulation, and should see that the signature of Scrubb and Company is drawn on the signature of Scrubb, Brooke and Company, Ltd.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., BLACKFRIARS ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 1926.

"A Great Englishman."

The news that the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, who will always be enshrined in the memories of the present generation by the brilliant orations and much more intimate style of address—the plain "Mister" Asquith has resigned the leadership of the Liberal Party is an event in current British history of more than passing significance. That his resignation should have been precipitated or influenced by a disagreement with a colleague is the more regrettable. The Earl of Oxford declares that he has not abandoned his active championship of the political faith which he has cherished for a lifetime and at a farewell speech at Greenock he made an appeal for the rebirth of a united Liberalism. However regrettable it may be so to lose the active interest and influence of one so long connected with Party politics, it is unlikely that the Earl of Oxford will again be able actively to advance the cause he has had so close to his heart and his living example and character may stiffen and where his own efforts have failed in rallying the scattered remnants of a Party with an honoured and exclusive history in British politics. As a strong and determined Liberal, a pilot of a strong ship, a strong debater, he invariably took a line of his own when in office in the support of law and order when the necessity arose and he has been at all times above party considerations when the interests of the State were at stake. In the early part of the present century when the Liberal Party was again divided and its prospects were little brighter than they are at the moment, Mr. Asquith, as he then was, rendered a source of inspiration and strength and when the luck of the Liberals turned in 1905 his political reward arrived. He has had his private sorrows and losses as well as his public discourgements but he has never lost his strength of character or his conception of what is enlivened in the national pride of race. He accepted his political overthrow in the midst of the war—at the beginning of which he had delivered a call to the nation which will be engraved in the tablets of history—in a lofty and serene way without any trace of bitterness—an omnipotence of political fate characteristic of the man. Although he is unlikely to return to active native part in future Party movements he will continue to represent the fine old Liberalism of the pre-war days in the House of Lords and bring to bring his wealth of experience to the store of the nation's wisdom; the more generously probably when he is unfettered by the petty cares of party strivings and the worries of divided support. The Earl of Oxford, in all his gifts, scholarly, political and those of character, has deserved well of his designation as "a Great Englishman."

Communal Fighting.

SOME WATER BOTTLES AS AMMUNITION.

(REUTER'S NEWS AGENCY.)

Calcutta, Oct. 17.

A serious communal affair has started at Howrah last night in connection with immersion ceremonies. Twenty-one people were injured and of these one died in hospital. The police arrested forty Mahomedans.

It is reported that Mahomedans attacked a procession near a temple with empty soda-water bottles and brickbats. There were other disturbances in four other areas.

TUESDAY'S CABLES.

BRITISH EXPLANATION TO CHINA.

Sympathy With Torn Nation's Difficulties.

(By Wireless.)

Rugby, October 15.

A statement of British policy in China was made by Mr. Miles Lampson, British Minister Plenipotentiary to China, at the annual dinner of the China Association last night. He said he was authorised to say that the Government sympathised with the Chinese people in the times through which they were passing and had lost no opportunity of showing their sympathy in a practical manner, while observing strict impartiality towards the contending factions.

The British Government realised that she difficulties presented by the present phase in the development of China must be faced and solved by the Chinese themselves, and that it was for them to decide by whom and in what manner their country should be governed.

It was, unfortunately, inevitable that until a system of government had been established in China which received the support of and would act with authority in China as a whole, the relations between the British and Chinese nations must be affected by abnormal difficulties which it was the true interest of both to see removed as quickly as possible.

In the absence of any settled and permanent Chinese Government British lives and property were endangered by the prevailing lawlessness and British interests were liable at any moment to be prejudiced by the action of irresponsible individuals or bodies. Where no Chinese authority was in existence the British Government were bound to accord to their nationals their fullest protection and support, and to exact reparation for wrong done.

They were fully alive to the difficult and at times dangerous position in which British subjects in China were placed, and the patience they had displayed. In view of this patience it was all the more incumbent on the Government to defend British rights pending the restoration of normal conditions in China. They were confident that this attitude would not be misinterpreted by the Chinese people as implying any unfriendly feeling or desire to interfere in internal affairs in China.—British Official Wireless Service.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

Arrival of Canadian Premier.

(TRUCOR REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, Oct. 17.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, has arrived in London to attend the Imperial Conference.

He is accompanied by Mr. Lesieur the Canadian High Commissioner in London, Mr. Lapointe, Canadian Minister of Justice, and other Canadian representatives at the Conference.

He was greeted at Euston by Mr. Amery, Viscount Byng and other distinguished people.

KEATINGS POWDER KILLS

("E. A. Standard" Special Cable Service.)

DEVELOPMENT IN FLAG QUARREL.

Acting-Premier Attacks Union Patriots.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Johannesburg, Oct. 18.

Mr. Roos, Acting Premier of the Union, attacks the Sons of England as a political society and therefore has circumlocuted the police with regard to his claim.

("E.A. Standard" Special Cable Service).

Durban Crematorium.

FIRST IN SOUTH AFRICA OPENED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Maritzburg, Oct. 18.

The First South African crematorium was opened to-day at Durban.

QUICK STOP TO STOMACH DISTRESS.

If there's an excess of acid in the stomach, digestive pains will supervene, no matter what is eaten. Get rid of the harmful acid and all will be well. Take Bisurated Magnesia after eating, and no trace of pain or discomfort will follow, even though you have eaten the richest foods. Bisurated Magnesia neutralises excess acidity the moment it enters the stomach; it soothes and heals the inflamed stomach-lining and induces normal and natural digestion. "Bisurated" Magnesia is sold in inexpensive remedy that no one at all liable to stomach distress can afford to miss giving it a trial. It costs little, and is sold in powder or tablets, at any chemist's. It is worth its weight in gold. Doctors prescribe it and hospitals use it—you try it once and you'll praise it always.

"People are quite right there's real quality in these Craven 'A' Cigarettes"

CRAVEN "A"

CORK TIPPED VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Imported from London.

Craven "A" 200 decorated cabinet makes a distinctive Christmas gift.

When packing, don't forget your

TABLOID QUININE

A bottle of 25 takes up very little room and may be a boon to you before the journey's end.

Bottles of 25 and 100, plain or sugar coated.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. LONDON

Rose's LIME JUICE

The Favourite Beverage.

A British product throughout, prepared entirely from West India Lime Fruit and the finest refined sugar.

THE WEST INDIA LIME

(Citrus Medica) has long been known to the Medical Profession as containing most valuable Natural Health-giving Salts. As a pure, wholesome, non-alcoholic beverage there is nothing to equal ROSE'S Lime Juice, and it can be used all the year round with great advantage to one's health.

"White Horse" stands out

By reason of its fine bouquet and fully flavour White Horse Whisky stands out, not in silence—but in size of age.

This, and simple stocks maturing to ensure the same eminence of the same high quality that has always distinguished White Horse.

WHITE HORSE Scotch WHISKY

AGENTS—Kenya, Uganda Protectorate Co., Ltd., MOMBASA.
Wilson Hunter Distillers Ltd., GLASGOW & LONDON.

Tea

Even if Brooke Bond Red Label tea in the vacuum tin cost a lot more than any other it would be worth it. As it doesn't, why add to life's trials by unpleasant experiment.

Brooke Bond Tea

RED LABEL BEST GRADE
BROOKE BOND EAST AFRICA LTD.

ALL YOU NEED

To give Safe-Healing Antiseptic Treatment to Burns, Scalds, Wounds

To afford Prompt and Permanent Ease and Relief from Rheumatism

To Allay the Pain and Reduce the Swelling of Sprains and Strains

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CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN-BALM

Trade Enquiries to—
Messrs. HOWKE & McGEORGE LTD., NAIROBI

HISTORIC SCENE AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

Another Pen-Picture of the Memorial.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, October 16.

The impressive ceremony on the Horse Guards Parade was conducted in the presence of what was probably the largest assembly ever seen on that historic ground. The unveiled memorial to Guardsmen who fell in the great war in defence of Portland stone and occupies a site recessed in the railings of St. James's park on the west side of the parade.

Upon that base, flanked with bronze panels, rises a massive obelisk with fluted corners of Guardsmen representing each of five battalions. In full war kit, standing in front of the pedestal. There and the panels have been cast from metal of guns captured by the Guards Division.

The Duke of Connaught, uncle of the King, was supported by the Prince of Wales, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, and other distinguished generals. It was a stately spectacle. The fifteen thousand men of the old and new divisions of the Guards, in order of battle in France, remembered probably for the last time. The Assembly was under the command of Major-General Lord Bathurst, and embraced soldiers and ex-soldiers of all the Guards battalions as they stand in-day, and also of the drafts handed units such as the machine-gun battalion, the machine gun regiment, the artillery regiment, and the army service corps. Former guardsmen who rejoined the colours for the day wore civilian clothes and were present from all parts of the British Isles.

Three sides—east, north, and south—of the square were formed by approximately four thousand troops in scarlet uniforms and bearskins, the headgear drawn from the regiments of the Brigade of Guards now stationed in London. Inside this square stood regimental groups of soldiers, and the guests, occupying a space in the centre.

In accordance with the tradition of the Guards the closest attention was paid to detail, and the ceremony was one of the most impressive ever witnessed in London. The mounted bands of the Brigade were playing when the Duke of Connaught arrived and was escorted to the Memorial. The guard of honour having been inspected the Duke drew aside a veil of Union Jacks and revealed the Memorial.

In a moving speech, which was amplified by hood speakers, the Duke then recalled some of the glorious achievements of the famous regiment, after which there was a brief dedication service. Short silence followed, and the brigade call rang out. Massed pipers played "The Pipers of the Forest" and finally, "Last Post" and Reveille were sounded.

The main portion of the ceremony ended with the laying of wreaths at the foot of the Memorial. These were placed in position on behalf of the King and the Guards regiments by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, General Lord Cavan, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, and Lt.-Gen. Sir Alfred Codrington, and one by Lord Methuen in memory of the divisional troops who fell.

The memorable occasion closed with the ceremony in the Mall where the Duke of Connaught took the colours as the division for the last time marched past in the presence of hundreds of thousands of people.—British Official Wireless Service.

ANIMAL-BREEDING RESEARCH.

Handsome Endowments to University.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, Oct.-16.

Lord Woolavington, well-known as the owner of many famous racehorses, has given £10,000 to Edinburgh University for the endowment of an animal-breeding research department.

This gift follows an offer by Mr. Rockefeller to the International Education Board of £30,000 for a department on condition that a similar sum was raised in this country.

The Trustees understands that the Development Commissioners will also give a substantial grant towards the scheme.—British Official Wireless Service.

MISHAP ON VICEROY'S VISIT.

Firework Bomb Explodes at Lahore.

[Transonic Reuter's Agency.]

Lahore, Oct. 17.

Five people were killed and 30 seriously injured by the explosion of a firework during the Dussera in Hindu celebrations yesterday.

The injured include three Hindus, a number of children, a lady, and three Mohammedans. There is considerable excitement but no likelihood of trouble, as the authorities are closely watching the situation.

General regret is felt that the incident occurred during the Viceroy's visit to Lahore.

Lahore, Later.

It was a firework bomb that exploded.

A Notable Professor.

DEATH OF HENRI MAVILLE, EGYPTOLOGIST.

Geneva, Oct. 17.

Henri Edouard Naville has died at his residence, Malagy, near here.

Henri Edouard Naville, D.C.L., LL.D., Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Literature, Doctor of Theology, Hon. F.B.A., Fellow of King's College, London, Vice-President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and possessor of a cleat of Continental degrees and honours, was in his 82nd year. For forty years he has been searching in Egypt and has written numerous publications connected with antiquities and his discoveries. He was president of the Geographical Alliance. He died where he was born.

Honour to Ex-Ambassador.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, Oct. 16.

Lord Dabernon, who on Monday returned to London on resigning from the post of British Ambassador in Berlin, has been appointed Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.—British Official Wireless Service.

Let Your Child be First

Some children lack "pep." They are low in their class, not much good at sport. Don't let your child be a "second raiser."

No child can do well unless properly nourished—give it energy to do battle by giving Virol.

Virol not only contains all their food elements, but it gives them a concentrated nourishment which helps children to which ordinary foods do not or do not sufficiently.

No food can take the place of Virol for growth and development. It is because Doctors and Health Authorities recognise this that the

FORTY MILLION portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals & Clinics last year.

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ASTHMA Cured!

quickly, without injections or inhalers, use of the wonderful Asthmatic Powder

POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE

Is an effective remedy against Asthma, Catarrh, Cough, Cold, Cold in the Head, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough, Nervous Asthma, Asthmatic Bronchitis, Asthmatic Cough, Asthmatic Influenza, Asthmatic Catarrh, Asthmatic Cold in the Head, Asthmatic Hay Fever, Asthmatic Whooping Cough, Asthmatic Nervous Asthma.

Price 2/6 and 5/-. Of all Chemists, Stores, Stalls, Bazaars, Kiosks, Hawkers, Pedlars, Stall Holders, Bazaar Holders, Pedlars, Hawkers, Kiosks, Stalls, Stores, Chemists.

POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE
Cables: "Bradley, Arusha."
Arnold Bradley,
Consul, Inst. M.M., F.R.G.S.
Consul for Tanganyika.
P.O. ARUSHA.

NOTICE.

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

WILSON & HUTCHINSON, LIMITED.
Nairobi. Managing Agents for Juja Farm, Limuru.

Help the kidneys!

What a lot of trouble is caused by disordered kidneys, yet frequently the more easily remedied symptoms are neglected.

This means that poisons are allowed to overrun the system, upsetting the nerves, inflaming the joints and muscles, and starting most serious kidney complications. Be quick to safeguard the kidneys if you experience rheumatic pains, headaches, backache, distress and annoying bladder irregularities; or if you feel dispirited, irritable, nervous, and "all worn out."

It is dangerous to continue neglect of such warnings—the one wise course is to strengthen the kidneys without delay. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills can do this; they will make you well and keep you well. Get a bottle, now, and prove this for yourself.

Alldealers sell Doan's, 2/- per bottle.

Maternity Home Stone.

THE LAYING ANNOUNCED AT "SATI DRAUPADI."

Lady Grigg attended the Theatre Royal on Sunday evening, when there was a full house to enjoy the play "Sati Draupadi" presented by the Indian Musical Society for the benefit of Lady Grigg's Indian Maternity home scheme. The play, set in the ancient Indian splendour, was magnificently staged, and the gorgeous scenes at the end of Act I, when the Lord Krishna descends from Heaven on the Eagle to save his devoted Draupadi will not be forgotten. The acting and singing were uniformly good and the performance was to be gauged by the fact that most of the house stayed to the end, although his most Indian plays, it was of vast length and ran on well into the small hours.

Its benefit to the Home will be Sh. 3,500, and when this sum was announced, amid cheers, Mr. Campbell, the Senior Member, stepped forthed the Company on Lady Grigg's behalf for their efforts and presented the Musical Society with a gold medal presented by Mahomed Hussein, from Lady Grigg and the Committee of the Child Welfare Scheme.

Mr. Campbell also announced that Lady Grigg will lay the foundation stone of the Maternity Home on Sunday next, October 23, at 10.30 a.m., prior to her departure for a few months' change in England.

This was the fourth occasion on which the Bharat Sangit Mandal have staged this play, with added splendour every time, and the merit of the performance was illustrated by the crowded audience it drew again.

The Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya (Mr. J. F. Hill) has left for Nakuru where his office will be until after the Nakuru Show.

HYRAX FURS.

Awards—Medals and certificates, British Empire Exhibition 1924 and 1926. Best Lengths, Minks, Silver Foxes, Furs, Furs, Furs

Down!

This is one side of the picture: the other side would show the strong energetic type that somehow mysteriously keeps brimful of health, even under a blazing sun. The solution of the mystery, however, is common knowledge: the whole organism requires a large supply of the vitamins and hormones contained in the natural phosphorized glycerophosphates. And that exactly is the function of Sanatogen: for Sanatogen contains these, into the very cells of which it will give you back your health in a perfectly natural way. Sanatogen will enable you to withstand the heavy strain of a tropical climate. Try it for a few weeks.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Estates in Tanganyika for Sale.

Three Estates for sale, adjacent to the Railway Line in the USAMBARA DISTRICT. Most suitable for SISAL cultivation, good buildings, water, etc.

Estate No. 1. 445 acres leasehold
513 acres freehold
Total 1,958 acres.

Estate No. 2. 563 acres leasehold
1,164 acres freehold
Total 1,847 acres.

Estate No. 3. 124 acres leasehold
1,410 acres freehold
Total 1,534 acres.

Inspection invited. For full particulars apply,

RUPRAGLI, Posta Restante, TANGA T.T.

"RUBEROID"

Roofing. (GREY, RED, SLATE SURFACED, RED & GREEN, STRIP SLATES.

All Roofs A Guaranteed Article.

Pluvex Roofing. FOR GARAGES, FOWL HOUSES, Etc.

Dampcourse. { 2ft. Wide. 3ft. Wide.

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Flooring. GREY. 3ft. Wide. 5ft. Wide.

Giant Building Paper

Coffee Tree Protectors 6"x 5' with Clips.

Booklets, Samples and Prices on Application To the Sole Agents:

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NAIROBI

P. O. Box 377. COURT CHAMBERS.

FENCING WIRE IN STOCK

ZANZIBAR GHOST STORIES.

No. 2.

Following is the second of the series of ghost stories appearing in the news supplement to the Zanzibar Official Gazette.

This is not a ghost story. It is probably not even a story of the supernatural, but it is a true story nevertheless in that it demonstrates that occasionally the Black Arts enfeeble even the side of law and order, and that one is assured in bringing an offender to justice. It has also the doubtful merit of being true.

When thieves, broke into the shop of Bashir bin Rashid one night recently the greater part of the goods in trade, he first of all informed the Police, and then, when seven fruitless days had demonstrated their inability to trace the culprits, decided to consult the greatest witch-doctor, who lived in a village some seven miles distant. This we will call Fulani, his Fulani name being Swahili equivalent for Mr. So and So). New Fulani was a practitioner of some note, and in accordance with the best traditions of his profession stipulated that his fee (twenty-five rupees) should be paid in advance. This was consented to, but, with the slight hitch resulted in the loss of two days, so that it was not until the afternoon of the tenth day after the theft that he appeared at Bashir's shop. His appearance must, I think, have proved somewhat disappointing to his employer, for he brought nothing with him in the way of equipment but an old, and unsavoury smelling hum. However, the circumstances of the case, he explained to him, and the entire population of the village, about fifty strong and including two police constables, then turned out to see the performance.

At first it must have been a little disappointing. He sat down with his horn and mumbled at it. Afterwards he told me that he was merely explaining to it what was required, but of course the villagers didn't know that. After about ten minutes he got up, and commencing from the door concerned, told them to group themselves with their sticks handy. They did so. Then a curious thing happened. The horn began to hum. It moved with such force that it pulled the four men with it. The witch-doctor let a cigarette end followed. The two constables and the rest of the crowd followed him. The horn pulled its accomplices five miles across country until it reached the populous village of Dungu, and then it stopped. Fulani went up and talked to it. Apparently it told him that it was tired because it was the third time it had had to come that day, and that it was the crowd which had stolen the goods.

In the morning the drum was renewed. The horn, doubtless refreshed by a good night's rest, pulled lustily. By mid-day it had pulled its holders to an isolated homestead inhabited by the Kikuyuo. It pulled them through the house and out on to the back verandah, and there, hidden behind a mat, was a bolt of cloth which Bashid immediately identified to be part of his stolen property. Fulani smiled complacently, and squatting gracefully on the ground, lit another cigarette. The crowd applauded. Even the constabulary looked knowing. Only the thief looked worried. After some hesitation, he approached the witch-doctor and pointed out that wherein the value of the cloth was only twelve rupees he had already advanced a fee of twenty-five. The witch-doctor, with the air of one who is accustomed to such ingratitude, rose heavily to his feet and conferred with him. Apparently the conversation was satisfactory, for he soon turned its bearers and within a minute or again began to pull. It pulled them out of the house for a distance of about twenty paces away, and there it stopped. It should like to tell you that it then leapt out of their hands, and began to dig, but as this is a true story I won't. It merely stopped, and it was the men, carrying it who went and got spades and did the digging. Buried in the ground at the foot of the tree stump they found the rest of the stolen property.

There is nothing more to tell except that the case reached the courts and the three Kikuyu were duly found guilty and sentenced.

There are of course several possible explanations which those who are not prepared to admit the supernatural may elaborate for themselves.

For Remembrance Day.

Under the auspices of the East African Women's League, orders for wreaths for Remembrance Day, November 11, may be sent to Mrs. Secretary of the League, Box 308, Nairobi, or to handquarters, Municipal Hall, not later than October 28. The wreaths will be made of Flanders Poppies and cost from 8Sh. 50 to 5/.

Make Rather Than Buy.

Among the Coast imports for the week ending October 8 were 12 cases of tea, 99 of biscuits, 96 of shoes, 1,000 of blue, 9 of soap, 150 bales of blankets, 762 of cotton goods, 1,012 of jute bags, 456 bags of grain, 551 of rice, 9 of sugar, 98 of wheat flour besides 751 cases of canned fish and the ceremony was gaily going, every shilling's worth of these things will be produced in the Colony.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1938.

The Scarcity of Bacon.

A year ago the largest producers of bacon in Kenya assured us, in connexion with a series of articles we were publishing on the cost of living, that the bacon position was in the process of being improved. We were told that owing to the increase in the number of pigs and improved methods of feeding the position would be eased during the early part of this year; that the pigs were actually in the country and that dead weight prices would be reduced by fifty per cent. if pig breeding was taken more seriously. The optimism has not been justified. To-day bacon, an essential article of food, is as scarce as it has been for years and there is no outward and visible sign that pig-breeding is more popular or that it is being placed on a more scientific basis. In 1925 the price of bacon was 8s. 1/75 per lb.; in 1934 it was 8s. 2/; in 1935 it rose to 8s. 2/25 and to-day it is 8s. 2/50. Prices paid to the pig breeder have also risen and it is also a matter of fact that cost of pork in the shops of the butcher has been doubled within the last three years for most cuts. Still there is a scarcity and all the inducements of a higher price have failed to instil activity into pig breeders. Meanwhile for four years—since September, 1932—we have voluntarily accepted a protective tariff of 80 cents per cwt. on imported hams and bacon. Before that date it was a 20 per cent. ad valorem duty on bacon and on many other things. Four years protection has not, apparently, had any useful effect in stimulating the pig industry in Kenya. In South Africa which, with dearer maize and labour it is not so well situated as Kenya for pig breeding, the market price of bacon is from sixpence to one shilling per pound; in Great Britain where much of the bacon is imported from Denmark, Canada, and Ireland, the wholesale price of best Irish is 1s. 2d. per lb. When we look to our neighbours for some assurance that perhaps they at least are benefiting from our self-imposed protective tariff in the development of our internal market, we find that Tanganyika in 1924 imported 216 cwts. of bacon of which 112 cwts. came from Kenya but in 1935 the Tanganyika importation rose 354 cwts. and the Kenya contribution was only 122 cwts. What is more disappointing is that Tanganyika imported some of her bacon from the United States of America as well as from Great Britain! The value of the Tanganyika trade in 1935 was £6,500 and instead of the whole of it coming to this country as it ought to do if the bacon production was on a sound basis, not even half of that money came here. Despite the prohibitive tariff, it is a fact that British hams are being imported in Nairobi—largely with the present duty of Cts. 80 the landed cost in Nairobi is Sh. 2/90 per lb. and even if the duty remained at 20 per cent. ad valorem, the landing cost in Nairobi—after paying for the freight, insurance, duty, railage, and making allowance for interest on the money and bad debtors—would be Sh. 2/45 per pound which is under the present retail price of locally produced bacon. It is true that the wholesale price of local bacon is Sh. 1/60 per lb., but after making allowances for loss in boning, shrinking, overheads, etc., the seller is lucky if he clears Cts. 25 per lb., which is not an excessive profit and, with the present weekly and small turnover, would not pay

WEDNESDAY'S CABLES.

PREMPEH TO RESUME THE GOLDEN STOOL.

Rejoicing Among Kumasi Chieftains.

(Reuters Reuter's Agency.)

London, Oct. 26.

An official telegram received from the Governor of the Gold Coast dated from Kumasi states: "I was informed by the Kumasi chiefs on October 15 that Prempeh could be installed as Paramount Chief of the Kumasi State. The news is received with great joy and expressions of deep gratitude and fervent loyalty to the British King. An episode in Ashanti history covering thirty years thus ends in Prempeh resuming his rule of the Kumasi Tribes, but not of Ashanti which is now administered by several paramount chiefs."

SKETCH OF A GREAT TALE.

"Ashanti (Kumasi) being the capital is a British possession in West Africa, adjoining the British Gold Coast, Togoland and the French Ivory Coast Colony. It has an area of 24,000 sq. miles, its great part covered by magnificent tropical forest, almost impenetrable. An estimate of its population made 20 years ago gave it as 500,000; it has very largely increased since then.

The most probable story of the origin of the Ashanti (ejwenela) is that they came from about the 10th century from the Niger and Senegal Rivers, the advance of the Moslem tribes, taking possession of the land of impenetrable forest this people now rule, the tribes surrounding foes with a valour and success that raised them to the rank of a powerful and conquering African nation.

They are divided into a large number of tribes, the strongest being the Bekwai, Adansi, Juaben, Kokofu, Kumasi, Mampong, Nsuta, Nkwanta, Dadiasi, Dumasai, Offinso, and Adjisu. Each tribe had its own king, now ranked as a chief and all these chiefs recognised one head, the King of Kumasi.

THE GOLDEN STOOL.

Of this line of Kings, called Kings of Ashanti, Prempeh was the last. The symbol of this paramount authority was the Golden Stool of Kumasi, and the ceremony of coronation consisted of the King's "enstooling" or conveying into possession of the Golden Stool.

The successful wars of the Ashanti with the kingdoms bordering their territory brought them to the "notice" of Europeans. Inevitably, sooner or later, the result of that attention was war, and terribly long and difficult were these wars. "The white men," said Kwaku Dua, the King, in 1893, "bring many cannon to the bush, but the bush is stronger than the guns." The Ashanti came into conflict with the British, by this time protection given by the British to the coast tribes against the inroads of the Ashanti, who in 1873 invaded the British Gold Coast protectorate, and also slaughtered the members of the Basel Mission and British traders in the Coast.

WHEN BRITAIN TURNED.

There is a long and remarkable history in these conflicts; the result of the incidents just mentioned was that later in the year the 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, the 42nd Pioneers, and the 42nd Highlanders fought their way through the Ashanti country under Sir Garnet Wolseley, and took Kumasi after seven hours fighting. The King of that day, Kofi Karikari, who on being captured had sworn "I only business shall be war," fled into the forest, where he refused to surrender.

But he had eventually to sue for peace and conclude a treaty in which he agreed to renounce all claim to homage from the neighbour Kings, and all pretensions over the former Kingdoms (now under British). He undertook to promote freedom of trade, to keep open a road to Kumasi, and to check the practice of human sacrifice.

ENTER KING PREMPEH.

Peace now concluded the Ashanti went in for civil war, begun by the deposition of Kofi Karikari and the enstooling of his brother Mensa Bonsu, Prempeh's father. Again Britain had to interfere, owing to the troubles of this war affecting the Gold Coast — and here King Prempeh comes into the picture.

Prempeh was the victor in the civil war, and Mensa and the Mosas were both dead, and the Ashanti Council of Chiefs agreed to the choosing of Prempeh King. Once more there was an era of prosperity and peace.

But in 1893 Prempeh got a bad setting up—a number of Ashanti Kings—and closed the Kumasi road to traders, continued the old-time raids on the tribes under British protection. Ashanti was torn asunder by misgovernment and lawlessness.

So Britain had to step in for the last time. Prempeh was called upon to observe the treaty and to accept a protectorate. He was given three weeks in which to reply, but he did not. A British expedition started at the end of 1895 and at the beginning of 1896, Colonel Sir Francis Scott, with the 2nd Yorkshires, the 2nd West India Regiment, and and the Gold Coast and Lagos Hausa occupied Kumasi.

PREMPEH'S EXIT.

Measures were taken to prevent Prempeh's escape, and Prempeh was forced to make public submission to the Governor of Cape Coast, the father of Kenya's present Chief Native Commissioner. In this expedition Prince Henry of Battenberg was one of the many fever victims who died.

Prempeh and the Queen Mother were taken prisoners to Cape Coast and exiled to Elmina. But the Kumasi chieftains longed to wipe out the "dishonour" of Prempeh's capture; and this was the beginning of further campaigning of a kind and resulting nature in it has given the food for many romances. At length, in September 1901 the British Government decided finally to annex the country and establish law and order.

ON HIS RETURN.

The years of Prempeh's exile have seen a complete transformation in Ashanti. The maintenance of the tribal system and its support given by successive British Governors to the lawful chiefs, with the preservation of the rights of the position of British courts, quietly pushed into the country. The old war spirit has faded, the Ashanti are in friendship with Great Britain and their neighbours, trading, and are doing a prosperous trade. The days are the conditions under which it has evidently been found possible to forget and forgive, and restore King Prempeh to the Golden Stool.

NOTICE.

Mrs. G McIntosh, a fully-qualified Midwife and Nurse, is prepared to take out patients, at Nairobi or Kitale.

Heal It with Zam-Buk

Another Land Bargain

KIRKWOOD & Co.

LAND AGENTS, KITALE.

Well situated and within a few miles of two main line railway stations, a FARM of 5,500 acres with a long frontage on the RIVER NZOIA. Admirably suited for maize, wheat and coffee. A very large area can be put under the plough and the soil is of undoubted fertility.

PRICE £2/10/- per acre.

We have a number of other farms for disposal.

The oldest established Ladies and Gents.

HAIRDRESSER IN KENYA.

Phone 245. **Theo. Schouten,** Box 296.

Boma Building, Government Road.

Be permanently waved by the only Expert in Kenya. Trained at, and by, Eugene, the famous inventors of the permanent wave. B. M. Machines used, "Gallia Boncelle" and "Eugene." All the latest appliances used.

LOOK FOR THE PORTRAIT OF Blackburn

Weatproof

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Shotgun Cartridges are really "Weatproof"

NOT MERELY the paper case but every shot wad and turn-over are sealed against dampness or submersion for several hours.

No swollen bodies, no jamming at a critical moment but hard-hitting, hard hitting cartridges - at all times - in all weathers.

Shoot out the facts! P. 23

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

THE STRAIN OF PARTY LEADERSHIP.

Lord Oxford and Asquith's Letter to Liberals.

(By Wireless.)

Bogby, Oct. 16.

In his letter conveying his own humble resignation of the Liberal Party leadership, Lord Oxford and Asquith acknowledged that the paper case but every shot wad and turn-over are sealed against dampness or submersion for several hours.

No swollen bodies, no jamming at a critical moment but hard-hitting, hard hitting cartridges - at all times - in all weathers.

Shoot out the facts! P. 23

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

REMOVAL NOTICE

Messrs Bullows & Roy Ltd.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Are Removing to their New Premises in Hardinge Street

LORD OXFORD AND ASQUITH

Asquith sums the final situation up with these words:

I cannot and will not take any part, direct or indirect, in these controversies. I am now in my seventy-fifth year; I have been for the best part of half a century in public life; I was Prime Minister for a longer consecutive time and had to face graver responsibilities than any of my predecessors during the last hundred years.

For a still longer time I have been leader of the Liberal party. Though my health is now restored I feel that the responsibilities of leadership ought not to be undertaken, or continued, unless one can be reasonably certain that he can stand the strain."

Lord Oxford and Asquith's announcement is made in the form of a speech at the conference of the Scottish Association, in which it was anticipated that the future prospects of the party and his own relations with it would be fully examined and the Association this morning adjourned when a resolution reaffirming confidence in Lord Oxford was reached. The newspapers of all shades of opinion pay a tribute to the great services to the State which Lord Oxford has rendered during his long Parliamentary career.—British Official Wireless Service.

A FAREWELL SPEECH.

Lord Oxford and Asquith delivered his farewell speech as leader of the Liberal Party at a crowded meeting in Greenock last night. He made an appeal to Liberals to maintain unswerving devotion to the Liberal faith, eschewing all short cuts and compromises, and expressed his confidence in the future of the party. He made no reference, direct or indirect, to the disunionists in his party.

Warm tributes were paid to Lord Oxford in subsequent speeches, which included one by his daughter, Lady Bonham Carter. Throughout these were received with intense enthusiasm. Lord Oxford appeared to be deeply affected.

AN OPPONENT'S TRIBUTE.

Lord Carson, who as Ulster leader in the former home rule controversy, has been a life-long opponent of Lord Oxford, paid him a notable tribute in a speech at Belfast.

Whatever he might be said of him, said Lord Carson, Lord Oxford was a great Englishman. Whether he had private scruples or public scruples he always behaved as a great gentleman and as a great patriot.—British Official Wireless Service.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK OF COAL WAR.

Half a Million More Roubles from Russia.

London, Oct. 18.

The coal stoppage has now entered upon its twenty-fifth week and there are no signs of an early resumption. Meanwhile the miners' relief funds, including £1,200,000 received from Russia and elsewhere abroad, are exhausted and an appeal is being made for further funds for food and clothing for the miners' wives and children.

Mr. A. J. Cook's efforts to stem the breakaway are appreciably successful. The numbers of men now working in the pits in the neighbourhood of Leigh, where Mr. Cook made a speech yesterday, have fallen by two or three thousand. Notts and Derby figures to-day show a decline of 2,400, but increases are chronicled elsewhere.

A few safety men came out of a colliery in the Aberaman Valley, in Wales, but they were immediately replaced by volunteers.

According to official figures 219,000 miners are working to-day, a decrease of 7,000 compared with the previous return, apparently partly attributed to Cook's activities and partly to the usual Monday absenteism.

£52,778 FROM RUSSIA.

Moscow, Oct. 19.

The Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions has transferred a million roubles to the British Miners' Federation for the relief of miners. The amount represents a deduction of one per cent. from monthly wages.

The London Mission.

The following Cable has been received since the Conference of the Barclays Bank Ltd., by the Nairobi Branch:

"For gilt-edged security the market has been somewhat irregular lately owing to the Strike, and industrial depression, coupled with the issue of new loans and the fear that the Bank rate may rise with consequent dear money. There has however been a slight easy, and the economic situation at present overshadowed by the strike position is likely to shortly improve. Rubber has fallen to £15 and Imports to £10,000,000. The notion market is depressed owing to American surplus and fully anticipating the crop report on 14th inst. Maize East African, Spot quoted 30/9 per Quarter, Coffee quoted 90/- per Cwt., Sisal Spot quoted £48 17/6 per Ton.

Estate for Sale.

6400 acres between Elderet and Kisii adjoining Sir N. Pearson. Well watered, plenty of timber. Altitude 6,000 to 6,300 ft. Rainfall 45 ins. Good shooting. Motor road. Railway sliding on property. About 400 acres arable, balance splendid grazing. 500 ac. Maize and Wheat, 300 ac. Fallow, a further 500 ac. ready to plough. Seasons crop estimated at 5,500 bags of Maize. All crops included in purchase price. Comfortable Stone House, with magnificent view. Well laid out grounds with ¾ mile Avenue from motor road. 4,000 Shatter and Ornamental Trees planted. 2 Mating Cribs 100 x 12ft. one 80 x 16ft. Stable, Garage, Wagon Shed, Implement Shed, Workshop, Fuel Bins etc. 5, 3 Furrow Ploughs, Wagon Cart, Cultivating Implements. 6 Teams trained Oxen.

Price £6 per acre.

Or by agreement.

A. B. DUBS,
P.O. Hoeys Bridge.

P. & A. CAUSE No. 87A. OF 1926

The late Mrs. Katharine H. Hall.

All parties having claims against the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are requested to file such claims with E. F. Delany, Nairobi, Box No. 111, Nairobi, (the Attorney for the Executor, G. N. A. Hall) on or before 20th November proc.

Sgd. BARRY, DELANY AND RUSSELL,
Agents for the Executor.
Nairobi,
20th October, 1926.

Year in and year out
BIRD'S CUSTARD
with Stewed Fruit
The ever-welcome dish.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. A. Crump, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng., will pay a professional visit to Nakuru from October 1st care of Dr. Henderson, Nakuru Hospital.

PALMER AND MELHUISH
Box 70, Nairobi.

LONDON PRODUCE AGENTS.

Wool, Fibres, Tea, Coffee, Cotton and every description of produce received, or sale by Public Auction.

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Agricultural Machinery, Tools Wire, Galvd. Sheets, Hardware Textiles and every description of goods bought and shipped a lowest rates.

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what muscles.

A MEAPINO dish of Quaker Oats every day is the most beneficial food your boy could have. It will develop his muscles, strengthen his bones and help greatly in the development of a strong, robust body, full of health, life and energy. Quaker Oats is so rich in nutriment, in vitamins, mineral salts, protein and other essential elements that it is the ideal food not only for your boy but for every member of the family. It is delicious in taste too, easy to prepare, easy to digest and economical as well.

A copy of our new Health Booklet, giving much valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, cooking recipes, etc., will be sent to you gratis upon request to

Representatives—G. H. J. WATT,
P.O. Box 421,
Cape Town, Cape Colony, South Africa

Quaker Oats

Nairobi Electors Association

The announcement is made this morning of the formation of a new Association, known as the "Nairobi Electors Association," which will be a welcome addition to the organisation of public thought on the problems of the Colony. It has been in the air for some months during recent years to encourage the creation of a channel through which could flow the views of the people of the Capital (nearly half the European population of the country) on matters of general import. The commercial side is dealt with very capably by the Chamber of Commerce but there are many other subjects worthy of public attention—Municipal State and Municipal—upon which there is no means of recording an expression of the opinion of the mass of electors. The body which has now been formed is the result of very careful thought, particularly in regard to the avoidance of past dangers and difficulties. Nairobi is notoriously apathetic on political matters but this apathy has been due in no small measure to the fact that the town never had a body of its own which could be regarded as fully representative. Now the opportunity is afforded. The success of the Nairobi Electors Association will depend entirely upon public support. The subscription is within the means of all and the objects for which the organisation stands are quite definite. We believe that none will welcome the new Association more heartily than the two Elected Members of the Legislative Council for Nairobi and the European members of the Municipality. Both groups of public men have had to face their task without the support and direction afforded by an organisable and representative body to whom they could look for guidance. We have dealt frequently in the past with the difficulties of the Elected Members in particular from this point of view and we have urged the formation of just such a body as has now come into existence. The link between the elector and his representative has been so feeble as not to count in actual politics but with the forging of a strong chain of responsibility, we must, as a community, gain enormously through the firmer control obtained over our own affairs. It is unfair to public men that they should be expected to shoulder the responsibility for their actions and at the same time be open to criticism when there are no means of sharing that responsibility and meeting the criticism when it arises and from the point of view alone it is essential that the electors should support any movement which has for its object the distribution of responsibility in public work. It live from organisation can be of very great benefit not only to Nairobi but also to the rest of the Colony at the present moment. We are on the threshold of new elections and there are still many questions outstanding which ought to be cleared up before the polls afresh. Nairobi cannot stand aside and look upon the formation of policy by official and non-official and thereafter expect its belated protests and criticisms to carry weight. The time for taking a share in the formation of that policy is now. There is offered to everyone an opportunity to exercise that free speech which is a political tradition in the Empire and only by knowing the views of the whole that we be certain of the wisdom of our intentions and be able to check the actions of our public representatives. We can appeal to the whole Nairobi community to give their responsible support to the Electors Association.

THURSDAY'S CABLES.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OPENS.

Welcoming Speech by the Premier.

(By Wireless.)

Rugby, Oct. 18.

The Imperial Conference will open at 10 Downing Street tomorrow morning. The Prime Ministers and representatives of India will proceed there after attending in Westminster Abbey the unveiling of a tablet to a million men of the British Empire who fell in the Great War.

They will assemble in the historic Cabinet Room under the presidency of Mr. Baldwin. The Premier will welcome the members of the Conference and each Prime Minister from overseas will reply. A loyal message will then be sent to the King.

Arrangements for procedure and for the constitution of committees will occupy this first session. The business, will begin on Wednesday morning, when it is anticipated that foreign relations will be discussed, and an important speech will be delivered by Sir Austen Chamberlain.

AN EMINENT ASSEMBLY.

[REUTER'S REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, October 18.

It was a most impressive pageant in the Imperial Conference this morning when in Westminster Abbey the Prince of Wales in the presence of Mr. Baldwin and other Empire Premiers the members of the Imperial Conference, British Cabinet Ministers, Sea Lords and high military officers, unveiled the tablet presented by the War Graves Commission in memory of a million of the Empire's dead in all theatres of the war. Afterwards the Imperial Conference members proceeded direct from the Abbey to Downing Street for the Conference.

The ceremony took place in the crowded nave of the Abbey. The Prince of Wales was supported by the Prime Ministers and Premiers the following order, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Bruce, Gen. Hertzog, the Maharajah of Burdwan, and Mr. Amery on one side, and Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Coates, Lord Birkenhead, and Mr. Monroe on the other.

The Prince of Wales on the unveiling spoke very briefly. He said "I unveil this tablet in honour of our dead, who gave their lives for the Cause for which we fell in the Great War. Time cannot dim our remembrance of them nor lessen our gratitude to our allies who gave us the land wherein many of them lie buried so that we can care for the Unknown Warrior's grave."

A short dedicatory service was conducted by the Dean of Westminster after which the tablet was thrown open to enable the thousands who had come to memorial, and the Conference members repaired to Downing Street.

The Tablet will be placed in the Chapel of the Holy Cross, close to the Unknown Warrior's Grave.

FORMAL PROCEEDINGS.

London, Oct. 19.

The Imperial Conference opened at 10 Downing Street this morning. The public interest was shown by the large crowd in the street. The proceedings were formal. Mr. Baldwin officially welcomed the delegates of each Dominion and the Prime Ministers briefly replied. A loyal message was addressed to the King, after which the Conference settled down to arrange the agenda for future meetings.

Mr. Baldwin, in welcoming the overseas representatives, recalled the work of the Conference in changing and developing the relations within the

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO

FORD AND FORDSON OWNERS

WITH

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YET FURTHER PRICE REDUCTIONS

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IT has been the custom in this Colony to extend credit terms for motor supplies, a system which is uneconomic and is not in vogue elsewhere. This policy with its attendant increased charges and overhead costs, has long been at war with **FORD policy of lowest possible prices.**

IN order to conform with FORD policy and in the interests of the large and ever increasing body of FORD and FORDSON owners, it has been decided to establish prices of all products on a strict cash basis of trading and to transact business on a cash basis only, at all the branches of the undersigned Companies, with special arrangements for Hire Purchase sales.

We believe that we may count on the hearty support and co-operation of all FORD and FORDSON owners interested in securing for themselves the full benefit of the FORD **"UTMOST VALUE FOR MONEY"** policy and of FORD efficiency.

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FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1926.

The Chief Native Commissioner's Speech.

We are glad indeed that Government so willingly agreed to the request made by the Elected Members for an early statement upon the recent tour made by the Chief Native Commissioner in connexion with the Labour problem. We had expressed the hope previously that some statement upon this contentious subject would be forthcoming in time to afford a guide to the Convention of Associations and there is no room for doubt that the speech which has been delivered to the Legislative Council—the proper medium—will have a very excellent effect in reducing the potency of the "ginger wine" which the Convention will brew on labour, to use the phrase of His Excellency the Governor. We join in the congratulations which Elected Members offered to the Chief Native Commissioner upon his exposition of the position. The policy must, of course, be that of Government and the Chief Native Commissioner is merely an agent, responsible to Government, in carrying out the details. The constitutional position has not been very clearly understood in the country and has tended to complicate public thought. The point to consider is whether the Government policy is sufficiently definite and whether it is being interpreted properly by the Native Affairs Department. Government policy is certainly more definite to-day than it has been in past years. The declaration of the Governors' Conference that every able bodied native is expected to work either for himself in the reserve or outside—but he must work—is the best possible attempt within the limitation imposed by the Colonial Office and national morality to define a policy. By itself as a string of words it means nothing; it is a permissive policy. The main consideration is the nature of the steps taken to make it effective. It is quite impossible, as we have frequently stated, to write a labour policy on paper and rest satisfied; it is equally unhelpful for the settler to demand that Government solve the problem and provide labour. The only really helpful exercise is for Government and the settlers to co-operate in the removal of every difficulty and every restriction of the natural flow of voluntary labour. Some such steps were indicated by the Chief Native Commissioner in his speech. There are other means open to Government and to the individual employer of encouraging and conserving labour, means which have been suggested at intervals for a decade, and no revolutionary methods are either necessary or desirable in dealing with the labour situation. The fact must be recognized that the present generation of Africans are unconscious passive resisters to regular labour; they have not had the centuries of economic force behind them experienced by civilised nations and it will require years of patient study and encouragement on the part of a Western Government and Western people to create in the African a character and an outlook on life of which, continuous and unremitting toil as a part of his daily life will form a natural activity; manual labour, the other day, is foreign to his nature at the moment. He is showing a slow but steady improvement and the worst thing that can happen is to force the pace. That is one of the reasons why we believe a Development Board to relate the material programme of the country to the moral advancement of the native, his physical labour and other factors would assist in removing the risk of hasty developments, provide the facts of the position and avoid all the dangers of any desperate attempts to relieve the pressure by revolutionary experiments in labour or native policy. The present endeavour is to prevent illness on the part of able-bodied Natives. Outside the reserves it may be taken for granted that the vast majority of natives in employment will not be allowed to idle but it is the duty of Government to attend to the encouragement of the will to work in the reserves. That is where all declarations on labour break down at the moment. We admit that it is difficult for Government to say quite openly what steps it is taking to see that there are no loafers but after all the reserves are as a closed book to the rest of the community. It is not unlikely that much of the criticism levelled against Government regarding idleness in the reserves would be diverted into a more useful channel if Government told the world through the Press of the advancement of the native areas, the experiments in social work and their results, the growth of the acreage under crops, development of housing and sanitation, the extent of public works completed, the opinions of the Native Councils on local topics and, generally speaking, the Native Reserves line of a mystery to the community outside. As it is, we must rest illsatisfied with repeated assurances that idleness will not be tolerated; it is simply, once again, a case of the absence of facts when those facts could be communicated so easily if Government had the necessary imagination and knowledge of the value of publicity. But the public declarations of Government and the apparent willingness and ability of Government to encourage the flow of voluntary labour will clear the air very greatly and we hope that the Convention will accept the invitation of the Chief Native Commissioner to appoint a Committee to discuss with him all the proposals made during his tour. It would serve a useful purpose, we feel sure, if he circulated the text of those suggestions to the whole Convention beforehand in order that their Committee may be properly instructed. Finally we would lay special emphasis on the statement on labour made by the Colonial Secretary. Hitherto the attitude of Government has been one of neutrality. Now a departure has been made from that neutrality and that departure is, perhaps, the most important step of all. The Colonial Secretary, winding up the debate on the Budget, and replying to Lord Delamere's remarks on labour this week said; Government does believe that an attitude of positive *errors* on the part of Administrative Officials is of the greatest assistance in aiding the flow of labour from the reserves and also that *an attitude of hostility or unfriendly hinders the flow of* labour. Administrative Officers have been instructed generally and individually that they are to do their utmost to assist the *flow of* labour which is of such vital importance to the future of this country.

FRIDAY'S CABLES.

INDIAN PRINCES DENY FILM SCHEME.

They Did not Offer to Put up £1,000,000.

(Through Reuter's Agency.)

London, October 20.

Following disclaimers by the Maharajahs of Patiala, Jaipur, Kashmir, and Bikanir, and by the Aga Khan in connection with the Empire film scheme cabled last month, Niranjan Pal writes in the *Morning Post* apologizing for mentioning the names of Princes whom he admits did not give the alleged promises. He declares he was deliberately misled by certain individuals and adds that the interchange of films between Britain and India holds good.

"The Empire Film Scheme was a £1,000,000 scheme to encourage British films in the Empire, and especially in India. According to Niranjan Pal producer of the well-known film, "Light of Asia," the Indian Princes mentioned conjointly offered the necessary resources. The alleged scheme aimed at the establishment of a system of exchange films in various parts of the Empire, and the erection of cinemas all over India to present British productions.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AT THE CONFERENCE.

Secret Review by Sir Austen Chamberlain.

London, October 20.

The Imperial Conference was resumed 6 Downing Street to-day in secret to discuss foreign affairs. Nothing of Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech will be published. It was pointed out in well-informed quarters to-day that it would be useless to bring the Premiers from the ends of the earth and not tell them frankly everything affecting the relations of the Empire with foreign Powers; therefore the Conference itself decided that the speech must be kept secret.

It is known that Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech will be of the most lengthy character, ranging over the whole field of foreign affairs and dealing particularly with the Locarno treaty. With regard to the latter his words will be in the nature of defence as some of the Dominion delegates have strong views against the policy embodied in the treaties. The speech will probably occupy most of to-day's sitting. Later there will be a discussion on the making of treaties by the Imperial Government and the Dominions' attitude toward them.

His Majesty replied to the Conference message of loyalty expressing the royal appreciation and gratitude, and declaring "I shall follow with interest and sympathy your discussions on the important questions which will come before you, the settlement of which I trust will promote the unity and greatness of the Commonwealth of British nations."

King Prompeh.

ENSTOOLMENT ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY.

(By Wireless.)

Rugby, October 18.

It is officially proved that permission has been given for the Ashanti Chief Prempeh, who was exiled thirty years ago and was allowed to return in 1924, to be elected as Chief of the Kumasi division of Ashanti.—British Official Wireless Service.

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Nakuru	4 disc	1 acre	old	Shs. 17/-
Nakuru	5 disc	1½ acre	cutch	Shs. 1/21
Nyeri	4 disc	1 acre	new	Shs. 1/10

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ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT.

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HURRICANE SWEEPS HAVANA

Press Having Spread the Propaganda.

[TRANSONIC REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Havana, Oct. 21.

Havana has been struck by a hurricane with a wind velocity of 125 miles an hour. The storm is the heaviest in living memory, damaging, including telegraph and flag poles. One now stood in Havana Harbour, also warships and the trees in the beautiful Central Park are blown down.

Virtually all the small vessels and lighters in the harbour were wrecked; three small schooners and the Cuban training ship Patria, also a smaller naval vessel, were sunk. A Norwegian steamer was blown from her moorings to the other side of the harbour and then blown back.

It is believed that the crops in the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Pina del Rio, are seriously damaged. The damage in Havana was minimised owing to a warning of the hurricane's approach published in the Press, so docks were cleared for action and the popularising was well under cover.

The hurricane headed north-east from Havana to South Florida, where it is expected to-night.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE ON CANADA.

A Tall Tale Denied by New Premier.

[By Wireless.]

Regby, October 18.

Mr Mackenzie King who is the Imperial Minister to Canada as its new Premier gave an interview. Press representatives to-day. He was asked about the possibility of the annexation of Canada to the United States. He replied: "Nobody in the Dominion takes the thought of annexation seriously. I don't know a living soul in Canada who is in favour of annexation, now anybody who talks about it."

It was equally absurd, said Mr. King to suggest that American influence was decreasing in Canada and altering the tone of the country. The Americans, as you know, are great advertisers. We get literature and films from a source which is not British. No doubt this influence on the realm of ideas cannot be ignored, but it does not override all other influences, and it is no more calculated to alter the character of a Britisher than is the fact that Canada is benefiting from investments from Britain.

Mr Mackenzie King added: "I think Canada's relations with the motherland and with other parts of the Empire were never happier than they are to-day. We have no grievances whatever, and it would not be wise to be too ready to encourage any new methods of procedure or structural changes in our relations. The Empire as it evolves will find what it needs without mechanical assistance and certainly without revolutionary schemes."—British Official Wireless Service.

CRUDE OIL TRACTORS FOR Ploughing and Road Work.

RECENT PLOUGHING TESTS

	Plough	Ploughing	Fuel	Fuel cost per hour.
Nakuru	4 disc	1 acre	old	Shs. 17/-
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Kyambu Accident

R.E.A.A. SECRETARY ON SPEED AND OTHER ROAD DANGERS

Mr. Galton-Fenzi, the Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A., writes as follows on the general question of accidents following the Kyambu Road tragedy:

Referring to the terrible tragedy on the Kyambu Road on Tuesday night, it is in my opinion absolutely necessary that white posts or guard rails should be placed securely on each side of the road, along our main improved embankments, which would check vehicles from rolling over the side if they get off the track either through skidding, collision or other causes. There used to be such posts, but during the last few years they have practically disappeared, and it was only about 8 weeks ago that I asked the Executive Engineer, Nairobi, to erect a dozen or so at a bad spot at mile 5 on this road. I have taken the matter up again with the Public Works Department who are in entire agreement and white posts or guard rails will be put up at all dangerous places as soon as possible.

DANGERS OF SPEED.

I would earnestly ask all motorists that when driving along the Kyambu and other twisty roads to slow right down and use the utmost caution when rounding corners, etc. Recently there has been some twenty accidents arising out of speeding, or carelessness, or both, and it is just partial that 90 per cent. of them did not end in a tragedy. After all what does it matter if one takes an extra five minutes on any trip when just the extra speed may mean a bad accident involving perhaps mutilation or death, not only oneself but to other innocent people.

There is also another point one should think about and that is that the number of native drivers is increasing daily. If the white man drives recklessly or carelessly the native naturally takes his cue from him, and the awful way some native omnibuses and lorries drive on the Thika and other roads point the moral.

The majority of motorists drive with care and thought for the safety and comfort of others, but it is the small percentage who are the offenders in speeding up and discourtesy. If they do not amend their ways drastic legislation will have to be enforced and everybody will be penalised for the sins of the few.

The Captured Missionary.

[TRANSONIC REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, October 21.

The missionary, Mr Riding, who was carried off by Chinese on October 16 has been released.

Miners Now at Work.

[TRANSONIC REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, October 19.

Official figures show that 114,000 more miners are working to-day than yesterday. The total is now 798,000.

Obituary.

Some ten days ago (writes a correspondent) Mr. Wyntoune-Waters died in Lamu. He was twenty-seven years Emyra Colonial, but has been home. Her husband, Dr. Wyntoune-Waters, came from Edinburgh to B.R.A. in 1930 in Government service. Mrs. Waters followed a year later. Dr. Waters died in 1937 while on active service. He was a very fine specimen of humanity, and was known to many in the early days and their friends will most invite and generous. Mrs. Wyntoune-Waters, who, full of memories of long and difficult years and adventures with will life. Her passing leaves from the Colony one of those from whom the news cannot would been first hand when this country was like what it was only a few miles from Mombasa. Her children and Mr. Wyntoune-Waters will be much missed.

Defence Force.

GOVERNOR'S A.D.C. TO BE STAFF-OFFICER.

The Official Gazette includes among appointments, the announcement of that of Captain Lawrence Holbech, D.S.O., M.C., to be Staff Officer, Defence Force, with effect from October 1 last.

Captain Holbech, who was A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor in a well-known and popular figure throughout the Colony and is well qualified for a task which will demand from him tact and still more tact! A soldier who has served in the Grenadier Guards on the French front where he was wounded, mentioned in despatches, and won the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. At the end of the War he was on the Staff of the London District. Nairobi was not the first Government House experience of Capt. Holbech. He was on the Staff of the Governor of Ceylon. Sir William Manning, known to Kenya as the donor of the Manning Cup. Capt. Holbech, who is now on the General Reserve of Officers, is a very skilful and successful organiser, a qualification which should stand him in good stead in his new post.

Lake Kings Blocked Up.

Owing to the Lake Kings passage being choked and navigation having been rendered impossible it is announced by the Railway that all stations between Moiale are closed until further notice.

Nakuru Hospital.

The following gifts to the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, are gratefully acknowledged, viz:—Mr. Grant-Davie, vegetables; Mr. A. F. Inder, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Campbell and Mr. P. Wickins, Sense fruit.

By The "Llandovery".

Short a number returning East African and new owners to Kenya arrived in the "Llandovery Castle" Amongst the list of passengers were Major R. and Mrs. Blewitt, A. A. Brooke, Mr. J. W. Emson, Mrs. Emson, Miss and Master Emson, Mr. R. and Mrs. Fyffe and Master Fyffe, Dr. J. S. Hale, Mr. H. S. Macqueen, Col. J. J. Natzmer, Commander R. J. Philpott, Dr. Janet Walsh, Lt. Col. H. Mitchell, Mr. S. A. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison, Capt. G. Prudhomme, Lady Bettie Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman-Pannett and Mrs. Freeman-Pannett.

Gunners' Reunion.

A representative gathering of gunners met at the Thunderbird Restaurant on Monday afternoon to discuss the details of a contemplated dinner Col Henderson presided and it was agreed that the function should be held in Nairobi during the Christmas race week. Decorating 30—January 1st. A small sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. A reference to the aforementioned appearing to-day invited all gunners desiring to be present to communicate with Capt. Lester, before November 15 next.

Coffee Market.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan & Co., sole Agents for Messrs. John K. Gillman & Co., Ltd., London, report the following cabled report dated London October 20:—Kenya Coffee: Since last report 1,000 bags were offered, of which 1,000 bags were sold, realising an average price of £12/5/10 per cwt. The highest price paid for bold size was £12/0 per cwt. Good demand for bold size for coffee of good quality, but it is noted that the arrivals up to date of new season's coffee from Africa have been smaller than those of the corresponding period are also small. It is doubtful if prices will be maintained at the present level when arrivals increase.

The market for Brazil coffee is in consequence of favourable weather conditions indicating an abundant crop for the 1939-1940 season.—Of Tanganyika coffee during the week we sold 614 bags were offered all of which sold realising an average price of £12/7/0 per cwt. Kenya Robusta coffee sold also was £12/0 per cwt.

SATURDAY'S CABLES

Child Welfare.

Tomorrow, Hermione, at half past eleven o'clock, the Hon. Lady Grigg will lay the foundation stone of the Indian Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Nairobi. Lady Grigg (not a similar ceremony) will mark the beginning of the provision for Africans in Pumwani Village, the Home Office in Kenya is well qualified for a task which will demand from him tact and still more tact! A soldier who has served in the Grenadier Guards on the French front where he was wounded, mentioned in despatches, and won the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. At the end of the War he was on the Staff of the London District. Nairobi was not the first Government House experience of Capt. Holbech. He was on the Staff of the Governor of Ceylon. Sir William Manning, known to Kenya as the donor of the Manning Cup. Capt. Holbech, who is now on the General Reserve of Officers, is a very skilful and successful organiser, a qualification which should stand him in good stead in his new post.

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The following gifts to the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, are gratefully acknowledged, viz:—Mr. Grant-Davie, vegetables; Mr. A. F. Inder, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Campbell and Mr. P. Wickins, Sense fruit.

By The "Llandovery".

Short a number returning East African and new owners to Kenya arrived in the "Llandovery Castle" Amongst the list of passengers were Major R. and Mrs. Blewitt, A. A. Brooke, Mr. J. W. Emson, Mrs. Emson, Miss and Master Emson, Mr. R. and Mrs. Fyffe and Master Fyffe, Dr. J. S. Hale, Mr. H. S. Macqueen, Col. J. J. Natzmer, Commander R. J. Philpott, Dr. Janet Walsh, Lt. Col. H. Mitchell, Mr. S. A. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison, Capt. G. Prudhomme, Lady Bettie Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman-Pannett and Mrs. Freeman-Pannett.

Gunners' Reunion.

A representative gathering of gunners met at the Thunderbird Restaurant on Monday afternoon to discuss the details of a contemplated dinner Col Henderson presided and it was agreed that the function should be held in Nairobi during the Christmas race week. Decorating 30—January 1st. A small sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. A reference to the aforementioned appearing to-day invited all gunners desiring to be present to communicate with Capt. Lester, before November 15 next.

Coffee Market.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan & Co., sole Agents for Messrs. John K. Gillman & Co., Ltd., London, report the following cabled report dated London October 20:—Kenya Coffee: Since last report 1,000 bags were offered, of which 1,000 bags were sold, realising an average price of £12/5/10 per cwt. The highest price paid for bold size was £12/0 per cwt. Good demand for bold size for coffee of good quality, but it is noted that the arrivals up to date of new season's coffee from Africa have been smaller than those of the corresponding period are also small. It is doubtful if prices will be maintained at the present level when arrivals increase.

The market for Brazil coffee is in consequence of favourable weather conditions indicating an abundant crop for the 1939-1940 season.—Of Tanganyika coffee during the week we sold 614 bags were offered all of which sold realising an average price of £12/7/0 per cwt. Kenya Robusta coffee sold also was £12/0 per cwt.

SEAPLANE TRAGEDY AT MALTA

Fragments Found in the Sea.

[TRANSONIC REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Malta, Oct. 21.

A naval seaplane with lieutenants Henry Tarslake and J. E. Anderson, Flying-Officer Hugh, and by Naval Technicians Gibbs, participating in exercises off Malta in conjunction with the third cruiser squadron, replaced the flagship that she was forced to land, owing to engine trouble. Assistance was immediately sent but only fragments of the machine were discovered in the water.

There was no trace of the occupants.

NEW MOVE EXPECTED IN COAL WAR.

Home Secretary Dines with the King.

[By Wireless.]

Regby, Oct. 20.

The King today held a Privy Council at Sandringham and signed a proclamation declaring the contingency of a state of emergency in view of coal stoppage. The morning Parliament is expected next Monday to review the Mr. Chamberlain's report.

Sir William Jowson-Hicks the Home Secretary who was expected to arrive at Sandringham this morning to attend the Privy Council, was unable to attend at the afternoon and dined with the King. He had received the proclamation to sign with the Business Premiers in London yesterday evening and had to cancel this.

In political circles there is some uneasiness regarding the alleviation of the Home Secretary's report. The case of a prolonged that renewed attempts will be made when Parliament meets on Monday to find some means of bringing the coal stoppage to an end. Mr. Lloyd George which has set in will undoubtedly add force to any such efforts.

The Trades Union Council of the Trades Union Congress assembles in London. The members of the miners executive have been touring the coalfields endeavouring with misapprehensions here and there to bring out men who have returned to work. They will meet the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and will present their proposals for an embargo on foreign coal and for a levy on trades unions.

The report of the General Council is a foregone conclusion. It will undoubtedly be in the negative in view of the statements recently made at the Labour Party Conference by Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Tillet, leaders of the great railwaymen's and transport workers' unions. They declared that an embargo was impracticable and that their unions could not, and would not, afford a levy because of unemployed members who have funds which they themselves were suffering.

Apparently the General Council of the Trades Union Congress will consider it unlikely to be ready to assist in any move for peace.—British Official Wireless Service.

Coffee Planters.

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Toll of the Hurricane.

THIRTY DEAD AND 300 INJURED.

[TRANSONIC REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Havana, Oct. 21.

Thirty people were killed and 300 injured by yesterday's hurricane, according to the first official estimate. Thousands are homeless. Police and soldiers are patrolling the city with orders to shoot looters without warning.

At Miami the wind levelled telephone and telegraph wires last night and various parts of South Florida, but the barometer is rising and it is believed that the hurricane is tearing out to sea.

Havana, later.

The hurricane was responsible for fifty-eight people killed and 2,100 injured of whom 400 were seriously wounded in the Havana District, where 825 buildings collapsed.

Held Over.

Owing to the great pressure of space resulting from the prorogation of the Legislative Council, it has been quite impossible to find room for the usual District notes and correspondence on a variety of subjects during the week. These will appear as soon as possible.

Ignoring Traffic Signals.

An Indian riding a motor-cycle on Thursday, ignored the signal of the school-girl traffic duty at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Government Road. As a result he was fined Shs. 20/- by Mr. Gombile in the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Chinese Note to Japan.

REVISION OF TREATY POINTS.

[TRANSONIC REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Oct. 22.

A Chinese note to Japan was despatched yesterday. It demands the fundamental revision of all "unequal" points in the China-Japanese treaty of commerce and navigation for 1896 which has just expired.

THE MONEY MARKET.

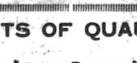
London, Oct. 22.

Silver 24 7/8.
Bar Gold 140 1/2.
Dollars 4.04 13/16.

Pakistan, Oct. 22.

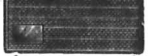
T. T. 1/16 7/8.

GIFTS OF QUALITY.



Silver Cigarette Cases from Shs. 20/-.

Silver Cigarette Boxes from Shs. 50/-.



Silver Match box Holders from Shs. 12/-.

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WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER & OPTICIAN

Government Road, NAIROBI.

TIMBER

Sale by auction at Elburgon

Tuesday 26th October at 10-45 a.m.

Favoured with instructions from the Mariashoni Timber Co., we shall sell on the above date at Elburgon Station approximately 120 tons of timber as under:

CEDAR 30 tons Flooring; 20 tons Linings.

PODO 50 tons Scantlings, mixed sizes.

Also 20 tons Mixed Scantlings and Boards, all rough.

Train from down country arrives at Elburgon at 10-30 a.m. on day of sale, and buyers can return at 5-45 p.m. on same day.

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

H. F. WARD & Co.

Specialists in Sanitaryware and Bathroom Equipment

Stoves and Hot Water Boilers

NAIROBI NAKURU MOMBASA

THE MARVEL OF BEAM WIRELESS.

Instantaneous Talk with Australia.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, Oct. 21.

The short wave beam wireless stations designed for communication between Britain and the Dominions and India, the first of which, it is already reported, opens on October 1st for communication with Australia, will operate on waves of only twenty-six metres. These design enables energy to be concentrated as efficiently along the path of the beam that the transmitting stations require much less power than is customary on the zone and are consequently much cheaper to operate.

The rate of transmission has exceeded in both over twenty letters a second, thus enabling an average volume of words to be sent in a few hours. Transmission from the designer will be operated direct from the General Post Office in London.

At the moment that the operator there presses his key a beam is dispatched by the Marconi Company office at London also brought to the Australian Post Office through the Marconi Company at Bridgewater. The beam is so designed that it does not go far above the surface of the earth, but it is bent back by the Heaviside layer, which acts like a sheet of metal. The beam is thus reflected accurately in the direction of the station with which communication is maintained.

Senator Mutooth to-day expressed the view that with the beam system atmospheric conditions would cease to be a serious hindrance in working with Canada.

Preliminary tests with Australia showed communications with that continent despite about thousand miles distance, was even easier than with Canada. He anticipated that increased facilities would stimulate commercial intercourse.

Beam stations are also to be erected in Canada for direct communication with Australia and over a second one beam stations are being built at Melbourne—British Official Wireless Service.

Legislative Council.

Legislative Council yesterday adjourned until Tuesday November 2.

Pony Breeders.

Breeders will be glad to hear that the Pony Breeders Society has decided to hold a show at Nairobi on the 28th of December. By arrangement with the Agricultural Society the show will be held in that Society's beautiful show yard on the Kabete Road. The prize list will provide for breeding and saddle classes, and an attractive programme of jumping and other events will be arranged. A feature of the show will be a well endowed jumping competition. The Committee is also prepared to offer prize money amounting to £50 has been guaranteed for this event.

Local Produce Prices.

The following are average prices obtained at Messrs. Sands & Co's sale yesterday:—

Eggs (Good Hen) 1/60 to 2/20 per dozen.

Eggs (medium to small) 1/- to 1/40 per dozen.

Turkey Cocks 30/- to 50/- each.

Ducks 4/50 to 6/- each.

Chickens 3/- to 4/50 each.

Honey (good keeping stock) 4/- to 5/-.

Cocks (small) 2/- to 2/-, each.

Roosts (Medium) 1/50 to 1/75.

Roosts (Small) 1/00 per each.

Geese 2/50 to 4/- per bloom.

Ducks 3/- to 4/- per bloom.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

Inter-Colonial Relations Discussed.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]

London, Oct. 21.

The members of the Imperial Conference assembled in a circular hall in the Terrace at 11 facing street for an official photograph. The morning session was devoted to speeches by Mr. Amery, Mr. Lloyd-George and the Premiers of the Dominions and Colonies and the Indian Princes, followed by the Imperial Mining Board.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald referred the memorial in the volume of the Imperial trade and the necessity of further measures owing to growing appreciation of the Imperial development. He declared that in the first six months of 1926 one-third of the British imports came from the Empire and half the exports went to the Empire. He emphasised the necessity for the standardisation of manufactures and hoped that an Empire policy with regard to film propaganda would be reached in the Imperial Conference.

This afternoon the Secretary to the colonies tabled a statement with regard to the position of the colonies and proceedings and discussion and criticism.

A discussion followed in which statements were made by Mr. Bruce with regard to the mandate, by Mr. Coates on behalf of New Zealand, by Mr. Coates with regard to Western Samoa and by Mr. Hertzog with regard to South West Africa. It was agreed that a committee of the Conference should be established to examine such questions in the joint interest of those who have mandated relations.

The Conference to-morrow will discuss common affairs and will probably discuss foreign affairs on Monday. The conference will not meet on Saturday.

The Shipper says:
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5 x 3½	...	Shs. 7/50	per 1000

MUSTER ROLLS:

8 x 5	50 openings	Shs. 3/50	each
13 x 8	50 openings	Shs. 6/-	each
13 x 8	100 openings	Shs. 9/-	each
13 x 8	200 openings	Shs. 12/-	each

SQUATTERS:

Forms	...	Shs. 5/-	per 100
Labour Register	...	Shs. 6/-	each
Stock Registers	...	Shs. 2/50	each

LABOUR ALLOCATION BOOKS:
15 x 9 50 in duplicate Shs. 9/- each

LABOUR RETURN FORMS IN BOOKS:
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"No more interesting book has been published for many years than this authentic record of an Englishman's adventures as a trader in East Africa. He tells how he raised an almost miraculous ascendency over the Kikuyu tribe, how he became their king, how he was captured and tried for his life by his own country, and, finally, how he was acquitted."

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The Week's News.

Leading Articles: ...

Budget Considerations.
A Great Englishman.
A scarcity of Bacon.
Nairobi Electors Association.
The Chief Native Commissioner's Speech.
Child Welfare.

Special Articles:

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The Labour Problem (By Mr. J. A. Watson).
The Labour Problem (By Mr. S. Jacobs).

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A report of Legislative Council which, owing to exigencies of space includes only discussions on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and portion of Thursday appears in a special supplement. The remainder will be published next week.

A Kenya Engineer.

After a professional visit to India and a short holiday at Home, Mr. J. Pollok, A.M.I.C.E., has returned to Nairobi. Mr. Pollok has had an extensive experience as an engineer and contractor at Home and also in South America and India and has been well known as a contractor in Nairobi for several years. In future he will confine his activities to professional work.

GERMAN COLONIAL BONDS.

Safeguarding Interests of Holders.

[Tangier Reuter's Agency.]

London, Oct. 22.

For safeguarding the interests of the owners of German colonial Bonds *The Times* learns from a protection association has been formed in Berlin and has already a numerous membership. Germany already sympathising a considerable holding. *The Times* points out that Germany's entry to the League of Nations aroused the question of the compensation of creditors in colonial bonds. The mixed Anglo-German Tribunal of 1923 decided that Colonial debts were not debts of the German Empire. The latter takes the same standpoint, consequently colonial bonds were not included in the legislation for the refunding of loans.

It was therefore contended that the legal successors of the ex-German colonies should bear the liability of the payment of interest and the redemption of the colonial loans.

AIRSHIP LAUNCHES BATTLEPLANES.

Notorious R.33 Once More at Work

London, Oct. 21

After a year of confusion in the shed the airship R.33 took the air at Pulham yesterday, conducting two battleplanes which were slung below her. The operation proved clearly that the Commander wished to avoid four school boys as fitted in the shed, which is rather crowded itself yet.

The R.33 was sudden drawn out of the shed and soaring for a height of 1,000 feet the two battleplanes dropped from the airship. The operation was carried out successfully and the airship proceeded to Cardington and successfully dropped the second aeroplane.

A Bad Character.

A Jubo, with six previous convictions appeared before Mr. Hamble in the Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with failing to notify his change of address as ordered by the Magistrate upon completion of a term of four years imprisonment. He was sentenced to another month H.L.

WANTED.

TYRES and tubes for repair by the Nairobi Vulcanising Works Government Rd., next to S. Jacob's Ltd., P.O. Box 712.

FOR SALE.

PURE Breed R. I. Cockerels, Eight months old. Apply Mrs. E. Tarlton, Box 49, Nairobi.

COFFEE land for sale. Moshi Coffee Estate, 67 hectares cultivated, balance all cleared. Plenty water available. Terms can be arranged. Apply Van Schaaral and Hayward, Advocates, Tanga and Moshi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, Experienced timekeeper man for Nairobi. Apply Box 320, Nairobi P.O. Box 321, Nairobi.

LADY to help with two children 4 years four and seven part time. Kenya. Wilkins Mansions.

WANTED in Uganda compound help or nurse for girl two years old. Particulars to Geo. Box 103, Kampala.

Egyptian Minister.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, Oct. 23.

Sarwat Pasha, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, left London this morning on his return to Egypt. Mr. Selby, representing Sir Austen Chamberlain, was present at his departure from Victoria.—British Official Wireless Service.

A New Albion.

A LIVE ANKLE THREE TON CHASSIS.

The new model which has just been introduced by the well known Albion Company of Glasgow, constitutes a long expected development, which has been deferred by the makers until chassis should have satisfied them that they have produced a chassis up to the high standard set by their chain driven model of similar capacity, of which many thousands are built, and of which nearly 6,000 were supplied to the British War Department during the War.

The new machine has an engine with an R. A. C. rating of 29.6 H. P. but develops 45 brake H. P. at its maximum speed. A four speed and reverse gearbox is standard, and the clutch, which is particularly lively in operation, is of the single dry plate type. Large roller bearings are fitted to all road wheels and to the top bearing of the stub axle pivot pins. The steering, as a result of careful attention, is particularly light, and the vehicle generally gives an impression of being fast and easily handled. The chassis is designed to carry a net load of 3 tons with a body weight allowance of 16 cwt. The frame length allows for a body 12 ft. long, which is simple for most requirements. Two types of this chassis are manufactured, one fitted with solid tyres (the version in the instance) to the transmission and on the rear wheels) the other with pneumatic tyres. On the pneumatic tyred model four wheel brakes are fitted to assist the front wheel brakes being coupled to the transmission brake and operated by the foot. The hand brake operates on drums on the rear wheels only. On the pneumatic tyred model, a mechanically driven tyre pump is fitted as standard.

This high speed is normally geared to give a maximum speed of 25 m. p. h. but for particularly heavy loads the speed may be increased to 28 m. p. h.

The Cesarewitch.

WINNER RIDDEN BY D. BEASE.

The following list of probable starters and jockey for the Cesarewitch run on October 13 and were by Myra Gray, was called in South Africa by Reuter:—

Ashwell (Heathes), Glenmore (Carolsbd), Foxlaw (Child), Forbell (Eaking), Verrinder (Jones), The Wolf (——), Tolo, My Top (Jennings), Paddy (Dempsey), Hiawatha (S. Donoghue), Try Try Again (Weston), Joy Rider (Gibson), Perfect Son (Spark), Templestowe (D. Morris), Mafooka (A. Brown), Flying Gull (Calderon), Mendoza (A. Richardson), Miss Ireland (Dempsey), Dream Castle, Apostles (Alford), Breezy Heather (J. Doyle), Night Shift (S. Wragg), Far Scout (J. Reid), Dark Ireland (—), Loch Sen (F. Field), Bacon (Earle), Ballyhoo (Gordon), Goodwin (Hanson), Carlotta (——), Lewanica (Wright), Myra Gray (D. Read)

Out of the above, list of 30 possibles 24 went to the rack.

Smart Work at the Fair.

The "Llandovery Castle," berthed, alongside the Kilindini Wharf, Mombasa, on a splendid time. She picked up her pilot at 6-17 a.m. and her head and stern lines ashore at 7-7 a.m. and all fast at 7-13 a.m. The baggage shed and Customs were equally rapid. One passenger says he had all his baggage through the customs and up at his house in Mombasa by 10-30 a.m. and received his cargo on Wednesday morning.

THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS
NAKURU

STOCK SALES
NAKURONI.

Thursday, November 4th 10-30 a.m.

We will sell

Two spans well trained young immune oxen complete with tent gear.
Twenty untrained ... ditto.
One span AM, Lt trained oxen.
One Key conqueror plow, one Hercules plow, E.C. plow and sundries.

NAKURU.

Saturday, November 6th 10-30 a.m.

30 AM, LT, P6 oxen direct from Kibi quarantine.
Three spans well trained young immune oxen complete with trek gear and Key Conqueror plows.
Two spans AM, Lt. trained oxen.
Twenty five grade and native cows. One 6 furrow All Conqueror plow, wagon, two AM Conqueror plows, two furrow Oliver plow.
Two C iron tanks; large quantity furniture including beds, tables, wardrobes, chairs, settee and Morris chairs, pictures, kitchen utensils, etc., etc.
One 30 cwt. Federal Knight Lorry, 1926 model in perfect working order.

FURTHER ENTRIES FOR BOTH SALES to Box 67, Nakuru.

DUPPLICATOR

A small consignment of GESTETNER, Duplicators, Stencils, Inks, etc., just arrived

E. A. Standard Ltd.

1/25 — THE — 1/25

"STANDARD"

BALLROOM POWDER

"Makes floors perfect"

Sh. 1/25 Per lb.

POSTAGE EXTRA.

1/25 THE STANDARD STATIONERY STORES, 1/25

NAIROBI.

Fishing Near Nairobi.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi, Hon. Secretary of the Tanganyika Game Fishing Club, has drawn our attention to the new road recently opened from Ikoro to the Kitengela Ferry River on Nairobi, made by Mr. Gray, District Commissioner of Kyambu and Mr. R. Moore. In the Kitengela River there is excellent Rainbow Trout fishing, but the old road from Uplands was in very wet weather there is only a small portion which is rather difficult to pass through a bit of forest, but one can always get through. Alternatively, through the help and courtesy of the B.E.A. Mills he is getting the road repaired. The distance from Kitengela River to Nairobi by this road is 48 miles, and slightly longer than by Uplands, which is 50. Going from Nairobi one turns off the Thika road to Mount Crothers, goes straight through Mr. Dunn Shaw's coffee shamba and then through Major Kelly's shamba. The road is straight for about 6 miles until cross-roads are reached where a native's shamba has been recently built and at this point take a turn to the left. From here it is slightly down hill but there are very little stones and where one must travel very carefully as for as the new bridge. Afterwards it is a fine but a good grade all the way.

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ORDINARY CEMENT ... 450 lbs.
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13/-
No. 63 as above (shorter)
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LIFE ASSURANCE
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100% INVESTMENT
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Age 30. Annual Premium ... £2 8 8
Annual Bonus allotted ... £2 4 0
(increasing with age of policy)
Similar favourable rates for endowment assurance.
NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.,
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P.O. Box 100, NAIROBI.

M.L.C. Married.

WEDDING ANNOUNCED OF CAPT. J. E. CONEY.

The marriage has been announced on September 11 in the Times of September 15, at the Church of Corpus Christi, Maiden Lane, London, of Capt. John Elliott Coney, Elected Member of the Kenya Legislative Council for Trans-

CAPT. J. E. CONEY.

Nzoia, to Rose Catherine Webber, daughter of Mrs. Bambam and of the late Mr F. E. Bambam, of Boden.

Capt. Coney, who has farming interests in the Colony, is a well-known Member of Council. He volunteered, it will be remembered, for service in the recent Juba-land Expedition.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

The following table was inadvertently omitted from the valuable article on Labour contributed to this issue by Mr. J. A. Watson, Nairobi. The table should be read in the paragraph dealing with "Imported Indentured Labour".

	In favour	Against	Conditional or indefinite opinions
Officials	2	2	6 (3 adverse)
Settlers	3	15	19 (19 adverse)
Traders	—	—	—
European	0	4	3 (3 adverse)
Asiatic	1	1	—
Mauritian	1	1	—
Labour Agents	0	1	1
	6	22	28 (26 adverse)

A Change of Name.

It is announced that the well-known firm of Messrs. Hearts, Bell and Lawson Ltd. have changed their name and will in future be known as Messrs. Hearts and Bell Ltd.

Rabiai Electors Association.

By a typographical error the temporary address of the Secretary of the Rabiai Electors Association was given in his letter yesterday as P. O. Box 210. This address should read P. O. Box 120.

Asiatic Town Plots.

The Asiatic residential plot sales in Nairobi, under revised conditions, will now be offered for sale at the Railway Club on Monday, November 15, at 10 a.m. There are 37 plots.

Police Honours.

His Excellency the Governor has awarded the African Police Medal for meritorious service to two Police officers in succession of such intrepid bulletins—Corporal Aldi-Yero and P.C. Khamis Bin Omari. The more medal has been awarded to the Inspector-General Barbour Hugh and its Sergeants for long service and exceptional ability.

BRADES Co
BRITISH AXES.
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Motor Sport and MAGAZINE
UPPLEMENT

SUPPLEMENT No. 156 SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1926. NAIROBI.

HIGH-SPEED RELIABILITY TEST PROVES THE SUPERIORITY OF SHELL OIL AND SHELL PETROL.

For the first time, a London-Cairo flight has been accomplished in 50 hours (elapsed time).

The pilot, Colonel Minchin, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., flying a Bristol Blood-hound Biplane with Bristol Jupiter air-cooled engine, set up this new air record on July 30/31st.

The distance of this air route is 2,200 miles, of which 400 are over the sea. It was an arduous task for any engine. Shell Oil was used exclusively and gave dependable, unfaltering lubrication throughout the flight.

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MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

Conditions and Times of Occurrence.

AMERICAN STATISTICS.

Exact and conclusive data as to what time the accidents happen are usually scarce. As a guess one would say that the majority happen at bends or at cross roads and at night. New York statistics for 1925 which I have compiled with great care show conclusively that more than 47,000 accidents at that place during the year. These involved 1,989 deaths and 34,400 injuries to people, and concerned some 58,400 vehicles.

The striking thing about the analysis of the figures is that only a small proportion of the accidents occurred while it was actually raining with a small additional percentage when the roads were wet (only about three per cent occurred on such occasions).

In a covering report the following statement is made: "If everybody would every pedestrian, if children would keep off the road-ways and streets, if young men and women would carry on their courting in parlours and drivers keep absolute sober, a large percentage of automobile accidents could be avoided and the death rate considerably reduced."

HOW ACCIDENTS HAPPEN

In 40 per cent. of all accidents inattentive driving proved to be a contributory cause, and it is suggested by an American weekly, that a good deal of this inattention was due to the presence of an attractive companion on the driving seat. In only 27 per cent of cases was the driving faultless.

Other causes involving considerable percentages are: Seven per cent. due to, not having the right of way, five per cent. due to skidding, and four per cent. due to speeding. Smaller proportions were due to driving on the wrong side of the road, failing to signal, cutting corners, cutting in, intoxication, and passing street cars.

The cause in five per cent. of all cases was unknown or not recorded.

"This is a serious indictment against motor cars for contributing in all the groups in which the driver was at least partly to blame," the report adds, "nearly 50 per cent."

On the other hand, although the statistics show that verbally speaking no one-half of the accidents could have been avoided if all had not been careless, that the number of cars involved in accidents during the year was only a very small fraction of the total of the road.

WHEN AND WHERE

Excluding a jump of some 20 per cent. over the average on Saturdays, accidents occurred at a uniform rate on every day of the week. That the Saturday increase is in some extent at least due to the homeward rush on the completion of the week's work is proved by the fact that the time of day at which most accidents occurred is also at the hour of the homeward rush—between five and six in the late afternoon, with six to seven close up.

Seven to eight and four to five come next in order, and, as would be expected, fewest mishaps occurred between the hours of one and six in the morning. Just half the clashes took place on the open road, and 43 per cent at street crossings. A point to note is that less than three per cent took place on curves.

A still smaller proportion were due to defects in the roadway and to the roadway being under repair. Of the accidents at railway crossings no less than 60 per cent took place at unguarded crossings. Neglect of warning signals by the driver of the motor car was the cause of a further 22 per cent., and approximately eight in every hundred were due to the gates not being closed, permanently owing to the neglect of the crossing keeper. In ten per cent. the cause was not given.

TO WHOM AND WHY

Collisions with pedestrians and crashes into other automobiles were responsible for 64 per cent. and 22 per cent of the accidents respectively, the remaining 14 per cent. being divided between collisions with other motor vehicles with fixed objects, with street cars, with horse-drawn vehicles, and with railway trains, and accidents in which no collision took place, this last class being responsible for two per cent.

Dealing with accidents to pedestrians 40 per cent. happened to persons, including children, who were walking, running, or playing on the streets. Nineteen per cent. occurred at crossings, and 17 per cent. to people who were crossing the road between street intersections.

It is interesting to note that ten-and-a-half per cent. happened to those who insisted in crossing against the warning signal. Only over two per cent. in each case were due to riding or driving on to vehicles, confusion due to traffic, drunkenness and sleeping on the roadway. The remainder occurred to people who were not on the road, and in cases in which the location of the accident was not stated in the newspaper cuttings.

VEHICLES INVOLVED.

The ordinary passenger vehicle class carried the responsibility for three out of every five accidents, commercial vehicles being involved in nearly one out of the five.

It is interesting to note that the serious offers are not far wrong in demanding higher premiums for motor cars, for in spite of the comparatively small number in use compared with other automobiles, cars were involved in one accident in six. Curiously enough, the connection of accidents involving motor cycles was comparatively small—less than two per cent. Probably this is due to the small number of such machines running

Tanga to Nairobi.
JOURNEY ACCOMPLISHED BY CHEVROLET.
Mr Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—
I have just received a call from Mr H. O. Thiel of Messrs. Thiel & Co. Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, Tanga, and Mr. W. Harris, Inspector of Police Tanga, who have just motored through on the new road via Mombasa.
The journey from Tanga only took three days, the day to Mombasa and the next two days to Nairobi. They reported that our new Mombasa Road is in excellent condition and in many parts they were able to travel 35 to 40 miles per hour in their Chevrolet.
New signposts are not yet up at Kisangani and being reinforced at Mombasa they took the Mariakani road going some 60 miles out of their way. At Bamburi there is a bad swag in as much as a new bridge is being made, just opposite the station, and great care must be taken until we can get filled up.
At Athi River they had a very bad time as they left there on Sunday night in the pouring rain and took hours to get through the mud. Except for these three comfortable, they stated that they had a most excellent journey and enjoyed it thoroughly.
Mr. Thiel and Mr. Harris are returning to Tanga via Moshi, Arusha, Kondoa,—Irangi, Handeni and Korogwe, thus making a complete circular tour from Tanga to Nairobi.

in America rather than to their being very safe.

With regard to weather conditions it is of interest to note that only in one-fifth of the cases was the weather what might be called bad, and rain proved to be much more dangerous than clouds, snow or fog. This is mainly due to the wet surface of the roads causing skids, and to the rain-obscured windscreen obstructing the view of the driver.

Taking a general view of the figures it would seem that almost half the accidents which occurred the motor-car driver was at fault, in comparison with the other half lying with conditions. But this control was shown to be mostly to the carelessness of pedestrians.

Although there is a proportion the number of automobile accidents falling rapidly in comparison with the number of cars in use, the gloom investigation shows that it still too great. More care on the part of drivers and pedestrians would probably result in the reduction of such accidents by 50 per cent.

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THE SPORTS MODEL.

Advantages and Disadvantages.

GROWING POPULARITY.

Amongst many non-motorists, and even among those who have driven cars for a considerable time, there exists a fallacious idea that a sports model is almost a racing car, a light vehicle with a noisy exhaust and harsh-running engine, driven, as a rule, by wild young men at break-neck speed.

As any observant motorist will admit, there are no grounds for this delusion. A sports model is, in the nature of things, faster and more lively than a standard touring type of car, but it is very often more refined in its running and is almost invariably possessed of a factor of safety considerably higher than is the case with vehicles made for touring at moderate speeds.

As to the manner in which they are driven, it is, perhaps, only natural that sports-type cars especially attract the younger generation; but a just observer cannot fail to have noticed that real sports cars are generally handled with great skill and care, usually being driven by experienced men or women.

A motorist who has once owned a sports model is, practically speaking, spoiled for the more sedate type of family car. After having experienced the effortless accelaration, the smooth fast turning of the engine, even at high rates of revolution, the finger-light steering, perfect braking of a thoroughbred speed model, he finds the sluggish touring car, with its widely spaced gears boring in the extreme.

The charm of the sports car, then, lies in an extraordinary willingness. In traffic it can show a clean pair of heels to other types of car when the policeman drops his arm and vehicles are allowed to proceed.

On hills its high power-weight ratio enables it to sweep past a heavier car which is labouring painfully to the summit. A sports model may thus be compared to an athlete, the average touring vehicle, on the other hand, being likened to a stout and steady middle-aged business man.

It has been said against cars built for speed that constant gear-changing is called for. This is to some extent true, as the extra power which gives added speed is probably derived from an engine running above the usual rate of revolutions.

To obtain maximum power, the engine revs, must be kept up; consequently, if a speed of 40 m. p. h. is being maintained and a hill is met which cannot be climbed on top gear without diminishing the rate of travel, the owner of a sports car will change into the high third gear of his four-speed gear-box, and will continue to sweep up the gradient without slackening.

The delightful sensation of power given by accelerating away on the lower gears or travelling fast uphill on one of the intermediate ratios is the cause of many conversions among drivers.

It is obvious that a car capable of 70 m. p. h. is driven well within its powers when a speed of 45 m. p. h. is not exceeded. On the other hand, the latter speed is fairly near the maximum of many ordinary touring cars, with the result that, if it be maintained for long, trouble of one sort or another often develops. This would suggest that a sports car is more economical to handle than the ordinary type of car, but this is not always so. Generally, in order to obtain high speeds from the small engines which are at present popular very large carburetters are fitted, and the fuel consumption is heavy in consequence.

The fact that the chassis—the whole car, in fact—is designed for fast driving means that it is generally a safer and more controllable vehicle than a family type of car when driven fast. In order to stand up to sustained speed, many of the parts of the engine or chassis are made of special materials giving extra strength.

For the growing army of motorists who use the King's highway [illegible] instead of metal rails when going on a long journey, the question of maintaining a high average speed is important. With a sports car, because of its general liveliness, its excellent brakes, and the higher speeds of which it is capable on intermediate gears, together with its good roadholding on corners, high speeds can be maintaned in perfect safety and comfort.

Should the owner of an ordinary family car try to put up the same average, he would find himself "fighting" his car, struggling to keep it on the road on bends and flogging it up long hills. He would be tempted, moreover, to dash over cross-roads and past dangerous turnings rather than lose any of the speed he finds it so hard to reach.

Often a man handling a sluggish car will overtake on a corner or where the traffic conditions make it inadvisable to do so, simply because if he does not do so he will never get past a procession of slow vehicles which bars his path. The owner of a sports car, on the other hand, can afford to wait until an opportunity arises to pass the other vehicles without risk or inconvenience to anyone, while knowing that once a clear road opens ahead he can speedily make up for lost time.

So much for the performance of the sports type of car. Now we come to the reasons for its growing popularity or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, that of the "sports tourer."

In the latter class of automobile we have really comfortable touring cars possessing, however the speed, liveliness and stamina characteristic of the out-and-out sports vehicle. The performance is very little inferior to that of a modified racing car, while for comfort and silent running the car is all that can be desired.

While writing of silence it should be pointed out that the excessively noisy exhaust associated with the sports car is not only quite unnecessary, but often quite easily avoidable. Admittedly the valve timing of an engine capable of high rates of revolution sometimes allows the exhaust to escape at a very high temperature with the result that a considerable noise will be produced unless an efficient silencer is fitted but there is no doubt that sound can be diminished, although the problems involved in so doing are much greater than in the case of a car having what is colloquially termed a "woolly" engine.

Really the few disadvantages which the sports type of car possesses are not noticed by experienced drivers. We refer to a certain lack of flexibility on top gear at very low speeds but even this reproach cannot be levelled against many of the latest small six-cylinder speed models. An inexpert driver who likes to drop to walking pace on top gear and accelerate away without having to change gear will find few small sports cars that will fulfil his requirements, and is apt for this reason to prefer a standard touring car with its lower compression and more flexible engine, its lower top gear and widely spaced gear ratios (*The Motor*).

The Tyre.

METHODS FOR SAVING HEAVY BILLS.

The tyre maker does not sell or make a complete pneumatic tyre. He manufactures and markets only certain component parts of a tyre, viz., an air container (the tube), and the protective covering for the tube (the cover). These parts alone do not form a pneumatic tyre—they must be placed one inside the other, fitted on a wheel and the tube inflated with air.

The tyre maker does not specify the amount of required air in cubic measurement. It is indicated in pressure per square unit of area, as registered on a gauge so applied to the valve that the air passage between tube and gauge is uninterrupted.

The wise user of tyres is he who tests the pressure frequently and always with a gauge and maintains it as recommended by the tyre maker for the axle weight. This is quite a simple operation [illegible] forance is the cause of more heavy tyre bills than every other cause of tyre failure combined many times over.

Everyone with a knowledge of things mechanical knows that excessive heat in a running part is usually due to something being wrong, which, if not righted, will cause trouble. Excessive heat in a tyre is easily generated. Simply run it partly deflated, and after a few miles compare the heat in it with its fellow on the other end of the axle properly inflated. The test may be expensive, but it will [illegible]

The Norton Cycle.

INTRODUCTION OF A NEW MODEL.

Several modifications of some importance have been made to Norton models, though in essential there is little that differs from standard practice.

Perhaps the most important item is the introduction of a four-speed overhead-valve 490 c. c. model; up to now the four-speed gear has only been available with the larger engines. The same gear box is now available with the "Big Four," with a 588 c. c. overhead-valve engine in a "Big Four" frame.

A replica of the T. T. Nortons used in the Isle of Man will also be listed, and another new model is the 490 c. c. overhead valve machine with three-speed gear and dry sump lubrication.

It is intended, however, that dry sump lubrication shall be available at a slight extra cost on all the overhead-valve Norton machines.

Specifications of all models will be as before, with the exception that steering dampers and adjustable handle-bars will be fitted to all but the "Big Four" machines. Each model will be provided with a separate oil tank on the saddle tube, so that a larger fuel capacity is available.

FRONT BRAKES.

Larger front brakes and mechanical lubrication are standardised throughout, and an auxiliary hand pump will be fitted except where the dry sump crank case is used.

In addition to this, a metal magneto shield has been standardised. On the 490 c. c. "16 H" model the front chain is protected over the whole of the outside. On all models a breather from the crank case sprays oil mist on to the primary chain.

Minor refinements include lamp-bracket lugs incorporated with the forks, and solid type rubber footrests. As regards forks, the "16 H," the 633 c. c. three-and four-speed models and the 588 c. c. model with the "Big Four" frame, and all sidecar machines are fitted with Druids, but the Webb fork is fitted to overhead-valve solo machines while the "T. T. replica" has a special Webb T. T. fork.

As a result of experience in the Isle of Man, the ball end at the upper end of the push-rod on the o. h. v. models has been removed, and is now carried in the end of the rocker arm. This provides an easy adjustment and simplifies the manufacture of the parts in question.

The T. T. replica will be a popular machine with the speedman. The specification includes a larger tank, a chain lubricator, narrow mudguards, and dry sump lubrication (*The Motor Cycle*).

Excursions to Eldoret.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway is giving reduced rates for the Eldoret Race meeting and the Plateau Golf Championship, from October 25 to October 30 inclusive. First and second class tickets will be issued to Eldoret at single fare for the double journey and the return journey must be completed not later than November 2. There are also reduced rates in connection with horses and ponies. A special train conveying passengers will leave Nairobi at 9.25 p.m., on Tuesday October 26 arriving at Eldoret at 5.18 p.m., on Wednesday. A return special is leaving Eldoret on Sunday, October 31, at 9.57 a.m. arriving at Nairobi at 5.26 a.m. on Monday.

A NEW DOUGLAS.

Three Models for the Coming Year.

STRAIGHT TWINS.

For next year there will be three distinct models of Douglas straight-twin machines, one of these being now introduced for the first time. This model is known as the E.W. 600, and combines many of the features of the well-known E.W.-350 together with others of the overhead-valve O.C. type. This makes for ease of production, and the private owner has the advantage when it comes to ordering spare parts, since the total number of parts which has to be carried by Douglas stocklists is much reduced by the similarity of the three models.

The new engine is of the side-valve type, and has a total capacity of 596 c.c. The built-up crankshaft is of similar design to that of the smaller E.W., and the renewable crankpin races and big-end bearing races greatly facilitate repair work and eliminate the necessity for replacing crankshafts and connecting rods after much wear.

The cylinder heads are detachable, as in car practice, and these heads can be easily detached without removing the engine from the frame, it being a matter of a few minutes only to unscrew the holding-down bolts. Decarbonization, therefore can be carried out by any novice in a very short space of time, as the barrels themselves can be left in place during this operation.

A NEW FORM OF PUMP.

Lubrication is by means of a new patent rotary plunger pump, which has very few working parts and is extremely simple in operation. The pump is driven from a worm wheel on the inlet cam pinion at a reduction of 12 to 1, i.e., 24 to 1 as regards engine speed. Teeth are cut upon the plunger as shown in the accompanying sketch, and it is caused to move up and down in the pump body, the amount of travel being controlled by a swashplate. Suitable ports are cut in the plunger to line up with the inlet and outlet ports in the pump body during certain degrees of rotation, all ball-spring-loaded valves being thus eliminated.

The swashplate is mounted upon trunnions, and the angle at which the plate lies in relation to the plunger is varied by a cam disc which is inter-connected with the throttle lever. One wire runs from the throttle lever to a junction box, and thence one goes to the throttle itself and one to the mechanical pump. In the event of the fracture of the operating wire, the cam disc, under the action of a suitable spring, immediately takes up a position which causes the pump to deliver 75 per cent. of its maximum.

The advantages of this system will easily be understood. Even when the throttle is closed and the engine revolving, as in the case of descending a long hill, the pump still delivers a certain amount of lubricant. So soon as the throttle is open, the angle of the swashplate is automatically altered and more oil is pumped into the engine. Thus there is a comparatively large supply when the engine is ascending a hill at a large throttle opening, whilst there is very little when travelling light. This, naturally, is as required, and tends to reduce to a minimum the possibility of oiling plugs, whilst, at the same time, there is always sufficient oil for any emergency.

A sight feed is placed upon the timing chest, and this can, if desired, be seen from the saddle. It is, however, quite unnecessary to watch the sight feed, since the lubrication system is entirely automatic.

For the initial introduction of the new E.W. the makers have decided to incorporate a hand pump in the tank to satisfy the views of the sceptical and to provide an emergency system when necessary.

THE OILING SYSTEM.

All the oil is fed to the front cylinder, where it is scraped off the cylinder walls and falls to the large crankcase sump. The splash system then lubricates the rear cylinder and the big and little ends, the overflow passing through the hollow timing pinion pins for lubrication of the cam gear.

The standard model is fitted with cast-iron pistons and fully floating gudgeon pins, whilst the sports model has special aluminium alloy pistons with similar floating gudgeon pins, the aluminium pistons being interchangeable with the cast-iron type. The design of the timing gear has been carefully studied to ensure almost noiseless operation, and the magneto, as is usual with Douglas, is gear driven and placed on top of the crankcase.

The clutch is similar to that used on the smaller model, but is housed in a heavier flywheel; the gearbox is again similar to that of the E.W.350, but has a slight modification to the kick-starter lever and heavier sprockets to take ⅝-in. by ¼-in. chains.

The frame is of the semi-duplex pattern, which gives the same wheelbase as that of the 350 c.c. machine, although housing a longer engine.

Taper roller bearings are used in the hubs and in the steering head, which also incorporates a steering damper of neat design as used on the O.C. and T.T. machines. Tyres, fitted as standard, are 710 mm. by 85 mm. (approximately 27½ ins. by 3 3/8 ins.), whilst the brakes are the same as those which have been used successfully on all models during the past season, extra leverage having been provided on the foot-brake pedal for sidecar use. It is interesting to note that the centre of gravity, weight distribution, steering angle, etc., are almost identical with those of the smaller machine, and allow for ease of handling, stability and general steady running.

The 1927 E.W.350 is very similar to the model which has been so popular during the past year. It has however, a number of alterations, which include a new mechanical pump, heavier spokes in the back wheel and cast-iron pistons on standard and de luxe models, aluminium pistons being fitted to the sports machines.

The new pump is entirely enclosed in the timing box and is of the double plunger type driven by a worm wheel, attached to the crankshaft, at a reduction of 24 to 1. The plunger is carried in a suitable aluminium casting in which are formed the necessary ducts and ports. The small cam pinion which meshes with the crankshaft worm wheel causes the plunger to rise and fall positively in relation to the engine revolutions. Oil passes through a filter in the tank direct to the pump by means of gravity. It is thence forced to the sight feed on the tank under control of a needle valve and conducted to the front cylinder through a suitable non-return valve.

The lubrication of the timing gear is through the hollow cam spindles the excess oil dropping to the bottom of the timing box where it is picked up by nozzle extending from the pump and forced through the crankshaft, which has passages drilled to provide an even distribution to the big-end bearing.

An emergency hand pump is also provided to supplement the mechanical system if desired, all oil passing through the sight feed.

The construction of the saddle is worthy of note, this being built up with a number of light springs which provide an exceptionally comfortable seat, the main suspension being, as usual, provided by two tension coil springs attached to the frame.

SILENCER CONSTRUCTION.

The silencer on all Douglases is of the same neat shape as in the past, and is particularly efficient, the exhaust pipe being sealed at the end and having a number of slots cut in to allow gas to escape to the expansion chamber. The tail pipe then leads the gases to the atmosphere, certain types being fitted with fish-tails.

All models can, if desired, be obtained with an electric lighting set. This set is of particularly neat appearance, and having been designed to conform with the general lines of the machine. The generator is carried on the outside of the timing box and is gear driven, a special slipping device being incorporated so that no harm can be done to the gearwheels in any emergency. One great advantage is that the generator can be removed and the fixing hole blanked off, so that the machine need not be out of commission should any defect develop in the generator.

The electric output is approximately 22 watts at a top-gear road speed of 20 m.p.h., the consumption of the head and tail lamps being 2.25 amps, and the cut-out is set to bring the generator into operation at about 10 to 12 m.p.h. on top gear. The accumulator is neatly carried on a special bracket below the tank, the switch being situated at the back of the headlamp and providing the usual positions "off," "dim" and "full." The generator is always in circuit for charging the battery, as in modern car practice.

The well-known overhead-valve O.C. Douglas is the same as this year's model except for detail improvements, the price of this machine being not as yet fixed. (*Motor Cycling*).

New British Motor Cycles.

MODELS FOR OLYMPIA SHOW.

In view of the near approach of the Olympia Motor Cycle Show (October 4 to 9) details of manufacturers' programmes are beginning to be made public. These show that for 1927 a large number of minor improvements likely to appeal to overseas buyers are to be included. In many cases a new type of front brake will be introduced which is is believed will remain effective under all climatic conditions and will secure quick and safe retardation. Further improvements in frame and fork design are being introduced and also better arrangements for easy greasing of all cycle parts. The question of silent running is also receiving needed attention. At the 1926 Show nearly three hundred exhibitors will display their products in three miles of exhibits and every British manufacturer of importance will be represented.

The Triumph Company are introducing a new two-vlave "Twin Port" speed machine embodying several new features. Its single-cylinder engine has a displacement of 499 c.c., the bore and stroke being 80 by 99 m.m. The overhead valve operating gear is totally enclosed and is automatically lubricated. The power unit is mechanical lubricated and the aluminium piston is of special design.

The new "Matchless" models for 1927 include 350 c.c. and 500 c.c. side-valve machines and an interesting new 500 c.c. overhead valve "Super Sports" model. The side-valve machines are in general appearance similar to the popular 246 c.c. lightweight "Matchless" but of more substantial build. The engines of both have aluminium pistons and roller big end bearings. Transmission is through roller chains and three-speed gear. A shock absorber is incorporated with the clutch. The front chain is completely enclosed and automatically lubricated and the rear chain is protected by a substantial guard. Comfort is ensured by spring Forks with built-in twin frictional shock absorbers.

The "Super Sports" model has an engine of 495 c.c. capacity with large inclined overhead valves operated by roller bearing overhead rockers. The rocker gear and push rods are totally enclosed and positively lubricated. Engine lubrication is by a Duplex mechanical oil pump with sight feed. Transmission is along normal lines. The machine is priced at only £62-10-0 in the home market.

The new model in the A.J.S. range is of 4.98 h.p. and is known as the "H.9" standard side-valve edition of the existing 4.98 h.p. overhead valve sporting model and has been primarily designed as a fast touring solo or sidecar machine. It is worthy of note that during the first seven months of this year A.J.S. machines have gained upwards of four hundred awards in races and trials, including fifty-eight Gold Medals and thirty-six trophies and cups. One of the chief performances was that of the machine which broke all records for speed in the Senior Tourist Trophy Races, covering two laps at over seventy miles an hour.

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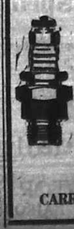
Dependable for Every Engine.



There's a Type for Every Engine

SOLE IMPORTERS:
CARR, LAWSON & CO., LTD.

TYRE TREATMENT.

How to Obtain Maximum Mileage.

UNNECESSARY WEAR.

Generally speaking, the mileage obtained from a pneumatic tyre gives a fair indication of the treatment it has received. On the other hand, motoring conditions may be responsible, and in hard-and-fast rules can be laid down as to the total distance a tyre of given size should cover.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised, however, that the additional mileage accruing from careful treatment is out of all proportion to the extra attention involved. Conversely, a little neglect or ill-treatment will shorten a tyre's life to a surprising extent.

The larger pneumatics have now been widely used sufficiently long to enable a fairly definite time to be drawn between correct and incorrect usage, and there is little difference of opinion concerning the causes of tyre failures and how they can be postponed.

LOADING AND INFLATION.

In the first place, loading and inflation pressure obviously are interdependent. The effects of overloading are indistinguishable from those produced by under-inflation.

All tyre manufacturers specify the maximum load that a given tyre should carry and the inflation pressure recommended. If the load is exceeded, or the pressure is too low, the walls of the tyre will be continuously overbowed, thereby under-stressed over-heating, and the fabric will show early signs of fatigue.

Whilst overloading of tyres can be fairly easily prevented, it needs constant vigilance to ensure against their under-inflation. Some may consider that daily pressure testing is unnecessary, but it should be carried out at least once a week, care-taking taken to test before the car leaves the garage for after the car has been running the tyres may have become heated and consequently will give a fictitious gauge reading. It is most important, too, that only a reliable gauge be used.

CAUSES OF TYRE WEAR.

The mechanical condition of a car and the manner in which it is handled and driven affect tyre mileage, of course.

For instance, it is important to ensure, by periodic inspection that the wheels are in correct alignment—that is to say, both axles must be square with the frame and the length of track rod so that the front wheels are in toe-in, closer together at the front, most points of their circle than at the rearmost, measured at axle height. Front and back wheel centres should be the same distance apart on near and off sides.

If wheel alignment is faulty the tyres will be subjected to a continuous scrubbing action that will quickly destroy the tread.

A good driver can save his tyres from unnecessary damage by careful use of the clutch, gear box, and brakes, and by using the brakes only when necessary. He will be careful also not to drive with his wheels against the kerb, as that will damage the walls of the tyres. He will steer clear of tram lines, and, as far as possible, of bad road surfaces; and he will not turn the steering wheel when the car is stationary, a common practice which is very detrimental to the rubber treads.

Unnecessary tyre wear will be avoided also by keeping the wheel bearings as adjusted as to prevent the wheels wobbling, and by careful attention to brake adjustment it will be possible to ensure that the wheels on one side are not retarded more than those on the other. Such adjustment is equal, of course, if oil is allowed to reach the braking surface on one side and not on the other.

It is worth while to see that the manner in which the spare wheel and tyre are carried does not cause chafing between the cover and some part of the chassis or body-work, and it is advisable to shield the spare from the air and changes in temperature.

It is as well, also, periodically to put into service any spare tyres that are carried, rather than wait till tyre troubles render their use necessary.

Continual running on cambered roads generally causes a greater amount of wear on the inner side of the treads than on the outer. By changing the tyres over from one side of the car to the other, and reversing the direction of their rotation, wear is more evenly distributed.

It is particularly important to see that oil and grease are not allowed to pollute the rubber covers and tubes, as these damage rubber.

REPAIRS AND FITTING.

Difference of opinion exists as to whether re-treading of worn tyres is worth while, but excellent results have been obtained in many authenticated cases. In this connection the best advice that can be offered is to consult a reliable firm of vulcanisers, who are prepared to stand behind their work.

Opinion is unanimous, however, on the importance of repairing cuts in the tyre treads and walls as soon as these are noticed. Small cuts can be treated effectively by cleaning them with petrol and filling with a good tyre stopping, but large gashes require vulcanising and expert treatment if the cords of the foundation material are damaged. Daily inspection to detect cuts and remove embedded stones will be more than repaid by increased tyre mileage.

With straight-sided tyres the likelihood of damaging the covers or tubes when fitting is less likely than with the beaded-edge type. In either case the tube must be perfectly free inside the cover before inflation.

With beaded-edge covers greater care must be taken not to nip the tube, or damage it with the tyre levers. It is best to inflate slightly, and then, before continuing the inflation, make sure that the tube and cover are correctly in place.

If the rims are bent or indented through running with a flat tyre, they should be straightened before further use. Whenever a tyre is removed the opportunity should be taken to examine the inner surfaces of the rims, which, if rusty, should be cleaned and repainted.

To prevent damage to the tube by rubbing against the inside of the cover, powdered French chalk should be used, but only sufficient to cover the contacting surfaces—too much is apt to collect in the form of small pellets, which cause wear.

Excellent literature on this important subject, dealing with it in greater detail, is supplied gratis on application by the leading tyre distributing organisation. (Cyprus Times).

The Chevrolet Factory.

EVERY SIXTH EMPLOYEE AN INSPECTOR.

One employee in every six in the motor assembly plant of the Chevrolet Motor Company at Flint Mich., does nothing but check the rigid standards required in the motor parts and the accuracy with which they are fitted together.

There are 2,770 employed in the motor plant. Of these, 460 are men who demand a precision too minute for detect on by the unaided eye.

Before the engine block starts down one of the assembly lines it is given a triple inspection for possible irregularities or defects, each inspector checking his predecessor. Next it is washed, dried under compressed air and again inspected for cleanliness. If a dirt spot is discovered, the casting is sent back to the washer.

Almost endless tests mark its progress down the assembly line, precisions being gauged down to one ten-thousandth of an inch. The moment an inspector detects any infinitesimal variations from standard, the motor is taken from the line. If the defect is only minor, the motor is sent back on the line for adjustments or replacements subject to subsequent re-inspection. If the variation from standard is fundamental the motor is dis-assembled.

As the motor is built up, all parts and fittings are subjected to constant examination and re-examination: Precision is law. For instance, the fit of piston pins into the piston must be so exact that the pin may be pushed into the piston hole by the mechanic's thumb but will not fall out of its own weight. The clearance at this point is about one-twentieth of the diameter of the finest human hair. This is called a "push in" fit.

After being built up, the motor is "run in" by electric motors at 1,200 revolutions per minute for about two hours to work in the bearings and piston rings.

The motor is then "taken down" for inspection of the bearings cylinder walls and all moving parts. When it passes the inspectors, it is reassembled and operated under its own power while experts listen for any possible noise, their methods being comparable to a doctor's use of a stethoscope.

If the motor sounds "sweet," it is returned to the assembly line for final equipment and painting. The last man on the line is an inspector. From his hands the motor goes to the various car assembly plants

Cricket at Londiani.

PARKLANDS TO MEET NYANZA TEAM.

The cricket team of the Parklands Sports Club will visit Londiani on Sunday when they will meet the Nyanza Cricket Club in a one day match.

The following are the teams:—Nyanza:—C. F. Lane (Capt.), H. T. Alford, Beasty, W. A. Belfield, A. H. Hutchinson, A. Meyers, R. O. Mayers, G. W. Norman, W. A. Parsons, B. W. F. Schofield and J. Wilson.

Parklands:—A. Diebel (Capt.), Moshier, Thornton, C. Hirst, Cox, V. Browne, Campling Dunsmyer, R. Browne, Gemower and Orford.

Excursion fares have been arranged and the Parklands team will leave Nairobi by the Uganda mail train at 4.5 p. m. on Saturday. Any member of the team who is unable to play is requested to inform the secretary, Mr. Campling, immediately.

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BLIND MAN WHO DROVE A CAR.

Lessons of Laxity in Issuing Driving Licences.

NECESSITY OF A TEST.

(By Major F. A. C. Forbes-Leith, F.R.G.S.)

I read in London paper, some little time ago, that a driving license had been given to a blind man. It seems incredible that according to the laws of England, the authorities could not refuse him this document. He was even known to have driven a car under the guidance of a friend, and the result was a public outcry.

I understand that there is a Bill ready to be presented to Parliament which, among other things, will seek to debar "anybody who is suffering from any physical infirmity" from driving a car.

As Dear Nostalgia, it would appear to be an excellent measure, but, on the other hand, I am very much inclined to think that the main amount of danger to the public comes, at present, not from those who are physically defective, but from those who are quite sound in such a state, that in a particular sense they lack the mental stability to drive.

ONT-LEGGED DRIVERS

During the War, amongst a draft of Dodge Cars sent out from England, as at M.T. driver, was a fellow who had lost his left shoe shorter than the other. As compensation for this he won a "club foot."

He was continually working over a period of two years and I cannot remember once having to find fault with him. On the contrary, he was one of my best drivers.

An other friend of mine had his leg blown off early in the War, when serving with an infantry regiment. He transferred to the M.T., and drove continuously for five years without accident.

Just lately, I have received a letter from one of my regular readers who had the misfortune to lose his leg about fifteen years ago, and, for the whole of that time, he has driven motor-bicycle combinations without accident.

He is extremely anxious lest he be debarred for this reason from indulgence in his favourite recreation which fills a gap for him, and gives him a real deal of compensation for his infirmity.

RETROTIVE CONTROL.

I venture to suggest that little good will result from such wholesale prohibition, as the proposed Bill contemplates, and that better results could be obtained by making, as a physical examination, a more rigid test of eyesight and a careful search of medical history for any signs of epilepsy or heart trouble.

Surely the most important of all tests is a mental test of a person's driving mentality by a thoroughly competent examiner. In the U.S.A. every man is briefly examined as to his driving ability, but even with this, the results leave the road to the "hogs" whose number is legion.

It is more than likely that the man with a club-foot, a wooden leg, or missing fingers, may, for reason of these infirmities, take the greatest care when driving. Often, these faults, in the human frame are not in any way a bar to the effective control of a car.

It seems unreasonable that such people should be debarred from motoring, whereas a man who is short-sighted enough to find it difficult to drive in the dark may have a licence for the asking. It would be better by far, to have such cases dealt with on their merits, by a medical board or a competent Judge.

On the other hand I feel that as many as ten per cent of those who now possess licences, are for every reason, unfitted to drive—and that a much more rigorous test is necessary for the thoughtless youth of Britain.

NOT SENIORITY ONLY.

I do not refer to "speeders" alone, for many of this class possess a keen and intelligent brain-power. It is by no means for them alone that the penalty of cancelling the licence of anyone convicted of "driving to the public danger" should be resorted to more often.

Cancellation of licence should be made permanent on the second conviction, for if one warning fails to cure a man of reckless driving, it may be assumed with confidence that he is a menace to his fellows.

Similarly, permission to drive should be withdrawn permanently from anyone who is proved guilty of driving while under the influence of drink.

Prevention, however, is better than cure, and with motor traffic increasing, at its present rate, I am convinced that, sooner or later, a reasonable test will be necessary for those who apply for driving licences. Public safety will demand it. My suggestion is that a reasonable test would be:

(1) Good eyesight.

(2) A clean history and medical certificate of freedom from epilepsy.

(3) Proof of physical ability of handle controls (even if crippled).

(4) A half-an-hour's test on the road under the most difficult conditions.

(5) Freedom from heart trouble.

I feel sure that anyone who can pass such a test is unlikely to become a danger to the public when in charge of a car.

In every way the best 2-tonner

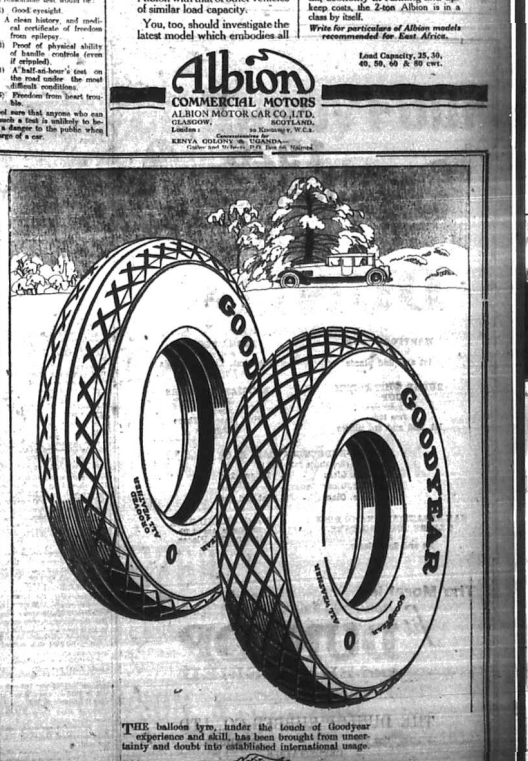
THAT is the definite conclusion reached by many of the largest transport users in the world, after carefully comparing the performance of the 2-ton Albion with that of other vehicles of similar load capacity.

You, too, should investigate the latest model which embodies all the most recent improvements in design and construction. You will find that in absolute dependable service, freedom from breakdown, length of life and, above all, economy in running and upkeep costs, the 2-ton Albion is in a class by itself.

Write for particulars of Albion models recommended for East Africa.

Load Capacity, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 & 80 cwt.

Albion
COMMERCIAL MOTORS
ALBION MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.
London: 20 Kingsway, W.C.2.
KENYA COLONY & UGANDA.
Cooper and Stevens, P.O. Box 66, Nairobi.



THE balloon tyre, under the touch of Goodyear experience and skill, has been brought from uncertainty and doubt into established international usage.

GOODYEAR
BALLOON TYRES
Made with SUPERTWIST.

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

Long Springs-88% of Wheel Base

Long semi-elliptic springs of chrome vanadium steel—rear springs underslung—total length of one rear and one front spring equalling 88% of the wheel base of the car—imagine the comfort of riding on such spring suspension!

Yet this is but one of the features that make for greater riding comfort in the new Chevrolet—new from radiator to rear axle to provide a new value that is astonishing everybody who sees these cars at our Show Room.

Quality at Low Cost

THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE Ltd.
NAIROBI & NAKURU.

TAKE IT FROM ME—

find the way to obtain maximum power and speed from your car is to fit the Zenith Carburetter. Years of careful research and experiment have made the

ZENITH CARBURETTER

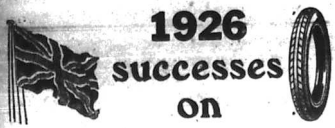
THE ZENITH OF POWER AND RELIABILITY.

Write for Free Booklets and see the "Why's" and "Wherefore's" of the Zenith Carburetter to

The Zenith Carburetter Co., Ltd., 40 Newman Street, London W.1.—England.

Some

1926 successes on DUNLOP



HARTFORD CUP
March 20th
1st and 2nd places

TARGA FLORIO
April 25th
One First, Three Seconds
In Three Classes.

BURGH WHITWORTH CUP
(24 hours race.)
June 12th.
1st, 2nd and 3rd places

BELGIAN 24 HOURS RACE
July 3rd
First place in Three Categories

J.C.C. PRODUCTION CAR RACE
(Brooklands July 17th.)

1,500 c.c. Class	1st and 2nd
1,100 c.c. Class	2nd
750 c.c. Class	1st and 2nd

SAN SEBASTIAN GRAND PRIX
5 LITRE TOURING CARS.
1st and 2nd Places.

R.A.C. GRAND PRIX.
Brooklands, August 7th.
1st and 3rd Places.

The Moral is:

fit **DUNLOP** *and* **BE SATISFIED**

THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD
Box 718. NAIROBI.
DEPOSITAIRES
The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
Nairobi – Mombasa – Kisumu – Tanga – Mwanza – Dar-es-Salaam.

BRITISH MOTOR TRADE.

Recent General Export Improvement.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

(By a London Correspondent.)

The record that British motor manufacturers are receiving for our close attention that they have recently paid to the overseas markets is well indicated by the fact that in 1925 almost 20 per cent. of the total production of the industry was exported, whereas in 1923 only about 7 per cent. of the total production was shipped overseas.

Moreover, in the two years, the total British production supplied to the home and overseas markets increased very largely, with the result that the exports for 1925 were equivalent to something like one-third of the total production of the industry in 1923. Continuance of this improvement is shown by the fact that for the first four months of 1926 the export figures were some 33 per cent. higher than for the corresponding four months of 1925.

INCREASE IN WORLD TRADE.

The general improvement indicated by these figures does not result from an increased demand in any one or two overseas markets but from a general improvement such that, with practically no exceptions, the exports to every overseas market increased in 1924 as against 1923, and again in 1925 as against 1924.

Figures of export of British motor vehicles, carefully compiled by the statistical department of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd. have been analysed, and the figures for the principal markets are found to be as follows: Australia being the largest purchaser of British motors, followed first, and the other overseas Empire markets in order which accords with the number of vehicles that they have taken during the year 1925.

Australia.—The improvement in 1924 as against 1923 was such as to represent an increase of 37 per cent. in the number of British motors sent out. In 1925 as against 1923 the improvement was no less than 420 per cent.

Canada.—The increase in 1924 as against 1923 was about 137 per cent., and in 1925 as against 1923 it was 278 per cent.

India.—Exports to India during 1924 showed an improvement of 126 per cent. over 1923, and in 1925 the increase was 300 per cent. as compared with the same year.

South Africa.—Here the improvements as against 1923 were 140 per cent. in 1924, and 540 per cent. in 1925.

Strait Settlements.—The corresponding figures in this case showed a 280 per cent. increase for 1924 and an increase of nearly 1,000 per cent. for 1925.

Ceylon.—Here the figures of increase as against 1923 were 140 per cent.

Federated Malay States.—In this case the increases were enormous. In 1923 the exports to this market from Great Britain were very small. In 1924 they showed an improvement of over 600 per cent. and in 1925 an improvement of very nearly 4,000 per cent.

British West Africa.—Here the increase in 1924 was 184 per cent. and in 1925 it was 307 per cent. over the figures of 1923.

British East Africa.—Here the increase in 1924 as against 1923 was about 410 per cent., and in 1925 as against the same year 590 per cent.

Other miscellaneous Empire markets also showed a very marked improvement, and the same applies to British exports to foreign countries. These were rather more than doubled in 1924 as against 1923, and again very nearly doubled in 1925 as against 1924.

As regards total exports, the 1924 figures showed an improvement of 150 per cent. as against 1923, and in 1925 as compared with those of 1923 showed an increase of 400 per cent.

AUSTRALASIAN POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

This extraordinary growth of British motor export business is not flowing unnoticed by the foreign competitors of the British industry. The writer has before him a comprehensive report issued to the members of an important Trade Association in the United States as the result of an investigation conducted in Australia by a very experienced member of that Association.

This gentleman pointed out that the United States motor manufacturers were not holding their own in the Australian market. He quoted figures comparing the imports of cars into Australia from various sources during the first six months of 1924 and of 1925. These figures showed an increase of 139 per cent. in British imports and an increase of only 11 per cent. in United States imports.

Imports from Canada actually showed a decrease of about 16 per cent. and imports from European countries an increase of the same percentage. He attributes the remarkable increase in the sales of British cars in Australasia to two main causes, the chief of which is the high efficiency of the export sales representatives of British concerns. These men, he says, are chosen very carefully and, when they arrive, they settle down in the territory for a number of years and play their part in the civic and economic development of their adopted country. He points out, moreover, that the European type of light car appeals very strongly to many Australian buyers, particularly among those in the main centres of population.

As some 60 per cent. of the population of Australia is to be found in [illegible] 25,000 people or over, these light cars would still be able successfully to attack this percentage of the total possible market even if, by reason of their some-what narrow wheel track, moderate power or other causes, they were not altogether suitable in some of the country districts.

Subsequently he refers deals with matters connected with the internal organisation of the motor trade and not directly concerning the private motorist. He indicates that in some cases distributors and agents of American manufacturers feel their position to be somewhat insecure. Such questions are matters for discussion in trade journals rather than in the public press.

There is, however, no doubt but that at one time the influence of the retail motor trade was so brought to bear as sometimes to favour the American as against the British car. The fact that this is no longer at all likely to be the case is a cause for satisfaction to those who have the welfare of the British industry at heart.

Unquestionably, British manufacturers are now doing everything they possibly can to cater for the Australasian and other export markets, not only by the provision of thoroughly suitable vehicles, but by the creation of really efficient organisations for the sale of these vehicles and for thoroughly adequate service to the individual motorists.

It is a sign of the times that it has recently been decided to appoint a competent whole-time secretary of the motor section of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers and their Representatives. This Association has already collaborated with energy and success in the organisation of All-British Motor Shows in Australia under the auspices of the Association of British Motor Manufacturers and of the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers Union.

The cost of maintaining a competent permanent secretary and of providing the necessary funds for his office and travelling expenses will be directly borne by the British motor manufacturers acting through their central association.

It is sufficiently obvious that no such step would be taken unless the British industry were firmly convinced of the necessity of keeping in constant intimate touch with Australian conditions and taking every possible advantage of the obvious fact that in Australia and New Zealand as well as in other markets the satisfaction of the motorists is largely dependent upon the availability of spare parts.

RUGBY.

The Improved Rugby Four

TOURING

With Blue Duco Finish
Five Cord Tyres on Demountable Steel Rims
Magneto Ignition

£230

All Aluminium Box Body with Imported Spring Seats

£215

The New Rugby Six

With Blue Duco Finish
Five Balloon Cord Tyres on Demountable Rims

£280

The New Rugby Six will run from 3 to 60 miles per hour and has climbed the Escarpment on op gear.

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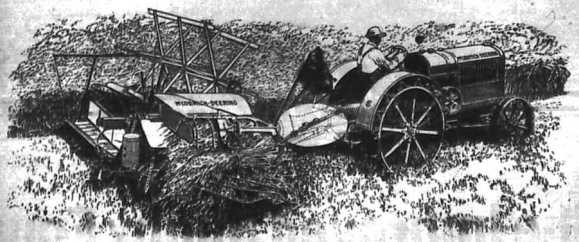

A binder is shown here, the mechanism being operated by the power take-off of the McCormick-Deering Tractor.

Do You Know

About the McCormick-Deering Power Take-Off?

Besides the belt and drawbar McCormick-Deering Tractors have a third power source—the power take-off, for running the mechanism of binders, maize-pickers, harvester-threshers, etc., direct from the tractor engine. This handy properly located, properly protected, power take-off always runs at the same speed whether the tractor is in high or low. It can be operated when the tractor is standing still so a pulled machine can be cleared if clogged. It is gear driven. It runs at a uniform speed. The McCormick-Deering is the original triple-power tractor.

McCormick-Deering tractors are specially designed to operate by means of their power take-off the following equipment

10—20 tractor ..... £[illegible]
15—30 tractor ..... £[illegible]
10-20 Sharpe-Arch Implement for planting and cultivating various rows of hoing and Sisal ..... £[illegible]

McCormick Deering Harvester.
McCormick Deering Maize-Picker Unbinder.
McCormick Deering Maize Picker.

If you are farming in maize or wheat the McCormick-Deering tractor is indispensible to you.

Gillman & Company, Ltd.
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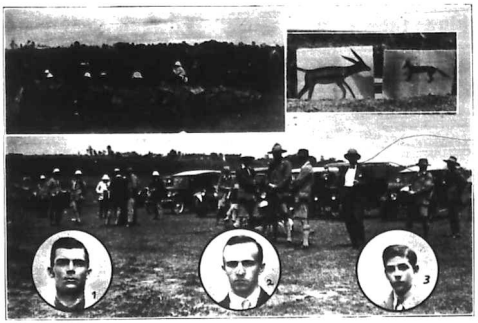
THE KENYA BISLEY.



Scenes on the Nairobi Rifle Range at the Kenya Bisley held on October 16 and 17. (Photos. E. A. Standard.) Insets: Top right, the targets in the new Game Shooting Competition. Top left Shooting for the E. A. Standard Cup. Photographs (1) Lieut. Hughes, the Kenya Champion. (2) D. I. Rev. the runner up for the Championship. (3) H. Pondon, winner of the Junior Competition for the second time in succession.

THE LIVINGSTONE CONFERENCE

Dr. Driard, the Hon. Mr. E. B. Denham, Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and Dr. Jesse Jones, Chairman of the recent Phelps-Stokes Commission who attended the International Missionary Conference on African problems at Le Zoute Belgium in September.

The Victoria Falls Hotel, where the Livingstone Conference of official representatives of Eastern Africa was held.

S.S. Bosoma, the new Kenya and Uganda Railway tug for the Victoria Lake Service, launched last week by Commander Bannone. The vessel was imported in sections from England and was assembled in the Kisumu Railway Workshop. It is named after one of the islands in the Lake.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARY ALLIANCE HIGH SCHOOL, KIKUYU

A schoolroom.
A corner of the School.

Some of the Pupils.
The Principal Dr. G. A. Grieve and Mrs. Grieve.

An article dealing with the opening of this new Missionary enterprise appears in this issue.

Everything for Boys Wear at Lowest Possible Prices.

BOYS UNDERWEAR

BOYS UNDERWEAR

BOYS BOOTS

Shs 17	Shs 20
Shs 17 50	Shs 21
Shs 18	Shs 22
Shs 18 50	Shs 23
Shs 19	Shs 24

THE COLLEGE SUIT

Shs 35/- per suit

THE MARVIS SUIT

Shs 18

BOYS SHAKORO SUIT

BOYS PIGSTICKER TOPEES

BOYS KNICKERS

BOYS BLACK HOSE

Shs 3 50 pair

BOYS STRONG SCHOOL SHOE

Shs 16 50	Shs 19 50
Shs 17	Shs 20
Shs 17 50	Shs 21
Shs 18	Shs 22
Shs 18 50	Shs 23

Shs 25 suit

BOYS JERSEYS

Shs 7 25 — 9 75

BOYS KNITTED TIES

BOYS IMPERIAL TOPEES

Special Price Shs 15 50 each Shs 2 50

BOYS BROWN LEATHER SLIPPERS

Shs 6	Shs 7 50
Shs 6 25	Shs 8
Shs 6 50	Shs 8 50
Shs 6 75	Shs 9

BOYS ROPED SOLED SHOES

Shs 4 50 per pair

BOYS FOOTBALL BOOTS

Shs 22 50

BOYS PULLOVERS

Shs 12 — 18 50

Boys Handkerchief

Shs 2 50

BOYS PLANTER DOUBLE TERAIB

Shs 11 50

BOYS DOUBLE TERAIB

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BOYS CEYLO PYJAMAS

Shs 12 50 to 14 50

BOYS JERSEY SUITS

Shs 15 50

BOYS STRONG LEATHER SCOUTS BELT

Price Shs 3 25 each

BOYS LEATHER BELTS With Nickle Buckle Shs 3 50

BOYS ELASTIC BELTS In assorted coloured stripes Price Shs 2 each

BOYS SHIRTS

Shs 15 each

BOYS SHIRTS

BOYS HAIR BRUSHES With handle, as shown, satin wood back, good bristle Shs 3/50 each

BOYS HAIR BRUSHES Well finished, good bristles military shape without handle Shs 3/50 each

BOYS KHAKI SHORTS

Shs 7 50 pair

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is the

BEST STORE

TO BUY

ALL YOUR

BOYS CLOTHES

FROM.

WHITEAWAYS Boys Outfitters. Sixth Avenue.

THE EAST

Special Supplement

African Standard

NAIROBI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1926.

KENYA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE 1927 ESTIMATES.

Detailed Discussion of Votes and Principles.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

The Legislative Council resumed its session in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on Monday, 18th inst.

PAPERS LAID.

The following papers were laid on the table of the Legislative Council:—Amendments to Draft Estimates for 1927; Statement of Colony's Financial Position for 1926; Summaries of Loan, Fund Accounts 1926

MOTIONS.

Notice of the following motions was given on Monday's meeting of the Legislative Council:—

By the Treasurer:

"In consideration of Armourer Sergeant Abdul Aziz's long and satisfactory service in the 3rd King's African Rifles this Honourable Council is pleased to award him a compassionate pension at the rate of Sh. 1,323-75 a year (which is equivalent to three-fourths of the pension which would be the amount awarded to him had he been serving on the pensionable establishment of the Colony) with effect from the date of his retirement, viz. the 20th December, 1925, instead of a gratuity of Sh. 1,586-50 (calculated at the rate of one week's salary for each year of service) to which he is strictly entitled under the Regulations."

By the Member for the Lake:

"That this Honourable Council is of the opinion that a Commission should be appointed for the purpose of investigating the present methods of capture, transportation and sale of fish from Lake Victoria and to make recommendations with a view to improving and cheapening the supply of fish fish."

The Colonial Estimates.

DISCUSSION OF ITS PRINCIPLES.

Discussion of the Estimates was initiated by the acting Colonial Secretary who moved:

"That this Honourable Council resolve itself into a Committee of the whole Council to consider the Draft Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1927 as laid on the table."

Mr. Northcote addressed the House as follows:—

The exposition of the principles underlying the budget for 1927 which was contained in the Government's memorandum the chair on Tuesday renders unnecessary any discussion on my part in their regard. But before commencing on the details of these estimates I will venture to recapitulate them in furtherance of the motion which I have to propose.

They are as follows:—

1. The restriction of recurrent expenditure.
2. A definite contribution to a reserve.
3. A further satisfaction to that reserve on account of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.
4. An increase of the P.W.E. vote.
5. Retrenchment in all cases on a 12 months' basis.
6. Condemnation of provision by supplementary estimate save in the case of expenditure truly unforeseen.

I trust that as the requirements of each department are examined by Honourable Members it will be recognised how, sou content with prompt only, Government has proposes principles into practice.

There has been laid on the table this morning and circulated to Hon. Members copies of certain amendments for the draft Estimates which have come to light since the revision went to the printer. The effect of these alterations is shown on the last page of the circulated paper. It is to produce net additional revenue of £0,540 making a new revenue total estimate of £3,607,995. The net reduction in current expenditure amounts to £1,419. Of the funds so rendered available £5,920 has been added to the Public Works Extraordinary vote and £780 to Meteorological Services non-recurrent expenditure, whilst £3,000 has been set aside against the recommendations of the Local Government Commission, the remaining £40 going to reserve. The following figures emerge. The total expenditure is now estimated at £3,541,518, surplus £66,477 which equals a revenue of £3,607,995.

While on the subject of amendments and alterations I would take the opportunity of stating that it has come to notice that in certain cases either the main quotas or the number of clerical posts given for a particular grade are erroneously stated in these estimates. Also that in a few cases increments appear for which no provision has been given. These errors have occurred owing to the fact that while the estimates were being compiled two other processes, viz., conversion of Junior salaries and transfer to the new Annie scale were active, and there was no time to check these details fully throughout all the Departmental estimates. However, tables are quoted after the documentation of officers only for the convenience of members and convey no authority to make any alteration in the number of clerks caused the establishment allowed to any department. In this regard to the unauthorised increments steps will be taken to prevent payment until authority has been obtained from Government in each case. I think that this course is preferable to a series of minor amendments in estimates.

It is not my intention to dilate at length in regard to the proximate details. The Heads of Departments present on this side of the House are best able to explain their votes personally and I will therefore try to confine myself to general remarks treating the main heads to them.

THE SECRETARIAT.

The first head that appears to call for comment is the Secretariat. Of the general votes asked for £2,800, Conversion increments are, Hansard expenses amount to £1,930. Otherwise there is very the new appointment on of which is in replacement of a European Clerk. The other is the statistics assistant.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE AND PRINTING.

In the printing department the increase in recurrent cost, i.e., £6,079 is accounted for to an extent of over £6,000 by conversion and normal increments, the new post of the Government Printer Hansard and printing material. Among these there is no feature that has not received the approval of this Hon. Council. As will be observed from the paper of amendments laid this morning Government proposes to increase the salary, to be paid, to the new Government Printer from that proposed i.e., the scale £700 rising by £30 annually to £840 to a fixed salary of £1,000. The increase is not so large as appears from these figures as the former was considerably less than is not ever at the usual calculation of 15 per cent as the pensionable liability of a salary and house allowance, the difference in real cost to the colony is initially about £300 per annum, increasing over the period of the engagement by the amount of the increment, i.e., £30 annually. The reason in increasing the figure to £1,000 is that thereby it will be possible to engage on a 30 months' agreement the officer who for many years has controlled the combined government and full way press of the Union of South Africa. As a similar amalgamation is now being made in this Colony we are similarly fortunate in being able to secure Mr. Knightley's services.

The extraordinary expenditure asked for is self explanatory. The requests lead primarily on the road for a verbatim daily report of this Council's proceedings, but in other quarters ways economy will be served by a more efficient and extensive Press.

ADMINISTRATION.

I trust this Hon. Members will appreciate the shortened form in which these estimates are shown. There appeared to be nothing to be gained by troubling Council with details of other charges as fully divided for each province. Indeed avoidance of repetition of items when such items are grouped, Conversion and normal increments come mostly three quarters of the net total increased cost, of the Administration. The decrease of upon administrative cadres has already been mentioned by Your Excellency in Tuesday's address. The reduction of Provincial Staff is accounted for approximately by formation by travelling and for the exercise of administration in the North Frontier Province. Establishment, the increases in the travelling vote the minimum already is considerably less than the total which will have been expended during the current year on December 31. I will leave to my Hon. Friend the C. M. O. the explanation of the increase of the K. F. Provincial vote, concerning here that estimation last year was mainly guess-work and it practice has been found to have been put at much too low a figure.

The Estimates for the Treasury, Customs, Audit, Judicial and Legal Departments, call for no verbal comment. Of the grants of votes asked for £2,800, Conversion increments are, Hansard expenses amount to £1,930. Otherwise there is very the new appointment on of which is in replacement of a European Clerk. The other is the statistics assistant.

POST AND MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Your Excellency referred on Tuesday to the omission from the Colony's estimates for 1927 of any provision for the Port and Marine Department and it is therefore only necessary for me now to remind Hon. Members that the estimates now under discussion reflect no revenue or expenditure on account of these services so that in that extent the totals for 1926 and 1927 are incomparable.

POLICE.

The lengthening of Kenya's crime returns is not to be taken as reflecting disadvantageously upon the inhabitants or the Administration. It is natural, indeed inevitable, that as the mind horizon of a backward race is enlarged it should accord evil knowledge as well as good. Kenya is no exception to this rule and the increase of crime both in form and intensity, which stock that in the latter, has indicated that the police force acquires to develop along more modern lines. The effort of the Commissioner of Police in this direction is reflected in the estimates. Analysis shows that of the additional amount asked for conversion with normal increments, votes already approved in Supplementary Estimates and additional provision for the railway, which is refunded in full through the revenue, account for over £18,000 of the net increase of £17,000 odd asked for. Headquarters is strengthened by the addition of a second Assistant Commissioner. The C.I.D. follows a needed line of evolution, the prospects of the inspectorate are encouraged by the substitution of a few more highly paid posts for those already existing. Only two other item calls for comment, and that is the question of the post of Inspector of Weights and Measures, an appointment which it is proposed will meet with general approval.

PRISONS

The prisons departmental estimate call for no special comment.

MEDICAL

I will leave to my Hon. Friends the Directors of Medical and Sanitary Services and of Education the explanation of the details of their departmental demands. Placed in the position of a layman I can see the result of which is shown at the foot of page 4 of the Memorandum it is to be expected that their "force" will attract considerable comment and take from their more economical hands the burden of the work of regarding the Medical Department estimates. I will only invite attention to the fact that with the exception of the Lady Doctor there is no extension of the curative establishment staff. A short is made with what is behind will prove to be a sensible suitable for Africans and that R.A.M.C. Advice's advancement will not be feasible on these we similar Africans to aid our efforts and the scheme here proposed is a practical endeavour in that direction. The circulated amendments show that a reduction is made of £1,800. Difficulties have arisen in the matter of the engagement of the radiologist also estimates were printed. The Sum of £450 provided as the contribution to the International Commission on Sleeping Sickness is reduced to £300.

EDUCATION

In the matter of education the best advice I can give Hon. Members is that they should await the circulation of my Hon. Friend the Director of Education. There is nothing phenomenal in his requests, at any rate as edited by the framers of the Budget, but in a large number of ways school staff and equipments are strengthened and satisfied so as to be able to meet added requirements. I do not believe that education is itself needs to be commended to Hon. Members. The endeavour of my Hon. Friend to train the children of each race, inhabitants of the colony, to the best advantage—temperally and instead—of the student the race and the country, stands plainly out in these Estimates and will I trust be commended.

MILITARY.

It may cause disappointment that no little increase has taken place in the military estimates. It is the commendation that the Colony was prepared to reduce this form of defence by a company. Such a change was made and indeed preparatory by the Inspector General and at the desire of the Secretary of State the sixth company was provided in Supplementary Estimates. During this year the scheme has been worked out which advocates a reorganisation of military and police directions in the northern areas entailing a large reduction of the former and a considerable increase of the latter force. This is being held over for discussion with the Inspector General who is now on his way to the Colony but nothing would be gained by reducing provision now in anticipation that a well organised by no means distant day will lead to a reduction of expenditure during the year of Estimates. There must be of necessity overlapping while training of the new force proceeds. Ultimately considerable economy and so far as civil administrative work is concerned greater efficiency would be derived from such a reorganisation.

One additional item of expenditure appears in this section, the sum of amendments, i.e. £300 for transport of the K.A.R. Here I am sorry to say the lack of funds, practically deprived us of the opportunity of sending to give transport in other parts of the colony a number of equipment of their amendments.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office estimates reflect a minimum expansion which is necessary to meet the needs of the services demanded of the Department. Actually there is no more than half the cost of the new appointments.

AGRICULTURAL

I will leave it to my Hon. Friend the Director of Agriculture to make such remarks as he thinks in the circumstances appropriate to the market additions to his staff. It will be noticed that the proposals are chiefly directed towards the industries of the native nation. Indeed the work of the native Agricultural Department is a practical endeavour

production particularly interest the [illegible] tribes.

In the amendments to the Budget circulated to-day appears an estimate totalling £1,246 of which £750 is non-recurrent aimed at extending our presently far too small knowledge of Kenya weather conditions. The importance of this service to an agricultural community needs no emphasis. This nucleus of a meteorological branch is designed by Mr. Walter, the Statistician to the Governors' Conference, who has made a study extending over many years of climatic conditions on this side of Africa. A vote also is inserted to meet the suggestions and advice of Sir Rowland Biffin whom we shall shortly be welcoming.

FORESTS.

A small vote is inserted in anticipation of improvements which are likely to be suggested by the Forestry Adviser whose appointment is still awaited. An increase of five junior officers chiefly for the purposes of survey and fuel planting, are asked for this Department.

GAME.

The Game Department shows a reduction by one third of the amount allowed for last year. No diminution of staff or activity is implied, the decrease being brought about almost entirely by the drop in the colony's ivory and trophies traffic consequent on the transfer of Jubaland.

LAND.

The increases in the Land Department call for no comment.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

I feel that generally speaking it will be best to leave Miscellaneous Services until that head comes up in Committee. Each item stands on its merits most of which, if not all, will, it is to be hoped, be recognised without question. I will only mention to-day the amendments in the paper circulated this morning. These are as follows:—

(a) The grant to the Imperial Institute is reduced from £500 to £300.

(b) Provision of £300 is inserted at the suggestion of the Statistician as the first step towards an agricultural and economic survey of the reserves. Mr. Walter after consulting those in the best position to advise considers that the most economical method of approaching this problem will be by the appointment of native inspectors who will work in defined sections of the reserves. It is anticipated that natives with a suitable capacity can be obtained at about Shs. 160/- a month and the employment of four of these is suggested. They will work under the immediate supervision of the District Commissioners of the districts in which they are employed at any time. The Statistician urges that no amount of theory or guesswork can solve such problems as the resources of the native reserves and that it is absolutely necessary to collect facts on a definite working plan before deductions of any value can be made. It is anticipated that mistakes will be made at first but it is hoped that under close supervision and careful analysis rapid improvement in accuracy will ensue. If after six months' work it is found that results do not justify the expense some other method can be sought, but it is believed that the method here proposed should first be tried. The Statistician believes that the greater part of the colony could be covered in 1½ to 2 years by these means provided they prove successful.

(c) A contribution of £30 towards the maintenance of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases. This hospital is conducted by the Seamen's Hospital Society at whose hands for many years our civil servants have received medical services free or at reduced charges. The fees have recently been re-cast on a sliding scale particularly favourable terms being offered to officials on a salary of £300 or under and the very small amount now inserted in estimates is asked by the Society towards general expenses.

(d) A vote for £2,000 is proposed in order to meet to some extent the expense of such preliminary action as may become necessary to implement the recommendation of the Local Government Commission, as for example, the preparation of valuation or voters' rolls. Having regard to the fact that the Commission has not yet produced [illegible] the sum asked for must be regarded as a token amount, but that some expenditure of this nature will occur is probable and it is therefore wise to provide a sum against it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Even after reckoning the decrease in the estimated cost of operating the timber seasoning plant as notified in the circulated amendments the P.W.D. still receives the second largest increase, i.e., £22,105, but after deducting conversion and increment costs and the new services of water boring and timber seasoning the increase approximates to £10,000 only. Of this sum nearly half has been approved during the current year in Supplementary Estimates and another £3,197 for temporary works staff are brought on to the departmental estimates by adjustment of the works vote. This sum corresponds generally with the reduction under the first two items of the next head, viz. Maintenance of Roads and of Public Buildings, which total £3,200 or £3 more than the increase here inserted against temporary works staff. The remainder i.e., £1,284 of the somewhat formidable figure £22,105 is all that is asked for New appointments on the existing basis.

PUBLIC WORKS RECURRENT.

P.W.R. calls only for the sad comment that once more the vote for rents and house allowance has to be increased. Hon. Members will have in mind Your Excellency's statement at the opening of this session and will be aware that Government is determined to relieve the community of as much of this heavy burden as is possible at an early date.

PUBLIC WORKS. EXTRAORDINARY.

I have already made mention of the increase of the P.W.E. by £5,250. The allocation of the £70,250 now available for this purpose is detailed in the circulated amendments. The only vote that calls for comment on my part is that of £20,000 for furniture. Next year the schools and houses erected out of Loan will require to be furnished and it is considered that this head of expenditure is the most appropriate for the purpose.

I have endeavoured shortly to summarize Government proposals for 1927 Expenditure Department by Department. The Budget as now set forth can stand on its own merits and I will not occupy the time of Hon. Members by gilding its refined gold. I beg leave therefore to move.

"That this Honourable Council resolve itself into a Committee of the whole Council to consider the draft Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1927 as laid on the table."

The Treasurer seconded.

LORD DELAMERE.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere (Rift Valley) said:

Your Excellency, I should like to say something on the broader issues raised in the Estimates of the Colony. I must apologise to this Hon. Council if what I say is hardly up to the standard of the thorough and comprehensive statement from the Chair, but Hon. Members will remember that I have only just returned home to Kenya and that since Your Excellency's Budget address there has hardly been a spare moment to think things out. But Hon. Elected Members have discussed certain issues and I will do my best. Luckily an opposition, even if not that absurd barbaric survival—a factious opposition—need only take responsibility up to the point it wishes to do so.

THE PORT DELAY.

Your Excellency, Elected Members are very much disappointed that the question of the Port is still in the air because it is evident that the delay in settlement of this question must vitally affect efficient control and proper working and increase the risk of another period of congestion. One must admit that the point where the land and sea meet—where the policy of Kenya's port and of Imperial shipping clash—is one in which it is constitutionally proper that the Secretary of State should feel it his duty to hold the balance even as far as possible and we must congratulate the Shipping Committee and Colonel Amery on having accepted the proposal made by our Local Port Commission of control by Mr. Felling.

But it is hard to believe that the Imperial Shipping Committee's proposal of a trial between the systems of lighterage and wharf handling is a practicable one at all and it seems a thousand pities that Col. Amery has considered it. It must be almost impossible to produce anything like accurate figures for this test and it is impossible to set a practical contest between a wharf system whose overhead charges are only divided over two berths built at double the necessary cost during the boom period after the war, and a lighterage system whose overheads must be camouflaged to some extent at least in the shipping companies' books. Time alone can now put the matter right and I pin my faith on the quick despatch obtained by ships from the wharf and on Mr. Felling and I feel we should go on building our other berths and thereby decreasing our overhead management charges and our interest and sinking fund charges per unit and leave it to time and Mr. Felling to find a solution and there seems to be no other way.

SHIPPING CO.'S ATTITUDE.

But before leaving this matter I must register my opinion that the Shipping Companies behaved thoroughly badly over the matter of our Port Commission. They allowed their representatives to sit on the Commission and sign an unanimous report and then because it did not suit them repudiated the whole thing. It is a lesson to us as to what would probably have occurred if a local Harbour Board had been appointed with representatives of the shipping companies on it.

Elected Members are glad to hear that Your Excellency, both as Governor of this Colony and as High Commissioner of Transport, is pressing for this matter to be finally settled. One would feel happier about it if one knew the legitimate aspirations of the shipping companies which weigh so heavily with the Secretary of State. But all this will be talked about when the Port Estimates come forward.

THE COLONIAL ESTIMATES.

Turning to the Colonial Estimates, I must first of all congratulate the Government on the best Budget presented to Council within my recollection. Although Hon. Elected Members do not agree with all its provisions, they have found it hard to criticise on general lines. Compared with the 1926 Budget plus the Supplementary Estimates, the increase is a comparatively moderate one considering the demand for services.

A NEW STAGE.

This country has just reached a new stage in its finances. Since 1921 we have been straightening out the financial position and at the same time taking on large commitments on loan funds for capital development which alone could put the country on its feet. The actual Colonial Expenditure of the country, for the last two years has not kept pace with the increase of Revenue on the original basis of taxation. We have used the large surpluses of the last two years to get rid of any suspicion of a present outstanding liability—the last was the unallocated Railway Stores—and we now stand free with an accumulated surplus balance of over a quarter of a million. The last two years have not been good years from an agricultural point of view in Kenya and yet we have managed to be left at the end of each year with large surpluses.

A BETTER TIME.

I see no reason to suppose that we are not in for a better time, provided excessive overtrading on the cotton crop in Uganda gamble is avoided and steps are taken to tighten up the bankruptcy laws to prevent people—Indian traders especially—trading with other people's money for years after they know they are insolvent, and provided that the Indian bazaar and even others are not led away by the bait of long German credit to go in for speculative trading.

We have started to accumulate quite respectable surpluses. The first duty of Government is to provide a limited reserve so that if our indirect taxation in any one year does not provide sufficient revenue to cover expenditure, we have a cash reserve to draw upon.

After that, surely the next step after carefully reviewing the loan commitments of the country and other necessary productive developments, would be to see if there is anywhere where it is advisable and possible to give relief in the taxation of necessities. But that is too big a question to go into now. Speaking for myself, but I am sure on behalf of Elected Members, it must be said that Your Excellency's speech at the opening of this session has created a feeling of financial security which was absent before you had gone thoroughly into the financial questions before the country.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Hon. Members on this side welcome Your Excellency's statement about Supplementary Estimates and they intend to help Government to control the Departments in this matter by rigorously refusing to vote any Supplementary Estimate which is not covered in letter and spirit by the Colonial Office Regulations, as being unforeseen and impossible to provide for when the Budget is framed. Elected Members will also, by the same method, help the Government itself to avoid any temptations to ask for money in Supplementary Estimates.

I should, while on this subject, like to add that I entirely agree with Your Excellency that it was the fault of the method in which last year's budget was framed and not of the Departments. This next year it will be the fault of the Government and of the Elected Members if any improper Supplementary Estimates pass this Honourable Council.

LABOUR.

Your Excellency, prospects in the Colony are good. A good supply of voluntary labour is all that is required to make the position certain. The coffee picking is on now, and I appeal to the Government and to its officials in the reserves and to the Natives themselves to help to get it picked. It is our chief crop. Large numbers of people of all races depend on it for comfort, even luxury. For the moment and for this year, we have got to depend on scratch methods for producing the necessary supply of labour. I hope before the big crop which is expected next year, that definite steps will have been taken both by Government and the employers to regularise the supply of labour in some way. I hope that Hon. Elected Members will be able to make suggestions to meet the case. In the meanwhile psychological factors to help this matter forward abound. Natives will not come out freely to work if there hangs around them outside their reserves a sort of feeling of dislike. If what General Smuts calls a "ring of hate" surrounds them, when they emerge they will go back. On the other hand natives are tremendously open to the proper kind of influence and suggestion by their official mentors in the reserves without any question of forced labour being even thought of. The task of finding the best way of implementing the resolution of the Governors' Conference with regard to labour has got to be started, to be taken up during the next month or so with the greatest possible seriousness and decision so that next year's coffee-picking may not be carried on in the higgledy-piggledy manner in which it is carried on to-day as far as supply is concerned. And individual and combined assistance from the coffee planters themselves must be Government's greatest asset in any solution.

I am not going into the figures of the Estimates of the last four or five years now. It is pleasant to see that the increase of expenditure for 1927 is not much more than half of that for 1926. There are bound to be increases but undoubtedly now that the essential services are largely on their feet, every effort should be made to keep expenditure at figures considerably less than the expansions in revenue so that the difference may be used for interest and sinking fund and for essential developments—on creating a general reserve—on lowering charges on a few essentials to development and on a few necessaries of life.

THE EDUCATION CESS.

Elected Members said last year that there was no earthly reason or excuse for new taxation. I am sure that Government agrees on this now that the accumulated surplus is increasing.

That brings us to the Education Cess which is on a different basis to ordinary taxation and must not be taken as a precedent by Government as showing any possibility of agreement by the community to any other increases in taxation, local or otherwise.

First of all may I say that all Elected Members stress the necessity of the best education possible for our young people who have to rule this country. This country's European inhabitants have a very high standard of education and no one can visualise any descent from that high standard in the future without the gravest misgivings. For the future policies of Eastern Africa good education has got to be paid for and the large majority of Elected Members (I think there is only one actual dissentient) feel that if we are to keep up the education of our own community to the standards we desire without entering into a controversy as to the comparative amounts voted to the education of other communities we have got to find the money ourselves and a Committee has already sat to find the amount by the taxation of luxury.

We most of us feel that the community must be responsible for education and that it is unwise to raise fees above the amount voluntarily agreed on which can be paid by the average parent. We have no Income Tax and we feel luxury can afford to pay the difference between the school fees and the running expenses. As Your Excellency has stated, Government is prepared to allow the amount saved from ordinary taxation to be placed to general reserve so that no one can say they are really paying for something else. Education of our own people who are the future rulers of this country stands alone and we cannot be always stopping to argue about it. Greater measure of control by local bodies will, I understand, accompany this new policy.

NO PRECEDENT.

There are two points on which Elected Members are determined—one is that the education cess must create no precedent for new taxation. The other that although communities may find money for education as separate entities, yet the central control of education cannot be diverted one iota from the Legislature of this country.

With regard to the building of official houses it must be remembered that it was only because a scheme put forward by the Economic and Finance Committee for consolidation of salaries and private housing was turned down, that it was found necessary to raise money to capitalise rents and house allowances paid by Government—the scheme put forward by my Hon. friend Mr. T. A. Wood—and go in for a Government building scheme. I think everyone in the country—including, I hope, the large majority of officials—will welcome a change of policy which makes members of the Civil Service ordinary members of Society who can live as they like during the hours when they are not at their work and encourages the building of houses by private enterprise. I hope the serious consideration of Mr. Bowden's scheme will not be long delayed and that if it is decided to go on with it, immediate steps be taken to do it and not leave it hanging in the air as a policy only.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

If this country is to spend money on necessary development it must be freed from the burden of unnecessary military expenditure. Hon. Elected Members are unable to understand the necessity for more than four companies of K.A.R. in order to provide for even an outside insurance of safety. They will therefore press for a reduction of two companies. With the wonderful improvement of transport facilities and the creation of a Defence Force and the taking over of the Northern Frontier by police, it is absurd to suppose that matters can stand where they were a year or two ago.

THE DEFENCE FORCE.

As I am moving a resolution on the question of the Defence Force at a later stage of this session, I will only say now that Elected Members welcome the formation of this Force at last. They believe it is a necessary safeguard in a country where there are large number of native troops and police, that it was voluntarily accepted by the country as a whole and that compulsion is a necessary corollary of a scheme for safeguarding the homes of the country. They reserve their right to criticise any departure from the elastic scheme originally agreed on which was only drafted to bring out people much better employed on farms or in businesses as a last resource in case of danger to the country and left to the police of the country and to the striking force of the K.A.R. any ordinary difficulties, in native reserves or elsewhere.

POSTAL CHARGES.

Hon. Members on this side of the House reluctantly feel that a reduction of postage to 10 cents from 20 would not be wise at present but wish to explore intermediate possibilities. Everyone hopes that the visit of Sir Rowland Biffen will fortify the wheat industry by a favourable authoritative judgment as to its future and recommendations as to the best methods of attaining it.

TIMBER.

We seem to have got to the last tap in the local timber industry in the introduction of a Timber Seasoning Branch in the P.W.D. There is no possible reason why timber seasoning should not be as great a success here as all over the world and in South Africa and I congratulate Government on its definite introduction. I hope it will take away the last argument against the use of local timber.

ROAD POLICY.

While I am on the P.W.D. I want to prepare the Government for the fact that Hon. Elected Members are thoroughly dissatisfied with the road construction and upkeep methods of this Department especially with regard to earth roads; that they cannot understand why the road engineer voted last year from New Zealand or Canada, where they understand road making and upkeep machinery, is not already here to organise the system of upkeep of earth roads in this Colony so that labour may be reduced to a minimum and the roads brought up to the best state by the proper use of road machinery.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

With regard to an extension of local Government, Elected Members welcome the appointment of the Commission under the distinguished chairmanship of Mr. Justice Feetham; they feel that extension of local control is a necessary step in the right direction; that it does help and not hinder the main objective—an extension of central control through an elected majority on this Honourable Council—and that only actual responsibility can dissipate irresponsibility. But here again they reserve their right to the fullest criticism or opposition to the concrete proposals of the Commission when they are laid on the table of this Honourable House and they wish to warn Government against any attempt to introduce further taxation under the guise of local control. They believe that present methods of taxation must meet the case until a further measure of central control is granted and although recommendations for future methods of local taxation may possibly be accepted Government must put out of its mind any question of applying those methods at present and that grants from the central exchequer must continue to be the method of supplying money to local bodies until the country is at least in a majority Representation on the Legislature enabling negotiations on a free basis to be entered into between the Legislature and local authorities.

THE AFRICAN.

Your Excellency has finished your speech by touching on the most important problem of East Africa. If we are to have a country the inhabitants have got to develop it or stand aside like the Natives of several Crown Colonies have done because they have been allowed to fall out of the race towards civilisation and allow Chinese or Indians to do their work and take the advantages of it. An unalterable fact in the history of the world is that peoples have to get on or get out, in President Roosevelt's words, and unless the Natives of East Africa help the world to the maximum economic production from Africa, as is the case in other continents, the world which must go on towards its unknown but unalterable goal up the successive steps of civilisation, must pass them by and leave them like the Natives of so many of our Dependencies as jetsam on the sands of time, out of the race because their rulers had not the courage to show them the right road.

But the difficulty is to find the right way to put them on that road. Surely we must choose one which means the smallest degree of discomfort and even suffering. The road is bound to be a long and weary one, and it is our duty to supply such anaesthetics for discomfort as will bring about a voluntary acceptance of the details of a policy of work by all towards development. The chief anaesthetics are kindness and patience tempering discipline but research into all the psychological factors which make up the outlook on life of our Native peoples has got to be pushed forward if we are to get at the best way of carrying a primitive people through the disagreeable stage of introduction to civilisation in a happy a contented frame of mind.

We must appeal to our people at home not to let their dreams stand in the way and to our own people here not to let personal or passing difficulties or dangers prejudice a policy which implements the resolution of the Governors' Conference to bring about the will to work with the least possible discomfort to our Native peoples and must help to banish the cursed spirits of dislike and distrust from these matters.

AN INDIAN VIEW.

Mr. Pandya (Indian Nominated Member) said in regard to the Colonial estimates the net increased expenditure over the 1926 figures was about £171,000, or about 8 per cent. of the total Budget. Each year the figure was increased and he suggested that the time had arrived when the policy of taxation should be reviewed. Although the estimates allowed for a surplus of £46,000, that was only possible by providing for fresh taxation to the extent of £51,000. If that were not taken into consideration the Budget in fact would show a deficit. The fact that the new taxation would be devoted to education did not alter the fact that it was additional taxation. When some years ago the taxation system was revised and the present heavy charges introduced, it was understood that the country could not afford any other system, but that when the country became more prosperous some other form of taxation should be introduced. He thought the time had arrived when the incidence of taxation should be more fairly apportioned according to the ability to pay. In this connection he thought a land tax would be of great benefit to the country since it would be paid by those benefiting from the land.

EDUCATION.

Referring to the proposed additional taxation to meet the cost of education, Mr. Pandya said it had always been recognised that the education vote was part and parcel of the Colonial Budget. It was now proposed, however, that the whole amount to be spent on the education of non-native communities should be paid by those communities. Against that principle he entered a strong protest because education was a matter for the State as a whole. Unofficial Members had agreed to an education cess but that was an entirely different thing from the luxury tax which was now proposed. If it was necessary to have a cess it should be a direct cess payable by each community.

RESERVES.

He was not altogether in favour of accumulating large reserves. The best reserve for any country was not a big bank balance but the taxable capacity of its inhabitants and its power of production. Mr. Pandya went on to criticise the policy of replacing the Asian Civil Service staff by European or Africans. Apart from the political aspect, he suggested that the change was not justified on economic grounds. Moreover a tax-paying community had a right to expect the benefit of the Government services. Concluding, he said he was not able to congratulate the Government on its presentation of the Budget.

MR. T. J. O'SHEA.

Mr. O'Shea (Plateau) said that although he could not go all the way with those members who had congratulated the Government on producing an excellent Budget, he could say that of the three he had examined as a member of Council it was the least unsatisfactory effort. If the Government of the country had had greater influence in framing it, it could have been done on very different lines. An examination had satisfied him that to a large extent it had been framed under the pressure of outside influence, and disclosed a policy which would not have been pursued had local intelligence and knowledge had the framing of it.

It only reflected to a small extent recognition of the close relationship between the progress of European production and the taxable capacity of the Native. Those outside influences were very largely responsible for a native policy which was not in keeping with the requirements of the country. Subject to this criticism, he could offer his congratulations on the Budget now under discussion. It reflected a healthier state of the finances of the country, and they had reason to be satisfied.

DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.

His Excellency in his address had made an important statement as to future actions of Heads of Departments, and it was with a feeling of relief that the public heard that increasing expenditure from this source would be restricted in future. At the same time he was rather hesitant in regarding it as an entirely satisfactory alteration. He had been hoping that the Government would have formulated some scheme for decentralisation. He would have liked to have heard His Excellency make a further statement as to the Governments intentions in that respect. Were they to regard the Heads of Departments in future as Chief Clerks or as responsible for their Departments?

NOT CHIEF CLERKS.

His Excellency the Governor thought that this was an appropriate time at which to answer this question. He said that it was far from his intention to suggest that a Head of a Department was reduced to the status of a head clerk. The principle he enunciated was one prevailing throughout the British Empire. Take for instance expenditure put forward by the First Lord of the Admiralty. This was subject to scrutiny and adoption by the Cabinet.

MILITARY COSTS.

Mr. O'Shea thanked H. E. for the assurance and explanation. Last year when the estimates for 1926 were being debated, he raised a strong exception to the military vote, and he proposed to do the same this year. The military expenditure in the Colony was entirely too large and unjustifiable. He had already said that the Budget did not reflect the ideal policy of this country. As an illustration, an examination of the estimates would show too little provision made for a better road system. Last year a provision was made for a Road Engineer to advise Government on a better system of roads, but nothing had been done apparently and the large sum provided for the purpose had been put back for a year. When the Colonial Loan was discussed, there was an agreement that a balance should be maintained between expenditure on productive and unproductive works. There had been some progress with unproductive works, but very little had been done in connection with productive measures.

IVORY PROFITS.

There was one item on the revenue side that called for attention and that was the decrease in the revenue from ivory as a result of handing over Jubaland to Italy. This country had been very harshly treated when this territory was lost without compensation and when the question of contingent liabilities were raised note must be made of the loss suffered by the transference of Jubaland.

CAPT. KENEALY.

Capt. Keneally (West Kenya) said the greatest disability of the Budget lay in its sterility. It meant nothing. There was no provision for a land policy, although they had been constantly assured that there was a desire to make a land policy effort. Either Government had the ability, and not the sincerity, or the sincerity and not the ability. It must be admitted that it had the ability, and they were forced to fall back on the alternative that the sincerity was not there. The Budget was sterile because it did not provide for an increased white population in Kenya. Then there was provision for new taxation on a certain basis. It was contended that taxation was already too high. The numbers providing revenue were too limited, and a greater white population must be provided. He did not say that Government alone was to blame. They had been anaemic themselves. It was important to get the Elected Members unanimously to agree to a definite land policy.

It was difficult to decide the allocation of responsibility for framing the Budget, but it was high time that it was possible. They ought to know exactly where the acts of the Executive Council, the Secretariat, and Heads of Departments began and ended. The elected members were told that they were responsible for the policy but where estimates were drawn outside of their control it was impossible to define a policy.

They were left without a target. The country wanted one to shoot at, but they hadn't got one. He wanted to shoot at the Executive Council first then at the Secretariat and then at the Heads of Departments but the latter were shielded by the Secretariat and then by the Executive Council. Criticism under these circumstances was useless. The one characteristic of the Budget that was forcible was its sterility.

MR. T. A. WOOD.

Mr. T. A. Wood (Nairobi South) said he would like to associate himself with those members who congratulated the Government on the Budget. He agreed to some extent with Mr. O'Shea but he would remind him that Rome was not built in a day. This country was no slower in development than any other country. He would like to deal with one or two points. In connection with the increased police vote he would like to say that they were attempting to deal with backward races on a system of law framed for a civilised nation which was a mistake. Also the vote of £2,000 towards Local Government expenses. The local Governments ought to pay for the preparation of a valuation roll, for instance, out of its own funds or get it for nothing without calling on general revenue for this purpose.

It was proposed to raise the educational requirements by a taxation of luxuries, but first they would want to know what was classed as a luxury, before they could agree to this. He had even heard motor cars described as luxuries and that in a country where no other form of transport was available.

HOUSING SHORTAGE.

Dealing with the house building question Mr. Wood said that the Government was responsible for the lack of housing accommodation to-day, and on the question of direct and indirect taxation raised by Mr. Pandya he said that an agricultural country was under a serious disability. An income tax was made possible in Great Britain because its agricultural interests were small and it relied on [illegible] capital for investment to make an income tax possible. An income tax was impossible in this country at its present stage.

Mr. O'Shea's idea apparently in referring to Heads of Departments was that he was visualising an old controversy, i.e. the need [illegible] Secretariat and he was advocating that Heads of Departments should be directly responsible to Government. Military expenditure was an old sore. There was a big commitment in that respect over the guarding of the Abyssinian border for which they ought to get a contribution from the Imperial Government. With regard to the absence of productive expenditure referred to by Mr. O'Shea, was it not the case that most of these items had been transferred to the other Budget in connection with the Railway Port[illegible] With regard to the loss of revenue in Jubaland, on a point of accountancy, had they not in [illegible] £15,000 for revenue replaced it [illegible] capital from the buildings [illegible] Jubaland?

MR. NEHRA.

Mr. Nehra (Indian Nominated Member) complained that the Government had not allowed [illegible] sufficient time within which to absorb the estimates and trusted that this would be considered in the future. Although H.E. had warned Heads of Departments [illegible] supplementary estimates the estimates put forward to-day [illegible] already an increase on those of a few days ago by a few [illegible] pounds. There was surely a lack of efficiency when the Government itself could not give the estimated expenditure right away.

THE NEW TAXES.

With regard to the sum of £51,000 extra revenue, no idea was given as to how it was to be realised. They were to take it for granted. They were to take it for truth they did not know from which source. It was unreasonable to assume that it could be obtained. Some idea should be given as to where it was to come from. They were asked also to sign a blank cheque for £2,000 for expenses next year. Why should this amount appear at all. It did not show a sound principle. Again no explanation was given as to allowances to Heads of Departments. That was a wrong principle. The allowances appeared excessive and the country was not rich enough to give them increments.

It was a sound principle that Government was desirous of encouraging private building because it was realised that the building of bungalows for officials by the P.W.D. was very expensive. With regard to the Education cess, the Local Government Commission would in due course give its views and perhaps suggest different rates in different areas thus dispensing with a capitation rate. He thought it would not be wrong to characterise the present Estimates as a spendthrift policy.

REV. DR. ARTHUR.

Dr. Arthur (nominated [illegible] member for Native Affairs) said he would confine his remarks to Educational questions. He was glad to see that there was an increase for all races. The Education Department, was emerging after years of starvation and a beginning might now be made to cope with the necessities of education for members of all communities.

With regard to the £51,000 to cover the cost of educational projects, it removed the ground for the criticism that the education of Europeans and Indians was not being financed by themselves. [illegible] was very necessary to spend money on European education. European children should be given the best possible education, because otherwise they would become a menace to the country and its native population. Native education was a thing that must be carefully looked into, and might demand a larger expenditure than any other [illegible] would demand. He was glad [illegible] Medical Department had [illegible] consolidation of its present [illegible]. It was extremely important [illegible] medical officers coming [illegible] country should first receive [illegible] ing in the European [illegible] [illegible] themselves would [illegible] confidence and be of assistance [illegible] the preservation of health.

[illegible]

MR. MACLELLAN WILSON.

Mr. Maclellan Wilson [illegible] said that whilst he was thoroughly in agreement with the Education estimate he thought there were grave dangers that they were trying to build [illegible] in a little [illegible] [illegible] hope. They were spending a lot of money in a hurry on education and although he was not suggesting that any reduction should be made he would like to insist on careful going. For one thing it was necessary they should be careful of the class of teacher. Whilst useful work was being done at the [illegible] School, there was a danger of [illegible] schools being carried without any proper supervision. The same caution was necessary with regard to medical services in the country, particularly amongst natives. There again, whilst not proposing any reduction in the vote it was a fact that the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services had not the advantage of any body of general opinion to assist him in carrying out his work. In placing men and knowing what districts should be attended to, it might be very helpful to have the advice and help of unofficial members of the community. In regard both to education and the medical service there was much need to walk carefully.

CAPT. SCHWARTZE.

Captain Schwartze (Nairobi South) said before dealing with those main principles he would like to pay a small personal tribute to the Acting Colonial Secretary who, although one of the hardest working men in the Colony, invariably received the suggestions and views of the Elected Members with real consideration and unfailing courtesy.

Proceeding Captain Schwartze said he would first deal with the question of travelling allowances which was unsatisfactory from every point of view. There could be only one proper method of paying those allowances, he contended, and that was that no official should either make or lose by travelling on duty. That, however, was not the position obtaining to-day. He understood that there was in force a rule which provided that if an officer was sent on duty from headquarters he was allowed so much, according to his grade, for the first fortnight at the expiration of which period the amount was automatically halved. A more nonsensical system he was unable to imagine. He had heard unofficially of a case in which the officer of a department had had to go on a journey which would take more than a fortnight and that in order that he might not suffer as a result of the rule, he was allowed to come back at the end of the first fourteen days and then start out afresh! There was another case (not in Kenya) where a man had accepted a post because it involved travelling for half of the year and he found he would be able to live on his travelling allowance. He hoped Government would consider the appointment of a committee to go into this question with a view to deciding on some method by which the ideal could be achieved.

Dealing next with the Widows and Orphans Pensions Fund, Captain Schwartze said he was pleased to see that the allocation of the net amount received was being definitely placed to part of the reserve; he would like to see a further advance in that direction and the whole fund placed in a separate reserve gaining interest. Whether or not such a course should be adopted depended entirely on whether the benefits received from the fund by the insured ranked equally with benefits received from an ordinary insurance company, or whether certain other advantages would be gained. If it could be shown that Civil Servants were gaining a greater advantage from the present arrangements in connection with the fund, then he agreed there would be no need to put it to a separate fund. He had tried very hard to ascertain from the Ordinance how the benefits compared with insurance company benefits but the pages and pages of tables were so complex that he would be surprised if anyone could make head or tail of them.

EDUCATION CESS.

Thirdly with regard to the education cess. For a long time he had been striving to come to a conclusion and he had decided eventually that this could be supported [illegible] came he thought the arguments put forward by Lord Francis Scott [illegible] the disadvantage that in fact increased taxation was being embarked upon. "I do hope, however, that Government will give a definite assurance that this is not going to mean the thin end of the wedge and that it is not going to be used as an argument for further increased taxation, for some time to come at any rate."

Whilst he agreed that it was the duty of the community to see that the children were educated—personally he considered it essential that education should be made compulsory for all European children in the Colony at the earliest possible moment—he did consider it was the duty of the parents to bear a reasonable share of the cost of their children's education. The average cost of educating a child in this country, including board, for nine months was £36 for each child. That was an unreasonable amount. Whilst some people were in circumstances which necessitated the granting of some assistance, the majority ought to pay more. He would ask the Committee dealing with the matter to consider that.

The Treasurer replying to the question with regard to the Widows and Orphans Fund contributions said he would like to explain that whilst he agreed that the tables might seem abstruse and difficult, they were compiled by actuaries and based on eight per cent. He could not say what the insurance companies would offer, but he was sure it would not be such a high rate and officials would get more out of the scheme than they would out of an insurance company.

MR. SHAMS-UD-DEEN.

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen Indian nominated member said he associated himself completely with what had been said by the Member for Nairobi South as regards the Widows and Orphans Fund. In his opinion it was entirely wrong that that fund should be mixed up with revenue or reserve funds; it should be an entirely separate trust fund. He hoped that Government would fulfil its promise made a year or so ago and extend that principle to the Asian Civil Service.

The Honourable Member stressed the point that whilst the Estimates showed a surplus, that surplus entirely depended on the finding by new taxation of an extra sum of £31,000 for education. If further, there were deducted the £15,000 for the Widows and Orphans Fund, the actual deficit would be much more considerable. "I would make a hard and fast rule that before a single new appointment is sanctioned, the heads of Department should hold a conference every year and that they should be informed that unless there is a surplus equal to the proposed expenditure of one year's estimates no new appointment should be sanctioned and no vote increased."

With regard to the present taxation, he had been under the impression that in 1925 when times were very bad it was thoroughly understood that taxation was being abnormally increased in order to enable the country to tide over the difficult times; but that it was never intended to be a permanent feature and to be made the justification for an ever-increasing expenditure. The time had arrived when the whole incidence of taxation should be thoroughly reviewed. The fundamental difficulty was that those responsible for the preparation of the estimates had not yet recognised the correct principle on which the Budget should be prepared. Kenya was not a white man's country: it was essentially a black man's country. The process of civilisation must necessarily be a long one. The principle should be to employ natives of the country wherever possible, and where it was not possible to do that, British Indian subjects should be employed with Britishers only as supervisors. If Budgets were prepared on such an understanding it would be found that a considerable saving of expenditure could be effected.

Whilst the principle of an education cess had been agreed to, it was not on the understanding that Government was going to divest itself completely of responsibility to educate the children. It was understood that in order to check a growing and indiscriminate demand for money for education the European and Asian communities should be called upon to contribute; it was never agreed, however, that they should provide the whole amount. The principle of the community having to find money for one particular vote was a very dangerous one. There was no assurance that next year that principle would not be extended to the medical service, for instance.

Continuing Mr. Shams-ud-Deen said it seemed to be a year of unparalleled generosity in the way of personal allowances to heads of departments. He thought if anyone was entitled to such disbursements it was surely the unofficial member who had to give a great deal of time without any reward whatsoever.

THE EXPERTS.

There was a feeling throughout the country that before commissions and experts were invited to the Colony, the community should have an opportunity of examining the grounds which were thought to justify such invitations. Often recently the country at large had known nothing about such visits until the people were actually in the Colony.

In the preparation of the Budget estimates there seemed always to be a stigma attached to Asians who as British subjects were entitled to more consideration. They had come to this country on the understanding that it was part of the British Empire and were led to believe that they would suffer no racial disabilities. In the estimates, however, it was perfectly manifest that a British Indian subject, no matter what his capabilities, could not rise beyond a certain position in the State service. He had never been able to understand the justification for the word, "European" in the estimates. Any European apparently, whatever his nationality had the opportunity of rising to be Commissioner of Prisons, but a British Indian subject must not rise beyond a particularly humiliating position. That was a very appealing feature of the estimates and he hoped the time would come when it was eliminated.

MEDICAL ATTENTION

Dealing with the Medical Vote, the Hon. Member said he was not entirely in agreement with the policy of spending such large sums for medical assistance for the natives. It was impossible to improve their health in two or three years; it had to be a very gradual process; and instead of spending such large sums in rushing off medical officers to the reserves, he thought it would be better to introduce low-paid Indian sub-assistant surgeons. The time had come when they should call a halt to the slogan "Good for the native" a phrase invented at the time of the so-called Indian question.

His Excellency: The Hon. Member is not in order in imputing motives of that kind to this Council.

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen resuming referred to the growing insolence of the natives and said he had never seen an Indian so insolent to a white man as were the natives in this Colony. Unless that tendency were checked there were bound to be great difficulties in the future.

MR. W. A. M. SIM.

Mr. W. A. M. Sim (Mombasa) referred to the housing and building policy of the Government. Under the head of housing there was a very large increase in the vote and if the sum paid this year were capitalised it would represent approximately half a million pounds. The Select Committee on the Loan proposals had recommended the spending of a good deal of money on Government housing and Unofficial Members had been rather severely criticised for passing that schedule. As a matter of fact, however, almost as much money was being spent in rents without having the houses. He thought it was time the Government had decided on a housing policy.

MAJOR ROBERTSON-EUSTACE.

Major Robertson-Eustace (The Coast) spoke chiefly on education. Despite the fact that large sums of money had been spent on native education, neither the native nor the country seemed to have received from that expenditure the benefit it should have received. Instead of trying to raise a good class of peasantry we seemed to be raising very rapidly a class of wasters. The people who were being taught in the schools were largely those who scorned skilled manual work of any description. Great difficulty was being experienced in getting labour and that was to a large extent because the partially educated native was above taking on manual work. That was a very serious reflection on those responsible for education. Certainly it was his experience that the native to-day was not a better man than he was 22 years ago. At the Machakos Show they had had a very fine display of physical drill and hymn singing, but he wondered how many of those natives could put a tyre on a motor car, brush a suit of clothes or poach an egg. It was useless to spend money on physical drill and hymn singing. They were alright in their place, but if the natives wanted that sort of thing let them pay for it themselves. The technical ignorance of the natives of this country was appalling. The youth of Kenya, as of all countries should be taught the elementary laws of health and to realise the effect of taking an excess of alcohol which was a very serious thing. He hoped that in future the Director of Education would devote more time to technical education instead of teaching the natives how to multiply pence by farthings.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S REPLY.

The Colonial Secretary replying to the debate said amid the very generous reception which the Budget proposals had received from Hon. Members he had been able to distinguish two particular currents of thought. The first was how the new revenue was to be raised. That was a very attractive subject and at the same time an ideal apple of discord which, however, he had no intention of picking up at the moment. With regard to the earmarking of revenue, he thought it would be opposite to quote from His Excellency's speech made at Mombasa on August 10:—

> It is also clear that the large expansion required for European and Indian Education cannot be properly met from the existing sources of revenue. Such expansion as the revenue permits is required for African educational and medical training, in which the need is great. Government therefore proposes to provide for the increased cost of European and Indian educational services by the method, already agreed, of a cess so calculated as to add to the revenue an amount equal to the new charges which the revenue must meet. I believe this proposal is endorsed by sound opinion throughout the European and Indian communities.
>
> It is not, however, the intention of Government to use the savings produced by this Education cess for fresh expenditure in other branches of the Administration. On the contrary, the savings will be used to swell the surplus balances which are needed to safeguard the Colony against seasonal depressions or losses from outside factors in its customs revenue.

That, said the Colonial Secretary, was the basis of the proposals on which the Government would suggest its new revenue when the time arrived.

The second point of general interest in the debate was the suggestion that whilst it was recognised Government had sought to pursue the path of economy, even now the increase in expenditure was too large. A direct appeal was made by the Noble Lord the Member for Ukamba in which he besought Government not to regard that very considerable sum of £172,000 as a bagatelle. He could assure him Government had no intention of so regarding it as was evident from His Excellency's speech on Thursday. In that address it was pointed out that £30,600 was for adjustments in pay and pensions in respect of posts sanctioned in the estimates for 1926—expenditure which was not likely to arise in the future. With regard to the policy on supplementary estimates, Government were in entirely in accord with Hon. Members.

Although the increase over last year's estimation was a good deal smaller than for the last two years, Government did not regard it as a small increase but as an important and large sum which it was hoped in the following year would be reduced to a smaller figure.

LABOUR.

In reply to Lord Delamere's reference to the labour problem, the Colonial Secretary said Government entirely endorsed what the Noble Lord had said. Government did believe that an attitude of positive energy on the part of administrative officials was of the greatest assistant in aiding the flow of labour from the Reserves, and also that an attitude of hostility or neutrality hindered the flow of labour. Administrative officers had been instructed generally and individually that they were to do their utmost to promote the flow of labour which was of such immense importance to the industries of this country.

With regard to the scheme for housing Government officers he could assure the House that that scheme would not hang fire. The report of Mr. Basden was now receiving attention and Government would act on it or adopt some other scheme at the earliest possible moment.

LAND POLICY.

Having replied briefly to Mr. Pandya whose suggested method of framing a Budget appeared to him somewhat fantastic, Mr. Northcote referred to Captain Kenealy's complaint that the Budget was sterile because it did not contain a land settlement scheme. But surely the Budget was not the proper place for such a scheme. He doubted, however, if a land settlement scheme was preferable to an infiltration policy.

Captain Kenealy interposed to say that he had not suggested a land settlement scheme, but rather a definite land policy.

With regard to personal allowances continued Mr. Northcote, he would point out that they had been approved already under the revision of salaries and that ultimately they would tend to reduce the cost to the Colony of the services to which they had reference.

In conclusion the Colonial Secretary referred to the kind and appreciative comments on the Budget and to his own connection with it. He would like to take that opportunity of paying tribute to a certain member of his department to whose industry and penetration they owed so great a debt of gratitude in the framing of the Budget.

The Budget.

DETAILS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Thereafter Council went into Committee to consider the details of the Colonial Estimates.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea suggested that the payment of £16,000 by way of rent and interest to the Sultan of Zanzibar was an anomaly that could well be removed.

His Excellency said this was a matter which was very much in his mind.

Mr. T. A. Wood referring to the interest paid on £200,000 suggested that it was unfair that this interest should continue to be paid. Zanzibar did not need the money. We had been paying interest on this sum for 30 years and he contended that originally it should have been treated as a grant-in-aid and not as a loan.

THE SECRETARIAT.

Mr. Conway Harvey (the Lake) recalled that last year the votes for Assistant Colonial Secretary and Statistician were only agreed to very reluctantly on the clear and definite assurance of the Colonial Secretary that he would appoint a committee of enquiry into the whole organisation of the Secretariat, to investigate the present distribution of work and to suggest means of reducing references to the Governor in Council and to headquarters. There had been no report yet and he would like to know what had been done to implement the Colonial Secretary's promise.

His Excellency said the report of the committee was now in his hands but he had not yet had time to examine it thoroughly.

UNKNOWN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Conway Harvey asked what were the Government's intentions with regard to the reorganisation of the Secretariat? Unofficial Members had heard nothing of the constitution of the committee.

His Excellency said that there were no unofficial representatives on the committee. He was unable to make any statement of the recommendations of the committee since very delicate questions were involved which might affect the Colonial Service throughout the Empire.

Lord Francis Scott (Ukamba): Your Excellency, we on this side of the House feel that we got a distinct understanding that Unofficial Members would be on this committee and yet we are quite in the dark about the committee.

His Excellency: That was not my understanding when I consented to the Committee being appointed.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea (Plateau) said the undertaking already referred to had been given last year in order to get the Secretariat vote passed. In the Secretariat there were some of the ablest and most hard-working members of the Civil Service but hitherto criticism had had to be levelled at individuals when it was the system that was wrong. He sincerely hoped that His Excellency would make some definite statement that considerable alteration would be made in the Secretariat system.

"JUGGLING."

Captain Kenealy (W. Kenya) proposed a reduction of £500 in the salary of the Colonial Secretary to draw attention to what he described as the "juggling" which had resulted in the postponing of the building of the Nanyuki school.

His Excellency said in any case he could not accept an amendment which would have the effect of placing the Colonial Secretary of Kenya in a position of great inferiority to similar posts in Tanganyika and Uganda.

The proposed amendment was negatived.

THE MEMORIAL HALL.

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen (Indian Nominated Member) referring to the rental of £200 for the Memorial Hall asked if it was not possible to have some other more suitable place for the meeting of Council?

The Colonial Secretary said he wished very much some better place could be found, but he knew of none.

Captain Angus (Plateau North) expressed the view that the whole administration of the Colony was far too expensive. The whole country hoped that great economy would be effected as the result of the report of Mr. Justice Feetham's Commission which was eagerly awaited.

Captain Kenealy proposed a reduction of £350 in the vote for the salary of the Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary in order to draw attention to the lack in the Secretariat policy of proper land, water, education and native affairs policies.

His Excellency: The Hon. Member is not in order in imputing that to the Secretariat.

Captain Kenealy then proposed the abolition of the post of Assistant Colonial Secretary "with the object of reducing the activities of the Secretariat."

The proposed amendment was defeated.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

Captain Schwartze (Nairobi S.) asked if there would be an opportunity at a later stage to discuss the proposed new scale of travelling allowances.

His Excellency replied that he was not prepared to give an undertaking of that kind. It was not necessary for the Government to give reasons for all its administrative actions.

Mr. T. A. Wood (Nairobi N.) suggested that it was very difficult to have a standardised rate per mile in a country like Kenya. Whilst some people might do very well out of their motor allowances if the travelling was on good roads, others would not be recompensed.

THE CLERK'S SALARY.

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen referring to the proposed vote of £600 for the Clerk to the Legislative Council asked if the present holder of the office had returned to the position, after having been in private employment, at the same rate of pay as he was receiving when he left. If that were so it was a precedent which should be discouraged.

The Colonial Secretary said the officer in question had returned to the place which he left on the same terms. Every case must be decided on its merits.

Replying to Captain Kenealy, the Colonial Secretary said that the new schedule of travelling allowances would be tabled at a later stage in the session.

TUESDAY.

Future of the Port.

VIEWS OF SECRETARY OF STATE ANNOUNCED.

Before resuming the business of the Legislative Council on Tuesday morning His Excellency made an important announcement in connection with a communication from the Secretary of State with reference to the subject of Port control. His Excellency said—

Before resuming the consideration of the Estimates I think it may be to the interest and convenience of Members that I should inform them that I have received a further telegram from the Secretary of State on the subject of Port control. The Secretary of State informs me that the temporary measure of Port control by which the Port shall be declared a service under the Order-in-Council has received his approval and that he also approves of our giving immediate notice to the Companies of the determination of existing agreements regarding cargo working.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I am particularly anxious that the position of the Secretary of State in this matter should be understood, for I am certain that he is as anxious as any person here to terminate as quickly as possible the delay and the inconvenience to which the Noble Lord very properly called attention yesterday. The Noble Lord pointed out very truly yesterday that at the point where land and sea meet it is constitutionally proper, and I should like to add that it is also essential to the organisation of the trade of the Empire on the most efficient lines, that the Secretary of State should hold the balance truly between the land interests and the great oceanic interests on which the trade of the Empire so largely depends. The Secretary of State, while recognising the disadvantages of delay, is very anxious to arrive at a solution fair to both of those great interests, and I wish to make sure that his position is truly understood. Where does the main interest of the Colony lie? It lies first and obviously in having the cheapest and most efficient port available. That in itself is to be secured most easily if we secure the maximum co-operation between land and sea interests. The other great interest of the Colony is that all possible should be done to earn the interest and sinking fund charges on capital expenditure. I think that the Secretary of State feels that too great a regard for the second consideration may possibly prejudice the achievement of the other, that is the obtaining of the cheapest and the most efficient Port practicable; and that, in that way, it is just possible under the recommendations of the Port Commission that the Colony might lose more on the swings than it stood to gain on the roundabouts. That is the doubt raised by the comments of the Imperial Shipping Committee on the Report of the Port Commission, and it is the consideration of that point is causing delay.

NOT COMMITTED.

I think therefore that I ought to make it perfectly clear what the conditions are as laid down by the Secretary of State for the institution of this temporary arrangement. He has asked it to be understood that he is in no way committed to the principle of permanent Railway control or to the form of control recommended by the Port Commission. Pending a final decision he feels that he should be regarded as absolutely free to adopt the policy recommended by the Imperial Shipping Committee if the arguments in favour of that alternative prevail.

He also lays down that the movements of lighters as a matter of navigation are to be under the control of the Port Manager through the Port Captain, whether they are servants of the Railway or anyone else. But it is essential from his point of view that this power should be used simply as a matter of safe working and expedition in the handling work of the Port, and that they should not be influenced by any consideration whether money is being earned on the cost of the deep water wharves or not.

LIGHTERAGE.

Thirdly, the conveyance of goods from ships to shore by lighters is to be entirely a matter for private enterprise. It must be made clear, from the Secretary of State's point of view, that there is no present question of a contract for lighterage work proper as contemplated by the Port Commission in paragraph 126 of their Report.

Fourthly, on the expiration of the notice of termination of the present agreements, or earlier, if Companies consent, the control of the working of all wharves is, under temporary arrangements, to be in the hands of the Port Manager as the servant of the Railway. This is to be entirely without prejudice to the future handling of shore work or to the question whether under temporary arrangements the Railway will operate the wharves directly or by contract.

Fifthly, under these temporary arrangements, Port revenue and expenditure, including loan charges, will fall definitely on Railway accounts. We have provided for that by the decision to introduce separate Port Estimates this year.

Finally, the Secretary of State desires me to make it clear that he definitely does not propose to leave the Port as a Railway service under the Order-in-Council and that he reserves his opinion as to what other arrangements should be adopted for its future control.

He desires, however, as much as anybody, to arrive at an early settlement, and he is taking immediate steps for the completing of the contract with Pauling's for the construction of the third and fourth deep water berths.

Lord Delamere said that further discussion and comment on the matter would perhaps be more appropriate when the Port estimates were reached.

GENERAL MANAGER'S VIEWS.

On the invitation of H. E. the Governor, the General Manager of Railways made the following contribution to the subject:

Your Excellency, In connection with the announcement just made by Your Excellency I am glad to have the opportunity of saying a few words.

When I introduce the Railway estimates I shall be compelled to make some reference to losses at the Port and their effect on Railway finances, and when I introduce the Port estimates I shall have something to say on the working of the Port generally. I will endeavour not to anticipate what I shall have to say then, but it would be wise, I think, to say something at this stage.

First of all, let me say that I regard the question of the control and working of the Port as the most important economic issue before the country and an issue to the importance of which the country should wake up, but in the right spirit in relation to the position of the Secretary of State who has general Imperial interests as well as local interests to consider. I myself have ever since I came to this country [illegible] general control by the Railway and working either by the Railway, which I regard as [illegible] system, or [illegible] contracts controlled by the [illegible] because while I have [illegible] to do without Port [illegible] desire as a servant [illegible] being of the public of this [illegible] is to see the Port [illegible] working established on [illegible] firmly believe to be the [illegible] lines possible under existing conditions in East Africa.

But Your Excellency, while [illegible] hold strong views based on [illegible] experience and my observations here, and while I have not hesitated to express those views [illegible] positive of political or other considerations, we must [illegible] that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has found himself in [illegible] extraordinarily difficult position. On the one hand there were the unanimous views of the Port Commission of Enquiry in this country. On the other hand there were the contrary views of the Imperial Shipping Committee which deals with many questions of Imperial importance. Concurrently a number of other authorities and would-be authorities, in London have been expressing [illegible] and in this country while the Port Commission of Enquiry [illegible] unanimous resolutions have been passed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce which [illegible] made matters very difficult for our supporters in London. There has also been much [illegible] in this country about the [illegible] merits of deep water and lighterage prices. Then again, the shipping companies in London would not support the views of their local representatives any more than certain other quarters would support my views.

"NOT HAPPY."

In all the circumstances, I think the Secretary of State has endeavoured to go to considerable lengths to meet us, and while I cannot pretend to be happy about the matter or to regard the position as satisfactory, I hope and trust the Secretary of State's position will be realised and his action appreciated, because he has certainly taken a most important step.

The position now created is, of course, not an easy one. Lighterage under the decision given will still be out of our control, although I interpret the announcement to mean that while the shipping companies who have subsidiaries with lighters will be allowed to use those lighters in their own way and under their own control without undue interference, there will nevertheless be more freedom in competition for the lighterage work.

SHORT WORK.

The separate control of lighterage and shore work will give us the opportunity of calling for separate tenders for the shore work. [illegible] hope we shall be able to obtain much reduced charges, because the present shore charges are, without the slightest doubt, indefensibly high. I trust the wharfage companies themselves will rise to the occasion and put in reasonable tenders. I have always felt that the wharfage companies would have been wiser if they had reduced their charges long before this [illegible] they had laid themselves out to meet us in a more [illegible] spirit. May they realise that shore charges at the coast and low railway rates mean more development inland and more traffic for the Railway and for ships to carry. If we cannot obtain tenders which are more reasonable than the present charges, then we shall probably decide to do the shore work ourselves.

This separation of the control of lighterage and shore work will, of course, bring in its train [illegible] difficulties. It means tallying [illegible] the wharf side. At the deep water berths where the wharf side is also the ship side, there will be no difficulty of any [illegible] nature. At the lighterage [illegible] double tallying may [illegible] contract for the shore work [illegible] let to some company which [illegible] the lighterage.

It is because of these difficulties, Sir, that in important ports [illegible] Railways took over the shore [illegible] they followed it up by taking over lighterage. But whatever [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] his now agreed and as the [illegible] Imperial Shipping Committee in [illegible] recommended. My own [illegible] is in full accord with that expressed by Sir Joseph Broodbank, [illegible] distinguished and experienced Port of London Administrator in his presidential address to the British Institute of Transport in 1923. He [illegible] the following words:

"Who should control and carry [illegible] working operations in the ideal [illegible]? In my opinion, these [illegible]—unless there are local insuperable objections—be carried on by the body which owns the [illegible]."

This is absolutely sound. It is [illegible] better to have one master [illegible] harbour and on the quays than [illegible] number of masters.

But, Sir, there are vested interests at Mombasa, and unfortunately also the shipping authorities [illegible] London have certain fears about [illegible] the control of the lighterage [illegible] work under contract with [illegible] Port authority. I think those [illegible] are unfounded. But the [illegible] Secretary of State has had to face [illegible] existence. Let us recognise [illegible] in all our discussions.

There is one other thing I would [illegible] to mention; that is, I would [illegible] to express my satisfaction at [illegible] decision of the Secretary of [illegible] to arrange for a contract for [illegible] immediate construction of two [illegible] deep water berths. The [illegible] Manager, who has done excellent work at Mombasa, has [illegible] recommended that the [illegible] contract should be for three [illegible]. I concur entirely and [illegible] like to go even further. I [illegible] also like to see a coal pier [illegible] other specialised facilities.

A coal pier is necessary from a [illegible] point of view. Under [illegible] conditions the enforced [illegible] of coal with primitive [illegible] at the coast results in great [illegible] to the Railway. But a coal [illegible] let us hope, in future, local coal, [illegible] desirable also from the point [illegible] of bunkering. I see no [illegible] why we should not in time [illegible] a good deal of bunkering at [illegible] Kilindini whether with imported [illegible] let us hope, in future, local coal. [illegible] we must have the facilities.

[illegible] do not propose to detain the [illegible] further. There will be [illegible] opportunities for discussing the [illegible] matter more fully if Honourable Members so desire when the [illegible] estimates come forward.

MR. SIM.

Mr. W. A. M. Sim (Mombasa) [illegible] although he represented [illegible] interests in Mombasa he [illegible] speaking in their behalf in [illegible]. The main object of [illegible] shipping concern, especially [illegible] present days, he continued, was [illegible] for economy and efficiency. [illegible] charges of Kilindini port were [illegible] high by the Shipping [illegible] but that was partly due [illegible] the fact that some years ago the [illegible] at the port had been so [illegible] that on representations [illegible] made to the Governor (then Sir Edward Northey) an arrangement was made whereby the Shipping Companies carried out their [illegible] work as here. Since then things had improved.

With regard to the Secretary of State's instructions that things were [illegible] carried on by the Railway [illegible] the end of next year, that arrangement would, in his opinion, [illegible] sufficient time for the introduction and trial of a proper [illegible] of working.

LORD DELAMERE.

Lord Delamere (Rift Valley) [illegible] he was glad to hear that the General Manager of Railways was [illegible] with the arrangements. [illegible] there was one point he wanted [illegible] and that was that the Secretary of State had acted without consulting the Council, which [illegible] to pay the bill. He had not [illegible] to talk about the matter at [illegible] notice when he had [illegible] the other day that the point [illegible] the land and sea met—where [illegible] of Kenya's port and Imperial shipping clash—was one [illegible] proper that the Secretary of State should hold the [illegible], he didn't expect that [illegible] Secretary of State was going to [illegible] their money until [illegible] been agreed to by the [illegible]. He felt very strongly [illegible]

H.E.'s REPLY.

[illegible]

the Council had pressed for the construction of deep water berths. The contraction had been authorised and that work would be proceeded with, without any further details being described.

Lord Delamere said that was not the point. They did not know how the contract was to be carried out. It was not right for the Secretary of the State to give out a contract without stating the source from which the money was coming. He thought they should have more time to consider the matter.

His Excellency said that he again wished to point out that this Government had pressed for the construction of two deep water berths without prejudice to the financial aspect. He agreed that further discussion of the subject was undesirable at this stage. The telegram he had read was only to disclose for the information of members that the Secretary of State was pressing forward arrangements.

Lord Delamere said he withdrew any suggestion that it was done without the knowledge of the Council but he did not think the the contracts should be given out until the money was voted either out of Imperial Loan or by the Council.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

When the "*Official Gazette* and Printing" vote was taken, The Colonial Secretary moved the deletion of £750 the salary of the Government Printer, and the insertion of £1,000 instead. The service required a highly experienced officer as he had explained yesterday.

Mr. O'Shea (Plateau) asked if in connection with the amalgamation scheme a senior officer had been pensioned off with £500 a year.

The Colonial Secretary: I have no information.

The amendment was carried.

OVERTIME.

On the subject of £400 allocated as overtime for the printing staff, Mr. O'Shea said he would like an explanation why it was necessary to have overtime with a large staff. In the past the practice of paying overtime had led to grave abuses and it seemed unnecessary if the department was properly organised.

Mr. T. A. Wood (Nairobi N.) hoped that the extra money just voted for salary would be made up by the new official taking steps to organise the department so efficiently that the overtime vote could be reduced by £250, and so balance the original figures. There was no reason for overtime that he could see. It was always a case of proper supervision.

The Colonial Secretary said that they had tried to reduce expenditure as far as possible, but it would be unwise to delete the amount until after Mr. Keighley had arrived. The chief reason for overtime was due to that Council's business as so much work was thrown on the staff at the last minute. In the nature of things, estimates were rushed at the end, and there were continual demands over normal work. He gave an assurance that Government would do all it could to keep it down during the year.

Lord Delamere (Rift Valley) thought there was a misunderstanding. He understood that there was no objection to payment for overtime for necessary work, but the point was that proper organisation would do away with the necessity.

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen (Indian Nominated Member) thought that the words after total "European and non-European" should be deleted. They meant nothing and should be deleted from the estimates altogether where occurring.

His Excellency said the Government gave an undertaking to delete the words wherever it was reasonable to do so.

On the question of £140 for "transport and travelling," Mr. O'Shea asked why this item should be inserted in this particular department.

The Colonial Secretary said that officers had to move up and down the line on leave and so forth. It also covered the cost of transport of materials.

"CONTRACT PRINTING."

Under the heading of "Contract printing," Capt. Kenealy (W. Kenya) wanted to know how a Department with such a large staff could justify [illegible] £100 [illegible] this contingency.

The Colonial Secretary said [illegible]

was never possible to forsee what demand might arise by failure of machinery and so on and it was considered advisable to provide a small vote.

Capt. Kenealy suggested it should come under the heading of contingencies.

H.E. said that this subject had already been passed.

SUITABLE CLOTHES.

Under "outfit allowance," £30, Capt. Kenealy wanted some information.

The Colonial Secretary said this related to sartorial outfit.

Lord Delamere thought that it seemed a little out of place on the face of it.

Mr. T. A. Wood suggested it might be for the purpose of providing uniforms.

The Colonial Secretary said it was to provide certain officers with clothes suitable for their position.

Capt. Kenealy said it was a false hypothesis. Three men should not be in a position to receive £30 each for clothing.

NEW MACHINERY.

The "*Official Gazette* and printing extraordinary" vote was then considered:

Mr. Conway Harvey (the Lake) thought £3,000 was exorbitant for two linotype machines.

The Colonial Secretary said the amount was inserted on the advice of technical experts.

Mr. Conway Harvey did not regard this as satisfactory. The best thing in linotype machines could be bought for £1,178 landed in Nairobi.

Mr. T. A. Wood thought that more details should be given. Perhaps "the necessary equipment" referred to was responsible for the extra amount. A linotype machine cost approximately £1,200.

Lord Delamere: What is meant by the expression "technical adviser?"

The Colonial Secretary was understood to say that they acted on the advice of the Government Printer.

Lord Delamere moved that the vote be put back for further details.

Mr. Conway Harvey said in this connection he would like to know if a buying commission was included in the price. "I believe," he said, "that the Colony's money is being squandered by bad buying at Home."

The matter stood over.

ADMINISTRATION.

Council then proceeded to discuss the Administration Vote.

Under the heading "Entertainment allowance to Senior Commissioner, Coast, £100," Capt. Kenealy (W. Kenya) said if it was necessary to grant this money for social duties, it should come from another vote and not be included in that. The junior officials were more in need of the vote than the Senior Commissioner. He proposed the deletion.

Lord Delamere (Rift Valley) said he could not support the proposal. The Senior Commissioner at the Coast was quite different to anyone else. It was necessary for him to do a lot of entertaining of people arriving at the Port.

The motion was lost.

ABYSSINIA.

Capt. Kenealy moved the deletion of the sum of £1,000 for H.B.M.'s Consul for Southern Abyssinia, and the consequential votes later on. This was an Imperial liability, and the country should not be called upon to meet the expense.

Mr. Conway Harvey (The Lake) said it would help if they could be informed what the Consul's duties were and of what value they were to Kenya.

The Chief Native Commissioner said the officer was valuable to Kenya. They had the large area of the Northern Frontier Province to govern and there was constant trouble on the Abyssinian border by raids and so on. The Consul was of tremendous assistance in getting these affairs settled.

Lord Francis Scott (Ukamba) thought that as the gentleman was H.M.'s Consul for Southern Abyssinia he should therefore be paid for by the Imperial Government.

His Excellency stated that many Consuls in different parts of the world were paid for by the country using them.

A BAD PRINCIPLE.

Lord Delamere said the principle was a bad one. [illegible] that the colony should provide a [illegible]

sum of money for the prevention of slave trading and matters of that sort. That was a subject for the League of Nations and the ordinary methods of payment should be adopted. It should not be a charge on this Colony. It was one of Imperial policy purely.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea (Plateau) said he would like to have a *resumé* of the Consul's operation during the past twelve months laid before members.

The Colonial Secretary said that where there was no definite border and tribes lived on one or other side of the border a large number of minor affairs did crop up and the Consul was of great assistance in dealing with the Abyssinian Government. The Consul's duty was to assist in the affairs of British subjects along the border and this was entirely a Kenya matter.

A vote was taken and His Excellency declared the motion lost.

Capt. Kenealy called for a division when the motion was declared lost by twenty votes to twelve.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Under the sub-head "104 District Officers, £68,630," Rev. Dr. Arthur (nominated unofficial member) wished to know why seven officers had been deleted. Was it a final decision or was it contemplated that there would be a reinstatement later on?

The Colonial Secretary said the chief reason was that given by His Excellency in his opening address. The alteration in leave conditions would mean that officials spent more time in the country. There was also the desire to effect economy and it was considered desirable to await and watch events. It was hoped that a better class of cadets could be obtained when the higher salary was offered.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea asked if the Government would consider the advisability of endeavouring to obtain officials locally. The trouble was that men were brought out from Home and put into the reserves who have never been in a colony and knew nothing about the native.

The Colonial Secretary replied that His Excellency the Governor, he knew, was not averse to employing officers obtained locally, if possible. But for some years to come he thought that they would have to recruit from Home and the Empire generally.

WRONG TYPE OF MAN.

Lord Delamere said with regard to employing local men he thought it was a pity to take people off the land. He would like to see a different type of man employed. The man from the University was not experienced enough. They would be better off with men like the retired naval man who knew something about men and things. He also wanted to know in view of the Chief Native Commissioner's claim that there would be a profit by this innovation, how the increased revenue was to be obtained by increasing salaries.

The Colonial Secretary said that the only way to answer the latter point was by going into figures as this was a question of fact. The argument "more staff, more revenue," still held good. By reducing the leave period there would be more officers in the Colony and more work done.

Mr. O'Shea said it was obvious the Government had no practical sympathy with his suggestion. What qualifications had these young gentlemen from the British Isles to deal with native affairs? From his experience the only qualification they had would seem to be four names and a genius for creating a new form of the Swahili tongue. Why should the Government not go to South Africa for officials who understood the native mentality?

His Excellency said the matter was one of great importance and one on which he felt strongly. The Government was not unsympathetic to the idea of engaging officers locally. The qualifications of candidates would always be considered by the Government. The difficulty in engaging men advanced in life, such as retired mariners, was that the pension question had to be considered. He wished to entirely dissociate himself from the remarks as to recruits from the British Isles. The British Empire had been built up by young men from Britain.

Mr. O'Shea said he hoped the Government's [illegible]

On the motion of Lord Francis Scott the "allowance to Resident Commissioner, Mombasa, £160," was altered to read "Entertainment allowance."

Capt. Kenealy moved the deletion of the allowance altogether, which was lost.

Capt. Kenealy also moved deletion of the "travelling allowance to H.B.M.'s Consul for Southern Abyssinia, £75," which was lost.

Capt. Kenealy moved the deletion of "expenses and transport" of the Consul amounting to £1,000, which was also lost.

Capt. Kenealy proposed the deletion of "Outfit allowances, £120."

Capt. Schwartze said he would appeal to the Hon. Member not to bring up points in connection with votes that had already been passed. It was obstructive and scandalous.

Capt. Kenealy objected to the use of the word "scandalous" and asked the protection of the chair.

His Excellency ruled that the word "scandalous" was not unparliamentary.

The motion was lost.

NON-NATIVE AREAS.

On the motion of Mr. O'Shea the words "and conservancy" were added to "Eldoret Superintendent, Inland Revenue, £315."

THE N.A.D.

On the vote of "Chief Native Commissioner, £1,450," Lord Francis Scott asked if the Commissioner would give a statement as to the result of his labour tour of the country.

His Excellency did not think it was usual to raise such a general question on a discussion of the Estimates. It should be dealt with later.

Lord Delamere thought the present was a good moment. Punch said the Appropriation Bill was so-called because everything that was appropriate could be raised under it (Laughter.) He thought this was an appropriate time to clear up things and it was quite a proper occasion.

The House adjourned at this stage. After the interval Lord Delamere moved that this vote be put back until to-day. As a matter of courtesy it was advisable that notice should be given so that the Hon. Member could have things in order.

The vote was postponed until Wednesday morning.

CUSTOMS UNION.

When the Council considered the estimates in respect of the Customs Department, Mr. Conway Harvey asked if the Government could furnish Council with a statement as to the progress achieved towards Customs union. There was a very great deal of interest in the matter throughout the country.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs said negotiations were still actively proceeding between this country and Tanganyika and Uganda had also been consulted. The point at issue at the moment was as to whether the introduction of the union should be made by means of another Customs Ordinance or by a Tariff Amendment Ordinance. That question was under consideration by all the territories concerned. So far as Kenya was concerned, everything was ready and as soon as agreement was arrived at there would be no great difficulty in the application of the Ordinance and the Agreement.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

Lord Delamere suggested that the Acting Colonial Secretary should add something to what had been said as to the state of the negotiations. Everyone was very anxious to know that and as to what was the point in regard to which the matter was being held up. It rather appeared to him that they were perhaps trying to get a perfect solution whereas a less perfect one would go through now and would be a great help.

His Excellency said the perfect solution would be that which had been pressed on the Government by commercial opinion everywhere—that there should be complete customs union; but the Government was most desirous that too great insistence should not be laid on that; and that, failing complete union, other measures of tariff [illegible]

the question of management throughout the territories and a great many of the existing difficulties would be thereby removed. Kenya had already passed the Ordinance which was likely soon to become law in the other territories. Failing the attainment of complete customs Union, the Government of Kenya was very ready to arrive at a tariff agreement so close that it would be practically equivalent to union. Nothing the Government could do to bring about that desirable result would be left undone.

CUSTOMS ESTIMATES.

Lord Delamere asked whether the present revenue estimate for Customs was the original put forward by the Department or whether any steps had been taken to revise that estimate.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs said the revenue estimates had been put forward in the usual manner and had not been revised since.

Lord Delamere said he had heard that attempts had been made to get the estimates revised. He was anxious to know so that there might be no doubt as to the responsibility for the figure.

His Excellency said no doubt the Noble Lord would remember that he (the Governor) said that the revenue for 1927 was calculated on a conservative basis.

THE COLONIAL AUDIT.

Captain Schwartze during consideration in committee of the proposed vote for the Audit Department at Tuesday's meeting of the Legislative Council asked if it was absolutely essential to have two new appointments?

The Treasurer said the new appointments were for customs work which had increased very considerably. The Uganda Government had recently expressed a desire that the audit staff should be strengthened and they were paying a proportion of the cost of the new appointments.

JUDICIAL.

The suggested need for a resident magistrate at Eldoret was emphasised by Mr. T. J. O'Shea (Plateau South) during consideration in committee of the proposed vote of £20,210 for the Judicial Department at Tuesday's meeting of the Legislative Council. At present the Assistant District Commissioner had practically all his time taken up by judicial work.

The Colonial Secretary was understood to reply that the matter would receive consideration.

Captain Schwartze (Nairobi S.) asked if the Hon. Member for Plateau South was suggesting a Resident Magistrate in addition to an assistant commissioner or in place of him?

Mr. O'Shea said if a Resident Magistrate were appointed it would be unnecessary to have an assistant district commissioner.

HON. MAGISTRATES.

Captain Kenealy (Kenya Province) said at the recent conference of Attorneys-General held at Dar-es-Salaam it was suggested that they should report on the advisability of appointing settlers with magisterial powers but the wording of their terms of reference was so loose that it did not definitely bind them to an analysis of the pros and cons of the question. He would like to have a statement as to the progress made towards furthering the idea.

The Attorney-General said the matter was considered and a report had been made on the subject. The matter would be further considered by the Local Government Commission.

Captain Kenealy thought the principle of paying expert witnesses was a wrong one. If Government servants were required by the judiciary to furnish expert evidence they should not receive fees as witnesses, or if they did receive fees they should go to the Department and not to the individual.

The Attorney-General said the only Government officials who would receive such fees were the medical officers who were entitled to such fees under the terms of their appointment.

Captain Schwartze said he understood witnesses from the Survey Department or the Land Office did not get the fees paid to them but to the head of the department.

The Attorney-General: Not to the head of the department, unfortunately; they go to the Government.

THE ESTIMATES.

Captain Schwartze asked leave to return to a head of expenditure which had been passed.

His Excellency, however, said the mode of procedure (the Clerk calling out each item as they came to it) had been decided upon after consultation yesterday. He was sorry, therefore, he could not grant the permission asked for.

Lord Delamere (Rift Valley) said he was not present at the consultation yesterday, but he did not agree with the method which had been adopted of going through the estimates. It had been tried before and had been found unsatisfactory. He thought it would be far better if the general head was read out, Members being left free to ask questions on any particular item under that head.

His Excellency said he was quite prepared to give further consideration to the way in which the estimates should be taken but the course being pursued was that suggested by Elected Members themselves.

Lord Delamere said that so far as the country generally was concerned, the real desire was to get to the bottom of the whole of the expenditure.

Captain Kenealy reverting to the item of specialists' fees suggested that all such fees received by Government officials should revert to Government.

The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services said he thought it was the general practice in all colonies for medical officers to receive such fees. Medical officers were engaged for colonial appointments generally on such conditions.

Captain Schwartze (Nairobi S.) referred to the item

Captain Schwartze (Nairobi S.) speaking on the proposed vote for the Judicial Department in the course of consideration of the estimates in committee on Tuesday morning referred to the item of £1,260 for local transport and travelling and said he took it part of this was to pay the expenses of process servers. In this connection he would like to draw attention to the very unsatisfactory way in which writs or summonses were served in this country, outside of the towns. Sometimes weeks, even months went by before service was effected and the system was a very bad one. Perhaps it was because there were not sufficient process servers in the country districts.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea (Plateau) supported the previous speaker's statement. Very grave dissatisfaction had been expressed in the outlying districts. The system was so bad that it was almost an entire waste of time to try to collect a debt by legal process. There was a great need for the system to be revised.

Lord Delamere (Rift Valley) said he agreed if the facts were as stated that the matter was a serious one. He would have imagined it would have been easier to serve processes in a thinly populated district than in the towns.

A NEW COMPLAINIT.

The Colonial Secretary said the statement that processes could not be served or were easily avoided was new to him and required investigation. Both the Chief Justice and the Commissioner of Police had protested against them having to be served by the police. On several occasions the Government had called for figures and on each occasion it was found that there was not sufficient work to keep a single process server fully occupied outside Nairobi. Where possible, processes were served by a European police officer, because of the delicacy of the errand, but where that was not possible a native policeman in uniform did the errand. It was not an ideal system, admittedly, but it was all the Colony could afford at the present. He would, however, look into the other point as to inefficiency.

Mr. T. A. Wood (Nairobi N.) said the matter had been the subject of a resolution from the local Chamber of Commerce where he had described the system that used to be in force in South Africa. He had later explained that system to the Chief Justice at the latter's request. It was extraordinarily simple and consisted in an individual being sworn in as a special sheriff to serve the process. It seemed to him a very efficient method of dealing with the problem in thinly populated areas.

The Colonial Secretary thanked the Hon. Member for his suggestion.

POLICE.

Lord Delamere (Rift Valley) during discussion on the proposed Police vote said the vote was rather a complicated one. Certain recommendations had been put forward by the Commissioner of Police and he thought it was very undesirable to take the vote when he was absent from Nairobi, since Elected Members were anxious to discuss details with him first.

The Colonial Secretary said the Commissioner of Police was away on short leave; he was in fact combining sick leave with a honeymoon. He (the speaker) had gone very carefully through the police estimates and he suggested that the explanations given in the memorandum were very full. He thought it would be better to proceed with the vote.

Lord Delamere said that owing to the fact that the whole question of the reorganisation of the Police Force was involved it was almost impossible to discuss details in the absence of the Commissioner of Police. From the fact that Elected Members hoped to discuss the whole scheme with him, they had not troubled to study the details. Moreover if the Commissioner of Police had to go on leave suggested it should not have been at a time when the estimates were to be discussed.

His Excellency said the Commissioner of Police was very seriously ill and was ordered away.

Lord Delamere agreed that in [illegible]

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		1927.
S.S. Modasa ..	23rd Dec.	22nd Jan.
	1927.	
S.S. Mulbera	20th Jan.	19th Feb.
S.S. Madura	17th Feb.	19th March.
S.S. Mantola	17th March	16th April.
S.S. Modasa	14th April	14th May.
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the circumstances it might be better to proceed with [illegible] of the police estimates. He [illegible] that the sum of £11,[illegible] was put down for new appointments. That was a very big increase.

RAILWAY POLICE.

The Colonial Secretary pointed out that £6,000 of that would be reimbursed by the Railway who were now forming a Railway Police Force. With regard to the balance, he would point out that crime in the outlying portions of the settled areas was becoming more difficult to deal with and it was necessary to employ more European police. There would be a considerable increase in the number of Inspectors if the estimates were approved.

Lord Delamere said he agreed that the increase of crime necessitated the arrival on the spot of the police as quickly as possible but when the method of getting there was considered (horse transport) he could only regard it as extraordinary. He thought it would pay to have better transport facilities rather than more [illegible]. To go back to horses in a country like this was lunacy.

The Colonial Secretary said the Commissioner of Police regarded training in horsemanship as of [illegible] to the force and a small increase for that purpose was in the estimates. In towns it was recognised that traffic is better controlled by a man on horseback than by someone on foot. The chief [illegible] of the horse in country districts was that it could take an officer to the scene of a crime by a more direct way than was afforded by the ordinary highway. The [illegible] drew motor allowance and horse allowance at the same time and the Commissioner had every desire that his officers should go on motor cycles in order to get to a [illegible] quickly.

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen (Indian nominated member) suggested that the increased vote for the Police Department was the result of the [illegible] system of not giving an opportunity to men in the country [illegible] and of importing men from outside. It was invariably the case that every time a man from outside the country was appointed [illegible] head of a department, the [illegible] thing he asked for was nearly double the previous vote of the Department. He thought the police [illegible] in Kenya as it stood was [illegible] efficient indeed and he did [illegible] see the need for the suggested increase in the vote.

Mr. Pandya (Indian Nominated Member) said it seemed curious [illegible] whilst there was a proposed [illegible] of over £11,000, the personnel was to be decreased by 172 [illegible].

[illegible] NATIVE POLICE.

Lord Delamere said there were [illegible] the country nearly 1,800 native police and with a few exceptions, about a hundred [illegible] perhaps, they were utterly [illegible]. Under present methods [illegible] had as native policemen what [illegible] really hybrids—a blending of [illegible] and policemen. In a document sent round lately by the [illegible], instructors were enjoined [illegible] in their pupils a spirit of [illegible], so that when they used the [illegible] there would be in the mind [illegible] it properly. That, he suggested, was not the proper thing [illegible] policeman to learn. He suggested it was time Government [illegible] a commission to consider the whole question of native [illegible] and to find out how far [illegible] helped forward the detection [illegible] crime. He had no prejudice [illegible] in the matter and, added [illegible] Lordship, "I do not pretend to [illegible] a policeman." Whilst he [illegible] that in a remote province [illegible] as the Northern Province it [illegible] perhaps necessary to have a [illegible] character as police, he felt [illegible] the sooner they were done [illegible] with the better, because [illegible] a danger to the country, [illegible] the sooner there [illegible] organised Defence [illegible] the better.

Mr. Pandya said he had understood from the Commissioner of [illegible] that the principal duty of [illegible] was the prevention of [illegible]. He could not understand [illegible] reduction in the police force [illegible] tend to prevent crime.

Lord Delamere said he was unable to agree that the [illegible] of [illegible] prevented crime. If

that were so they would need a policeman in every house or even one policeman for every individual and then possibly someone to look after the policeman!

LACK OF TRANSPORT.

Captain Angus (Trans Nzoia) said the efficiency of the police force had been greatly improved in the last year. In the country districts the police suffered a great disability through lack of suitable transport. With the introduction of suitable motor transport and the improvement of roads there was no reason why the police vote should not be considerably less in future.

Captain Kenealy (Kenya Province) asked from what native tribes were the police recruited and what was the relative efficiency of one tribe as compared with another. He suggested that stock thefts could best be prevented by the imposition and collection of fines and by adopting the recommendations of the Stock Theft Commission's report which was a most valuable document.

MODERNISATION.

The Colonial Secretary replying to the debate said the desire of the Government was to modernise the police force in order to render it more adequate to cope with new conditions in the Colony. They had therefore brought from Ceylon an extremely efficient officer. With regard to a reduction in the personal of native police, this had been decided upon with a view to greater efficiency. He was in entire agreement with the remarks made with regard to the relative efficiency of European and native police and they would have more efficiency by the substitution of well-trained men for those who were only semi-trained. The whole question as to the military basis of the force was one that required very careful consideration. He agreed that there was very little necessity for a policeman to walk about the town with a rifle; but so long as a man was taught to use a bayonet it was no use telling him to be careful to put it in so that it wouldn't hurt!

Dealing with the question of stock thefts, the Colonial Secretary said the Government had taken steps to implement almost all the recommendations contained in the Stock Theft Report. In those particulars in which action had not been taken, Government was considering with the Chambers of Commerce and other bodies how best to implement recommendations dealing with restricted hours of sale, registration of butchers, registration of hides, and so forth.

With regard to Captain Kenealy's question, he must ask for notice as to police belonging to various tribes; although it was likely the Hon. Member could obtain the information from the Police Report for 1925. In the matter of relative efficiency of the different tribes, he doubted very much if that would be a wise question to answer.

Lord Delamere said he thought Government should consider the question as to whether European constables who were not very well paid should have to bear the expense of providing motor cycles for themselves.

The House adjourned until Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.

The Council resumed on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE POLICE VOTE.

On the resumption of the debate on Wednesday morning Mr. Conway Harvey (Nyanza) said he would like to say a word in defence of the vote. He considered that the country was extremely fortunate in having an enthusiastic genius like Mr. Spicer to control the activities of the Police Department and he congratulated the Government sincerely on his appointment. Almost all the points made yesterday were very clearly dealt with by Mr. Spicer when he appeared before the Select Committee last year, more particularly the point made by the Noble Lord when he emphasised the utter worthlessness of the native constables lolling about the country away from any very close European supervision. With that view, the Commissioner was believed to agree to a very large extent and that policy was very

clearly implemented in the present estimates. He had very materially reduced the native personnel and increased the European personnel. The need for this was clearly indicated in the report of the Stock and Produce Theft Committee of which he (the speaker) was a member. As they toured the country they were completely convinced that the police everywhere were quite unable to function as they should owing to their limited personnel, lack of transport facilities, absence of telephones etc. He considered it would be a very big mistake to interfere in any way with the very trifling increase of £7,000 in the police vote.

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen reiterated his view that British Indian officer should have an opportunity of rising to certain posts which at present were only open to Europeans.

The Colonial Secretary said that in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police none of the Indian officers were capable of being advanced to a higher post than that of chief sub-inspector.

Mr. T. A. Wood said the pay of the grade mentioned by the Colonial Secretary was at a higher rate than that enjoyed by a European constable to whose status apparently Mr. Shams-ud-Deen wished Asiatic police constables to advance. It sounded to him very much like an Irishman's rise.

The police vote was passed.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain Schwartze (Nairobi S.) said he would be glad if some further information could be given as to the progress of the new Bankruptcy Ordinance and when the Civil Procedure Ordinance would come into force.

The Attorney General said he was becoming more and more hopeful every day. The Rules under both Ordinances were now with the Printer and he hoped the Ordinances would be definitely ready by the end of the year at the latest.

Captain Schwartze: Will Government take steps to introduce them on January 1 so that we can start the new code with the beginning of the year.

The Attorney General said he was unable to promise definitely that they would be ready for January 1; he could only repeat that they would be available at the earliest possible date.

C.N.C.'s Tour,

DETAILED SPEECH ON LABOUR POLICY.

The Chief Native Commissioner then made his promised statement on the work of his Department under the vote for Administration.

Mr. Maxwell said he thought it best at that stage to make some general statement which would include reference to the matter on which Lord Francis Scott had asked for information. At the outset he would like to lay stress on one main point to which His Excellency had already alluded—that neither in the Native Affairs Department nor in any other Department could there be such a thing as departmental policy. The policy of every department was the policy of the Government decided upon by the Governor with the assistance of his advisors. The Native Affairs Department, therefore, could only carry out the policy of the Government, the principal function of the Department being the administration of the native areas of the Colony and Protectorate. This was done through the Senior Commissioners, District Commissioners and official headmen; and since last year the administration of the native areas had been reinforced and very much assisted by the establishment of local Native Councils.

HEADMEN HANDICAP.

With regard to headmen, with education in its present state in the Colony it was necessary to make the best of what material could be found. Some of the official headmen, taking all things into consideration, were extremely good; others through lack of opportunity of improving their knowledge and efficiency were not quite so good; and still others who were yet in a state of quite primitive barbarism were hopelessly inefficient, although perhaps that was not their fault. The main burden, however, had to fall on the shoulders of the District Commissioner, the Assistant District Commissioner and Cadets. The local Native Councils were only started in 1925 and had hardly got down to work yet; but in many cases they had make good beginnings. It was desirable perhaps that he should should say something about the finance of the Native Councils. There would be no clashing with the Colony's Budget. That would not take place but the point was being carefully watched. It was true that several Native Councils had hitherto offered certain sums of money towards such services as education and medical which of course must be carried out under the supervision of the Government Departments concerned. It had been decided that in future no such contributions should be accepted unless in accordance with a preconceived arrangement with the head of the Department concerned, so that they would not in any way [illegible]

schools and houses which the Department had already prepared to erect. No commitments would be accepted that would in any way bind the Legislative Council.

THEIR PAY.

The pay of official headmen was increased considerably last year and he was very pleased to find on his return from leave how generously the Council had made provision for that service. There was one point in connection with their pay which he was now investigating and that was that the rate was based on the assumption that the headmen had to pay a certain number of subordinates. That was unsound for various reasons and he proposed after studying the matter to make recommendations to Government with a view of granting pay on such a scale as would provide for the payment of a personal salary only, any surplus going towards the payment of subordinate officials. His personal view of the matter was that if and where it was necessary that an official headman should be assisted by various clerks and hangers-on, the necessary staff should be decided upon by the local Native Council and paid for by them.

The Chief Native Commissioner said it was hoped by means of inducing officers to make extended tours to aim at avoiding the very many transfers that had taken place in the past and that had been necessitated by the absence of officers on leave. It was extremely desirable that wherever possible an officer should remain in one district as long as possible in order that he might acquire a really intimate knowledge of the dialect and the people over whom he was set in authority. He thought that point of view would be shared by every member of the House.

LABOUR PROPOSALS.

"I know," proceeded Mr. Maxwell, "that the main point which is agitating everyone's mind is the question of labour. The Government's policy is the dual policy—that Government does desire that every native should be encouraged by every legitimate means to be an actual working member of society and not a drone in the hive; that either he must do a job of work in his own reserve or for an employer.

Administrative officers have been instructed long ago most definitely that every possible encouragement is to be given to any native who desires to leave his reserve to go out to work for a private employer, on public work, or for the Railway and that no unreasonable obstacle is to be placed in any native's way. There may be cases where a native is merely trying to get away from the reserve to avoid trouble there, but such cases are few.

It is the duty of all administrative officers to carry out to the best of their ability the Government's policy which is to encourage all natives to work; but I trust Hon. Members do realise that there are only a few administrative officers amongst a large population of natives and until we have a well-educated and thoroughly efficient type of headman on whom we can rely, the task is a difficult one.

HIS TOUR.

"By His Excellency's direction I have been holding during the present year a sort of informal committee in most of the European areas of the country; and I should like to express my appreciation and gratitude to the gentlemen who met me, for the courteous manner in which they treated me and for the spirit of goodwill and mutual help which characterised every meeting. These meetings are not yet complete because there are various districts for me yet to visit. I have not yet been able to visit Nanyuki, Nyeri, Rumuruti, Machakos or the coastal areas but I hope to do so during the course of the year. A very great number of proposals have been put before the meetings and I have asked the Secretary of the Convention of Associations to discuss with me at my office, or to send representatives to discuss all the various proposals put forward. I shall then be in a better position to put forward recommendations to Government. In the meantime I have put forward proposals to His Excellency, particularly with reference to facilitating the flow of [illegible]

actually to recruit labour, it is not only possible but their duty to give every encouragement and help to labourers who have accepted employment and desire to reach their places of work. That can be done particularly by establishing forwarding agencies in various districts to which the emissaries of the employers can bring the labourers to be duly attested and then, by a financial arrangement made by the employer, have their necessary food and railway tickets issued to them and thus be given proper means of reaching their employment without difficulty and without expense.

"Many complaints have been made to me that there is a practice among some unscrupulous people of crimping labour; that groups of natives destined for a certain place of employment are met on the road, deflected from their employment and carried off somewhere else. Government will do its best to put a stop to this practice.

REST CAMPS.

"I hope Government will be able to establish rest camps on the main labour roads, something on the lines of the camp near Kisumu railway station where employees can be accommodated in sanitary quarters on their way to their employment. I hope to establish these stations near some of the railway stations. We hope also with the kind offices of the General Manager of the Railway to improve railway travel for third-class passengers, but the difficulties confronting him I know are very great.

SQUATTERS.

"Another matter which I think I should make reference to is the application of the Resident Native Labourers' Ordinance passed last year. So far as possible my staff have been enabled to help the enforcement of the Ordinance the necessity for which was stressed at the last meeting of the Convention of Associations. In many cases natives idling and living on unoccupied farms have been turned off and I am extremely glad to state that in the great majority of the cases where natives have been turned off, we have been able to give particulars of where honest employment awaited them and they have accepted it. Here I would like to say that I feel that where a native can be contracted to live on a farm with his family under a proper contract which ensures that he shall work, that under a good employer is the best type of education the native can have. Conversely it is extremely bad for a native to live outside the reserve where he is not under control. The indiscipline of natives generally is due to the masterless man.

IN THE TOWNS.

It has been brought to my notice that there is a considerable wastage of labour supplies, much of it the result of the natural flocking of natives to large towns. That happens everywhere in the world where there is a native population. I have consulted with the Town Clerk and with the Commissioner of Police and the result of that discussion has been that municipal regulations have been framed by means of which it is hoped to deal with the waster population of natives in Nairobi and which have now received the approval of Your Excellency in Council. I hope immediate effect will be given to them.

The Chief Native Commissioner then referred briefly to the items affecting his Department in the estimates and asked that his modest demands should be met. The activities of the Department would be increased slightly, he said, because it was proposed generally to reduce the registration age from 16 years to 12. In order that that might be done as economically as possible it was proposed to carry out the registration area by area. It had been done in Nakuru and it was proposed to do it in all the other large centres. In conclusion Mr. Maxwell made reference to the work of the finger print bureau which would be increased as a result of the lowering of the registration age, and whose usefulness had been so often demonstrated.

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every part of the country on the vital question of labour had led him to the definite conclusion that the labour difficulty might be minimised if two things could be done—the first on the part of the Government and the second on the part of the settler. The Chief Native Commissioner had said that the policy of Government to encourage by every means in its power every idle native to work either in the reserves or for an employer was being loyally carried out. That was a statement that he was quite unable to accept. Everywhere one went one was led to the conclusion that that policy of Government was being carried out by a very small minority of administrative officers. In those places where it was carried out loyally it was found that there was an admirable flow of labour from the reserves; whilst in other places it was almost sterile. He was convinced that the difficulty could be minimised greatly if the members of the crew would loyally obey the captain of the ship.

Secondly the position would be greatly improved if settlers could agree not to indulge in a competitive policy. He had heard of a case where a gentleman had conceived the idea that it would be better for his land if instead of using a plough, he jembied it and thereupon he employed 200 boys instead of one plough. It was obvious that if such methods were adopted there must be a shortage of labour. People had written to the Press letter after letter asking what solution Government was going to put forward. He had no patience with people who wrote letters like that. The Government was not a magician. At the same time he appealed to Government to insist absolutely that the order embodying their labour policy should be carried out by every single one of their administrative officers. They might then look forward to happier times so far as labour conditions in the settled areas were concerned.

NATIVE CESSES.

Lord Francis Scott (Ukamba) said his constituency was somewhat agitated over the practice of the local Native Council levying cesses not only on natives in the reserve but on those living outside. Whilst he agreed that even natives living outside the reserve might be taxed in respect of any cattle they had in the reserve, it was not right that natives who had entirely severed their connection with the reserve should be so taxed.

The Chief Native Commissioner said the matter involved a legal point which would be in the province of his friend the Attorney General. In the Colony from whence he had come, however, such cesses were paid by natives living outside the reserve.

The Attorney General said the law made no provision for the levying or collection of such cesses outside the area over which any particular native council had jurisdiction.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Lord Delamere (Rift Valley) said in view of the fact that the whole labour question would be fully debated at the Convention of Associations next month, he did not propose to say much at the present stage. The Chief Native Commissioner had said that the policy of his department was the policy of Government, but he would like to ask how the N.A.D. saw that the Government's policy was carried out in outlying districts. He had never quite understood how that was done. He regarded it as impossible that the natives of this country should take a part in the central legislature of the Colony within a period to which he could see any limit. The native councils, however, did provide a proper outlet for native ambitions and a means by which natives could deal with practical matters in the reserves and learn the basis on which our civilisation is carried on without being concerned in the central government of the country in any way. That was the policy of Cecil Rhodes and it was a right policy. With reference to finance, it must be laid down that any expenses financed by local councils must be in line with the general policy of the country as laid down by the central legislature. Further the methods of raising such local taxation must be regularised in some way by law in order to have some sort of uniformity in the various districts. It was a curious thing that whilst local councils had been established for the natives, the European inhabitants had no form of local government, although it was hoped that that would soon be remedied.

Lord Delamere referred to the practice of natives who lost or destroyed their *kipandis* being issued with new *kipandis* which had no record of any sort, so that it was impossible to see where they had been employed previously or what rate of pay they had received.

He concluded by congratulating the Chief Native Commissioner on his statement which certainly seemed to be in keeping with the resolution of the Governors' Conference and a working towards a solution of the labour problem. Everyone who knew Africa must realise that the will to work had got to be created in some way or another.

Capt. Angus (Trans Nzoia) emphasised the view that the elementary principle to instil into the native mind was a sense of the responsibilities of life. They had heard much of the plans for the future policy of native administration and education but it ought to be a principle adopted by the Government that nothing should be given to the native peoples without exacting some form of payment. As an example of the natives mentality, he instanced the fact that a native will leave his wife and family for months at a time and makes no provision for them. He did not recognise any duty to provide for them. They ought not to curtail services for the native community, but at the same time he would urge Government to see that a proportionate payment was made for such services.

CLEAR AND CONCISE.

Mr. O'Shea (Plateau South) said he had been glad to have had the opportunity of listening to the Chief Native Commissioner's clear and concise exposition on the Government's policy in connection with Native Affairs. He drew a simile between the Government and the young modern wife, who, steadied by the responsibilities of marriage suddenly awakens to the fact that it was the best possible thing in the world. The Government was now doing its best to be just and perhaps in that respect was doing more than it ought. The policy was described as the dual policy, but he for his part, thought such a policy must break down. The native had not the intelligence, knowledge or capital to make a success of or compete in agriculture. He was bound to fail as a peasant proprietor.

He thought, seeing that this was in the nature of an annual review of a department that figures and facts should have been produced to substantiate some of the statements relating to the application of the policy in the past. It was a matter that caused him disappointment. So far as he could judge there was no appreciable difference in the reserves or in the labour market.

The Chief Native Commissioner had made it apparent that the success or failure of the Government in the reserves was dependent on the personalities of the officials administering the reserves, and he had admitted that there was a grave danger in the appointment of young men who did not understand the native.

Mr. Nehra (Indian Nominated Member) said that it would take years to develop the native mind, but he thought the Government was doing splendid work to encourage work and he congratulated the Government on its activities.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen (Indian Nominated Member) said he hoped members would understand that the Indian nominated members were expressing individual views. He did not regard the statement of the Chief Native Commissioner as satisfactory. His policy and methods of encouraging the native to work meant nothing. The mere policy of offering no obstruction to their working was not enough. The Government should see that no native was allowed to remain idle in the reserve (hear, hear).

Capt. Kenealy (West Kenya) said the essential heading on this subject was obligation. The Government policy was purely permissive and not obligatory. What was the good of telling a man he could do a thing if he didn't want to? This moment was their political Spring. The flowers bloomed at this time, and later produced produced fruit, which turned out to be dead sea fruit. It crumbled to dust, which was collected and used to blind the eyes of the people of the country (laughter). This was a serious matter, not one for laughter. He would like to know if monetary provision had been made in the Budget for the various Government recommendations for natives. The clerical capabilities were made far too much of in Native Councils instead of preferring administrative ability.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER

The world to-day was guided by trade and the opening up of new districts. The Northern Frontier Province was a highly mineralised area but if Europeans were not allowed to go there no information was available. Europeans were a law abiding people and should be permitted free access to the country.

They had been told the other day of the local Administrator who effected economy by erecting buildings with native labour, but he would suggest that the native area that was being benefitted should supply the natives for the work. Let them visualise the settlers watching, with streaming eyes, batches of natives from other districts, being conducted down to effect this economy. It was work for the native of the particular district concerned, and it was wrong to employ natives from other districts. He would say no more now. At a later stage he would propound a constructive policy for the consideration of the House.

DR. ARTHUR'S TESTIMONY

Dr. Arthur (nominated unofficial member for Native Affairs) said he had listened to the debate with great interest. He could corroborate the C.N.C.'s endeavours to carry out the Government's policy. He could testify from experience how labour went out of the reserves. It affected the school attendances, which showed a constant stream going out and the district officials were encouraging it.

With reference to the increase in the pay of Chiefs and headmen, he was glad to hear that Government was investigating the matter. His own opinion was that until these men were better paid, they would not do away with the system of bribery and corruption that prevailed. The District Councils were in agreement with the idea of looking to the District Officer with a view to voicing their desires. He endorsed what Lord Delamere had said as to the financing of these Councils and scrutiny of their actions. The Chief Native Commissioner had referred to the institution of rest camps. It was recommended by the Commission that sat in 1912, and he hoped that arrangements would be made for medical dressers to be stationed at them.

With regard to squatters he did recognise very strongly the value of the education that could be given and obtained on European farms, but it was a moot point which of the types of agricultural education natives gained was the best type that could be given to a native people. His own view was that there must always be a dual policy, and every encouragement should be given in the native reserves with a view to producing better results.

THE EDUCATED NATIVE.

Missionaries were in entire agreement with the policy that natives should be encouraged to have the will to work. He challenged anyone to say that it was not the missionaries who first introduced industrial measures for the natives. It had been said that educated natives had not the will to work. He did not think this was true. It was stated because they were not seen at work.

The Kyambu district was one in which the greatest number of natives perhaps went out to work —about 75 per cent. and it was one of the most developed native districts. It was possible that settler farmers did not get a proportion of the labour from this area but that was probably due to its nearness to Nairobi. He had made enquiries, and found that the educated natives are working and that for the greater part of the year. Education gave a native wants and this instilled the will to work. The people of the Kyambu area were doing their full share of work and working continuously.

Mr. McLellan Wilson (Kikuyu) said it had not been his intention to enter into debate on this native policy, but Dr. Arthur had raised the question whether it was or was not beneficial for a native to come on to a European farm.

Dr. Arthur on a point of order said he had stated that it was undoubtedly a benefit for natives to go on to European farms.

DUE TO SETTLERS

Mr. McLellan Wilson said he was under the impression that the Doctor had used the words "moot point." He the speaker was one of the first to farm in the Kyambu area. Natives had never worked before and the fact that such a large number was working now was due to the settlers in that area. As to the benefits they derived he did agree that the style of agriculture was not applicable to what a native could do in the reserve. He had however learnt to work from day to day, and had acquired numerous other useful details in agriculture which he could copy in the reserve. He had noticed that the Government had recently adopted the policy of encouraging Native Councils to plant trees in the reserves. This was done by many natives, who had been working on European farms, for the past ten or fifteen years, and he had known them to take seeds from the trees to take back. They were also building themselves decent huts in a manner learnt on the farms. It was almost impossible to teach natives with the financial resources available unless they came on to the European farms. They could only touch the fringe of the subject by trying to teach in the reserves.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

Mr. Sim (Mombasa) said that unless he spoke he felt he would be in the minority (laughter). The rise of native labour in this country during the past twenty-five years was remarkable, although they had periodical debates on shortage. When the Uganda Railway was started, they could not get labour at all and had to import it. Compare the position then with that now. Although there was still a shortage, there had been on the whole a steady improvement, and if the policy enunciated by the Chief Native Commissioner were carried out things would improve.

The Colonial Secretary said that the Government could congratulate itself on the outcome of the debate to which there had been many useful contributions.

He must give his opinion that it was not the minority, but a large majority of administrative officers who deliberately encouraged the natives to come out and work, and this policy had been adopted for many years. Numerous circulars had been sent out to this effect, and one was awaiting to go out now, but had been delayed owing to pressure of business. He thanked members for the assistance they had given to Government on the question.

THE C. N. C.'S THANKS

The Chief Native Commissioner also thanked elected members for their contributions to the debate. He referred to the question of the resolutions of Native Councils clashing with Government policy, and pointed out that no such resolutions could take effect until they had been approved by the Governor in Council. On the subject of blank kipandis, this would be obviated in future, as arrangements had been made to refer all applications for new kipandis to headquarters for insertion of past particulars, the interim period being covered by a temporary pass.

Every effort would be made to inculcate a sense of responsibility in the native mind. He had every hope that the efforts of the Administration Officers would bring a greater sense of responsibility and a healthier state of mind. He was sorry he had not brought figures as desired by Mr. O'Shea but he could state that the number of workers had steadily risen since 1920, and the natives employed now were approximately 170,000. It was a large number, but it was the case that in certain areas they were not up to the average of others, and endeavours were being made to make them come out more readily. In this connection he was glad to hear the expressions of appreciation from the Plateau on the work done by officials in the Suk reserve. He could assure Mr. Shams-ud Deen that the Government did do its best to see that no man remained idle in the reserve and would continue to do so. In answer to Capt. Kenealy's criticism that labour was permissive and not obligatory he could only reply that they were unable to use compulsion. The members of the Native Councils did no clerical work. They consisted of Headmen and members elected to voice the opinions of the whole and these Councils had given promise of being a great success. Capt. Kenealy had raised the knotty question of closed areas. So far as he could gather a closed area had an excellent effect, as the people were freely coming out to work, with the exception of the Masai. He thought that a labourer settling down on a European farm under a good employer was a splendid form of education especially if the latter were a practical and experienced farmer. There was provision in the Estimates for the cost of rest camps under a P.W.D. vote.

Lord Delamere said he must agree with the view that it was only quite a minority of officers who failed to respond to the Government policy. He thought however that it was very desirable that any check on the Native Councils should be exercised first, and not afterwards.

Mr. Conway Harvey (Lake) asked the Chief Native Commissioner to let him have a reply to a question he asked last March in connection with a Lumbwa native named Charles Willie who received permission from the District Commissioner to erect a mill and having almost impoverished himself in doing so was informed by the Chief Native Commissioner that it had to be demolished.

The Chief Native Commissioner thought the question had been answered. He was absent on leave when the incident occurred. Could he have time in which to answer the question.

Mr. Conway Harvey said that he had had eight months already, and he really would urge the Hon. Commissioner to look into the matter at his leisure (laughter).

THE N.A.D.

After the debate on the Native Labour policy on Wednesday the Council again settled down to go through the various items in detail. Under the heading of "Native Affairs Department":

Lord Francis Scott (Ukamba) moved the deletion of the "Deputy Chief Native Commissioner, £1,200." He said this was a hardy annual. For many years it had been urged that this official was not necessary. During the last two years the Chief Native Commissioner or his deputy had been on leave, and before that when they were both in the country there was so little for the Deputy to do that Government created a new department called the Native Industry Department to give him employment. That was done away with six months afterwards. In his own experience he had found that seconds in command were redundant. It was much sounder to have an official who could do his work.

The Chief Native Commissioner said it was quite correct that two years ago in Select Committee he did express an opinion that a Senior Secretary could fill this post. It would however be difficult at this stage to abolish the post as presumably it would be necessary to pay the holder a pension and this replacement by a Senior Secretary would not be economy.

Lord Francis Scott said if the post were unnecessary, he didn't see why the holder was kept on. It would surely be easy to find him another position.

AN ENQUIRY

The Colonial Secretary said that as a result of the recommendation of the Select Committee in 1925, the then Acting Governor went into the matter closely and came to the conclusion he could not recommend the Secretary of State to abolish the post on the ground of the necessity for a senior officer being in office when the Chief was away on tour of the country or engaged in Legislative Council. That argument appeared to him incontestable.

Capt. Schwartze (Nairobi S.) pointed out that the Colonial Secretary appeared to consider his views more important that the person qualified to speak. The Chief Native Commissioner had said that he didn't consider the post necessary.

On a vote, the motion was declared lost.

Under the heading, 2 confidential stenographers and typists (one £390 by £18 to £480; one £180 by £20 to £240), Mr. O'Shea (Plateau) asked why it was necessary to have such expensive assistants.

The Chief Native Commissioner replied that one lady did all his confidential work and had charge of his confidential papers. The other was an ordinary stenographer.

Mr. O'Shea suggested the item as to the confidential stenographer should be deleted. He did not see why one stenographer should receive higher pay than any other typist in the Service.

The Chief Native Commissioner said there were other clerks on the same scale.

Capt. Schwartze thought that if the estimates showed £40 a month for a stenographer it might lead to all sorts of arguments in the future.

Mr. O'Shea said that £40 a month for a stenographer was out of proportion to salaries paid by private employers.

WHAT'S IN A NAME!

The Colonial Secretary thought the difficulty might be met by altering the designation to that of "clerk."

Mr. Wood thought it should be "personal assistant."

Lord Delamere: "Why not Chief Commissioneress" (laughter).

The matter was dropped without a division.

TOO MANY CHIEFS

Mr. Pandya moved the deletion of the item "Chief Registration Clerk, £500." He protested that there were too many chiefs in the Department.

The Chief Native Commissioner said this officer was very necessary and held a responsible position. His duties were the same as those of the Registrar.

Mr. Nehra raised the same point as to "European Clerk, £300."

Capt. Schwartze raised the question of the Assistant Finger Print Officer's salary of £600. As the gentleman was a technical expert should he not be paid accordingly.

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen supported. Men with high technical knowledge were paid and placed on a lower grade than an ordinary clerk.

The Colonial Secretary said the matter would receive consideration.

A POLITICAL AGENT.

Mr. Conway Harvey wished to know who was the "Frontier Agent, £144." What were his duties?

The Chief Native Commissioner said these agents obtained information of a political nature.

Capt. Kenealy proposed the deletion of the "Masai Agents, £210."

Lord Delamere said that he did beg the honourable member not to move for deletions without advancing reasons.

The motion was lost.

In connection with "General native areas," Capt. Kenealy moved a reduction in this vote of 5 per cent., owing to the increase of expenditure, when last year they were informed there would be an increase of revenue.

The Chief Native Commissioner said it had been difficult to estimate expenditure under these items as the administration of the Northern Frontier Province was about to pass from military to civil. After deducting expenses of roads etc. and administrative expenses it left £9,585 for this year which was £600 less than last year. It was also found not practicable at present to collect taxes in the Northern Frontier Province, owing to cattle disease and so on.

N. F. D. EXPENSE.

Lord Delamere said he could never understand why there was so much expense in running the Northern Frontier Province. He had lived there. It was a country of desert and wells with very

Kenya & Uganda Railway

STORES DEPARTMENT

CATERING SECTION.

Tenders are invited for the supply of general Provisions, Sweets, Tea, Coffee Beans, Wines, Spirits, Beers, Local Mineral Waters, Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc., from the 1st January to 31st December, 1927.

1. Only approximate quantities of requirements can be given, as per lists which can be inspected at the Railway Stores Offices at Nairobi and Kilindini where any further information can be obtained that is desired. The Railway does not undertake to order all the items or quantities shown on such lists.

2. Orders will be placed from time to time during the period stipulated for such articles and for such quantities as may be required. In regard to Beer, Mineral Waters, Wines, Spirits, Cigarettes, Tobacco, etc., the Railway does not bind itself to any particular brand, or make, but will sell such brands and makes as are selected for the year as required.

3. Quotations should be for delivery either at the Railway Stores Nairobi or Kilindini (Depot to be specified in the Tender) and should include cost of packing, etc.

4. The Brands, makes and sizes of the packing to be specified against each item, and prices to include the full quantity in sound condition.

5. Tenders in sealed envelopes marked "TENDERS FOR CATERING STORES" should reach the Chief Storekeeper, Kenya and Uganda Railway (P.O. Box 40) Nairobi, on or before the 10th November. Tenders received after this date will not be considered.

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

C. L. N. FELLING,
General Manager,
Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Nairobi,
21st October, 1926.

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THE KEY ABOVE THE DOOR. By Maurice Walsh.
SEA WHISPERS. By W. W. Jacobs.
WOLF. By Albert Payson Terhune.
THE MYSTERY LADY. By Robert W. Chambers.
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STORIES NEAR AND FAR. By William J. Locke.
THE DARK CURTAIN. By J. E. Buckrose.
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THE MOATED GRANGE. By Katharine Tynan.
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THE SCARLET SIGN.
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A Biographical Character Study.
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THE CASE OF DR. MOREL.
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NAIROBI.

few people all of whom necessarily participated in the strike and were well known.

Mr. Wood thought the whole trouble at Mako was the spending of money for years on a closed job. Natives were not prepared because the opportunity was lacking. Government should cut down the expenditure to the minimum.

Lord Delamere thought the Provincial Commissioner had acted admirably under the circumstances. There was always a tendency towards over-administration and he would like the Government to go into the matter with Mr. Wood's suggestion carefully.

Capt. Kennedy said taxation was unpopular and the amount for the new payment was inadequate. Natives couldn't pay taxes unless they sold work.

Mr. Tredinney assured the House that he was greatly concerned with this Province. The natives' points had been raised during the discussion and he suggested the matter be adjourned until the next day.

The House then adjourned until 10 a.m. on the Thursday.

THURSDAY.

The Council resumed at 10 a.m. on Thursday.

THE N.A.D.

The suggestion that the administration of the Northern Frontier Province is costing more than it should was made during discussion of the vote for the administration of the Northern Frontier Province at Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

KIKUYU PROVINCE.

Captain Kennedy moved the reduction of £14,003 proposed for clerks and headmen in native courts of the Northern Frontier Province, which he considered excessive.

Lord Delamere: Provincial administration and he went in fully for what it costs. The Northern Frontier Province and he thinks found the most country in a state of chaos. The Kenya tribes, a tribe that suffered greatly from border raiders, had been prevented from so offend than prohibited. The cost of which is inevitably expensive. Kenya is the civilised and civil nature of the country and this cost for the administration staff so more than pleasing to place the administrative area in the hands of men disposed by your Excellency's appointments. He had been in Kenya very carefully into the expenses and it was his conclusion that it had been reduced as satisfactorily as it could.

Mr. Cosmas Harvey (Nyanza): the subject of peace for the protection of defenceless tribes cost a lot of money. He thought it was only reasonable to ask that the tribes in question should pay a special contribution to the Defence Fund.

Lord Delamere said on year of his Excellency's authority the Government would take steps to do this. The matter could not be dealt with in the vote. He was commended the idea that native people who were very rich should be further taxed to meet the expenditure incurred for their defence. He was Captain Kennedy said it is could be shown that Government taxed a group of comfortable aliens from this country generally he might be withdrawing his support from the present vote. But Elected Members after careful consideration were unanimous that those under their protection should contribute towards the cost of their defence, unless there was also a corresponding increase of

STATION HANDS.

Dealing with the point raised the item of £7,000 for station hands, Mr. Wood, Director of Agriculture, said he thought it was a very good idea. The Chief Native Commissioner had pointed out that the Government had no power to compel people to work. The Chief Native Commissioner said the matter would be made into the question of station hands and proposed to let Elected Members know the result of that investigation. It was only on that definite understanding that the vote was moved to last year.

Captain Kennedy said although the report of the sub-committee stated that there would be a departmental enquiry that was not the wish of the sub-committee who themselves wanted the information.

The Acting Colonial Secretary said that personally he had no knowledge of the promise referred to. On looking through the report of the Select Committee, however, he found that an undertaking was given that enquiries would be made and he therefore expressed regret for what seemed to have been an oversight.

His Excellency said in the report of the Select Committee there is a mention of undertaking of having been given, but simply this suggestion was recorded.

Lord Delamere said it was a unanimous report to which the Colonial Secretary contributed.

ALLOWANCES TO EX SLAVES.

Captain Kennedy asked for more information with regard to the item of £600 for the maintenance of ex-slaves.

The Chief Native Commissioner said the vote had existed for years and was directed towards the support of the ex-slaves liberated when slavery was abolished and who were still living in various places.

Captain Schwartze: Do these slaves live for ever?

The Chief Native Commissioner: Their numbers decrease each year.

Captain Schwartze: Why does not the vote?

The Chief Native Commissioner was undertaking to reply that the expenses had gone up.

Lord Delamere: Has the cost of living for ex-slaves gone up?

The Chief Native Commissioner: Yes.

Lord Delamere: It has increased since last year.

The Chief Native Commissioner: the Press always have the utmost possible difficulty in hearing what was understood to say that he had no information on the point.

Lord Delamere asked why then could up the estimates. If the Chief Native Commissioner had no information, it rather looked as though the figure were simply put down. He would like to see a return of the ex-slaves for the past two or three years.

The Chief Native Commissioner said the estimate was based on the Native Commissioner for the Coast.

DETAILS WANTED.

His Excellency suggested that the time of the House would be saved if Hon. Members would give notice of information wanted on details. He was quite willing that matters should be put back but he would point out that all this meant further delay.

Lord Delamere said he did not see that that particular item should be put back, but such questions did arise out of discussion on the Estimates and that was why they were being taken in committee.

His Excellency said in many Assemblies notice was given wherever possible.

Captain Kennedy: Your Excellency, I suggest that this sum of £600 might come out of the contributions payable to Zanzibar.

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60 Sheep.

GIL GIL

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70 Grade and Native Cows in Calf and Calves at foot.

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REMNANTS. NOVELS. CROCKERY.
SECOND HAND CLOTHING. TOILET SET.
KITCHEN UTENSILS. ENAMELWARE.
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Etc., Etc., Etc.

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GUNNERS

At a meeting of Gunners held on the 18th inst. it was agreed to hold a dinner at the New Stanley Hotel on Thursday, December 30th

To enable the Committee to make the necessary arrangements it is requested that all Gunners, who desire to be present should notify the undersigned not later than 15th November next.

E. L. T. LESTER,
Capt.
Hon. Secretary,
P. O. Box 651,
NAIROBI.

Uasin Gishu Gymkhana Club.

ELDORET MEETING OCTOBER 28th & 30th.

Second Day The race for October Stakes is cancelled owing to lack of entries and the following race is substituted

A race for the progeny of Somali mares Weight for age, inches and sex Horses five years old and over 12st 7lbs., Ponies 14.2h.h five years and over 11st 7lbs: Value £25 of which £5 to the second Distance 5 furlongs: Entry fee £1.

Entries for this race close noon October 27th to the Secretary Gymkhana Club, Box 50 Eldoret.

BEEVER HILL,
Hon. Secretary,
Uasin Gishu Gymkhana Club

Home Football.

League Tables Compiled Up to Date.

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

Cabled Results of Last Week's Matches.

LEADERSHIP CHANGES

RUGBY TOURS

[From our own Correspondent]
London, October 16.

The following are the results of football matches played in Great Britain during the week:

ENGLISH LEAGUE.
First Division.
OCTOBER 12
Burnley 1, Sunderland 2.
OCTOBER 16.
The Arsenal 2, West Ham United 2.
Birmingham 1, Derby County 0.
Blackburn Rovers 1, Burnley 5.
Bury 0, Manchester United 3.
Everton 1, Newcastle United 3.
Huddersfield 0, Cardiff City 0.
Leicester City 3, Leeds United 2.
The Wednesday 3, Liverpool 2.
Sunderland 1, Aston Villa 1.
Tottenham Hotspur 3, Sheffield United 1.
West Bromwich Albion 1, Bolton Wanderers 1.

Second Division.
Barnsley 3, Fulham 0.
Blackpool 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 2.
Burlington 1, Bradford City 0.
Fulham 2, South Shields 2.
Millwall 0, Hull City 1.
Manchester City 3, Southampton 4.
Notts Forest 4, Middlesbrough 3.
Oldham Athletic 5, Preston North End 1.
Portsmouth 2, Chelsea 3.
Reading 2, Norwich City 1.
Swansea Town 3, Clapton Orient 2.

Third Division.
Southern Section.
Charlton Athletic 2, Swindon 2.
Aberdare 1, Norwich City 2.
Bournemouth and Boscombe 1, Merthyr Town 1.
Bristol City 3, Exeter City 2.
Coventry City 1, Millwall 4.
Crystal Palace 4, Brentford 3.
Gillingham 2, Brighton and Hove 3.
Newport County 3, Luton 2.
Plymouth Argyle 2, Southend United 1.
Queen's Park Rangers 2, Bristol Rovers 2.
Watford 0, Northampton 0.
(Nonvamx Section).
Ashington 3, Rochdale 2.
Bradford 3, Lincoln City 1.
Chesterfield 3, Tranmere Rovers 1.
Doncaster Rovers 0, Crewe Alexandra 2.
Nelson 1, Durham City 1.
New Brighton 4, Southport 1.
Rotherham United 2, Halifax Town 4.
Stoke City 4, Barrow 3.
Walsall 5, Accrington Stanley 1.
Wigan Borough 3, Hartlepools United 0.
Wrexham 2, Stockport County 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
OCTOBER 12.
Queen's Park 8, Airdrieonians 3.
OCTOBER 16.
Aberdeen 3, Hibernian 1.
Dundee 1, Motherwell 3.
Clyde 2, Falkirk 1.
Dundee 1, Cowdenbeath 2.
Dunfermline Athletic 2, Dundee United 0.
Hamilton Academicals 0, Hibernian 1.
Heart of Midlothian 1, Partick Thistle 8.
Kilmarnock 2, Greenock Morton 0.
Rangers 2, Queen's Park 0.
St. Mirren 2, Celtic 1.

RUGBY.
Maoris Tour.
Scotsmen 6, Maori 21.
"All Blacks" Leaves Tour.
Both 27, New Zealand 15.

[By E. A. Standard "Sports Cable Service"]

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Liverpool Leaders Defeat Priest.

EMBARGO FAVOURITE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
London, October 16.

The following were the latest prices in the ball over at the Victoria Club on the Cambridgeshire to be run on October 27 over 1 mile 1 furlong:

9/1 Embargo (8.9)
100/9 Oxab (8.11), Debon (7.2) and Pluck (8.5).
20/1 Promet (8.3)
25/1 Birchbroom (6.10), Saldeire (7.6) and Pudency II (9.1)
40/1 Simoleond (7.5)

[Reuter's Service.]
London, October 17.

The following is the result of the race for the Middle Park Stakes for two year olds run at Newmarket to-day over 6 furlongs:

CALL BOY 1
SICKLE 2
BIRTHRIGHT 3

Twelve ran. Won by a head with a short head between second and third.

Betting: 7/2 Call Boy, 4/1 Sickle, 10/1 Birthright

MIDDLE PARK STAKES.

Close Finish to Two-year-Old Race.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

Ireland and England Draw at Liverpool.

London, Oct 20.

At Liverpool to-day in fine weather and before a crowd of 30,000 the final of the Association football International matches was played when England and Ireland drew each scoring three goals.

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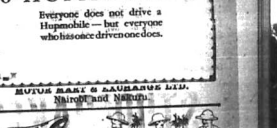

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CHESS

By A. H. Sparks Fazan.

Solutions to all Chess correspondence should be sent direct to the Reviewer unless marked "Chess" and addressed:—P.O. Box 73, Nairobi.

NEW SOLVING COMPETITION BEGINS TO-DAY.

One Problem a Week.

First Prize, Gold Medal; Second Prize, Silver Medal; Third Prize, Chess Book, presented by H. A. Jones, Esq.

RULES.

1. One problem will be set every week and one week will be set each week for 12 weeks beginning with No. 925 to-day.

2. Solutions must be sufficiently detailed to show that the idea of the problem has been fully grasped. Any alternative variations omitted will mean a loss of a point. In no case will key-moves be taken as solutions of longer problems.

3. No points will be given for tourneys, tasks for the tourney, and for the competitors' problems, as the tourney is a competition in itself and no solution is possible. No tourney problem will be set in solutions. Two points will be forfeited for every mistake made and corrected within the week. The larger number of points will be awarded to a greater or lesser degree for correct solutions and "mistakes corrected" according the tourney.

4. All competitors will be allowed to work out each problem. Complete solutions must bear a postmark showing not later than the seventh day after the appearance of the weekly "Standard" at the latest. Only complete and solutions received by hand must reach me on or before the Saturday following the appearance of the problem.

5. Three prizes as above will be awarded. Small donations towards the cost of these may be sent to the Chess Editor who will publish a list from time to time. About sixty entries would provide two prizes, 100 entries and per entries would give 3. In the event of ties, as heretofore, the Chess Editor, or, in case of a tie, would decide the tie in favour of the other competitor, or, if both be equally deserved claim, further problems may be set for "Ties only."

6. The decision of the Chess Editor (though fallacious) is final.

PROBLEM No. 859.

"A" to Competition.

Black 9: Kd4, Qb7, Bc4, Kte g8, S. Pc4, 6, 6?, g7.

White 9: Kd1, Qf7, Rh4, Bd6, Kt3, c6, g5, f4 b5, g2, c2.

White mates in two moves.

Solvers should carefully note the rules above, and cut them out, and keep them for reference during the tourney.

Special attention is drawn to Rules 2, 3, 4, 5, as these are different from those governing our last competition. Changes had to be made to suit the new system of only one tourney problem a week. This is more or less of an experiment, and is introduced to meet the wishes of many competitors who have found two tourneys problems a week rather too much. It is therefore hoped that an exceptionally large number of new names will appear in the weekly list of solvers.

This competition follows rather closely upon the last, but I am offering the Rupee Silver Medal and therefore our usual problem tourney will not be held in 1927.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Oasis" and many others: We have received quantities of names for problem tourney and for the great game, so get busy and win but poll-poll with the incorrect claims.

"F. O. T.," W. R. N. Fowler, E. C. Brayne and J. R. Mellor are thanked for splendid original problems now undergoing discussion. E. Alsopp products are usually pretty good!

THE COMBINED GAME.

The Chess Editor accepts the challenge to play a correspondence game against all the rest of the Colony, on the lines suggested by "Oasis" and modified by "Devon." Being the chess-king of Kenya he cannot well get out of it!

Appendix to the first position:

Black 16. (The Best.)

White 16. (A. H. S.P.)

White has played 1. P—K4.

New Ladies and Gentlemen it is Black's turn. Everybody who likes to take part in this entirely new kind of correspondence match is invited to send in at once to me the move he would like to play in seven days' time (time mails will be scrutinised and the move that most players favour will be considered to be played. I shall make my reply and publish Position 2 on the 6th November.

"Devon" suggests that it be open to all who take part to subscribe up to five shillings to provide a prize for the winner. If "The Best" should win, the prize will go to the one whose move most nearly correspond to the "majority vote."

Now, my Kenya chess players, if you feel very anything about correspondence chess, you will remember that two to three years is about the average duration of a game played with such a rapid postal service as that which we now possess to patronise. So please make your move as quickly as possible. On my part I wish to help you to get on with the business by saying at once that I want to play the KING'S GAMBIT. It is the brightest game in the whole realm of chess: hasless disaster, and he who isolates is more surely lost than in any other opening. I am leaving you in March 1927. To avoid a seven months' interval in our game I want to get it finished before I leave, and therefore make the following suggestion:—If you play 1.—P—K4, I shall reply 2 P—K4, and the best moves to get through the opening stage are given in the "Book" as follows—

KIESERITZKY VARIATION.

2.	P—K4	P—P
3.	Kt—KB3	P—KKt4
4.	P—KB4	P—Kt5
5.	Kt—K5	B—Kt2
6.	P—Q4	Kt—KB3
7.	B—B4	Castles
8.	PxP	Castles

If the majority of you agree with "Book" (*Chess Openings* by A. Henry, Ch. Ed.; *Morning Post*) then I am quite agreeable too, and would like to have Position 2 started with White's 9th move after the above opening play. But don't let me influence you in any way my enemies, please do exactly as you please. Let me however draw the attention of our expiring ones to the next paragraph.

LIFE SAVED BY GAME OF CHESS!

A chess game played by mail at Rochester, Minn., U.S., that lasted two and a half years has been recognised as the probable means of saving the life of Lucia D. Kovach of Aurora, Minn. The game began on January 4, 1924, while Kovach was reported to be on his death-bed at a local hospital. A week ago Kovach, hale and hearty as ever made the final move that checkmated his brother, Frank. The doctors said that without the game to keep up his determination to live, Kovach would never have survived. (Newcastle, *Weekly Chronicle*).

THIRD "INTERNATIONAL" MATCH.

Messrs. Lever Bros. Ltd., soap makers, have very generously given a handsome Silver Chess Trophy for annual competition between Indian and European Chess Players of Kenya. Teams of eight play one game each under the standard of match conditions. All those taking part must be members of recognised English or Indian clubs in Kenya. The first CUP MATCH will take place on the 6th of November at 8.15 p.m., at the Railway Indian Institute. It is hoped that both "Nations" will be absolutely representated, and a good match will result. Previous encounters ended as follows:—1924 Indians win, 5—3; 1925 Europeans won 5—3.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM No. 853 (Hellier): Key-move, 1.Q—g6.

PROBLEM No. 854 (Mellor): Key-move, 1.Q—h7.

PROBLEM No. 856 (Kipping). Key-move, 1.B—d2. If 1 ... Q—h4 B.B—a3 ch. etc. For all other moves. Who either takes Q or disposes check by moving K

Solutions received from F. J. Boggis, E. C. Brayne, J. S. Carman (not 854) "Toledo" and R. N. Fowler. Also to 851—2 from Popatlal C. Mehta, and "P.O.T."

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SPORT AT RUIRU.

Club Tennis Team Defeats Makuyu

A VILLAGE FAIR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

On Sunday last Makuyu opposed Ruiru in a mixed double tennis match which was played on the Ruiru Sports Club courts.

The Makuyu team was as follows:—McIntyre and Mrs. Mates; Burrows and Mrs. Schofield Schofield and Mrs. Hibbert; Boedeker and Miss Boedeker.

Ruiru was represented by the following players:—Ritchie and Miss Borwick; Borwick and Mrs. Birrell; Pjerled and Mrs. Borwick; Birrell and Mrs. Horcombe.

After some interesting play the match resulted in a win for Ruiru by 26 games, the final score being—Makuyu 27 games; Ruiru 53 games.

Of the Ruiru players the most successful couple were Pjerled and Mrs. Borwick, who won twenty-eight games and lost twelve. They were closely followed by Ritchie and Miss Borwick who won twenty-seven and lost thirteen. The remaining two couples both won 19 games and lost 21.

COMING EVENTS.

On Sunday next October 24 Ruiru will oppose Parklands 2nd XI in a cricket match on their home ground. The following team has been selected to represent Ruiru:—L. Hawkins B. Webb W. E. Hallowes W. Kendall H. Hurst Scambler W. H. Ritchie W. J. Webb C. A. Stanley R. S. Shaw J. R. Morris L. Borwick Reserves:—D. Malcolm Smith F. Davis.

On Saturday and Sunday, October 30 and 31 a Tennis Tournament knock out will be played on the club courts. There will be the following events:—Ladies Doubles, Mixed Doubles and Men's Doubles.

Partners will be drawn for. Members are reminded that entries must reach the Hon. Secretary before Saturday, October 23rd.

THE HUNT.

The Hunt section of the Club sustained a severe loss recently in the death by enemy poisoning of one of their fleetest hounds—"Glider"—who was bought from the late Mr. Goldfinch of Naivasha about a year ago, and who had turned out to be one of the very best.

There is a meet every Sunday morning, and some extraordinarily good sport has been enjoyed on several occasions recently.

Some ten days ago one of the best runs was made since hunting commenced in this district. Good weather, a strong scent, and a more than usually game pocket of contributed to a fine morning's sport. The run lasted for nearly four miles and the kill was made close to Sukari Lake.

AN IMPORTANT DATE.

I understand that one of the most attractive features yet undertaken by the Ruiru Sports Club is in process of organisation, and is expected to be held on Saturday, December 18. This will take the form of a "Pantomime" with Sideshows of all kinds, and Athletic Sports, and the performance which is now being a Dance, plus with Sideshows, will be held.

Ruiru has earned something of a reputation in the past, when Swimming Sports, a Dog Show, Dances, and a Meet Pack, on Sundays have been amongst the most successful of their efforts. There is no reason to suppose that these pleasant diversions will not be in all of the Ruiru people, so the date of the 18th December, so the date

CRICKET AT NAKURU.

Gymkhana Beaten by the Sports Club.

SOME BIG SCORING.

A Gymkhana side paid a visit to Nakuru on Sunday last, when the Rift Valley Sports Club, after an interesting game, gained the verdict by 28 runs.

Nakuru compiled 225, thanks to good batting on the part of Cooke and Shaw. The former made 49 and the latter 45 not out. Winland, Pearson, and Venning between them augmented the score by 55 runs, their respective efforts being 36, 30, and 20.

Team for Gymkhana gave a smart exhibition behind the stick and was mainly responsible for the dismissal of six batsmen. During the game he brought off no fewer than five catches and stumped one. Four wickets fell to Lee, three to P. Walters, two to Proctor, and one to M. Walters.

GYMKHANA BATS.

Gymkhana opened well, the first wicket producing 22 runs. M. Walters was a very profitable display and with two runs taken to 115 for the second wicket. This substantial total proved too heavy by only 15 runs. His contribution of 36 included three sixes and ten fours, and was easily the biggest individual score of the match.

Lee proved to be both bowler and batsman, the latter through his success with the ball he wielded the bat to good purpose, hitting up a merry 30, which included two 4's. Mathiesh put together 21 and Proctor 18.

The innings closed for 195, or 28 runs behind the home eleven's total.

For Nakuru, Isaacs and Crawley had the major portion of the bowling, the former securing five wickets and the latter nearly three.

The following were the details:—

NAKURU.

McEvoy c Trench b Lee	1
Crawley b Lee	0
Winland st. Trench b Walters	36
Isaacs c Trench b Proctor	15
Venning c Trench b Lee	20
Cooke c Harcombe b M. Walters	49
Reginald b Walters	0
Fooks c Trench b Walters	6
Shaw not out	45
Pearson c Trench b Proctor	26
Walters c Trench b Lee	3
Extras	9
Total	225

GYMKHANA.

M. Walters c Shaw b Isaacs	85
P. Walters lbw. b Crawley	0
J. Mathiesh c Fooks b Isaacs	21
J. Harcombe c Fooks b Isaacs	4
N. T. Trench b Isaacs	0
A. W. Proctor c Venning b Cooke	18
F. O. Gimble c Mathiesh b Isaacs	0
W. D. Beckinsale b Winland	0
H. N. Lee b Crawley	30
G. O. Gilbert b Crawley	0
J. A. Crump not out	0
Extras	9
Total	195

SPORT IN UGANDA.

Railway Extension Club Visits Jinja.

RUGBY AND CRICKET.

(Correspondent.)

The Uganda Railway Extension Sports Club visited Jinja on October 9 and 10, and played the Jinja Sports Club at Rugby and Cricket, with the following results:—

RUGBY.

A drawn game resulted in a draw, neither side scoring. The Railway had the pick of the ball for the first half and kicked, aided with a brisk wind. Twice during the Railway in their 25 also the home ten minutes towards the second half, but pressure had been relieved before the "final whistle" blew.

For Jinja Thompson and C. A. Williams did excellent work, while Taylor, L. Shelton and Hopper were the most prominent of the Railway team.

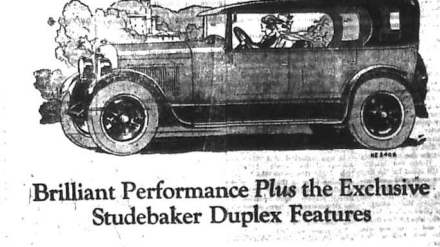
This is the first Rugby match played in the field by the Uganda Railway, and it is believed to be the first Rugby team ever visited any part of the Uganda Railway.

CRICKET.

Jinja Sports Club 125 (C. R. Williams 57 not out, Whitehouse 39, Davis 9 (8)).

Uganda Railway Extension 48 (Adams 13), and 64 (Wardrop 15, Johnson 12) the last-wicket in the first Railway innings.

Result: Jinja Sports Club won by an innings and 34 runs.



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ENGLISH CRICKET.

The Final Match of the Season.

LANCASHIRE HARD BEATEN

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, September 15.

To the great regret of all lovers of the game, first-class cricket in England is at an end so far as the 1926 season is concerned, but at least have enthusiasts been provided with an exhilarating a finish to the campaign as that produced by the Oval match between the Champion County and the Rest of England.

The two most prominent features of the match before it began were the appearance of an unfamiliar team in the game of the Champion County, and the fact that the Rest of England team was the same as that side which, on the same ground three weeks before, had regained the Ashes for England. In the circumstances a very keen contest was hoped for but no matters turned out the Rest, in winning by 78 runs, had a very easy victory, and made Lancashire appear a very weak county. That the reason in the case has been proved by the events of the summer, but in this match, which, together with the game at Headingley between the Australians and the North of England, concluded the season, Lancashire did not bowl or bat as anything like the form which had gained for them the championship, and were outclassed from start to finish.

When on Saturday the Lancashiremen had captured the wickets of Hobbs and Sutcliffe, England's great opening pair, for a paltry one hundred, and got out the England side for 217 runs (of which Patsy Hendren had made exactly 100) and had, before bad weather went down, scored 84 for no wicket, things looked very bright for the Northern county.

However, on Monday so satisfying was not in, for merely 39 runs were added, and Lancashire were all out in two hours for only 177 runs, the last eight wickets falling for 42. The England bowling at this period was never lost to a degree yet it does not appear the very poor batting of the champion county.

Before stumps were drawn the Rest were definitely on top, having scored 291 for the loss of only two wickets (Hobbs and Sutcliffe) and another 120 stood for the first wicket, Hobbs scoring 62 and Sutcliffe making 136 in fine style, his 100 gloriously to all parts of the field after passing the century.

One over of Sibbles's was overall for Sutcliffe, who hit two fours, a hard 4 six and a four and was invited by the last ball—a no ball, however.

More wonderful batting was seen on Tuesday morning, that time by Woolley of Kent, who brought up his 100 in a space of 70 minutes 177 runs were added, and the innings finally closed at 429 for two wickets. Woolley was 172 not out and Hendren 77 not out.

Lancashire, who needed 509 to win, never looked like getting the runs and soon were all out for 134, Iddon being top scorer with 34, whereas both his wickets for 27 and Tate three for 29.

THE BRAGON'S AVERAGES

Then a little more to say about the cricket which gave so delicious an average. These make interesting reading, the first and most striking fact being the dominance of the veteran cricketers, Hobbs and Rhodes, in their respective spheres.

Hobbs is top of the batting averages with 77.60, gained with a total of 2,329 runs in 41 innings, and Rhodes leads the bowlers (or, if anyone prefers the bowlers who can be regarded as regular) with an average of 14.11 runs per wicket. He has bagged 223 wickets and taken 115 wickets for 1,703 runs in 1,600 balls, a Bilsborough, with 16.60. Hobbs's average has not exceeded three times, by W. G. Grace in 1871, by S. S. Macdonald in 1905, and by C. B. Fry in 1908. Each of these men were in their prime before Hobbs was his freshest career, and there is no doubt that the Surrey batsman is the best of his predecessors.

His second wicket partner, Herbert Sutcliffe, is second in the averages with 66.82. Sid both this and his aggregate of 2,338 runs are new records for a Yorkshire batsman. Strange as this fact may seem, Hobbs seemed likely to exceed 3,000 runs for the second season in succession but his small total in the first innings of the last match of the year prevented him from realising this ambition, though he had the satisfaction of beating Ernest Tyldesley in the race for the highest total.

The leading averages are as follow:—

BATTING.

	Inns.	Runs.	Times N.O.	Av.
Hobbs	41	2329	3	77.60
Sutcliffe	47	2338	6	66.82
Tyldesley (E)	41	2026	7	64.22
Hendren	46	2641	6	62.88
Mead	45	2326	6	62.86
W. H. Ritchie	11	1184	4	61.47
Hearne	38	1584	4	54.26
J. W. H. T. Douglas	31	1327	4	51.04
Woolley	54	2340	6	48.75
Payton	44	2140	5	48.64
Hardinge	44	2140	5	48.64
Russell	49	2376	5	48.51
Woolley (F. E.)	52	2352	5	48.00
Duval	30	1340	5	48.71

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maids.	Runs.	Wkts.	Av.
R. C. Maloone	367	36	1634	47	34.77
Rhodes	1709	115	1703	115	14.11
Morse	1020	176	3146	96	32.77
Tyldesley (E)	1197	325	2822	85	33.20
Parkin	721	61	2715	81	33.51
Tate	1600	191	4811	144	33.41
Macaulay	1201	134	3712	111	33.45
Sutcliffe	1204	147	3712	111	33.45
Parker	1020	213	3146	94	33.46
Geary (Hants)	1000	213	3146	94	33.46
Geary (Leicester)	1000	217	3146	94	33.46

BRITISH RUGBY.

Yorkshire County Goes on Tour.

MAIL-WEEK REVIEW

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Sept. 30.

On a day which saw the Rugby game in full swing for the 1926-7 campaign there were several unexpected results and some surprisingly high scoring. Gondon-one, however, were against certain handling. Once more Bleadleiton had a chequered experience. On other hand was against the United Services at Portsmouth (9-3), but the other loss by the old boys in 37 in the home game at Richmond Park—a thrilling match (19-18).

The Quins made no initial mistake, Rosslyn Park scoring with much to spare after free handling (19-0). The Old O.M.T.s overwhelmed St. Thomas's Hospital (25-0).

The Old Blues made a fine and a great rally in the second half against Bristol but had little to spare in the first half for their later improvement to be effective (17-11).

Once again Coventry finished on the winning side, outplaying Nuneaton (16-0), but Manchester had little to crown in the final score after over running Bradford for the greater part of the game (3-0).

More free scoring by Northampton brought about the unexpected discomfiture of Rugby (28-0).

Newport lost their 4th in Cross Keys after being held in the first half. (16-6).

Gloucester lost a weak Moseley side with a trifle in hand (12-8) and the London Welsh, after putting up a splendid show, retired beaten at Leicester (40-0). Plymouth accounted for Newport according to expectations (15-3). but Llanelly received a shock on home defeat from Penarth. The great match in Wales was Cardiff beaten by Swansea on a hard punishing game (9-0).

A YORKSHIRE TOUR

Yorkshire was last week busy on the West Gloucestershire playing at home, defeated the visitors by one goal and three tries (14 points) to one dropped goal (4 points).

It was remarked that in some quarters of the dispute between Bristol and Gloucester, the latter declining to meet the latter owing to alleged methods of play so Bristol players were included in the Gloucestershire team in which Lewerdige played for King Tumer and Seabrook for Pearce.

The game was fast and open, with both sides missing chances of scoring. Gloucestershire had most of the play in the early stages, scoring twice through Crowther and Voyce. Millington converting one try. The Yorkshiers backs on times showed clever combination, but the tackling of the home men was sound. Following the change of ends, the Yorkshire backs attacked strongly, but were a long time getting through a clever defence. Eventually Adams, Pearce led a clever goal, to which Gloucestershire replied with a try by Lewerdige, the goal-kick failing. Later Seabrook added another on a converted try for the home country.

SOMERSET BEATEN

After this unexpected defeat, Yorkshire, the champions were hardly regarded as certain winners of their second fixture, game which was played at Bath on Saturday. Somerset providing the opposition. But the visitors played astonishingly well and won comfortably (25-16). Yorkshire played Eastwood of Halifax in place of Pearce of Headingley. Six thousand saw a fine game.

Yorkshire had all the play in the early stages of the first half, and combined neatly Tolley, Adams and Macaulay scored tries in quick succession for them. Macaulay made one, Barlow of Somerset was injured early in the game as Collins, Corte and Tolley were the only outstanding home players, and Tolley scored an unconverted try just before the interval.

Somerset started the second half in great style Cobley and Nudds scoring fine tries. Trevor converted Nudds's kicker kick and a penalty goal. Adams got a similar goal for Yorkshire, and Fletcher a penalty for a try that Trevor won over for Somerset and goaled himself. In the last minutes Adams scored for Yorkshire who thoroughly deserved their victory. The goal kick failed

The following are the results of club matches played on Sunday last:—

Birkenhead Park 19 *Blackheath 18.

Harlequins 19 *Rosslyn Park 3.

*Bedford 9 Headingley 3.

Blackheath 8, United Services (Portsmouth) 3.

*Manchester 5 Bradford 0.

*Devonport Services 29, Bridgwater "A" 8.

*Bristol 17, Old Blues 11.

*Swansea 6, Cardiff 0.

*Coventry 16, Nuneaton 0.

*Gloucester 13, Moseley 8.

*Leicester 6, London Welsh 0.

*London Irish 17, Civil Service 6.

London Scottish 33 *R.M.A. (Woolwich) 0.

*Neath 19, Mountain 3.

*Newport 16, Cross Keys 6.

*Plymouth Albion 15 Newquay 0.

*Pontypool 20, St. Bart's Hospital 15.

*Northampton 28, Rugby 0.

Penarth 13, *Llanelly 13.

Glasgow Academicals 11 *Edinburgh 3.

Hawick 11, *Hawick Quins 11.

*O. M. Taylor's 11, Leith Hospital 0.

*Old Merchantonians 18 Old Paulines 0.

*Irish 11 Glasgow High School 11.

*Home team.

OLD RUGBY MATCHES

*R.M.A. (Sandhurst) 8, Cambridge 3.

*Old Haberdashers 24 Wood Lord 3.

Old Whitgiftians 22 *Tonbridge 0.

*Old Northamptonians 17 South American Banks 9.

*Old Bluemians 13 Old Dunelmens 6.

*Old Haberdashers 30 O.M.T. Rain "A" 0.

*Old Albanians 18, Bidgwarn "A" 0.

*Old Blues "A" 11 Old Stortfordians 6.

*Home team

Yearling Sales.

RECORD PRICE PAID BY THE AGA KHAN

The Daily Chronicle states that the Aga Khan recently paid the record price of 17,000 guineas for a yearling colt by Harry On out of Mirthful, bred at the National Stud, County Kildare.

The highest price previously paid for a yearling was 15,000 guineas by Lord Glanelly in 1920 for Blue Ensign, which never won a race.

THE BOXING RING.

Bloomfield Disqualified in London.

HITTING LOW

COMING FAVOURITES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, September 30.

It was rather sporty that Jo Bloomfield of Islington, had to be disqualified in the twelfth round of his fight with Etienne the Belgian middleweight, at the Royal, Holborn, after nearly going under in the early stages he had to bear boring gradually, strong down his hard hitting opponent and at this period was clearly having the better of the contest. But the blows was undoubtedly a foul well below the waist line, and the referee decision had the hearty approval of a well filled house.

In the first round Bloomfield made full use of his reach to counter the bull like rushes of the Belgian, but in the second Etienne made the Englishman fight for nothing, he pounded away at a furious pace with both hands and Bloomfield, sorely pressed, began holding and missing his head, to receive a warning from the referee.

For the next four rounds the pace was fast and furious with Bloomfield making many severe jumbles and having the better of matters. The pace was too hot to last and during the sixth round Etienne's punch appeared to lose its sting and Bloomfield gradually assumed the lead in points.

In the ninth round the Belgian was showing signs of distress and Bloomfield, who was directing his attacks to the body, was placing some blows that seemed to quite con. So much so that in the eleventh round the Belgian actually appeared to be disappointed.

Bloomfield had the light on his crazy at twelfth round I at finding that he could not drop his man with his punch, the blows landed his attacks to the body and the finishing punch, a low right left hook, was rather too hot to disqualify the B. dishonour.

GOLF AT MUTHAIGA.

Match on Sunday against Legislative Council.

COMING FAVOURITES.

The Muthaiga Golf Club's September monthly boyes competition was won by F. H Allinson with 84 strokes.

In the Ladies Competition on Saturday last, Mrs E Smith secured the best card, a net 38.

On Sunday afternoon, about 60 golf with the course in top holes afternoon the Members of the Legislative Council, including His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg, played Muthaiga both, and seem to have gotten to 3.

Two match singles over 18 holes on handicap commenced at 2.30 p.m.

The scores were as follows. Legislative Council players being mentioned first in each case:—

H. E. Sir Edward Grigg beat F. G Lushington 3 and 4.

Lord Delamere beat J. E. Torr 3 and 2

G A S. Northcote beat W. T Shapter 3 and 1

F Gordon Smith beat H. A Barker 3 and 2.

W C Hopgood beat Trevor Cole 4 and 3.

E. L. N. Felling lost to R. C. Austin 3 and 2.

G H Sandford beat F. D Moore 4 and 2.

F. G Hale lost to A C Holmes 2 and 1.

Dr C J Wilson beat J W Millburn 1 up

R Robertson Eustace lost to J Chilcott 2 and 1

Other matches arranged for wait and play on Thursday afternoon.

The Banks Sunday, October 31 THE AFRICANS PRIZE.

Saturday and Sunday, October 23 and 24 should see a large number of Africans at the Prize Meeting, Ngong, commencing at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The captain of the Club will present the prizes on Saturday afternoon or on Sunday evening.

The annual Dance Meeting of Ngong is arranged for Wednesday, October 27 commencing at 5.30 p.m. Members will find conveniences etc on the Club Nairobi Branch.

THE NEW NINE HOLES

Preparations are going ahead with regard to the 18 hole course and proposed new nine holes.

The ground suggested promises some very good holes. The shot over the river the return near the sewer, the sharp dogleg diagonal and a hole dogleg to the swamp, and finally a short dog to the famous golf.

Plans will soon be in preparation for the new Dorme House and the site selected should meet the wishes of everyone.

The Cesarewitch Winner.

WINS ONE SMALL BACK OUT OF 10 APPEARANCES

The winner of this year's Cesarewitch, Myra Gray, has been out 10 times this year, only winning once, viz. the Sussex Handicap of £106 at Folkestone on September 3, leaving a very modest field. This was third once, and the remainder of her running saw her unplaced. Her last appearance was on Sept. 7 when she ran last in the Rufford Abbey Handicap at D. Ester, carrying 8.9 in a moderate field other than Templestowe, the winner who carried 9.2.

The Kenya Turf.

RE-CLASSIFICATION OF HORSES

The following alterations have been announced by the Jockey Club of Kenya in the classification of horses to division:—

From Fourth Division to Third Division: Sunset, Mr. Scotch Bitters, First Quarter, Long Guard and The Pilgrim.

From Third Division to Fourth Division: Sunset, Mr. Scotch Bitters, First Quarter, Long Guard and The Pilgrim.

See The New 18/50 H.P. Crossley

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WEEK-END CRICKET.

Parklands Put on a Big Score.

MATCH ON THE HILL

A cricket fixture arranged between the Railway Goan Institute and a Gymkhana side was played on the Hill ground on Saturday afternoon.

Batting first the Institute put on 131 runs for 7 wickets. D'Gama was the chief batsman with 44 (not out) to his credit. Soares made 26 and J. B. Fernandes 18.

For Gymkhana Bloomfield took 2 wickets for [illegible] Wade 2 for 43 and Barton and Baker 1 for 12 each.

Whereas the Institute [illegible] wickets for 72 runs [illegible] totally eclipsed [illegible] piling 78 for the [illegible] partnership. Audry and [illegible] responsible [illegible] l.-b.-w. to Gracias [illegible] whilst Smith went [illegible] bat for 65.

The second wicket fell at [illegible] third at 106 and the fourth at 121. When play closed Gymkhana had raised the score to 151 without further loss.

Gracias for the Institute secured three wickets for 56.

The respective scores were as follows:—

RAILWAY GOANS

A. D'Sa, l-b-w, b Barton	0
Alex D'Souza, c Cole, b Bloomfield	5
C. F. D'Gama (not out)	44
P. Correa, c Wade, b Bloomfield	12
A. L. D'Souza, c B'bridge, b Wade	10
J. L. Soares, c Sprott, b Wade	26
J. M. Fernandes, b Baker	18
M. V. Fernandes, c Spott b Bloomfield	11
S. Nunes (not out)	3
Extras	2
Total (for 7 wkts)	131

GYMKHANA

P. R. Audry [illegible] Gracias	40
R. E. Smith [illegible]	65
C. V. Brambridge, [illegible]	1
Trevor Cole, b Gracias	20
F. H. Sprott, c Gracias b D'Gama	6
A. de V. Wade (not out)	12
Extras	[illegible]
Total (for 4 wckts)	151

THIKA BADLY DEFEATED

The following were the scores in a cricket match played at Parklands on Sunday between Parklands and Thika.

THIKA

Knowles, c Brader, b Flint	57
Ironside, b Campling	4
Fitzpatrick, run out	2
Jay, C Pringle, b Hirst	11
[illegible] (not out)	36
Hearle, c and b Danziger	0
Trail, b Brader	3
Vair, b Beeles	2
H. Gledhill, c Pringle, b Brader	6
N. Gledhill, b Beiles	4
Henderson, st., Danziger, b Hirst	2
Extras	26
Total	133

Bowling: Flint 1/15, Diebel 0/10, Campling 1/26, Cox 0/4, Beiles 2/19, C. Hirst 2/12, Pringle 0/8, Brader 2/7, Danziger 1/10.

PARKLANDS.

C. Hirst, l.b.w., b Knowles	75
Brader run out	84
Moskow, c Ironside, b Trail	5
Danziger, c and b Knowles	12
Flint, b Trail	7
V. Browse, b Trail	5
Diebel, b Trail	13
Cox (not out)	11
Beiles (not out)	0
Extras	14
Total (for 7 wickets)	227

Bowling: Trail 4/48, Ironside 0/19, Hearle 0/36, H. Gledhill 0/42, Jay 0/44, Knowles 2/11, Fitzpatrick 0/13.

A RAILWAY MATCH.

The following were the scores in a match played between the Railway Club and Greenberg's XI on Railway ground on Saturday afternoon:—

Francis, c Judd, b Simmons	9
Nyss, b Rosenstone	47
Sandall, c Simmons, b Simmons	11
Thornham, l.b.w., b Rosenstone	10
Knights, b Rosenstone	7
[illegible], c D. Noble, b Bennett	9
McNamara, b Rosenstone	4
h. Noble (not out)	19
Martin (not out)	0
Burley did not bat.	
Struther did not bat.	
Extras	17
Total (for 7 wickets)	133

Bowling Analysis: Simmons [illegible], Bennett 1/6, [illegible], Campbell 0/27, [illegible]

GREENBERG'S XI

[illegible]

Greenberg, b Struthers	[illegible]
D. Noble not out	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Bowling Analysis: Struthers 6/23, Noble 0/10, Nyss 2/10.

PARKLANDS II DEFEATED.

The following were the scores in a match played between the Railway Club and Parklands Second XI on Railway Ground on Sunday:—

PARKLANDS.
First Innings

Oxford b Struthers	10
A. Lunn, b Noble	0
Proctor b Noble	7
Newton run out	3
J. Millar c and b Struthers	1
H. Hirst c McNamara b Struthers	3
[illegible] b Noble	[illegible]
Bock b Noble	[illegible]
Starling not out	0
Extras	2
Total	41

Bowling Analysis: Struthers [illegible], Noble 4/[illegible]

RAILWAY
First Innings

[illegible] b Oxford	38
Baldwin c Hirst b Proctor	12
Knights c Millar b Lunn	34
Nyss c Millar b Oxford	12
J. Somen c Lunn b Oxford	18
Thornham retired	25
McNamara c Hirst b Clark	17
B. Noble not out	37
Martin c Hirst b Lunn	2
Burley c and b Bock	1
Struthers run out	0
Extras	29
Total	229

Bowling Analysis: Hirst 0/39, Proctor 1/24, Clark 1/30, Bock 1/32, Lunn 2/35, Oxford 3/40.

PARKLANDS
Second Innings

Millar c Baldwin b Noble	7
Starling run out	1
Hirst b Noble	11
Oxford b Knights	20
Purves c Martin b Nyss	14
Bock not out	23
Lunn b Knights	0
Newton b Noble	1
Proctor not out	1
Extras	5
Total (for 7 wickets)	92

Bowling Analysis: Struthers 0/15, Noble 3/30, Nyss 1/17, Knights 2/24, Somen 0/1.

MATCH AT LONDIANI.

(CONTRIBUTED).

The following were the scores in a cricket match played at Londiani on Saturday and Sunday last between the old members of the Sports Club and the Rest.

OLD MEMBERS.
First Innings.

R. O. Mayers b Rudland	20
A. H. Hutchinson b Afford	74
H. E. Buxton b Afford	5
W. A. Belfield b Afford	9
J. J. Reyburn b Afford	0
R. H. Pringle c Smart b Portman	9
R. Pearce l.-b.-w. b Cameron	8
F. W. S. Crawford not out	15
Hudson b Cameron	7
H. B. Atkinson b Afford	0
Darwin b Rudland	6
Extras	22
Total	155

THE REST.
First Innings.

C. F. Lane c Hutchinson b Mayers	13
J. Stanning l.-b.-w., b Reyburn	2
R. H. Cameron c Crawford b Mayers	3
G. R. Smart b Mayers	15
G. W. Rudland c Hutchinson b Mayers	12
J. C. Rammell c Belfield b Mayers	0
G. Steel b Mayers	0
H. J. Afford not out	2
[illegible] P. Thornton c Symington b Mayers	[illegible]
[illegible] c Buxton b Mayers	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

OLD MEMBERS
Second Innings

[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawford not out	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Buxton [illegible] b Afford	[illegible]
[illegible] not out	[illegible]
Extras	18
Total (for 5 wkts. dec.)	85

THE REST
Second Innings

Steel b Buxton	30
Cameron b Mayers	4
Smart b Crawford	19
Longden b Reyburn	1
Rudland c Crawford b Reyburn	8
Stanning c Buxton b Mayers	19
Rammell not out	17
Nottidge b Buxton	0
Afford b Reyburn	5
Vernon not out	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

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THE KENYA BISLEY.

Championship Won by K.A.R. Officer.

GOOD SHOOTING BY YOUNG COMPETITOR.

Military Shots Won the Team Competition and Snipers' Challange Cup.

The annual rifle shooting competitions held by the Kenya Rifle Association and constituting what is popularly known as the "Kenya Bisley" took place on Saturday and Sunday on the Nairobi range and was attended by large gatherings of spectators on both days.

The conditions for shooting were, generally speaking, very good indeed, particularly in the early mornings during which the chief event of the meeting was fired. The weather was fine and occasionally the bright sun was hidden by clouds. During Saturday afternoon there was a cross breeze blowing and yesterday, at times, there was a slight mirage, but neither of these was bad enough to affect the shooting. The light was good throughout.

The various competitions were watched with considerable interest by the spectators who were treated to some really excellent shooting. The event which attracted the greatest attention was, naturally, the Kenya Championship, in which some 38 competitors presented themselves at the firing point for the eliminating stage.

LIEUT. HUGHES.

There was added interest to this years Bisley in the advent of Lieut. Hughes of the K.A.R., who is in the front rank of the shots of the Empire. Lieut. Hughes, who has been seconded from the artillery, has only been in Kenya a couple of months but just before leaving England he competed in the King's Prize at Bisley this year and went so far as to tie for the honour with Sergt. A. G. Fulton, off the Queen's Westminsters, the well-known rifle shot.

Lieut. Hughes did some great shooting in the tournament at Bisley. He held his own during the early stages but on going back to the last stage, viz., 15 shots each at 900 and 1,000 yards, he was some points behind the redoutable Fulton, a previous winner of the prize. At these two stages however he succeeded in scoring no less than 72 out of 75 at each range and thus finished on level terms, with Fulton Kelly and Vesey. The shoot-off, however, at 1,000 yards saw Fulton obtain the necessary points to win the coveted honour.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

During the course of a chat with Lieut. Hughes, the latter stated that the conditions for shooting in Kenya were such that they needed a good deal of getting used to. Light in England was much softer and there was for less mirage while conditions generally at home were much easier than in Kenya. That being the case, he paid a high tribute to the standard of rifle shooting, which he described as being outstandingly good under the conditions.

A GOOD PERFORMANCE.

As is only natural, Lieut. Hughes, with 10 years experience in rifle shooting, won the Kenya Championship with an excellent score, but a very great deal of credit is due to D. J. Ker, a young shot, who put up a remarkably fine exhibition and was only beaten by a single point. Ker was top scorer in the second stage with 94 out of 105, but lost a number of valuable points in the first stage. He had six bulls to his credit at 500 yards in the second stage. Ker is a young shot who promises to go far.

OTHER COMPETITIONS.

The ladies competition on Saturday saw some good shooting, two of the competitors reaching the thirties.

The team competition was strongly supported and included a team from the Uasin Gishu who again attended the meeting and took advantage of the camping facilities placed at the disposal of country visitors by the Association on the range. The competition for the prizes was keen and the K.A.R. team were the winners. Lieut. Hughes taking first individual prize with a useful 31 and 32. Lockhead and Ker of the Town team also did well, the former scoring a 33 and the latter again getting within one of a possible. There were also a number of shots who were among the thirtees at one or the other of the ranges.

The following are the details of the events:

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

FIRST STAGE.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total
F. T. Templeton	36	26	62
Lt. Hughes	42	42	84
G. Epstein	38	31	69
K. Keith	43	35	78
O. C. Johansen	35	37	72
A. B. Johansen	26	34	50
Sgt. Lambert	[illegible]	27	63
Reg. Sgt. Maj. Christian	42	39	81
A. G. Southby	42	[illegible]	77
R. Lockhead	45	40	85
S. J. Bosch	39	43	82
H. D. Brown	42	39	[illegible]
E. F. Luckes	39	30	[illegible]
J. T. Pringle	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Pringle	19	26	[illegible]
H. J. May	38	39	77
Capt. Liswell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. R. Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	64
G. Trigwell	[illegible]	35	63
Hon. Mr. Conway Harvey	40	34	74
H. Heppes	34	31	65
F. J. Cripwell	40	37	77
A. Orchardson	42	37	79
G. G. Bompas Jnr	37	14	51
D. J. Ker	46	32	78
A. O. Roberts	40	32	72
J. G. Sullivan	34	21	55
J. Sinclair	33	18	51
R. Wontner	42	39	81
R. D. W. Crockart	38	36	74
F. Montague	25	21	46
G. G. Bompas Snr	38	36	74
E. Fraser	31	38	69
A. H. Desmier	32	28	60
J. Fisher	24	19	43
C. J. Steiger	37	34	71

SECOND STAGE

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
H. D. Brown	27	33	27	87
K. Keith	25	27	19	71
Lt. Hughes	29	32	28	89
R. Lockhead	29	25	27	81
A. Orchardson	26	30	30	86
H. J. May	23	30	26	79
F. J. Cripwell	23	34	29	86
Reg. Sgt. Major Christian	28	30	18	76
A. G. Southby	28	28	21	77
D. J. Ker	31	34	29	94
R. Wontner	29	29	30	88
S. J. Bosch	31	27	24	82

The Prize-Winners.

	1st. stge.	2nd. stge.	Total
Lt. Hughes	84	89	173
D. J. Ker	78	94	172
R. Wontner	81	88	169

LADIES' COMPETITION.

Seven shots each at 100 and 200 yards.

	100 yds.	200 yds.	Total
Mrs. Bagley	31	26	57
Mrs. Forrest	30	19	49
Mrs. Southby	20	27	47
Mrs. Lynde	26	17	43

TEAM COMPETITION.

Teams of three, each firing seven shots at 200 and 300 yards, prizes presented by Chas. Heyer, Esq:—

Civil Service "A": Montague, 27+24=51; Elliott 25+26=51; Annells, 20+24=44; Total 146.

Civil Service "B": Southby, 31+25=56; Hill, 25+29=54; Harrison, 22+15=37; Total 147.

Kenya Rifle Club "A": Liswell, 26+21=47; Templeton, 22+24=46; Taylor, 21+16=36; Total 129.

Kenya Rifle Club "B": Heppes, 29+24=53; Fraser, 25+18=43; Moore, 12+8=20; Total 116.

King's African Rifles: Hughes, 31+32=63; Christian, 28+29=57, Horton, 28+26=54; Total, 174

Nairobi Town "A": Lochhead, 33+27=60; Bosch, 31+25=56, Brown, 26+29=55; Total 171.

Nairobi Town "B": Ker, 34+27=61, Harvey, 28+26=54; Keith, 25+28=53. Total, 168.

Nairobi Town "C": Saul, 31+25=56, Roberts, 28+20=48; Pringle, 12+17=29; Total, 133.

Nairobi Town "D": O. C. Johansen, 25+32=57, Pringle, 21+22=43, A. B. Johansen, 18+15=33, Total, 133.

Nairobi Town "F": Ellis, 22+29=51, Sands, 28+22=50, Henderson, 15+18=33. Total, 134.

Nairobi Town "G": Woodley 29+30=59, Sullivan, 25+17=42, McIvor, 20+19=39, Total, 140.

Nairobi Railway "A": Wontner, 26+31=57, Crockart, 24+32=56, Desmier, 25+27=52. Total 165.

Nairobi Railway "B": Orchardson, 29+29=58, Sinclair, 26+24=50. Luckes, 24+22=46. Total, 154.

Uasin Gishu: Fisher, 30+23=53, Trigwell, 28+25=53, Steiger, 23+25=48; Total, 154.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The team placings, therefore, were:—

K.A.R.	174
Town "A"	171
Town "B"	168

SNIPERS' CHALLENGE CUP

Five rounds at targets appearing for three seconds at 100 and 200 yards.

Some 38 competitors took part in this competition, the result being a tie between Reg. Sgt. Maj. Christian, Sgt. Lambert and F. J. Cripwell with eight hits out of 10.

A shoot-off of 150 yards followed, Reg. Sgt. Maj. Christian winning the competition with four hits out of five against three by Sgt. Lambert and Cripwell. A further shoot-off for second place followed when Sgt. Lambert scored a possible of five hits and F. J. Cripwell four.

Sunday's Shooting.

The Nairobi rifle range was the scene of another very large attendance on Sunday afternoon when further competitions in the Kenya Bisley were held. Unfortunately the number of entries in the various events made it impossible for the whole of the programme to be finished within the prescribed period, and it was therefore found necessary to hold over the second stage of the "E. A. Standard" Challenge Cup and the Rapid Fire competition until Monday afternoon.

The outstanding feature of the afternoon was another excellent performance with the rifle of the young shot, D. J. Kerr, who put up a remarkable fine score in the Open Competition, and winning the contest with a lead of one point over Lieut. Hughes the Kenya champion. He was heartily congratulated upon leaving the firing point.

The Junior Competition also produced another promising young shot in H. Condon of the Railway Club and an apprentice on the Railway who won this competition for the second time in succession and of whom much will be heard later on if he goes on as he has started. He is only 18 years of age and commenced his shooting two years ago, in Nairobi, never previously having handled a rifle. He is certainly a very promising shot.

The Game Shooting Competition was productive of a good deal of interest and amusement, as the various competitors advanced to fire at the "Tommies" and jackals which appeared for eight seconds at a time. On one target seven shots were registered, instead of a maximum of six, indicating that one enthusiastic game shot had brought down the wrong "Tommy."

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

At the close of the firing on Sunday, the prizes were presented to the various winners of the completed competitions by Lt.-Col. C. S. Davies, C.M.G., D.S.O., who apologised for the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Governor who was particularly interested in rifle shooting and had presented a very handsome trophy for competition that day.

Proceeding, Lt.-Col. Davies said the thanks of all were due to the excellent work of the officers, committee and workers on the range during the meeting, all of whom had greatly assisted in making the Bisley a success.

Referring to the Championship he said, that in congratulating the winner Lieut. Hughes, he must also congratulate the runner-up, D. J. Kerr, who had only been defeated by such an experienced shot by one point. Kerr was a young man and should one day take his place at the great Bisley in England.

Col. Davies also remarked upon the excellent shooting by the ladies, and said that some of the male shots that day had cause for gratification that the ladies had not competed in the Open Competition.

In closing Col. Davies congratulated H. Condon upon winning the Junior Competition and observed that he also would one day win at Bisley.

After presenting the prizes, Col. Davies was heartily cheered.

The following were the details of the remainder of the competitions:

JUNIOR COMPETITION.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
H. Condon	24	25	49
F. W. G. Bompas	29	20	49
A. Orchardson	24	23	47
C. Woodley	26	19	45
H. Wright	20	28	48
T. Henderson	11	18	29

Won on better score at longer range.

CHATTIE KNOCK-OUT

Inter-Club Knock-Out Competition for teams of five at 150 yards, five shots.

FIRST ROUND

K. A. R. beat Kenya Rifle Club [illegible]

Civil Service beat Nairobi Rifle Club "A"

Railway beat Nairobi Rifle [illegible] "C"

Nairobi Rifle Club "B" bye.

SEMI-FINAL

K. A. R. beat Civil Service

Nairobi Rifle Club "B" beat Railway

FINAL

Nairobi Rifle Club "B" beat K. A. R.

GAME SHOOTING.

For Cup presentation by His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

Targets: 4 Targets of about the size of a Thompson's Gazelle and 4 smaller representing a Jackal, coloured on front and drawn on back with heart, lungs, spine and brain in approximate position. Competitors advance from 200 yds. Rifles loaded and carried at any position of safety. When they reach 150 yards the four Tommies appear for eight seconds; each competitor kneels or sits and fires two rounds. When the Targets disappear the detail advance and when reaching the 100 yards the Tommies again appear for eight seconds; each competitor again fires two rounds standing. On disappearance of targets line again advances and at about 50 yards Jackal targets appear for eight seconds when another two rounds are allowed.

The detail then advance to the BUTTS and see the results of their shots, which count as follows:— Brain 5, Heart 4, Lungs 3, Spine 4, Stomach 2, Hits on legs or tail minus 4, Hits on horns minus 10.

	Plus. Pts.
Lieut. Hughes	20
E. F. Luckes	15
Sergt. Lambert	12
S. J. Ellis	10
F. T. Templeton	9
H. Heppes	8
B. Epstein	7
Sergt. Major Christian	6
R. C. Simpson	5
J. Sinclair	4
W. Pringle	4
A. G. Southby	3
D. J. Ker	3
Lieut. Horton	3
H. D. Brown	2
H. J. May	2
G. Trigwell	2
J. G. Sullivan	2
C. J. Steiger	2
O. C. Johansen	1
A. B. Johansen	0
R. Lochhead	0
S. J. Bosch	0
J. T. Pringle	0
S. R. Hill	0
F. J. Cripwell	0
R. Wontner	0
N. E. Fraser	0
W. Taylor	0
R. Elliott	0
G. H. W. Annells	0
J. Fisher	0
C. Woodley	0

	Minus Pts.
F. W. Bompas	6
A. O. Robert	6
Capt. Liswell	8
F. Montague	12

OPEN COMPETITION.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
D. J. Ker	31	29	31	91
Lieut. Hughes	29	31	30	90
H. D. Brown	27	28	30	85
F. J. Cripwell	28	27	30	85
H. Heppes	25	29	30	84
K. Keith	27	28	28	83
Sergt. Lambert	30	26	27	83
S. J. Bosch	27	25	31	83
Sergt. Maj. Christian	26	24	31	81
R. Wontner	27	26	28	81
G. W. O. Saul	26	30	24	80
F. T. Templeton	25	27	28	80
O. C. Johansen	19	28	33	80
A. Orchardson	25	23	32	80
R. Lochhead	25	26	28	79
A. O. Robert	23	29	27	79
Lieut. Mallam	30	26	22	78
H. J. May	26	27	24	77
E. F. Luckes	25	24	26	75
Hon. Mr. Conway Harvey	25	19	31	75
J. T. Pringle	21	26	27	74
J. Fisher	28	26	17	71
B. Epstein	24	22	23	69
C. Woodley	18	27	24	69
A. B. Johansen	19	19	30	68
G. Trigwell	21	26	21	68
F. W. Bompas	18	25	25	68
G. G. Bompas, Senr	21	21	25	67
J. Sinclair	24	19	23	66
C. J. Steiger	26	26	14	66
Capt. Liswell	22	21	22	65
J. G. Sullivan	26	21	18	65
G. H. W. Annells	20	22	21	63
N. E. Fraser	22	25	15	62
R. Elliott	22	25	15	62
F. Montague	25	22	14	61
W. Taylor	19	18	24	61
S. J. Ellis	16	19	24	59
A. G. Southby	23	31	4	54
A. H. Desmier	25	28	—	53
K. O. Sands	20	25	—	45
G. G. Bompas, junr	24	21	—	45
S. R. Hill	22	22	—	44
W. Pringle	14	18	—	32

"E. A. STANDARD" CUP.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Bosch	31	31	62
Hughes	32	26	58
Heppes	26	31	57
Ker	28	29	57
Keith	27	29	56
Wontner	27	29	56
Christian	29	25	54
Brown	28	24	52
Orchardson	27	25	51
O. B. Johansen	29	21	50
Templeton	29	21	50
Luckes	25	24	49
Sullivan	25	25	49
F. W. Bompas	28	21	49
Roberts	32	16	48
A. B. Johansen	25	21	46
Montague	26	19	45
Pringle	28	13	41
Ellis	21	17	38
G. G. Bompas, Snr.	19	19	38
Fraser	21	13	34
Lambert	27	3	30

RAPID FIRE.

One minute at 500 yards.

	shots.	score.
Hughes	27	68
F. W. Bompas	17	54
Ker	20	53
O. C. Johansen	15	51
Montague	14	46
Ellis	16	45
Brown	13	42
Bosch	13	41
Roberts	15	41
Wontner	13	40
Sullivan	14	40
Orchardson	13	39
Christian	21	36
Lambert	21	35
Luckes	14	34
Heppes	16	31
A. B. Johansen	13	30
Keith	15	[illegible]
Epstein	15	[illegible]
G. G. Bompas, Snr.	10	[illegible]
Fraser	13	[illegible]
Conway-Harvey	10	[illegible]
Taylor	15	[illegible]
Templeton	11	[illegible]
Pringle	15	[illegible]
Saul	17	[illegible]

Lieut. Hughes gave an exhibition of rapid fire, getting away 29 shots for 88.

KENNEL NOTES

by Margaret Collyer

Miss Collyer, Gigli, to whom it correspondence in connection with "Kennel Notes" should be addressed, does not hold herself responsible for accuracy of statements made by her which are, to the knowledge, based on information supplied by her correspondents.

The "East African Standard" is the official organ of the East African Kennel Club, P.O. Box 511, Nairobi. Subscription to Club Rs. 20/-.

Yes another dog is wanted. Mrs. Payne of Lamu, Mombasa. A smooth fox terrier puppy and necessarily pedigreed, but must be a nice looking dog and as young as possible. I have written and told that I would make enquiries at the Club.

I have collected another Sh. 10/- for two tickets in our raffle. Add our very sporting and doggy friend Mr R. Cane has sent me Sh. 20/- for my envelope, also a very pretty and useful gift of a cigarette case engraved with my name and the inscription "An admirer of Kennel Notes." What could be kinder, or more, and I so very much appreciate the charming acknowledgment of any useful work I have done for our Club.

I am so very sorry to hear that Mr. Cane has had such cruel luck with his imported grey-hounds. He has spent much money on his dogs and only two have reached Kenya alive out of six.

Often such heavy losses and disappointment it requires a brave heart to carry on. I quote a paragraph from Mr Cane's letter which may be of interest to grey-hound or dog breeder of other galloping dogs. When you enquire the time will you be so kind as to ask the opinion of greyhound men, as to how we could institute proper matches out here. Are there sufficient plaintiff in any one city, reasonable distance to run Mabohi? Racing, I know, we of course, are other suitable country?

The other day I was requested to try and find a Stud Sealyham and on inquiry I found a dog to show I again saw Mrs Austin Miller's very smart little dog "Kitara." He is by Tinker ex Kabinda and was bred by Mrs. Fielden of Redong. I made that young dog a great Winner last year, and he is now improved. He stands at Stud at £3-3-0 and Mrs. Miller's address is Box 380, Nairobi.

A brace of Rhodesian lion dogs were shown "not for competition." The dog has only lately arrived and is a very fine strong animal, with a perfect line down his back, the hair growing in the reverse direction to the rest of his coat. Both he and the bitch are the same colour i.e. brindle and were shown in the pink of condition by Mrs Walker. The bitch is hoped to be in whelp, and her pups should realise a good price. She is the only trace of Lion dogs in Kenya I believe.

I was very glad to hear from Lord Hugh Kennedy that he intends importing a really good Alsatian bitch from Germany, I wish some other Alsatian fancier will do likewise. We have got the dogs but we lack the necessary bitches to improve this most useful and charming breed. I am willing to sell my young dog "Tango of Chesin." He is a stunning big boned pup, with a marvellous coat. He is proving himself a born hunting dog, uses his nose well and is very fast and active and over six foot. He is 2 months old on both sides, and comes of the best blood in the old country therefore should be a good stud dog for people up-country.

The rain frightened me from returning to Gilgil at once, and also in Nairobi I heard very adverse criticism of the judging of the Alsatians. I particularly will heed and fine specimen of the breed, was put down because the judge said he had an over-shot mouth and as she put it was sure I never like the critical people's judgment and other all it is only one man's opinion and we all have our own opinions of dogs which probably will not be just different types.

But in this case there was no error of judgment as he was a dog a set overshot his mouth which I saw yesterday as was as a bull terrier, the teeth perfectly fresh. Neither has this dog the smallest sign of anything wrong with it eye. The dog cost a lot of money in England and is a state stock getter and his pappies are really good. I have advertised a litter of the same dogs and all were immediately sold.

I do not at all hold with organments with a judge, and at times it would never be permitted but if a judge condescends to explain his own judgment to an exhibitor it is practically always that he has made a very big mistake.

We are all apt on the spur of the moment to make mistakes. The very best judges in the world do at times, when they get a great thing. But I get in the idea of if you make a mistake stick to it. That is never in our judgment and I trust.

A dog show sportsman can sing and stop.

A good show judge cannot go his judgment would under another judge and possibly taken the correct place.

On the subject of criticising a judge, only the other day I read a lot of South African papers sent to me for the work I do, always Africa over his sorting of hunt dogs. Anything more insulting than those letters I have seldom read. The wrathed judge happened to be a terrier fancier and was elected to judge hound dogs. Most there is not the smallest reason because one happens to be a terrier fancier that one should not also be a judge of hound dogs. There are a great many different breeds of dogs and the greatest dog lover in the world cannot keep more than say two different breeds, but it does not follow that he is no judge of the breeds that equally interest him.

For instance, I happen to have owned and shown Irish terriers and Dandie Dinonts, but oddly enough I took a supreme interest and delight in bull-dogs as well. I took infinite trouble to go to bull-dog kennels and to learn all about their points, and the showing of these dogs. Therefore, I consider if I am considered a good judge of a terrier, I am also perfectly capable of judging a bulldog.

The attack made on this South African judge was very wrong, and should not have been allowed. I was very surprised to see that all the cups and trophies offered and won at our Kennel Club Championship were offered again at the Nakuru Show, which is in six weeks' time. I made enquiries about this, and I now understand it is a mistake. If this sort of things is done, we shall very soon have all our most valuable cups, etc., won outright within a year. I notice that my last gift "The Breeders' Cup" is offered by the Kennel Club to be won three times. I had no voice in the matter at all, and was never consulted about it. The "Breeders' Cup, this all breeders' cups, has to be won five times before becoming the property of the winner and never twice by the same dog.

Remember, "Standard Quality Standard" Dog on Standard Service.

COVERED COURT TENNIS.

British Championship Finals.

(FROM OUR SPORTS AGENT.)

At Queen's Club today, the following were the results of the semi-finals of the British Covered Courts Lawn-Tennis Championships.

MEN'S SINGLES

D. Greig beat M. Shoom (India) 6-3, 4/6, 6/4, 6/4

J. Borotra (France) beat J. Crole-Rees 6/3, 7-5, 3/6, 6-3

LADIES SINGLES

Miss P. Saunders beat Mrs. Hill 6-2, 0/6, 7-5

Miss M. Horsman Mrs. J. Lycett w.o.

London October 19.

The following were the results of the finals for the British Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Championships played at Queen's Club today. G. Crole Rees and Eastern (England) beat M. Shoom and Dr A. H. Fyzee (India) by 6/3, 6/2 3/6, 6/3

London October 20.

In the final for the men's doubles of the British Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Championships played at Queen's Club today G. Crole Rees and Eastern (England) beat M. Shoom and Dr A. H. Fyzee (India) by 6/3, 6/2 3/6, 6/3

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Printed and Published by EAST AFRICAN STANDARD, Ltd., Sixth Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD (MAGAZINE 1902) DATED OCTOBER 26, 1906.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Cardiff said that he did not believe the Liberals need be alarmed at the Labour agitation. Twenty years ago he was alarmed at the rise of the middle class. That class was the asset which Liberals sought to work for progress and which would never be transferred to a party constituted purely on labour lines. The middle class were not going to be made Socialists in a hurry.

At a meeting of the League of Freedom held Lord Lansdowne presided and Mr Balfour that if the army must be reduced the British home can be trusted. There are others ready to defend the Empire as well as those who are under Salisbury.

The thousand lines of general news are available elsewhere in the Kenya Sportsports with all our other sister territory news, and we are sorry we cannot publish more but space compromises by the absence.

The Assistant Lewis has decided to cultivate 300 acres of land in Kibwezi and 300 acres in the vicinity of Mombasa. We congratulate Mr Lewis on his decision, and though we consider it his duty to this country, we feel that we think he is in any way less deserving of praise for his enterprise.

A quantity of lumber is on board the s.s. "Lendale," expected in Mombasa about the 20th. They are consigned to the Government Farm.

Mr. Mac-Master the American Consul of Zanzibar has been recalled to Washington with a view to expressing his opinion on the openings for American trade in British East Africa.

Advertisements of Hotels Africa Hotel Mombasa, Hotel Victoria Nairobi, Grand Hotel Nairobi, Norfolk Hotel Nairobi, Grand Hotel Kisumu, Hotel Nairobi.

Advertisements of Hotels Africa Hotel Mombasa, Hotel Victoria Nairobi, Grand Hotel Nairobi, Norfolk Hotel Nairobi, Grand Hotel Kisumu, Hotel Nairobi.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL.

Girouard Cup Semi-Final on Caledonian Ground.

To-day will see a "football royal" in local football. The Caledonians meet the two two of the most prominent Nairobi clubs, viz. Caledonians and Railway will contest the first semi-final of the Girouard Cup. The match should produce some good football as both clubs have been getting down to serious training during the past couple of weeks, and are taking to-day's match pretty fairly seriously.

In spite of the fact that in the last encounter between these two clubs, in the final for the John Boyes Cup, Caledonians won by a big margin, there is no reason to suppose that a similar result must necessarily follow. Railway have been rearranging their team somewhat and do not intend to be outsh "on the hop" again. Although they will be without the services of Vaughan at back, and Clowes, who is on the sick list, a strong side has been put into the field, the positions of the various players being selected, as a result of practice matches against Caledonians, to meet the special circumstances. Railway have, during the past week, put up some excellent games, but have been distinctly inconsistent. Should they strike form to-day, however, the result will not be determined until the final whistle.

CALEDONIAN'S CHANCES.

Caledonians, on the other hand, are out to prove that what they did once, they can do again. They have won two trophies this year while the football lasts, wholly made up of Caledonian players, this was the Intercontinental Cup, and they are therefore anxious to win the "John Boyes" Kenya football. They have very not intend to come down at this one Like Railway, however, Caledonians have also been inconsistent during the season, and although on paper they have a powerful side in they have in the past gone all to pieces through lack of understanding and have only finished comparatively weak clubs by the narrow est of margins. However, every thing that can be done to preclude the possibility of being "caught napping" has been done, so that a stern struggle should result.

It is emphasised that the kick off will take place sharp at 4.30 p.m.

THE TEAMS

The following teams will take the field

Caledonians: Ramage, Palmer and Wyatt; Hyde, Hewitt, Anderson and Mann; Nichol, Purves, Ballantyne, Douglas and Riddell.

Reserves: Hutton and Brock.

Railway: Wakefield McArthur and Simmons; Holloway, Cornell and S. Fraser, Brierley, Gregson Sandall, Somers and Nyes.

Referee: M. H. C. Howard.

CHURCH NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS', NAIROBI.

7.30 Holy Communion
9.45 Childrens Service Mr Sears House
9.30 Sunday School.
10.30 Morning Prayer.
5.00 Childrens Service
6.30 Evensong.
Wed 7.30 Holy Communion.
Thursday 7.30 Holy Communion.

Sunday October 24
8.30 a.m. Holy Communion
10.00 a.m. Children.
6.30 p.m. Evensong
WEEK DAYS.
Holy Communion 7.0 a.m. Tues and Friday
6.30 a.m. Wed and Thurs
(8 Since and 5 Jude
S. F. SWANN
Archdeacon

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

ST ANDREWS NAIROBI

Sunday October 24
Morning Service
Evening Service
Children's Service
Morning Prayer
Evening Prayer
Holy Communion
Holy Communion
Holy Communion

[SPECIAL TO "E. A. STANDARD."]
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A NEW MOTORIST'S PROBLEM.

Keeping a Car and Keeping His Friends.

SOCIAL DIFFICULTIES BROUGHT WITH THE "BUS".

By Major F. A. C. Forbes-Leith, F. R. C. S. (Author of "By Car to India").

One day, no doubt, some learned fellow will write a lengthy treatise on the influence of the motor car on social customs. I have no desire whatever to do him out of his job, and I shall look forward to reading his discourse because, undoubtedly, the motor car is revolutionising our social habits, and it is interesting to consider the changes that are being made.

I would, however, say a word to the man who has recently come into possession of a car for the first time, so that he may avoid some of those pitfalls whereby offence is given to friends, often unconsciously and whereby a man may lose the esteem of his associates, merely as the result of over-devotion to his new possession.

HONORARY TAXI-MEN.

There are somewhat sour people who will remark that when a friend buys a car he ceases to be a friend. I do not regard that dictum as having much evidence to support it, but the fact is that the car is apt to make a man, and his wife, forget those friends who used to provide pleasant social intercourse in the days before the "bus" made its appearance.

Of course, every motorist has to contend with the problem created by relatives and friends who expect him to be a sort of taxi man to run them for "joy rides" and on more serious errands. The selfish person finds this problem absolutely insoluble and, in the result, gives offence all round. He saves a few shillings and loses some very good friends. I heard only recently of a young lady who, with her fiance the owner of a two-seater, called upon an elderly aunt. They stayed the night in the aunt's house and the following day left without even so much as offering to run the old lady out into the country.

To people like this it is useless for me to give advice. We have it on the best authority that "want of decency is want of sense" and it is beyond my powers to preach unselfishness to the selfish and to instil sense into the stupid. My purpose is to address a word to the man who would always prefer to do "the right thing".

ALLOW FOR HOSPITALITY.

In surveying the expense of keeping a motor car, the prospective owner should always allow of a certain amount of expenditure for what one might call "hospitality," in the same way as the good housewife always reckons on a little expense for entertaining. The new owner should remember the "lifts" and "joy rides" he had in other people's cars, before he bought one for himself, and he should endeavour to maintain the tradition of generosity that motorists in the past have set up.

Of course you will encounter the "sponger," just as you meet him in any other sphere of life, but it is proverbial that "hard cases make bad law," and it is unwise to regulate your behaviour in this matter to meet the problem created by the "sponger" for he, after all, is very much in a minority. We motorists would not care to be judged by the example of the man who invites a friend to dinner and then allows him to walk two miles to the station lest the brightly-polished car, resting in the garage, should pick up a little mud.

CAR WORSHIP.

There are, of course, people who do that sort of thing and then wonder why their friends decline their invitations. Often it is due simply to thoughtlessness, plus what one might call car-worship. Some owners treat their cars as though they were grand pianos, to be polished and petted and covered up with dust-sheets if there is the least possibility of their getting scratched. I like the man who takes a pride in the appearance of his car. It shows self-respect, and it is good business. But there must be moderation in all things. A car is a thing for service, and a man who thinks of his car before he would consider a friend's welfare, has his world sadly out of focus.

I have heard it said that women are extremists, and that, given a car, they will wreck themselves either physically or socially. I can't subscribe to the "extremist" doctrine, but I would agree that women are always enthusiasts in anything they take up, and that when they go in for motoring they are sometimes apt to run a car to death.

Particularly is this so with the wife who has no children, or whose children do not impose much work upon her. She has a good deal of time on her hands, and the new car is just the thing to enable her to fill it pleasurably. She is always on the road. Friends who live some little distance from her are, at first, delighted to see her, but when she gets into the habit of using their houses merely as restaurants, she wears out her welcome. Meanwhile, her friends nearer home get tired of calling upon her, because she is "never at home." This is not infrequently true of the young wife whose husband owns a car.

THE MOTOR BORE.

Then, perhaps, the worst error of all, is to become a car fanatic. We all know the boredom inflicted by the golf fanatic, and by the more recently-created wireless fanatic. But some of us may be "compounding for sins we are inclined to, by damning those we have no mind to." We may denounce the golf bore, because we do not play golf and do not realize its fascination, but we forget that there are people who do not appreciate the fascination of motoring, and to whom our ceaseless enthusiastic chatter about the performances of our respective cars is a scourge hard to bear.

It is difficult to be keenly interested in any subject without talking about it, but restraint is needed. Motor talk is boring not only to the non-motorist, but it is often a severe trial to the motorist, particularly when it comes from the man who goes into ecstasies about the particular make of car he is running at the moment, and you know that, in twelve month's time, he won't have a good word to say for it, having acquired a new and equally fervent enthusiasm for quite another kind!

It is unwise, too, to boast of your achievements in speed. I knew a young fellow who described to his host at dinner how he "did seventy" on a certain road. To his astonishment, the elder man froze him with the remark: "Then you ought to be thoroughly ashamed of yourself!" The younger man had forgotten that his host was a county magistrate!

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Golf in Britain.

AIR FORCE CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY HAYWARD.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

London, September 30.

The Autumn season of amateur golf is becoming very crowded, and two important events were decided this week. One was the annual championship meeting of the Royal Air Force Golfing Society, which concluded at Camberley Heath yesterday with the fifth successive victory of Squad. Ldr. C. H. Hayward, runner-up in the recent English Native Championship. Hayward [illegible] the R.A.F. [illegible] 1922 [illegible] he can still take [illegible] In future years the title will be played for [illegible] 36 holes qualifying round, followed by match play.

The first holder is Squad. Ldr. A. J. Brown, but this player lost in the first round of the major competition, and it was Flt. Lt. E. L. Hope who opposed Hayward in the 36 holes final which Hayward won by four and three.

THE R. AND A.

The Autumn medal competition of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews was held yesterday and was begun as always by the captain-elect driving himself into office. The new captain, Sir John Gilmour, Bart., Secretary of State for Scotland, surprised everyone by driving a splendid ball which was [illegible] a Dundee youth who [illegible] the golden sovereign.

[illegible] the King William IV [illegible] medal which was [illegible] for at 74 by Capt. A. [illegible] Barry, the Amateur and [illegible] champion [illegible] and W. Gordon [illegible] Andrews [illegible] Brown [illegible] first medal and [illegible] won the Gold Medal for the second best score. Le Roy Burnham's return was 81.

Music in the Park.

The programme by the K. A. R. Band in the City Park to-morrow will be:—

1. March, Volunteer.—(Bidgood)
2. Valse, The Lady of the Rose.—(Gilbert).
3. One-Step, I never see Maggie.—(Lynton).
4. Selection, H. M. S. Pinafore.—(Sullivan).
5. Song - Valse, Speak. —(Nicholls).
6. Fox-trot, Just like a baby.—(Ward).

Extras:—(1) Wondering, (2) Picador.

THE RALEIGH CYCLE.

A New Departure for Next Year.

INTERNAL FLY-WHEELS.

In general the Raleigh programme for 1927 consists of small though important modifications to existing models, but a striking departure from the firm's previous practice is the introduction of a 498 c.c. single cylinder machine. The engine of the new model is a sound piece of design being [illegible]

Another departure [illegible] internal flywheels are employed instead of the familiar outside flywheels. Having a bore and stroke of 79 mm. x 101 mm. the cylinder has valves arranged at the side, the pockets being well separated from the cylinder casting to provide a good air flow between these parts. Double row roller bearings form the big end bearing, and a roller bearing is fitted on the drive side and a ball bearing on the timing side of the crankshaft. The piston, which is of aluminium alloy, has a full skirt but is relieved at the sides, a practice which has now been standardised on all Raleigh models. In this piston floats a large diameter gudgeon pin which is also free in the small end of the connecting rod. A moderate compression ratio of approximately 4.5 to 1 enables the engine [illegible]

[illegible] tank on the saddle tube [illegible] Ignition [illegible] the chain [illegible] this arrangement [illegible] the rear chain is protected over the upper run, and the front chain completely protected and lubricated from the crank case release.

Internal expanding brakes of seven and six inches are fitted to the rear and front hubs respectively, and an interesting point is the wide range of adjustment provided by the cable stop which can be moved through a long slot formed in the brake anchor plate. This point of design is incorporated in all Raleigh models.

Two tension springs are used for the front forks; the saddle is hinged to the slopping top tube. The footrests are adjustable, giving three positions, and footboards may be obtained at an extra cost.

Other details include a two-gallon petrol tank, an oil tank with a capacity of 3½ pints, and 27in. x 2.75in. w-o tyres; grease gun lubrication is employed throughout. The sidecar, which can be supplied for use with this model, has a chassis with a four-point attachment, the comfortable body being suspended on leaf springs, each of which is fitted with nipples for grease gun lubrication. The standard body is fitted with screen and side valances.

ANOTHER MODEL.

Dealing next with the 798 c.c. twin cylinder model, an internal expanding front brake is now fitted and 26in. x 3½in. wired-on tyres have been standardised, a wider mudguard being employed to correspond with the increase in tyre size. A flexible top saddle is also standardised.

Two modifications are to be found on the overhead valve sports model. A very simple and neat steering damper consisting of friction plates above the head is fitted, the adjustment being carried out by a large knurled plate. The fixed plate carries friction material [illegible] In addition to the [illegible] will be supplied.

[illegible] carrier has been [illegible] mudguard supports [illegible] Besides this the exhaust [illegible] has been [illegible] lifting arm mounted on a quick thread screw cut in the exhaust tappet guide. Otherwise the machine is unchanged.

A 248 c.c. side valve Raleigh with 24in. x 2.375in. wired-on tyres is now fitted with two springs to the fork and internal expanding front brake and a licence holder is included in the specification of this model.

A similar machine, but with 26in. x 2.875in. tyres and valanced front mudguards, may be obtained if desired.

A new model with the 348 c.c. engine has a frame somewhat similar to that employed in the overhead-valve sports machine. Torque stays are fitted from the back of the engine to the rear spindle, and the oil tank is mounted on the [illegible] the steering has [illegible] attention. [illegible]

Railway Cricket

TEAMS FOR TO-MORROW'S MATCH.

The following cricket team has been selected to play for the Railway European Club against the Railway Indian Institute on Railway Club ground to-morrow at 9.30 a.m. prompt: Sandall, McNamara, Francis, Knights, Struthers, [illegible] Thornham, Noble, Mar[illegible], [illegible] and J. Fraser. Reserves: H. [illegible] Condon and Hudson.

"STANDARD" DIARY

To-morrow:
- Laying of foundation stone, by Hon. Lady Grigg, of Indian Maternity Home, Ngara Road, 10.30 a.m.

October 25:
- Convention of Associations opens at Memorial Hall.

October 30:
- Caledonian Society Ball, New Stanley Hotel, 9 p.m.

October 31:
- Lecture by Mr. Spencer Palmer on "The Pyramid Prophecy and Coming Events," at Lyric Hall, 11 a.m.

November 3:
- Public Meeting for the formation of Nairobi Electors Association, New Stanley Hotel, 9 p.m.

November 4:
- Entries close for Nakuru Agricultural Show.

November 13:
- Fancy Dress Ball in Aid of St. Dunstan's Home, New Stanley Hotel.

December 1 and 2:
- Nakuru Agricultural Show.

KENYA CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

£3,500 Raised by the Recent Fete.

The balance sheet of the Child Welfare Fete which is now available for publication, discloses the fact that the net profits amount to over £3,500 and in making this announcement the Hon. Lady Grigg in a letter appearing below expresses her thanks to all those who assisted her in securing the success of the function.

Steps are being taken very rapidly to translate practically some of the ideals of the child welfare movement. A native child welfare centre has already been opened in Mombasa and the foundation stone of the Indian Maternity Home which will be erected at the junction of Ngara and Swamp roads, Nairobi will be laid at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow. The ceremony will be performed by the Hon. Lady Grigg and His Excellency the Governor will also be present.

The foundation stone of the native child welfare centre will be put into position at Pumwani Village on Tuesday next at 5-30 p.m.

LADY GRIGG'S THANKS.

The following letter has been received from the Hon. Lady Grigg for publication:—

Sir,—I have just received from the Honorary Auditors Messrs. Gill and Johnson the Balance Sheet of the Child Welfare Fete, and I shall be much obliged if you [illegible] thanks [illegible] worked [illegible] was that the net profits amount to over £3,500.

I should also like to take this opportunity of thanking Messrs. Gill and Johnson, the honorary auditors and accountants, Mr. Burt, the honorary treasurer, Mr. Galton-Fenzi, the honorary Secretary; *The East African Standard*, all the members of the different Committees who worked so hard, the stall holders and all those who worked so splendidly at the catering, the refreshments and the amusements. And I should like to thank and congratulate very warmly the East African Women's League who contributed the splendid sum of £850 which was entirely derived from the help of women all over Kenya.

Your etc.,
JOAN GRIGG.

Government House,
Nairobi,
October 22, 1926.

FETE ACCOUNT.

The Honorary Treasurer has produced to us the books, papers and vouchers in connection with the Fete Account, and from these and from information supplied to us we have prepared the following Statement which we certify to be in accordance therewith.

		Shs. cts.
Nett receipts from Stalls, Donations, Catering, Amusements, Raffles, Dances, etc., etc., after deducting Goods Purchased for Stalls and other expenses		59,886 66
The same with regard to Indian Stalls, etc.		6,128 15
Admission		7,658 00
Programmes sold		796 00
Advertisements on Programmes		3,700 00
		78,168 81
Less General Expenses	2,210 84	
E. A. Standard.— Printing Programmes	2,000 00	
General Printing	2,000 00	
		6,210 84
Balance, being Nett Profit		71,957 97

This balance is made up as follows:—

Cash at Barclays (D.C. & O.) Nairobi	49,139 73
Balance to be handed over by E.A.W.L.	16,933 66
Balance at Mombasa	2,225 78
Cash on hand	50 00
Deposit with U.R.	58 81
Amounts to be collected	3,575 00
Shs.	71,957 97

We regret we cannot give details showing the results of the individual stalls, etc. Fete monies were paid into the Treasurer and no record kept of the Stalls which should have credit.

Efforts should be made to collect the amounts outstanding which are for advertisements.

As far as we are aware there are no further amounts [illegible]

GILL AND JOHNSON,
Chartered Accountants,
Hon. Auditors.

Nairobi,
October 21, 1926.

A Goan Ceremony.

His Excellency the Governor has promised to attend the Goan Institute Hall at 6-30 to-morrow evening to receive an address. Sir Edward Grigg is a patron of the Institute.

The Reformatory.

The Colonial Secretary replying to Lord Delamere during discussion in committee yesterday of the proposed vote for the Prisons Department said there was no intention on the part of Government to abolish the reformatory, although the site of the present building might be removed.

Royal Society of St. George.

The Nairobi Branch of the Royal Society of St. George is holding its annual General meeting in the drawing room of the New Stanley Hotel on Monday next at 4-15 p.m. Members are requested to note the date and time as although a considerable amount of the business is purely formal, the election of officers for the ensuing year is a matter in which all members should record their votes.

Tembo Supervisors.

During consideration of the Native Affairs Department vote by the Committee of the whole House of the Legislative Council on Thursday, the Chief Native Commissioner asked that the vote should be increased by £350 to provide for the engagement of tembo supervisors, it being understood that the revenue from liquor licenses would be increased by a like amount. The amendment was approved.

Pyramid Prophecy and Coming Events.

In response to a number of requests Mr. Spencer Palmer will give another lecture on this subject on Sunday, October 31, at the Lyric Hall at 11 a.m., instead of to-morrow as had been suggested. These lectures are intended to amplify the articles now appearing in the Standard, and to provide opportunity for those interested to [illegible]

25 YEARS NAIROBI

experience as Gunmakers and Sole Agents of the largest and best Manufacturers of the world, has taught us to stock the most modern and effective Weapons which science has produced.

Mauser Rifles in Cal.
6.5 m/m. 7 m/m. 8 m/m. 9 m/m. 9.3 m/m. 10.75 m/m. 318 W.R. 350 and 404.

Manlicher Schoenauer Rifles in Cal.
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more accuracy and better balance.
Send for free illustrated catalogue.

Gun repairs of every description.

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Gunmakers, Established 1903. NAIROBI.

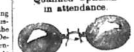
Coffee Market.

In a cable received from Messrs. Dalgety & Company, Ltd., London [illegible] Kenya coffee [illegible] Market firm.

Accident to a Native.

It is reported that there was still another accident on Wednesday. A native was picked up on the Ngong road in a badly damaged condition as was his bicycle some distance away. It is thought he was knocked into by a passing car.

Qualified Optician in attendance.



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Ophthalmic Opticians.
Government Road,
NAIROBI.

OVERSEAS MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

STEAMER	FROM	Due at Mombasa	Mails arrive in Nairobi
Khandalla	Bombay	Oct. 23	Oct. 25
Madura	Europe	„ 28	„ 29
A. R. Garros	Marseilles	Nov. 2	Nov. 3
Karapara	South	„ 2	„ 3
Karoa	Bombay	„ 5	„ 6
Ussukuma	South	„ 11	„ 12
Tanganjika	Europe	„ 11	„ 12
Ex Grandidier	Marseilles	„ 14	„ 15

DEPARTURES.

STEAMER	FOR	Mails Close at Nairobi G.P.O.	Date of Despatch from Mombasa
Mulbera	Europe	Oct. 29	Oct. 30
A. Pierre	Marseilles	Nov. 2	Nov. 2
Karapara	Bombay	„ 2	„ 2
Karoa	South	„ 5	„ 6
Tanganjika	South	„ 11	„ 12
Gloucester C.	Europe	„ 12	„ 13

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Ham and Tongue,
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Salmon.

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A TALK ON THE DEFENCE FORCE.

Views of a Former O. C. Troops in Kenya.

Colonel Phillips, who was Officer Commanding Troops in Kenya when the Defence Force Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council originally, has favoured the *Standard* with an expression of his views on the subject which is occupying the minds of the European community at the moment.

"One has to [illegible] mind," he began, "the fact that the conscription proposed by the measure is a [illegible] different thing from the principle of conscription applied in foreign countries. It is not the intention of the Bill to supply the Government of Kenya with an army which can be used anywhere, the object is to provide each district with an organisation to protect the homes and lives of its community. In fact it may be described, briefly, as merely compulsory registration for defence purposes.

"Under no circumstances can the Defence Force be used outside the boundaries of Kenya. It can only be used when some or all of the European inhabitants are in peril.

"The majority of Englishmen don't like the sound of the word conscription because it savours of making him do something whether he wants to or not and he naturally says and knows that if the necessity arises to protect his wife and children or those of his neighbours he'll be there. Of course he'll be there but if there is no organization [illegible] waste of precious time in [illegible] Units, in supplying [illegible] plying the right ammunition [illegible] those who have arms and [illegible] tailing and [illegible] ployment [illegible] every one will want to do his bit whether he has one leg or two or whether he can see or not. If you have conscription on the Commando basis there will be a niche waiting for every one in which he can do his bit in the way best suited to his capabilities. If you don't have organisation when the time comes days will be wasted in sorting out and interviewing when inevitably you will find round pegs in square holes, and the chaos will arise from the very fact that every single person will flock in to do what he can. One thing is certain, if the necessity for a Defence Force arises we shall not be able to afford to waste time.

"There seems to be a tendency among newcomers to think it is inconceivable that the necessity for a Defence Force will ever arise because things out here seem so different from those in any other place where a European population has established itself on the same lines. But are conditions so very different? Perhaps they are—but is one perfectly certain? Surely what we want is security and the certainty of the efficacy of the measures for protection. One has heard and read of very unpleasant happenings at times and in places when and where conditions and indications pointed to absolute security.

THE ORIGINAL SUGGESTION.

"The organisation originally suggested by the Bill was that the country should be divided into Defence Force Districts, each district being self-contained with a District Commandant and a District Committee. Self-contained means that each district would have a scheme worked out with its own transport etc. The whole Defence Force was of course to be under the supreme command of His Excellency the Governor who would have the assistance of a Central Defence Committee.

"The training suggested was merely the introduction of a clause to enable rifle shooting to be required in any district in which, it had become apparent there was a necessity for such training owing to the inhabitants not having had any previous war experience. This provision applies of course to the future [illegible].

"It seems [illegible] that there can have been [illegible] change in public [illegible] on this subject [illegible] the Defence Force Bill was [illegible]. At the first occasion some twenty well attended public meetings were held in different parts of the country at which the objects and principles of the Bill were explained in order to profit by suggestions and ascertain the feelings of the community with regard to the measure. Not one of these meetings was [illegible] the principle of conscription [illegible] the Commando system [illegible] satisfactory [illegible]

[illegible]

Finally," said Colonel Phillips, "there must be some compulsion behind such a scheme of that I am completely convinced. The average individual is perfectly willing to do all that he can but I am afraid that he is apt to let things slide till an emergency arises and unless you have the names of every one registered you can [illegible] have no complete organisation."

Furious Driving

[illegible] Wednesday [illegible]

[illegible] was fined Shs. [illegible] or 14 days.

St. Dunstans Ball

The St. Dunstans Ball [illegible] promises to be the event of the season. Fancy Dress is to be the order of the night and it is confidently anticipated that there will be a bumper House. The Ball will be a non-stop one—Two orchestras will be in attendance viz. the Kenya Jazz Band and Miss Massiah's Orchestra—both of which are giving their services free. This year through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Waterman who are giving the use of the Stanley Hotel and supplying the supper, and the East African Standard who are doing the printing and advertising free, the whole of the proceeds will be handed to St. Dunstans without any deductions whatsoever. His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Lady Grigg have extended their patronage to the function.

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Note.—All doors, double stock moulded. Window moulding deduct [illegible]. White Cement, Keen's Cement. Plaster of Paris, Sheet Lead. Mouldings: Cornice, Architrave, Picture Rails, Dado Skirtings, Panelling. ANY SIZES TO ORDER—WOOD, BLOCK FLOORS

Customers are duly notified that our suspension of [illegible] towards all goods ends from the [illegible] the goods leave our works and no allowance can be made for any claims afterwards.

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—do—	do	x 3in.	/88
—do—	do	x 4in.	1/10
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Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL

The Theatre Royal shows for this afternoon's matinee the remarkable juvenile cinema star "Baby Peggy" in one of her best productions "The Darling of New York," a quite exciting story of the New York under world. For to-night "The Eleventh Hour" is being shown for the last time starring Shirley Mason and "Buck" Jones whose stunts are now the great feature of pictures. On Monday the Royal opens with a double feature programme with Charlie Chaplin in another of his [illegible] comedy classics [illegible] A.M. and a five-part hero comedy "The Ghost in the Garret" starring Dorothy Gish.

Playing Cards

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Shs. 2/- per packet.

A perfect Playing Card suitable for Club use, etc.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Return of maize graded during week ending October 16th 1926.

Grades 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (Free of Weevils)	8 (Slightly Weevily)	Total Graded	Rejected: Wet	Musty	Weevily	Other Causes	Total Rejected	Total Received
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	612	540	[illegible]	[illegible]	67	307		[illegible]	[illegible]

Particulars of Rejected Wet Maize.

From Station.	No. of Bags Wet.	Average Moisture Content.
Fort Hall	253	15.7%
Kisumu	1130	15.2%
Kitale	265	14.7%
Maragua	442	16.1%
Moshi	43	15.2%
Nairobi	61	16.0%
Punda Malia	13	15.8%
Sagana	1013	15.6%
Thika	523	15.8%

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NAIROBI

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

Arguments in Favour of Unified Attitude on the Part of Settlers.

THE NEED FOR SOME ORGANISATION.

(BY S. JACOBS.)

In March, 1925 there appeared in the columns of the "E. A. Standard" an article by Mr. S. Jacobs on the subject of labour. At that time it attracted considerable attention as a contribution to the solution of the problem. In view of the forthcoming debate by the Convention of Associations, the salient features of the article, with additions, are republished.

Among other conditions studied by the recent Commission under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Gore, that of labour took an important place. There were, and still are many people in this Colony who entertained the highest hopes of improved conditions as a result of the Commission's findings and report. But it does not seem to me that such a hope will be justified by results. No matter how many Commissions are appointed; no matter how many official enquiries are held until the settlers of this Country organise and unify their various interests, with the one end in view of presenting to the Government of Kenya Colony and the Imperial Authorities at Home a solid and implacable front—until that time all such commissions will prove to be abortive, and functionless.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFICULTY

Now, what are the reasons (for there are, doubtless many) for this alarming state of affairs? In the first place one cannot [illegible] getting right back to the fundamental difficulty of all [illegible] that the native of Kenya really does not [illegible] work [illegible] the necessity for putting [illegible] month or two [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] was in fact [illegible] because the native had not then come into contact with the White man to the same extent. This fact is self evident. None the less the very novelty of working plus the [illegible] unnatural fear of the white man engendered by ignorance and superstition made the acquisition of labour a comparatively simple matter. If a settler wished to obtain workers he had only to demand them from the local chief. Again the laws of the country have been tightened up and one may not secure labour by such simple expedients as were resorted to in the past. And yet again there is infinitely more labour required to-day than even five years ago.

RUMOURED DISCOURAGEMENT.

"But it may again be argued, "even admitting all this surely there is more behind it all." I am afraid there is. One hears, for instance disquieting stories of efforts being made in the reserves to dissuade the native from working for the European. It is said that such efforts are not entirely dissociated from Administrative officers. The recent Kyambu protest is an instance in point. Then it is commonly believed among planters and farmers that too hasty education is an important factor in the issue. The native is being "crammed" with too much superficial knowledge. He is being taught too many doctrines liable to undermine his developing sense of the dignity of labour. The acquisition of the little knowledge of the three "R's" is unsettling him for the honest work of the plough and the bench. And it is also said by many serious men, who do not lightly criticise others, that mission teachings in some instances are opposed to the native taking a hand in the development of the Colony under the European.

There are, no doubt, other arguments equally cogent and, perhaps, equally debatable, that might be advanced. There is, for example the contingency that the natural lackadaisical disposition may be asserting itself after a couple of decades of experimental labour. It is also possible that the native with the growth of education and a closer intimacy with the European is beginning to resent the ever growing necessity to work, a necessity imposed however lightly by Western ideas of living, and is resorting to a quite unconscious method of passive resistance.

INDIFFERENCE TO AUTHORITY

However it be there is no gainsaying the paramount fact that labour is not procurable in sufficient quantities to carry on the work of the Colony. Equally palpable is the ever growing indifference of the native to authority. The fact that to-day there are almost 1,000 native in Nairobi prison is striking commentary upon present day conditions. The additional fact that, according to official figures, there is an "available" labour supply in the neighbourhood of half a million workers and that only 25 per cent. of this total is habitually employed is also significant. Also there is to be considered the fact that two tribes only the Kavirondo and Kikuyu supply practically all the labour for the Colony, each tribe contributing a total in excess of all the other tribes in the country. Obviously there is something very wrong here. All these indications taken in conjunction with the [illegible] insolence of the native [illegible] the [illegible] movements of the Masai [illegible] European [illegible] significant [illegible] the closest enquiry and investigation. They all have [illegible] upon the present lamentable and dangerous state of the labour market.

THE DUAL POLICY

While every thinking man is all in favour of the native taking his place as a producer and assisting in the forward march of the country, there is yet the farmers side of the question. If the Government persists in the scheme of intensive development in the reserves, what then? Under present conditions, labour is practically unavailable. Were the natives engaged in big agricultural pursuits in the reserves what chance would the European have at all of securing labour? While agreeing with Mr. Ormsby Gore and the Government that the reserves must not be permitted to lie fallow while acquiescing in any scheme that will transform the whole native population into hardy agricultural and industrial workers, justice must be done to those who, after years of arduous labour and heart-burnings are now threatened with bankruptcy because, owing to lack of man power, they are unable to reap the harvests of their work. Therefore, lest Kenya falls into pit-falls similar to those which has overwhelmed Uganda, the problems of Labour for the European and the development of the reserves must be taken in conjunction one with another, with a view to giving a square deal to all concerned. It is not enough to say that the native must take his share in the progress of the Colony by developing the reserves. He must also take his share in assisting the European, who has shown him the way, and has been chiefly responsible for advancing the country to its present stage of development.

UNITY AND ORGANISATION.

We now arrive at the third and final stage: What is the solution. In my opinion, help must come, not from the Government, but from the farmers themselves. Their salvation, I believe, lies in their own hands.

In the first place two prime essentials call for consideration—unity and organisation. Without mutual co-operation backed up by an organisation capable of putting forward the views of every farmer in the Colony, any scheme, however perfect is bound to fail. In the past there has been too much sectional and individual interests considered.

One farmer, driven to desperation by acute need for labour puts up the recognised rate of wages: another seeing the temporary success of this plan goes one better. And so on. Disunion, suspicion, even enmity, born of bitter experiences and hardships have succeeded in breaking the bonds of mutual interest and progress among the farmers. And so with Reports and Opinions expressed to Commissions and so on. This conflict of opinion has been the means of placing those who would assist the farmers, on the horns of a dilemma.

Agreeing, then, upon this hypothesis of the necessity for unity and organisation, how are these desirable virtues to help the farmers? Let me work it out this way. At the present time the Convention of Association performs valuable political work by putting before the Government such resolutions as are passed by the association at its half yearly meetings. These resolutions represent the views put forward on behalf of the various farmers associations throughout the Colony through their appointed delegates. But the Convention of Associations is a body created for the purpose of representing any and every view of any and every district in the country. It does not specialise. Its Secretary, worthily carrying out his duties, cannot, obviously find the time to devote to strict specialisation of any kind. Nor is the Convention constituted for such a purpose.

My proposal, therefore is that an organisation specially for the purpose of handling, once and for all, and permanently, Kenya's greatest problem, labour, should be brought into being. This organisation would deal with nothing else whatsoever except matters pertaining to labour. Its secretary [illegible] and [illegible] capable of [illegible] an organisation which would treat with the minutest details [illegible] of Kenya. The organisation itself [illegible] annually by the various districts throughout the Colony. Full executive authority would be vested in these officers to whom the Secretary would submit his reports and findings. They, in their turn would be empowered to wait upon Government, Commissions or other bodies interested in native labour affairs. The Secretary would devote the whole of his time to collecting whatever information might be necessary for the purposes of investigation and enquiry into labour affairs. The Secretary would also have full authority to make whatever investigation be considered proper without the necessity of calling the executive together but all his deliberations and findings would have to be submitted to such executive before being published. On the other hand, too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that the Secretary would have the fullest of powers in regard to his methods of organisation and co-ordination—these functions being what he would be paid for.

A REPRESENTATIVE BODY

The advantages of such an organisation hardly require elaboration here. It must be obvious that such a body concentrating solely upon the labour problems of the hour, would be able to arrive at findings, judgments and conclusions which such bodies as the Convention could not possibly hope to do. Such findings and conclusions, the work of a highly trained specialist acting on behalf of the farmers of the Colony, presented by a responsible executive representative of the farmers, would demand attention not only from the Government of this Colony but from the Imperial authorities. Facts, not fancies would be presented. Statistics which no amount of argument could do away with would be available for official inspection. Thus in course of time, the farmers of Kenya would have at hand a powerful instrument keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency, capable of refuting arguments, making deductions and demanding attention, such as Kenya has never before enjoyed.

THE SECRETARY'S DUTIES.

One might deal *ad infinitum* with the work which the Secretary and staff of such an organisation could carry out. I will content myself by submitting the following points: The Secretary would:—

(1) Compile accurate records of labour in the Colony.

(2) Make comparisons between district and district in regard to average labour output.

(3) Compile records showing tribal output of labour also.

(4) Comparisons between the different villages or reserves of every tribe.

(5) Prepare health and vital statistics, relating to,

(a) Tribes.

(b) Districts.

(c) Reserves.

(d) Villages.

(6) Examine the distribution of labour. Find out, for instance,

(a) Which districts the natives favour and why.

(b) If any tribes have a preference for any special districts and why.

(c) If there is any special work favoured by the natives, generally or by any particular tribe.

(d) Find out which natives prefer to work away from home and which prefer to work near home.

(6) Examine the labour records of each farm and find out if certain farmers have any special difficulty in procuring labour and why.

(7) Go into the records of the various Administrative Officers in the Colony, with a view to finding out what complaints there are against them, and if there are complaints, if such are sufficiently or general to necessitate investigation or censure.

(8) Investigate all complaints of propaganda in the reserves relating in any way to labour difficulties.

(9) Endeavour to ascertain the reason why natives in some particular district will not come out to work.

(10) Discover what special inducement might be offered to them without prejudice to other workers.

(11) Study every available record relating to labour throughout [illegible] years and endeavour to trace [illegible] declines or advances in output have taken place.

(12) Study the Native Pass [illegible] every British country with a view to ascertaining if the local [illegible] law could be improved upon.

(13) Examine records and reports etc. of the Native Affairs Department with a view to:

(a) Affecting reforms where such could be proved necessary.

(b) Gleaning information that might be useful in carrying on the work of the organisation.

(c) Making comparisons with such information as the organisation had collected with a possible view to collaboration in submitting schemes to the Imperial authorities.

(14) Compile records from the criminal records (native) of the Colony with a view to ascertaining which tribes and districts are most affected.

(15) Examine such data as is available regarding the growing native "loafer" and criminal classes in the towns with a view to finding out if natural proclivities or circumstances, etc., are responsible for their condition and B, seek to find how such material could be better employed.

(16) Consider the advisability or otherwise of the formation of proper labour bureaux or native labour registration centres.

(17) Consider the system of native taxation and endeavour to find if any better methods could be found, with a view to:

(a) Finding if an alternative method would induce the natives to come out to work in greater numbers, and

(b) Discovering the relation of taxation to native labour, as far as that is possible.

(18) Sift out the question of educational values among the natives such as,

(a) The effect of more literary knowledge upon the native; how it affects character and ideas of work and

(b) The results of training in ordinary craftsmanship such as masonry, blacksmithery, etc. upon the natives.

(19) Study the effects of tribal customs and superstitions upon native ideas of work, and how such ideas affect all concerned.

(20) Examine the records of private, governmental and mission medical treatment and attention of the natives.

(21) Examine the powers of native chiefs in order to discover

(a) If such powers influence adversely or otherwise the numbers of boys who come out of the reserves to work, and

(b) If such powers might not legally be used to encourage the boys to come out and work; also

(c) The advisability or otherwise of the Government giving greater freedom and authority under the law to such chiefs.

(22) Examine thoroughly every Government report on native affairs, with a view to comparing such with the data collected by the organisation and effecting improvements where such is found necessary.

(23) Collect accurate statistics of native cultivation, progress made over certain periods and comparative (inter-tribal) work done.

(24) Co-operate closely with the elected members on all matters connected with native affairs by—

(a) Using the elected members in every constitutional way to reflect the opinions of the Organisation.

(b) Keeping the elected members constantly informed of the work done by the Organisation, and placing them in possession of reliable data and statistics, for placing before Government as and when suitable opportunity occurs.

KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS.

I would like to impress very clearly upon all readers of this article that the idea I am putting forward is not of a labour bureau or a labour exchange. Such institutions might, conceivably, spring from the work of the Organisation. But the central idea advocated through this article is simply and solely to have at command an Organisation which will be in possession of every fact, every little thing however trivial, relating to native life and native conditions in Kenya.

Only by some such methods as I have striven to outline above will the Labour problem of this country be definitely settled. All the resolutions in the world must prove of no avail unless there are figures, data, statistics and irrefutable facts to back them up—facts presented solidly, concisely, and clearly to the Government here and at Home by a responsible body of men through a responsible Organisation whose work and whose investigations are above reproach and beyond suspicion.

In conclusion might I request the Convention to take careful stock of these suggestions? Perhaps one of the members may bring up the question for discussion before the present session ends. I feel convinced that along this path alone lies the way out.

THE POSITION TO-DAY.

In the intervening period the position has become far more intense, and the necessity of an organisation such as that proposed far more imperative.

Yet there is still no such organisation as that suggested in the above memorandum, nor any instrument that does or can adequately take its place; nor is there much evidence of a real sense on the part of settlers that their salvation rests very largely in their own hands.

The various farmers' organisations throughout the country are neither constituted nor competent to deal with it in the districts, while, so far as the country as a whole is concerned, the half-yearly sessions of the Convention of Associations spend their time and energies in little more than combining the various resolutions from the districts into one omnibus affair, which is then taken to Government—and left there. The resolutions for the coming session are noticeably chaotic and unconstructive, and lend emphasis to the essential need of unity and decision on the part of some specially authorised body to deal with the matter. The country still foolishly looks to the Government to achieve all the desirable things indicated in these resolutions, and the Government, who have only such bare resolutions from the country as their stimulus, cannot be altogether blamed if they side-track them indefinitely after a momentary show of interest and courtesy. Then nothing ever gets done.

If we face the situation honestly, we cannot help but conclude that only a strong central paid Organisation representing the unofficial European and without other duties to perform but to regulate this important department

of our life, can save the country.

The country's entire being and wealth is based on agriculture and while the country should and may look for help from the Government in the development of the resources, it must first learn to help itself, by concentrated effort and clear-cut policy. Assistance and encouragement may be asked and expected from the Government, since it can hardly be supposed that when the Administration throw open the Highlands (with the exception of Native Reserves) to European settlement, it was believed anywhere that Europeans could develop those areas without an adequate and constant supply of Native labour. Government have not taken steps ever to provide that labour, or to ensure that newcomers shall have a supply; yet, unless they believe that such labour is available, and are prepared to assist in bringing it out, the general alienation of further areas is a grotesque and criminal folly. It should be added, however, that as is noticed below, it would be incorrect to conclude that alienation of land should cease, if the arrest of such alienation is taken to indicate that the limit of white settlement has been reached or even approached.

QUESTIONS ON "DUAL POLICY."

On the broad issue, there are some direct questions that may well be put to Government, and to themselves by farmers on the, as yet, incompletely appreciated and definitely "dual policy" under which this country is now nominally administered.

(a) When precisely is meant, in terms of labour and of official interest, by the statement declaring that of European and Native interests are "paramount" as the appropriate definition of the Dual Policy?

(b) If Natives are not to be expected, or encouraged to leave Reserves (like so many Europeans) at an extent quite fallow, are these at present outside to be allowed to seek without being replaced on the farms from which they are drawn, or are they, actually or prospective in the mind of the Government, any relation or proportion between the numbers of Natives who could properly develop the Reserves, and those required for the continuous development of alienated land?

(d) Have we to face the position that the return of Natives to our reserves may increase until European areas are virtually the period of labour? If so, what then? THE NATURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

So complicated and urgent is the position considered to be emerging in circles that are largely remote from the immediate pressure, that we have an extraordinary proposal mooted in the Development Board "the functions of which are actually to be the restriction of development proposed for natives of white labour. It is not stated where "available" labour is now actually labour in movement or, that which is in the aggregate is some out, after the needs of the Reserves have been met, or, finally, whether it is based merely on figures from official returns which, as will be indicated later, are largely misleading.

But, apart from the unanimous refusal to develop the country to its utmost that such a proposal if adopted would mean, and the strongly confusion of failure of the Native educational system under Native leading-strings, that it is plainly the scheme is not, to be securely regarded by settlers, as no other ground than that it would be killed by the competition of its own machinery, as the following suggests:

(a) Assuming such a Board proceeds to "restrict" the supply of "available" labour to be given out?

(b) What methods are to be employed to secure that, if a farm requiring 1,000, workers is given 100, even that number is to be reserved?

PAPER PANACEAS.

The farmer is told to economise labour. Yet, on every hand, Government Native labour may be employed by anybody, any day, in any district, wasting well-paid time, entirely unemployed. *Can any private employer in whose budget labour is so immense as that compare with wealthy Departments who not have little concern for efficient or economical work?*

There — a bitter comment on the effects of Government "restriction" of labour — in the numbers of loafers who are allowed to infest Nairobi and Mombasa; in the large number of boys who take on rickshas work for short periods, and whose *bipendas* have not to be signed; and in the indescriptive idleness of the *bipendi* system, under which a boy discharged by one employer for an offence, can take the household next door a *bipendi* with no sort of indication of his offence, and may secure immediate employment, probably at a higher wage. Does not the Kenya system definitely encourage crime?

We are told that 170,000 Natives were employed during June. Will not the Government make the labour returns of some value in indicating how many actual days' work that represents? If it were anything approaching a full month's work per head, the labour problem might be on the way to amelioration. It would be fair, perhaps, to take an average of 10 to 16 days, which spells waste, but which tells the truth!

Higher payment of natives has also been urged. In few industries would it be economically possible to pay more, and the settler is increasingly impressed with the altruistic malevolence of a growing body of irresponsible and unsound officials, whose one idea is to make him in every direction without consideration for the special risks and burdens that he already carries.

But how does the circumstance arise that recent competition in employment of unskilled labour from operation, etc. have common with a steady decline of labour?

THE MOVEMENT DOWN WARDS

The present position is moving towards the abandonment of Estates. Old settlers, none of whom have lost their faith in or their love for the country, are selling farms at sacrificial rates; are we to see a competition here of West African conditions, or, still worse, a return to those of Uganda, where farms of which infinite labour and money have been expended by white workers, are being disposed of, if there is a purchaser even at that price, for a song? The values of property, investments, mortgages and businesses throughout Kenya are disappearing at a rate that is appalling.

But song settlers ever that the labour shortage is a myth. They tell us that their conditions, their wages, and their work attract natives in adequate numbers. They imagine a security that does not exist, because it is indisputably true that if a labour shortage (which cannot be measured by competitive methods which in themselves are destructive of economy and progress) compels neighbouring settlers to close their farms, and continue this is happening to-day—what will be the deduction the native will draw, and what must be the moral effect upon him, from the gradual abandonment, the freezing out, of white farmers, particularly if there are at hand similar influences slide and cause to form his conclusion for him and to put them into his head? The gradual exodus of freezing out the white man has already been established; and the logic of this policy is now germinating in many heads.

THE ALTERNATIVES.

The present movement, unless settlers unite to arrest it, threatens a creeping paralysis of all the initial work of money and labour that have been invested here. Industrial development, first here and there, but ultimately on a large scale, and the possible abandonment of vast areas of land and of unprecedented opportunities for production are the alternatives in almost inevitable development of the present crisis.

If settlers will unite, with the purpose of arresting it, they can develop a representative committee to adopt their suggestions (which they have not yet framed on any practical basis) or to put forward and apply equally effective alternatives. If the Government takes no such steps, the settlers will be able to bring pressure to bear to safeguard their present interests and future prospects. Meanwhile inaction on the part of Government will require to be answered by a demand that those who provide the revenue and sustain the country shall be permitted to control its destinies.

If it is the definite policy of the Colonial Office to give everything to the Native and nothing to the white man to the point of extinction, we ask for a frank statement to that effect from the Secretary of State so that we shall know how to set to protect ourselves.

Or, since no vertebrate animal worth a cent, quietly and without the application of all the force at its disposal, or even deliberate neglect by Dominions who are in receipt of its prestige, the European community in Kenya is unable to demand some compensation for their work prior to leaving the country to those who will thus have shown the hollowness of their day official pretensions, and will have demonstrated the fact that expropriation of the white settler is the real official policy.

THE ESSENTIAL ORGANISATION

But without such a pressure as can be exerted by a strong, united and active organisation such as I suggest, the Government need, and will, never show its hand more clearly than in the hopelessly ambiguous and indifferent manner that we are experiencing to-day.

Organisation is the one and only weapon through which this essential pressure can be brought to bear, and the Government forced to take, if only in its mind on all these issues. It may well be suggested that some such organisation as that to which I have referred, might quickly come to be welcomed by, and to work with, the Government in the manner in which the Convention and the Associated Chambers now operate. Its pre-eminent function would be that it would have one single and undivided purpose, an which to concentrate its energies and attention.

The Labour question has to be solved now, either by the bringing out of work of the adequate labour of the country, or by the importation of other workers, and the Government must assist in one way or another. The settler must be allowed to develop the land the Government has leased to him, and to pay the rents or premiums based on the assumption of mutual profit.

A powerful unofficial Labour organisation, run by the Settler community, and that is happening to-day—what will be the deduction the native will draw, and what must be the moral effect upon him, from the gradual abandonment, the freezing out, of white farmers, particularly if there are at hand similar influences slide and cause to form his conclusion for him and to put them into his head? The gradual exodus of freezing out the white man has already been established; and the logic of this policy is now germinating in many heads.

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It would propose that the Convention of Associations, in association with other bodies, should appoint a provisional committee to explore the matter thoroughly and to report to the country at the earliest possible moment.

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NAIROBI RESIDENT DIES IN A CAR SMASH

Night Tragedy on the Kyambu Road.

A Nairobi resident was killed and three people are in hospital as the result of a motor accident which have occurred in or near Nairobi.

The most serious smash occurred on the Kyambu Road on Tuesday evening which resulted in the death of a well-known and respected citizen, Mr. Ewart Dobbie, the proprietor of the jewellery business bearing his name.

Shortly after 8 p.m. Mr. Dobbie, accompanied by a friend, Mr. N. M. Dewhurst, decided to go on a short motor run before dinner. The run took the form of a drive along the Kyambu Road and about 4½ miles out Mr. Dobbie who was driving decided to turn back—Mr. Dewhurst remarking that the dip ahead was bad road.

A BAD SPOT.

This spot is probably one of the worst possible places for a motorist to try at which to turn a car. The road is fairly narrow and is built up on a very steep camber, the mount some 50 feet high, and has been the scene of previous nasty accidents. It is suggested, as a result of investigations, that Mr. Dobbie swung the car over the left of the road as a preliminary to turning, but realising he had judged the distance and the car went over the bank and down the 50 feet deep ravine and over and over

CHOKED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Dewhurst was thrown clear of the car as it was precipitated down the bank, but in her fall one of her legs was fractured.

Mr. Dobbie, however, was pinned underneath the car. Three of his ribs were broken. A portion of the wreckage, however, caught his neck in the fall and Mr. Dobbie was slowly choked to death.

A PAINFUL CLIMB.

Mrs. Dewhurst screamed for help, but although there were many cars passed the vicinity of the accident, the drivers who heard the screams were unable to draw attention that it was the noise made by some animal and had to drive on, especially as there was no sign of any accident on the road.

Eventually, Mrs. Dewhurst, although suffering severely began to crawl up the steep embankment to the road which she succeeded in reaching after struggling nearly two hours.

THE DISCOVERY.

At 9.50 Mr. Field of the Post Office passed the spot and saw Mrs. Dewhurst lying at the side of the road. She was still conscious and informed him as to what had happened. Within a very short space of time Mr. Field was joined by Mr. A. J. Millar, Dr. Pavlovsky, Mr. Hurst and Police Superintendent Stewart. The party went down the bank and extricated the body of Mr. Dobbie, which was brought in to the mortuary. Meanwhile Mrs. Dewhurst was conveyed to hospital.

Mrs. Dewhurst was a neighbour and friend of the late Mr. Dobbie, and is the wife of a Railway servant who is on his way back to Kenya from leave in England on the s.s. "Mombasa."

A RESPECTED CITIZEN.

By the death of Mr. Ewart Dobbie, Nairobi loses a respected resident of long standing. An Ayrshire man by birth, Mr. Dobbie first came to Kenya in 1906 and opened a jewellery business. His venture was decidedly successful, and he built up a lucrative connection, his premises being amongst the best known in the country. Of a quiet and retiring disposition, Mr. Dobbie took little part in public affairs, but nevertheless was well-known and was popular. He took a keen interest in local football and promoted the first trophy for competition in Nairobi, viz., the Dobbie Cup for league football. He was also a very prominent Freemason.

He was always of a conservative nature and it was many years before he would purchase a motor car, his first purchase being his last. It was only recently that he bought a Morris-Oxford, and he was known amongst his friends as a remarkably careful driver.

The funeral took place at the Forest Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. It was preceded by a service at Mr. Dobbie's residence, conducted by the Rev. J. F. G. Carter. The Scottish Church pastor delivered a second impressive address at the graveside, to a large number of mourners representing all sections of Nairobi.

Over fifty wreaths were placed upon the grave, including tributes from the Caledonian Society, the Football Association, and Freemasons.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

Residents of Mathiaya passing into town on Wednesday morning saw the spectacle of a badly damaged Dodge lying at the end of the road about 40 yards beyond the bridge at the bottom of the Mathiaya Hill.

By appearances it had been a bad smash, but fortunately no one was hurt. The car owned by Motortours Ltd and being used for hire, was being driven from Muthaiga Hill from town at about midnight by a native driver, named Abdi, lately chauffeur to His Excellency the Governor.

What caused the accident has not yet been finally ascertained, but after passing the bridge the car left the road and after running some little distance across a open space struck the bank, overturned, and turned over, both right wheels being buckled.

THE THIRD.

Another motor accident, again without very serious consequences occurred on Valley Road between 10 p.m. and midnight on Monday.

Messrs Gradwell and Havenga, employees of the firm of Maxwell Brady and Co., the former driving, were proceeding to their home on the Hill from town in a Ford box-body car. When going up Valley Road and in the vicinity of the house recently occupied by H.H. the Aga Khan, they passed another car coming down. Apparently too much room was given and the car was in danger of going into the ditch and the driver pulled it round sharply. At the same time, it is stated that the steering gear gave way and the car ran across the road into the deep culvert on the other side.

The car was very badly damaged, but the occupants were more fortunate, in that although removed to hospital suffering from severe bruises, chiefly on the back, no bones were broken.

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The attention of Merchants and Contractors is invited to a notice appearing in the "Official Gazette" of the 6th, 13th and 20th October, 1938, calling for tenders for the supply of foodstuff commodities for the six months from 1st of January to the 30th of June 1927 and for certain Miscellaneous Articles for the twelve months ending 31st of December, 1927.

J. S. ROSE,
Secretary,
Central Tender Board.

THE TREASURY,
P.O. Box 241,
Nairobi, 3rd October, 1938.

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CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents in these columns, and in all cases the name and address of the writer must accompany a letter, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

NAIROBI ELECTORS ASSOCIATION.

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

Sir,—I am instructed to inform you that there has been formed in Nairobi an Association which it will be agreed has long been overdue. It is called "The Nairobi Electors' Association. The objects of this body cannot better be described than as set out in the Constitution, *i.e.*

(a) To provide at all times a link between the Elected Members of the Legislative Council and the Electors.

(b) To watch over the interests of the Electors and to take such steps as may be necessary to safeguard them.

A provisional Committee has been formed to carry on the work until the end of the year, consisting of the following:—

Mr. W. C. Mitchell, Mr. W. Tyson, Major Milligan, Major Pitt, Mr. A. E. Hornby, Mr. J. G. Anderson, Mr. L. Kaplan, Mr. W. C. Hunter, Mr. R. F. Mayer, and Mr. H. Tarlton, and the preliminary expenses have been guaranteed by them.

I am to point out, however, that the success of such an Association depends entirely upon the support of every voter, and not upon the hard work of a few individuals. I therefore, appeal through the hospitable columns of your paper for that support. The subscription of £1 per annum paid now will ensure membership to December 31st 1927

The first public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, November 3, at the New Stanley Hotel drawing room, when the present unofficial members of the Legislative Council for Nairobi will address the meeting.

Yours, etc.,

GEORGE HURST,

Secretary

Nairobi Electors Association.

Temporary Address,

Box 219,

Nairobi.

Oct 19 1926.

COST OF LIVING AND FISH SUPPLY.

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

Sir,—From the letters of your correspondents and your leading article it would appear that the question of fish supply from the Lake has been misrepresented to the general public in so far as it has been asserted that there exists a fish ring at this end of the line and I must enter a most emphatic denial to such an assertion.

There are five fishing stations in this Province, and of these four stations are selling their fish direct to the natives who are carrying on a very large trade in bartering fish to fellow natives in the interior; only one station which is about four miles from here is supplying fish to this town and down country.

The fish is sold at the fishing stations at about 25 to 30 cents each and at 35 to 35 in the town, the extra cost being the additional transport expenses.

The fish is sailed down country four times a week and is amounts to about 3,000 fish weekly.

The service demanded for fish is so large, that the, has not all the catch landed and during the four days of bookings the native has to be content with what little he can get.

As one of the oldest fishermen I must state the fish are getting gradually worse near the shores and the fishermen have now to go long distances inside the lake to pick up their nets. This entails extra expenses and extra wear and tear of fishing tackle; with all the care, attention and extra expense, the catch has steadily diminished down to one third of what we used to catch in 1914-15.

In a year fishing a demand, mainly for seven months which for five months fishermen have to incur expense simply to remain in the market and to retain their skilled labour and also to retain their non-native assistants.

It is also incorrect to the cost of your correspondent to say that any Indians have buy fish from the natives. As far as my knowledge goes there is no native inland fisherman in this province.

Yours etc.

NIZAM DIN.

Kisumu

Oct. 19, 1926.

Corydon Memorial Fund.

Per The Hon. Treasurer

Mr. Ernest Carr Sbs. 30,000

A "Standard" Competition.

Amateur photographers throughout East Africa will be interested in the competition, details of which appear in the advertisement columns of this journal. Three prizes 1st £3, 2nd £1/10- and 3rd 5Shgs. /10) are offered for the most artistic photograph of child for in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika. The winning photographs will be published in the *East African Standard* Weekly Edition during December.

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NAIROBI

THE LABOUR PROBLEM

Forgotten Lessons of the 1913 Commission's Report.

ANALYSIS OF THE EVIDENCE.

(By J. A. Watson)

There is a tendency to forget that the trouble caused by scarcity of labour is old standing. The 1913-1916 the Government assisted actively in procuring labour for employers but even so, the difficulties were such that a Labour Supply Board was formed to examine the position. In 1914-15 there was a development which resulted in a shortage of Indian probably as acute as that which we are now undergoing. Such large employers as Sisal Ltd and Swift and Rutherford were reduced to stalls of 7 and 33 respectively. A strong Labour Commission was appointed, consisting of high officials (Messrs Hurth Chairman), Bowring Church and C. E. Hamilton) and Lord Delamere (Lord Delamere the late Mr. G. Allen, Messrs. G Williams and H. H. Wessels) and a Native member (Dr. Arthur and Father Scotland). This commission heard evidence from no fewer than 294 witnesses who may be classified as follows:—

Government Officials	44	
Employers of Labour	128	
Traders and other non-Officials		
European	19	
Asiatic	16	
		34
Missionaries	7	
Native agents	1	
Visitors	64	
Natives	64	

DEFECT OF THE REPORT

The Report and Evidence form a treasure of much importance and interest. The most serious defect of the Report apart from certain perfunctoriness in the drafting is that it does not attempt to correlate demand and supply. It does not even give any estimate of the population of the Colony though one witness, Mr. Hurst, of Kisumu, put it at 4—5 millions or of its gross labour potentialities. Dr Arthur's signature however lends in itself a sufficient guarantee that that aspect of the problem which is concerned with native life in the Reserves was not overlooked by the Commissioners in their deliberations.

The most conspicuous merit of the Report, is that it does outline a constructive Labour policy and the Key-stone of this is the frank and unqualified acknowledgment by the Administration of work by natives under European supervision. The general idea was that the flow of labour had been artificially checked in some districts and unduly stimulated in others by the employment of native chiefs, in the absence of any close delineation of the attitude of the Government, and that both abuses could be remedied if Government would adopt a firm but friendly attitude towards the employment of natives by farms, and the Native district officers concerned. There was to be no recruiting of labour either by Government or by Chiefs for private employers but the free movement of labour was to be facilitated by the institution of Labour camps controlled by the Government and the employers of that the Commission's recommendation were in the choice as interpretation.

A PIVOT REMOVED.

The position which resulted is not altogether clear in the Report, having made it would appear that by cancelling the instructions issued by the Government in pursuance of the Report the Home Government rejected the great of the Commission's scheme. That scheme depended on the "Pivot" of the Native Chief. Without the "Pivot" approved by the Home Government, Conference, which agreed that Government should take no part in recruiting Chiefs either on work on their own land or as wage-earners on alienated land.

Several of the secondary recommendations of the Commission were adopted with good effect. Thus the Labour Commission, the system of native administration; employment of Native boundaries, statutory control of labour conditions, reinforcement of labour inspection staff, improvement of accommodation for natives on the Railway, regulation of squatting, compulsory registration of natives, and stationery control of native liquor consumption. Others, such as that in favour of the general employment of female domestic labour, have borne no visible fruit. The note result is that the problem, after thirteen years of active development is again acute.

THE EVIDENCE.

The mass of evidence attached to the Report is of exceptional interest at the present time. Lord Delamere, in "The Exploitation of the Colonial Estate," calls it "one of the most illuminating documents in our Imperial history"; and his lordship (and he will rather need not be challenged) is, however it was generated with-out any bias or digest, or even an index to its contents, the reader is fortunate when he finds any bias vague impressions from its perusal. The main object of this article is to present an analysis of the numerative evidence, showing what were the opinions of the various sections of the population in 1913 on the principal controversies present at issue, and how they were regarded by the Commissioners. Much of the general evidence is not covered because being concerned rather with the particular than with general, it does not readily lend itself to the purpose of classification.

I. Government encouragement of labour.

The evidence revealed the existence of a very general conviction among the Colony that owing to the lack of sufficiently close leading from the Government, natives were being allowed to form the impression that the Government wished them to work for settlers or regarded the question with indifference. Those who expressed or quite definitely implied this view included:—

Officials		12
Settlers		29
Traders etc	European	3
	Asiatic	6
		9
Missionaries		2
Natives		1
		53

On opposite view was expressed by no fewer than 29 men, many of them drawn from the evidence of three others. The one was unofficial the evidence conflicting with the view of the majority. Written, it would appear, by a remarkably high estimate of the influence of Government officials. One of them said "The district officer was looked upon by the natives as a sort of god." Another remarked "I have found it necessary to mix with the people and I have been unable to discover a single case that the Native was not well cared for by the Native was not well cared for by the Native of the district officer."

The remaining view was most emphatically stated by Mr. O. Williams, who considered that while gradual improvement would be effected by Government action, meanwhile there were only two alternatives to meet the existing situation, forced labour, and indentured labour Mr MacGregor from a view were generally similar.

The figures given above shows that forced labour was considered by 12 officials was excluded by settlers by almost all the Missionaries who expressed an opinion on the head. One official however, considered the Kipande trader and two labour agents were bold enough to vote for it. Of the 29 men who were settlers, two Indian traders and one missionary were of opinion that Government should intervene to check wholesale and unjustifiable recruitment by the Chiefs and the anti-compulsory forces and the anti-compulsory forces and the anti-compulsory forces

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CORRESPONDENCE

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IMPORTED LABOUR.

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

Sir,—Your correspondent J. A. B. of Nairobi wants an answer to two questions:

(1) Is it really clear that other remedies have been exhausted?

(2) What is the betting on the attitude of England to such a policy?

I am as yet only a potential advocate of indentured labour but I find J. A. W.'s questions sufficiently easy to answer.

(1) It is not yet really clear that we are getting the maximum of possible labour out of the native population but it is very clear indeed that we cannot get very much more.

(2) The betting is about 100 to 1 that unsentimental England would approve any scheme for the importation of labour with Kenya, on the other hand our own needs are better met if, contrary to this unsentimental England's prejudices, and if we could, put up a really sound case we should very likely gain our point.

In my turn I should like to ask a question:

What are the objections from any and every point of view to allowing those concerns in Kenya that can afford it to import expensive but efficient labour under Labour regulations?

There seem to me to be some reasons why this should be allowed to do so. We have a policy established and I think permitting it established of encouraging native and settler cultivation equally, but the native population is so small that the whole of it might be absorbed in cultivating the reserves. If the settled areas were fully developed if they were mechanised cultivation made it unnecessary to keep half one's farm for the grazing of cows, the reserves would have to be depopulated and some of the best land in the country would be idle.

Most of us are not very much concerned about what may happen to the reserves or the Native Policy or anything else, provided we get boys for our own shambas but the attitude of England to a policy of putting direct pressure on the natives to come out in quite well known and it is unlikely to change. Also, if the native were actually compelled, either to cultivate his reserves or to work for us, his shamba would be much more uncomfortable. The already formidable list of labour laws and regulations would certainly be increased, and our labour force would be augmented only by a small but not great number of natives and who would welcome the work. Probably the standard of work per head which, said to be falling now, would fall still more. Official pressure on the reserves, however well conceived would be resented when applied by ordinary little human beings, to produce a crop of errors, peculiarities and shortcomings for which the employer would in the long run have to pay the bill.

It is a frequent complaint that the natives are getting above themselves, that boneheavy are insolent to their mistresses, that shamba boys are insolent to those who work for more and more pay and privileges, and so on. This is hardly surprising when the employer knows that he is in a hopelessly inferior position, that he can leave his employment whenever he likes. The latter condition can be modified by other legislation, not on the borrow. But the shamba would be very different if it were a matter of a year's service for the kind of a farmer or other enterprise to decide whether it suit it would pay him to do business with Africans and employ, for business, Africans.

Probably it only a few sinal and ten complaints imported labour, marked success of it, it would have a great effect on the attitude of the native. We all know that he can be not such a bad servant in his happy-go-lucky way and we also know that he likes being on a white man's farm. The only trouble is that he is being spoilt. Instead of coming out to better himself, he is doing you a favour which he will withdraw if you are not appreciative enough. At present, he is in far too strong a position which does not make him any more likeable and is very wearing to his employer.

I submit that the pros and cons of imported labour should have very much more thorough discussion than they have had yet. If the cons have it, I am afraid we must think about the proposal of the Governor's in Conference to restrict those forms of cultivation which require a lot of seasonal labour. Perhaps a road start would be to buy out the Tea Companies with Loan Funds.

Yours etc.,
E. B. HOYLE.

Turbo, October 6, 1926.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.—UNEMPLOYED SQUATTERS.

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

Sir,—As manager for Col. the Hon. Guy Wilson, we would like to correct statements you made in your correspondence column a short time ago. In a letter re Squatters on uncocupied farms, Col the Hon. Guy Wilson was accused of living in England and harbouring large quantities of unemployed squatters on an unoccupied farm.

The facts of the case are. All Col Wilson's labour have contracts and with the exception of a few old men, past work all work their full time. Col Wilson's managers for the time being find it convenient to run his cattle and dairy herds on adjacent land. Col. Wilson is spending a considerable sum on Kisumgo roads this year, and is a loyal supporter of the Naivasha Co-operative Creamery. It is rather unkind of his neighbour to hold him up as a bad example. Mr. Mervyn Ray may have some reasons for making these absolutely false statements in your paper, but they are quite unknown to us.

The *East African Standard* goes Home and people with interests here generally see it. Col Wilson will certainly wonder (if he reads Mr. Mervyn Ray's letter in the *Standard*) what his managers have done with his stock.

Yours, etc.
NAIVASHA LANDS, LTD.,
Managers for Col. the Hon.
Guy Wilson.

Naivasha,
October 11, 1926.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

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

Sir,—I was somewhat surprised at the tone of a letter from one of ut in tone of a letter from one of our correspondents on the subject of an address delivered by one of the heads of the Game Department.

As an ex-Kenya settler, I feel that anything that redounds to the credit of Kenya merits the support of the settlers who, their worst enemies will admit, are sportsmen.

One of the gravest reproaches to South Africa has been, and is, the wanton and wholesale destruction of her varied and wonderful fauna; now at the eleventh hour the Union Government, realizing the sentimental and commercial advantages of game is, in common with the U.S.A., striving to afford some protection to the last survivors.

It is difficult to conceive the brand of individual who, armed with arms of precision and the modern accompaniments in the shape of motor cars, feels not wholesale destruction to Zebra and similar game, indifferent to the maimed bodies who suffer till death end their miserable existence.

But it is hoped that the Kenya Legislature will want to prohibit himself on being also a sportsman (the terms are by no means synonymous) will continue to preserve Kenya's claim to being the big game hunter's paradise, and outside of settled areas support and assist the Game Department in doing so by that class of sportsman who should be in a butcher's shop, or his near relation the murderer of game by spotlights.

Yours, etc.,
"SAFARI."

Swinburne,
Orange Free State,
South Africa.
September 25, 1926.

UNIMPROVED LAND TAX.

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

Sir,—M.O.L. has, of late, written several interesting letters on the subject of an "Unimproved Land Tax."

Two or three years ago this question was considered and shelved down in Convention on a resolution, containing, I think, from Kora, only five of an ocelog for the principle.

However, it is not my purpose to discuss wise taxation, luxury or ainusements taxes, or how and under what circumstances an Unimproved Land Tax might bear fairly or unfairly on the owner. It is the mathematics and not the ethics of the question that I think may be of interest; how far it is to the advantage of the landholder to hold, and how the principles concerned may in a real, though obscure way, affect some of the important questions of to-day.

A holds a piece of land of a certain value and sells it in, say, ten years time at double the sum. He congratulates himself and says:

I have done well with my money. I have made 100 per cent. on my principal"; he may go further and say: "That represents 10 per cent. per annum." Does it? Has he done so well?

The error in such reasoning lies in our habit of thinking in terms of simple interest—it is so easy—whereas in most questions involving more than one period of time, compound interest is applicable, especially so, in questions of deferred returns. There is a cumulative factor due to the increment that may be gained by the reinvestment of profits.

Now the formula for compound interest is $A = P (1+r)^n$; where A is the amount of present value, P is the principal, and R is the rate of interest, and N is the number of periods of recurrent interest. The values of "A" for various periods, can be represented graphically by a curve which—when the horizontal axis is taken to represent time, and the vertical, money—rises with ever-increasing abruptness. Simple interest would be represented by a straight line tangential to the curve at its first period. The curve is one of accelerated increase thus: Taking 8 per cent. as the interest and one year as the period of time; the principal is doubled at nine years, trebled after another five—this is to say at the end of 14 years, quadrupled when another four years have been added and multiplied by 10 by the end of 30 years.

Now under these circumstances it is highly desirable to do well, if he sold his land at once, as if he held it for nine years in anticipation of its only doubling its value in that time.

In the very early days of a Colony, if there is a boom, land rises in value very suddenly and there is advantage in holding but when the values become stabilized it is not likely to pay to hold unimproved land, against a possible increase in value, for more than a short time. Of course, the landholder must consider that, though he may have, in the first instance, obtained his land for next to nothing, it has a present value and he must take off his future calculations on that.

At 12 per cent. compound interest, the principal doubles itself in about six years. This is a lot of interest, as it shows what a mil-

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stone was hung about the necks of the producers who were not in a position to cut their losses by selling out and paying off their debts at the time of the Repco muddle; but it must be remembered that on that occasion the debts were increased 50 per cent. and the interest also automatically went from 5 to 12 per cent. That is to say the interest owing of his so-called liabilities at the end of three years and seven months would have to pay the equivalent of double his debts and, if he delayed his payment for nine years, would found he originally owed, would cost him over £3 5s. 1s. Just as extent the producer was satisfied and the progress of the Colony prejudiced for the sake of the people who had made advances.

Similarly, it may be shown that if a land-holder can get a 50 per cent. per annum return by development he thinks it would pay him better to do so, than to spend his spare cash in buying fresh land and holding it against it, doubling its value in four years.

Now what is applicable to individuals applies also to Government, and only as a landholder itself, but as being interested in the holdings of others to the extent of the taxes derived from their prosperity, which flow through its coffers. These figures show how important it is for Government to secure full settlement and development of the Colony as speedily as possible. What mistakes can be made by holding back land on the chance of small appreciation of value, and how hard it is hit by any delay in development, due to lack of labour, or any other cause.

In all these questions too, the position that one can visualise and appreciate forms only a minor part of the whole, because the prosperity of even a few acts and reacts on the whole body in ways that one cannot indicate. A little speeding up of the flow of wealth, increases the current through a network of channels and the sum of the benefits derived can never be fully imagined.

Yours, etc.

M S H MONTAGU

Kyambu, October 9, 1926

THE DEFENCE FORCE.

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

Sir,—In the entire amount of military correspondence has appeared in your columns on the subject of the proposed Defence Force Bill and what has struck me perhaps more forcibly than anything else is that apparently no one (myself included), has any definite knowledge of what the Act will exact beyond the mere implementing of compulsory service.

This is exemplified more by those denying the Bill, and those people, who are all seem to be arguing before they are in. They assume at outset to have a preconceived notion that the provisions of the Bill will necessarily be extremely onerous on everyone, that it will cause civilian panic, massive practice etc., etc. Assuming that there will be little time left for the ordinary occupations of life. Also, they seem to all bring forward the Boer War and shoved British argument that their pride makes compulsion abhorrent to them, which is either sensible nor consistent but merely founded on an absurd and unfounded prejudice.

The letter from "Ex-Territorial Officer" appearing in your paper of October 7, exactly expresses my feelings. From what information we have and until we know in the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the Bill will be found to meet the requirements and conditions of the Colony and will be met, not in a spirit of hesitation, but a very through manner.

Surely one sound thinking man will admit that a state of organised preparedness is sound by a damn and that the state in which we are at present (which is very similar to our position in the days of August 1914) is hopelessly and foolishly unbusinesslike and unsound. Simply just sort of not made compulsion may be an additive, but without some standard organisation that nearly per man is on only a very slightly higher plane of efficiency than the

argue that Volunteer Corps and Rifle Clubs would serve the purpose, but would they? Of course they would not. It would merely mean what it always has meant, which is that perhaps five per cent of the country's population would be training and preparing for defence, which would be useless besides being unfair. Some sort of compulsion or conscription of these men is objected to, by all means call it something else, I cannot help feeling is absolutely called for and I am strongly in support of the idea.

There is however, one little argument against it which I have heard voiced, but which does not seem to be generally thought of, which makes me hesitate. It is this. Why do the Authorities seem to assent so compulsorily to our request for a Defence Force Bill? Is it not possible that the Government is metaphorically touching on its shoes and saying in itself "Certainly we'll let these turbulent and rebellious settlers in Kenya have their conscription and once they have got that, we have got them. Let them once whisper serious trouble, let them once say that they will insist Indian franchise with force, let them once threaten troublesome or malicious against our all-wise Home control let them once make an organised protest against our driving all rights and privileges to the natives and we have them or let them in any way "get on their hind legs" and we'll call the whole lot of them out under martial law and by that means have them just where we want them."

It has been done before (e.g. the great Free-Trade Debate) and can be done again and for that reason and that reason only I feel a little doubt and our opinions are a trifle unbalanced.

EISDELL COOPER.

Kora, Oct. 13, 1926.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

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

Sir,—With reference to the proposed Local Government in Kenya, I should like to say that the time for this in the settled areas will not be ripe for many years to come. As regards the towns of Nairobi and Mombasa, they are of sufficient size to adopt Local Government if they so wish and are fully prepared to share in the extra taxation that this would incur.

The writer fails to see any reason why the settled areas should obtain under this system. To-day we have our District Road Board which represents us and places our requests before the P.W.D. The functions of Local Government are control of urban roads, lighting and water supply, street cleaning and other town matters. We have none of these except district roads, therefore why talk of Local Government?

Such a system will naturally mean an overstretch which means money to run it. There is already self in the Trans Nzoia of some local taxation to meet administrative costs. This seems to be indicative, in the writer's opinion, of further Government taxation in the near future and as the European taxation is already unbearable and the country's finances in some too sound a position, any further taxation, either central or local, should be strongly resisted. The produce of crops in this country bears the brunt of taxation. His crops only fetch meeting prices consequently he cannot, like the manufacturer, put his extra taxation charge on to the consumer.

There is a suggestion by those who favour Local Government in the Trans Nzoia that all the local taxation, such as liquor licenses, motor licenses and rent, should go to the Local Government Board to keep to cover administrative costs. This might ask whether the Kenya Government is willing to forego the revenue for general administrative costs, which are steadily increasing.

Now if a settled area like the Trans Nzoia had a Local Government Board, Kitale as a Town would absorb the bulk of revenue to the detriment of the country districts. This would not be fair as the town is entirely dependent on the country and not vice versa. If there are any among your wide circle of readers who can show any advantages for Local Government for settled areas, the writer will be only too pleased to study them. In conclusion, as the settled areas would not support themselves without further taxation and as this taxation will largely fall on the crop producer, who will derive no advantage, it is in the interest of producers to resist any attempt to put this scheme into force in these areas.

Yours etc.,

"CONTRA."

Hoey's Bridge,
Oct. 11, 1926.

[Our correspondent is referred to the leading article on local Government in last week's *Weekly Ed. E. A. S.*]

THE NATIVE PROBLEM.

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

Sir,—There is much controversy, combined with very natural anxiety, existed in Kenya, concerning the outstanding problem facing the Government and the settlers—I refer to the native question.

Broadly, I think it will be conceded that a sane conservative native policy, based on the times and on the results of the experience of Rhodesia and the Union, is logically and obviously indicated as that likely to yield the best results. Granting this contention, the three following suggestions, though perhaps, relatively, of minor importance, may repay consideration and adoption:

1. Prison Labour: Under the pre-Hoar War Free State Government all convicts sentenced to more than six months' hard labour were required to labour on road making with the result that they work still stands the test of time, nevertheless. They inhabited, when away from the prison precincts, portable, triangular-shaped galvanized iron and wooden structures which "took apart" and were transported on wagons; while their guards used tents. It may be added that while escapes were of infinitely rare occurrence, the safety ration only amounted to 1 in 1 while medicos and J.P. source need. Result, co-ordination of forces and loading reduced to a minimum. The sentences in question are emphatically not regarded as synonymous with a *rest cure*.

2. Admitting the logical theoretical correctness of the dictum that the cost of Native Administration should be met by the revenue produced by that individual, plus the non-native, conversely, direct and fair taxation should ensure a pro rata share in the general burden of taxation.

3. Lastly, in view of the impossibility of the subject, no official should be appointed by the Native Affairs Department lacking prior experience as an African Commissioner or Dependency.

Trusting that the importance of the subject will serve as sufficient excuse for trespassing on your space.

Yours, etc.,

"HAFARE."

Orange Free State,
South Africa,
September 20, 1926.

MUNICIPAL QUARTERS WITHOUT TENANTS.

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

Sir,—I have spoken to several natives about this unusual proposal to which you refer in the *Standard*, and they replied that they thought it was some joke for the Carrier Corps! The Town Council must come to realize the true knowledge of the native mind, as this housing scheme is an innovation and the African is slow thinking and connects the ideas with the fact that they are built on the old Carrier Corps site.

As an analogy I will give one of my messes. I employed about 20 years ago in Particle, a school of Glasgow, the boys of which were replaced by motor vehicles of the population would not use the tramcars so the authorities ran them free for a short time. I should say, little had to pay a native housing, say a reasonable price of firewood included in the 5/- rent per month from the lepage of the Council's numerous Boneyhyte.

Yours, etc.,

HARRY BAY.

Nairobi,
October 16, 1926.

THE FUEL PROBLEM AND THE HOUSEWIFE.

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

Sir,—Are' sketches' month of the May, June and July quarter, including lights, all cooking, washing water, and vacuum cleaner, came to £3-10-4, about £1.5-0 per month. Total of two maids and a laundress, and a matron actually worrying over the details of a servant-ridden household, one servant and I manage everything for me and leisure then either of us had under the old methods. I read in a lady correspondent in the Cape *Argus* of September 7 that the article is not eye opener to the advocates of private monopolies in public and highly essential utilities, such as power and light.

In 1923 numerous Capetown merchants had replaced their petrol driven transport with electricity and were enjoying increasing the proportion, as the electrically driven car is much cheaper simpler to drive, and more efficient than the petrol driven motor car.

There is surely something wrong in the land when a lady has to resort from the interior of South Africa, rather than the Dominion and pulse to Durban, two thousand miles by sea to Capetown, and other three hundred miles by rail to Nairobi with all the information which should be available (including three shillings per ten profit) and then compare with Capetown and Durban prices. I hope the enterprise of cab forestal. Blowers will be covered in.

The day H. S. Sir Edward Northey arrived, I was in Nairobi, and received a letter from me complaining bitterly of the cases blatant charge made by the cabman one shocking outfit, and yet later on, as were put more light upon the octopus grip which puts the boast of the Capetown Dominion on of the reach of our Nairobi women folk, and with the present Hinkes and Mr. Hinkes's labour in Nairobi, and the increasing varying of the Nairobi Municipal ruled by Councillor Riddell, when he proposed that the Government or the Municipality should take it over, what a different position we should have been in to-day. Next to motherhood, every woman requires to be being a good cook. Rather than endure the trips, there are several other in Dar-es-Salaam, Capetown and other towns where the Government or Municipality have a modern municipality, the housewife finds cooking a joy.

Yours etc.,

TAM.

Nairobi,
October 16, 1926.

KENYA FINANCE—MAJOR GROGAN'S SPEECH.

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

Sir,—As Secretary of the Trans Nzoia Farmer's Association, I wish to reply to the letter recently signed J. Gannon which appeared in issue of October 2.

The letter gives an entirely false impression. Regarding the statement that the T.N.F.A. had passed a resolution condemning Major Grogan's speech, no such resolution was passed or even mooted at, at the meeting referred to.

The resolution passed was as follows:

"That this meeting wishes it disassociate itself from the personal tone of Major Grogan's speech made in Nairobi and regards as being discourteous to H. E. and unsolicited for."

As Chairman of the labour referred to, which has so disturbed the and which Mr. Gannon forgot, he should refer to your issue of March 20. He will then see he has been confused what he calls a resolution, passed by the Association, with the expression contained on the mind of a member who attended the meeting.

Re the attitude of the Association on the Kijabe outrage, again the writer is mistaken. The Association expressed no opinion on the outrage for the simple reason that it never discussed the matter. A public meeting of protest was called in Kitale. This meeting was in no way connected with the Farmer's Association.

It is up to your correspondent if he feels that the T.N.F.A. is perhaps doing harm to the District, to attend its meetings and put an end to the dreadful state of affairs.

Yours etc.

OSWALD BENTLEY.

Hon. Sec. Trans Nzoia Farmer's Association.

Kitale,
Oct. 11, 1926.

[Portions of the foregoing letter have to do with a personal character and do not arise directly out of the original correspondence to which these been deleted.—Ed. *E. A. S.*]

NATIVE LABOUR—TAXATION OF STOCK.

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

Sir,—Since it is obviously necessary for the material well-being of the European settler and the moral and material welfare of the native, that the labor should be transformed from a semi-nomadic and extremely lazy slave-owner, subsisting on the labour of his female and children, into a self-supporting and self-supporting citizen, I propose to show you again on the subject of the vicious circle of idle natives, the evil effects of compulsory taxation, ruined settlers, slavery and natives unemployed and starving.

To abolish the labour shortage, which is chronic, which means, actually is to essential to abolish the boarding of native cattle and to so change the conception of currency in 'is place; it is also essential to make the labourer, at the age of ten in habits of industry which alone will turn him into useful member of society whether in the native reserves or in the settled areas. His whole fellow subjects, the himself, enjoys the benefits of protection of the Pax Britannica, ensuring safety from internecine strife, protection of property and of peaceful enjoyment, protection of person from murder and assault by the police and judicial services of the country; but, unlike the native, the white man enjoyed the whole ordered structure of society which he serves these benefits and pays for them. The native is incapable of evolving any such ordered civilisation, but he can be educated to appreciate these and he has very at the age of ten him to make him pay for his direct share of the benefits that he enjoys.

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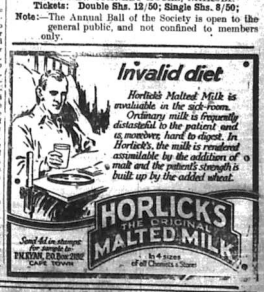

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From both these forms of taxation the native would benefit in increased value of his stock. The need of cash to meet the taxes would piece the sale to farmers or butchers of the great number of useless males to be turned into working oxen or meat, and the tax on goats would be a severe blow at witchdoctors and all their ways and would open for the native within two years an immensely increased source of milk supply, thus lessening infant mortality and add, in the mohair, an important new article to his exportable produce.

The native would also be probably induced to go out more freely to work to find the ready cash to pay his goat tax, which our friends would be saved from the damage caused by these useless beasts.

The organization which I suggested in my last letter as necessary to deal with bribes directly in connection with registration of marriages, should act as a form of savings bank also, thus encouraging the native not to hoard his paper money and thereby saving him the heavy annual loss entailed by the burning of his money in the biennial destruction, by fire, of his hut. I admit of course that this would be expensive to the Treasury which must benefit to the extent of many thousand of shillings a year by the natives' reprehensibly careless habits.

Another reform which is long overdue is the abolition of the hideous and and unnecessary East African shilling and the introduction of sterling currency, thus bringing our currency into line with other African dominions and dependencies, while the dirty, and disease-carrying note would be replaced by the splendid 5/- piece, incidentally giving a really sound money to the natives of this hinterlands. The native would certainly approve. The 100 cents could still be retained as local currency.

These various forms of not oppressive taxation, in his own interest, would maintain, greatly improve the condition of the native, and greatly stimulate his personal activity and to much to bring into settled areas the 400,000 student registered made there counted who now exist on the forest and unpaid labour of their women and children.

M. NAPIER.

Kitale,
October 16, 1926.

BILINGUALISM IN KENYA.

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

Sir,—I do not know if comment on the resolutions to be put before the Convention of Associations is permissible. If so, I should like to express what many South Africans must feel in reference to the resolution to be put forward by the representative of the Northern Province Farmers Association, as per the following extract from the *E. A. Standard*:—

"That this Convention give effect to the following resolution forwarded by the Northern Province Farmers Association, that Government be requested to appoint an Assistant Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate to Eldoret who knows both English and Afrikaans."

Afrikaans, for most of the population in the Uasin Gishu surround Eldoret are Afrikaans speaking people and they are therefore, not in a position to help themselves with a case or anything else they have to do at the Court of Justice.

This is an insidious attempt to introduce a dual language policy into this country, and is, I believe, not the first.

If a knowledge of Afrikaans is to be part of the qualifications necessary for a R.M. or A.R.M., so be why not Erse, German, one Swedish? We have many German settlers round here who find Swahili a convenient medium, and we have Irish who do their business in English. I think I can correct in stating that the bulk of the older Dutch South Africans in this Colony and all the younger generation both write and speak English with sufficient fluency to do any business. If they are unable to understand the Magistrate, there are plenty of their compatriots to act as interpreters, and they all can speak Swahili.

I fail to see why any part of a British Colony should have a second language thrust upon it, and why, because a certain number of Dutch Africans choose to leave the country of their birth, Afrikaans should be made an essential part of a Government official's qualification for his office. The Dutch South Africans have managed to prosper without official recognition of their language for a good many years. The next demand we would have, if they get their way on this point, would be that Afrikaans should be made an official language, and that all Government notices etc., should be published in English and Afrikaans.

While we are about it, why not add Welsh and Gaelic to the list of languages which our officials should be able to write and speak fluently?

Yours, etc.,
SOUTH AFRICAN BORN.

Eldoret,
Oct. 12, 1926.

THE LABOUR QUESTION—H.E.'S SPEECH.

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

Sir,—I read with much interest the able speech of H.E. the Governor published in your issue of the 15th inst., but gleaned little from it that is new. Perhaps I am somewhat dull, but this statement that there is "labour enough for greatly enlarged cultivation and production provided only that the supply be wisely handled and economically used."

Having been working under substantially the same conditions for the last seven years on a plot of land near Naivasha, I can below figures that are comparable:

Number of men employed on regular shambas, average for 12 months of September in each of the years noted:

1921	8
1922	10
1923	14
1924	18
1925	8
1926	3

The position however is far more serious than the figures indicate, for in previous years these permanent labour was supplemented by much casual labour from time to time by such work as roadmaking, etc., but since the middle of June no casual labour has been available here.

Up to date, the whole of the labour employed has been labour from Naivasha to the farm asked for work, and almost all of it has come from Kyuni, but as the Kyuni shambas are full of cattle I write to recruiting agents in Machakos and Kitui.

The reply from Kisumu not long ago hopeful, I enquired for a force of a recruiter in Meru on August 6 and asked for 70 or 75 men, the reply came in 10 days later. Seventeen days after that I get a reply to the effect that men are only obtained with difficulty and that since making the terms offered to me, Kyambu has agreed to pay on a four months' agreement only, and pay the same fee to recruiters that they formerly paid for six months' agreements. Put into figures this means that I should have to pay twice as much for a six months' agreement as I do now for one of four months.

Surely this is a matter which should be over 50 per cent. of the wage, let now ask for a commission of nearly 47 per cent. on the wage and we guaranteed that the labour will not be in the beginning. From the Ibo, the cost of transporting the labour has to be deducted.

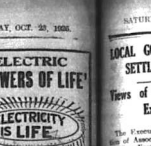
After writing to the labour recruiter in Meru I learned to my surprise that a gang of 50 labourers from Meru had recently passed up the Kenya on their way to Nyeri, doubtless to help build the new house there to which H.E. is going.

If any one from Naivasha accepts H.E. Excellency's invitation to go to Nyeri by so too long a house can be cheaply built, let him bring shambas, and if he can, where he will see crops of potatoes and maize, unharvested and unharvested picked falling off the trees, no land prepared for sowing during the coming rains, and wonder why the gang left down with the almost all of their shambas, and why they did even are all independent.

GOLDEN DRIFTER.

Eldoret,
Oct. 12, 1926.

ELECTRIC 'SHOWERS OF LIFE'



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LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SETTLED AREAS.

Views of the Convention Executive.

The Executive of the Convention of Associations at a recent meeting discussed the terms of reference of the Commission presided over by Mr. Justice Feetham which has been appointed to consider the question of local Government in the Colony and has had under consideration a preliminary memorandum prepared by local Associations in formulating their ideas and compiling evidence to be given before the Commission.

It is understood that the memorandum settled areas will not be circulated by the Commission before all witnesses in Nairobi have been heard but in view of the great importance of the subject of enquiry the Executive has unanimously decided that an urgent appeal should be made to every Electorate Association in the Settled areas to take immediate steps to ascertain public opinion in their districts and to collect such evidence as is considered to be essential to be presented in the questionnaire.

It is within the knowledge and experience of every Association, Elected Board and District Committee that the existing system of local administration is not satisfactory. Many settlers and officials devote much of their time to problems which, whether wholly or partially local, must largely depend for their proper solution on local knowledge and bitterness. Local public asset in the shape of local opinion and their conclusions on matters of novel, but important interest, which, if properly organized, would be of great value to the Local Government.

These will marked steps have been taken some time ago in the organization and education of public opinion in the Native Reserves of the settled districts. The first was the creation of Road Boards empowered to decide on certain local road alignments and to advise on main roads in the settled areas, the second was the creation of District Committees to advise Government in matters of local interest; and the third has been the arrangement under which in certain districts local boards are permitted definitely to handle public funds for road purposes.

OVER-CENTRALISED SYSTEM.

On the other hand there has been little sign that the idea of the delegating Executive powers from Headquarters in Nairobi even in small matters of detail to local officials or unofficial bodies is in any way to be made. Instances of such determined attacks on ultra-centralization are were made at the time of the so-called "Geddes Committee." The recent tendency has been towards the tightening up of an already over-centralized system.

Now, however, Government has appointed a Commission whose instructions are to enquire into the possibilities of placing responsibility and power in respect of local problems in the hands of the local people by whom those problems are of the most importance.

The Convention Executive is welcomed this most progressive step probably the most important step in the political evolution of the Colony which the Government has ever taken, not excepting even the establishment of elective representation in answer to settlers' demands which must arise in the minds of any busy letter community.

It is natural, taking into account the ultimate aim of Government of the White Community of the Colony, that the idea of establishing some form of local Government should suggest at first sight a modified form of local self Government which is far in advance of the relative size of Towns, which will call for considerably more initiative and less energy and picked falling off the trees, no land prepared for sowing during the coming rains, and wonder why the gang left down with the almost all of their shambas, and why they did even are all independent.

The view however taken by the Executive is this: no much productive time is given by an official member, but only of those who by the local Government officials who on the whole are conspicuous for their zeal and capacity for co-operation, that a point has been reached at which the combined decisions of these officials and unofficials should have some statutory basis for their immediate effect. It is believed, too, that to give those local bodies—they are composed of officials and unofficials—definite powers will be to decrease general costs of official administration by ultimately relieving the great pressure of work which now exists for headquarters staff and would encourage unofficial efforts by the assurance that the valuable time given by settlers to local deliberations will not wasted but will bear worth fruit.

KORE RESOLUTIONS

The Executive desires to invite attention to a recent meeting of the Kore Association which received publicity in the Press. It considers that the general lines of the resolutions there arrived at are worthy of the close attention of every other Association in the Colony. There are the proper affiliation in each District of the funds which are available for expenditure in each District, whether from central or local sources. It is felt that there is no district in the Colony which is not prepared to contribute money towards the furtherance of schemes of local development so long as Government makes its necessary contribution and so long as subscription composed both of Government and unofficial representatives, have a reasonable measure of executive authority and control of expenditure.

The Executive feels that it would be most desirable to secure too rapidly, but in unanimous the opinion that the results of the opinions of those who have had the opportunity of satisfactorily handling the funds of the Feetham Commission should be given the utmost attention. Both those down the lines of local administration and forming an opinion on the needs or limits of the Colony, the Executive is of the opinion that the time is ripe.

It is therefore urged upon every District Association that they should consider their own local problems and take advantage of a great opportunity for so reorganizing the present system of Government as to make effective local opinion, which though it now has the potentiality of expression, has none of direct execution.

It is the belief that people should be established the Executive considers to be that of central Government and unofficial financial contribution for purely local work according to the capacity of each district

"Wangoni" and "Nyassa" Passenger Lists.

The following are lists of passengers who sailed by the s.s. "Wangoni" via South and by the s.s. "Nyasa" to Europe via Suez:—

Wangoni: Miss K. M. Goodson, Mr. Westland, Gordon, Mr. J. J. Mr. Mrs. S. B. Brock, Mr. B. Mathieson, Mr. B. Kaplan, Mr. T. Dewhurst, Mr. T. A. Holme, Mr and Mrs. Van Berg, Mr. and Mrs. J. children, J. Minnaar Mr. G. R. Lewis

s.s. Nyasa: Miss A. L. Knapp, Father Deale, Miss Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon and child, Mr. Jones, Miss Wright, Mr. S. Hatter, Mrs. M. E. Chandler and child, Mr. A. C. Clarke Mr. B. M. Gosnell, Mr. F. D. Dunlop, Mr. O. H. Lester Fetton, Mr. C. P. Carlisle, Mr. Ingram Mrs. Mackinnon and child, Mr. P. A. Leon, Miss M. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. H. Wallace Mr. Schulte Steinberg.

Ex-Missionary Charged.

The Rev. John Cornelius Hind, Rector of Haworth, Yorkshire since 1923 and for five years in charge of a school at Mumoni for Missionary Society, appeared in company with the Church Missionary Society was recently charged with a series of immoral offences. The case was

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Export Department: 350 Broadway, New York City
Sole Representative for British East Africa
KETTLES-ROY, LTD., NAIROBI

Weekly Produce Market Report.

Messrs. Tyson Bros., Ltd., have received the following cabled market report, dated 14th inst.:—

COFFEE.

A quiet but fully steady market has ruled during the past week, with prices ruling unchanged to rather firmer for the finest qualities. Business however, is slow. Home Trade buyers confining themselves to small quantities of suitable offerings, while Export Trade is very dull, transactions of any magnitude being infrequent. Offerings of New Season Crop have increased somewhat; the finest qualities being readily competed for. We quote:—

Size Grade	Ships. per cwt.
A medium to good	125/ to 140/.
B medium to good	115/ to 125/.
C medium to good	106/ to 115/.
A good to fine	140/ to 170/.
B good to fine	120/ to 140/.
C good to fine	120/ to 130/.

The highest price paid for bold size at the Public Sale during the week was 18s. 146/. as against 137/. for the corresponding week in 1925.

FLAX.

The market has again fallen away, the slight interest noticeable last week has disappeared and to-day the nominal value of East Africa ex Dee-retted, Grades 3 and 4 is about £39 per ton, c.i.f. store London " terms.

TOW.

The market is dull and steadied, with a tendency to go still lower. Nominal value is about £30 per ton.

LINSEED.

Weaker, with little business passing, and prices accordingly lower. We make the value of East African, in lots of 50 or 100 tons, round about £14 per ton.

CASTOR SEED.

Firm; with an upward tendency; value about £15 per ton.

SISAL.

A fairly quiet market has prevailed during the week, but during the last two days buyers have shown more interest, especially in No. 1 of good bark, and we have at the moment bids open at £49 per ton c.i.f. Antwerp for No. 1 shipment Nov./Dec./Jan., and £40/10/0 for No. 2 shipment during the same period.

MAIZE.

The general tone is slightly easier, but a good amount remains to be sold with suitability in hand we could probably obtain 38/. per quarter c.i.f. Antwerp for shipment during Nov./Dec.

IN HIS MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT OF KENYA NAIROBI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

Cause No. 20 of 1926.

In the matter of Ruby Eileen Simons—debtor.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of the abovenamed debtor Ruby Eileen Simons ordinarily residing at Nairobi in the Colony of Kenya, Married Woman, has an order adjudicating her an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act (No. III of 1907) will be heard at Nairobi on the 5th day of November, 1926, at 10-30 a.m.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1926.

D. EDWARDS,
REGISTRAR
H.M. Supreme Court of Kenya.

Kenya Coffee.

Messrs W. G. Hunter & Co., have received the following cabled information from Messrs Thighy & Company London regarding the coffee market:—

"Kenya Coffee

"Highest price realised during the week ended for Grade A £128 per ton.

Average price realised during the week £114.10 per ton.

No. 1 of good bark and we have at the moment bids open at £49 per ton c.i.f. Antwerp for No. 1 shipment Nov./Dec./Jan., and £40/10/0 for No. 2 shipment during the same period.

Number of bags offered during the week 978.

Number of bags sold during the last week 762.

Market steady."

MARTIN'S PILLS & STEEL

RUIRU FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Discussion on Local Government.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ruiru, October 14.

A small attendance of members was present at the general meeting of the Ruiru Farmers' Association held in the Ruiru Sports Club this morning. The Chairman and the vice-Chairman being absent, Col. F. W. Hallowes was unanimously voted to the chair. The Hon. Mr. McClellan Wilson was present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the hon. secretary (Capt. Kirton) and passed.

Arising out of the minutes, Major Kirton reported on the work done by the committee which had been appointed to discuss the subject of the installation of telephone lines to farms. Major Kirton reported that the committee, consisting of Major Galley, Mr. Dugmell, and himself, were so confident of the success of telephone lines connecting the farms all over the district with a central exchange, and so through that exchange with Nairobi, etc., that they had themselves guaranteed the sum of £120. He explained that it was intended to lay individual lines and not party lines. With regard to the cost he said that the charge would vary according to the distance from the exchange. The charge for 200 local calls per annum would be Rs. 110/-, and a trunk line call, such as to Nairobi, would be extra. With regard to installation and maintenance an approximate idea of the cost was given as follows: 1 mile radius from Exchange (presumably succeeding 1 mile, Rs. 10/-, i.e. 2 miles radius, Rs. 210/- per annum; 4 miles radius, Rs. 580/- per annum; 5 miles radius, Rs. 990/- per annum.

Major Kirton's report was adopted.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The hon. secretary then read a letter from the District Commissioner, Kiambu, on the subject of the forthcoming visit of the Local Government Committee.

Mr. McClellan Wilson stated that he was to speak more on general principles of local government than on any particular details. He mentioned the institution of the District Committees some years ago and he suggested that the present idea was to go one step further, and he emphasised the point that it was one step further towards self government. It would not be the intention of Government to force any sort of local government on a district which did not want it. This district had always been well to the front in matters of interest and it was for Ruiru to decide whether they considered that the Kiambu area was in a position to accept some form of local government. The main difficulty in the scheme appeared to be in the matter of further taxation. He emphasised that it is not the intention of Government to force local taxation on this or any other district, and after reading an extract from the speech of His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Legislative Council, he impressed on the meeting the fact that any local taxation would rest on ourselves.

Col. Hallowes frankly admitted that he was very much at sea on the subject of local government, but he suggested that it was necessary to go very warily. He inclined towards caution.

Mr. Robson stated that he had been asked to be a Local Government Board in England, and a member of a Local Government Board in British Guiana, and that speaking broadly he was in favour of it. He thought that there was something to be gained with regard to such matters as roads, water supply, telephones, and especially health. He thinks that in the previously frank roads would have to remain under Government, as it would not be possible for a district such as Ruiru, for example, to bear the cost of the Fort Hall road which was carrying traffic from many other places. With regard to the levying of rates he pointed out that this would depend on the land and asked whether if the District were to relieve the P.W.D. of costs, were the P.W.D. going to be reduced? There were many financial details to be thrashed out.

Major Kirton read a letter from the D.C., Kiambu, referring to a meeting which is to be held at Kiambu on Tuesday the 19th inst., at which many matters concerning the idea of local government will be discussed and such questions as "Is the population large enough?" "Is there enough taxable wealth?" and undoubtedly come up for consideration.

"But," continued Major Kirton, "although Kiambu is undoubtedly a potentially wealthy district, what about the stability of the wealth?" He quoted the pronouncements of H.E. the Governor on the subject of labour. He pointed out that here we have a district established entirely on planting and until we are assured that we shall be able to maintain our plantations by means of an adequate supply of labour we have no guarantee of stability. That is the main point to be put to the commission—we feel very uncertain with regard to local government until our financial and economic stability is decided.

THE LABOUR BOGEY

Mr. McClellan Wilson emphasised that H.E.'s pronouncement on labour he referred to new enterprise. "I hardly think," continued Mr. Wilson, "it is fair to put the labour bogey against any new thing which is put up to us." What we really wanted to decide is whether we were going to derive any benefit from local government. It might become a very strong power, and a local government board might carry very considerable weight.

Mr. T. Dugmell said he could not speak in favour of local government as he considered it was the one thing we could do without.

Capt. Kirton, speaking as D.R., referred to local roads. He said that on account of the increase in cost of labour, and the improved scale of rations required, the money granted to the district for the maintenance of roads was insufficient to do more than keep the roads open. He considered that the roads are worse in a worse condition than a year ago, and that this was due to shortage of labour. He stated that although contracts had been signed, the contractors cannot do the work because they cannot get labour. He referred to the increased costs of P.W.D. Port Hall Road. Concluding, he said, "It is impossible to improve roads, and very difficult to maintain them."

Major Kirton said that with regard to taxation we would not object if the economic position was secure, but "unless and until we are certain we are secure we cannot consider any increase in taxation."

Mr. Robson stated that with some nine hundred brains in Kiambu if Government gave it very large measure of local government it would be possible to push hard on matters such as labour and roads, etc. He suggested that if we took on greater responsibility we should accomplish more.

WEAK NATIVE POLICY.

Mr. Joe Hassenbe suggested that the whole matter boiled down to the fact that we have too weak a native policy. If the P.W.D. cannot get labour for roads, how can we?

Col. Hallowes thought that things were going far too fast. He asked, have we the people of Kiambu to give their time to this commission—the fact that the Commission coming, as it was, so very soon, was already rushing us before our minds were made up.

Mr. McClellan Wilson said that the elected members had been asking for an elected majority. One step towards getting this would also give us greater power in such matters as labour. (?)

Capt. Kirton moved the following resolution:—

That this Association approves the principle of Local Government in this Colony.

This was seconded by Mr. McClellan Wilson, and on being put to the meeting was carried with two dissentients.

Mr. McClellan Wilson then adjourned the meeting on one or two other matters. With regard to an education scheme he reminded members that that was agreed to by this Association about a year ago. After mentioning that the Government would probably take the form of loans kind of Lunary Tax, he stated in reply to a question that a tax on servants might be considered suitable.

THE DEFENCE FORCE.

On the subject of the Defence Force he said that we had seen and read much on the subject in the Local Press, but he thought that much of the opposition was due to ignorance of the facts. He stated that a Defence Force would be formed mainly with the idea of having everyone in some kind of organisation should the need for it arise. And he did not think that it would impose hardship on anyone.

With regard to the Budget, Mr. McClellan Wilson stated that all the estimates had been most carefully framed, and he failed to see any material reduction which could be made.

MAJOR OGRAN'S SPEECHES

On the subject of Major Ogran's speeches he said that he had taken considerable time to collect figures bringing the Colon's finances up to date. In the main, Major Ogran's figures were correct, but they were often taken out of their setting and therefore a wrong impression was given. Mr. McClellan Wilson referred to the position as it was in 1911-12, which was the last time that we had a Budget been received from the Home Government. With regard to the war years he claimed that they were hardly capable of comparison as the deficit and surpluses were affected by the war expenditure. He spoke of the many things which had to be written off for depreciation after the war such as Railway stores, P.W.D. stores, war stores, etc. He followed the finances up to the end of 1925, by which time he said that the colony had not only cleared off those encumbrances but had a big surplus. He referred also to internal trade which had not been dealt with by Major Ogran. He claimed that the picture drawn by Major Ogran had not been a true one. He emphasised the point that all expenditure is very closely scrutinised by all the elected members, that it is not the elected members and that there was no unnecessary expenditure.

He referred briefly to the increased Police, Medical and Education votes.

In reply to a question, Mr. McClellan Wilson said that all revenue is most conservatively estimated. So much so is this the case that "I confidentially expect, continued Mr. Wilson, a good whole-hearted enquiry for flinging himself into the joy of the dance and extracting every ounce of pleasure from it. They marvel that at his age he should be always fit and well. What is it that makes him seem as young as the youngest there?

It is the healthy Kruschen habit that he acquired years ago, and has always kept up. Every morning, in his breakfast cup of tea or coffee, he takes a pinch of Kruschen Salts—

TASTELESS IN TEA OR COFFEE.

Put a pinch in your breakfast cup as well as a teaspoon full of the little daily dose that does it.

As Young as the Youngest

In spite of his sixty-odd summers, he is enjoying himself immensely. It's forty years since he first knocked the dust off his feet, yet he is not a whit less agile now than he was then, and his heart has in no way diminished. Everyone likes the dear old fellow, for his beaming face, kindly heart, and happy infectious laughter. C. Pelham younger than himself cannot but envy him his health, his popularity, his untiring vigour, his whole-hearted capacity for flinging himself into the joy of the dance and extracting every ounce of pleasure from it. They marvel that at his age he should be always fit and well. What is it that makes him seem as young as the youngest there?

It is the healthy Kruschen habit that he acquired years ago, and has always kept up. Every morning, in his breakfast cup of tea or coffee, he takes a pinch of Kruschen Salts—

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GOOD HEALTH FOR A FARTHING A DAY.

The dose to cover a sixpence comes every morning is found in practice just the right amount for a most invigorating daily tonic. The accidental dose for pennies and shillings means a gentle but effective stimulation of the liver, bowels, kidneys, skin, etc., so that gives on the label of the bottle.

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Good prices offered to farmers for Hides and Skins.

Wanted to purchase Running Hide Cobwebs and Solution Assorted.

Send offers to ARAB OBED MUSLEH, P.O. Box 435, NAIROBI.

The Labour Problem.

(Continued from page 32).

The settlers were almost unanimous. One (an ex-official) opposed Government control and one advocated only the circulation of particulars of local labour requirements by District officers. 27 were in favour of Government undertaking the control and distribution of labour. Of these, one considered that the work should be done through the chiefs, and 24 favoured the establishment of Government Labour Bureaux, one adding that he one witness were in operation in Southern Rhodesia.

Of the traders and business men six were in favour of Government control. Three of these advocated Labour Bureaux.

Three missionaries advocated recruiting by Government (one of them conditionally) after two inquiry agents and one visitor from South Africa.

Summary of the above:

	For Govt. Control.	Against Control	Labour Bureau.
Officials	11	3	—
Settlers	26	1	24
Traders:			
European	4	0	2
Asiatic	2	0	1
Missionaries	3	0	0
Labour agents	2	0	0
Visitor	1	0	0
	50	6	29

The Commissioners considered that Government should undertake recruitment would be impracticable because the element of compulsion was bound to enter into any such scheme. They recognised that the supply of labour was a matter which was voluntary.

They therefore recommended the following:—

1. Recruiting by professional agents.

2. Recruiting of surplus labour by agents of suitable centres of population, mentioned in paragraph 3 hereunder.

3. Publication of information as to the amount of available surplus labour in the various districts.

4. Taxation produced in future months.

5. Raising of native taxation, with consequent increase of labour supply, asked for a stated period during the year, or a period which appeared to be one of the witnesses was working well in Nyasaland.

The following is a summary of the evidence on this point:

	Against Labour agents	Against Taxation
Officials	10	13
Settlers	62	6
Traders European	5	2
Asiatic	1	1
Missionaries	7	1
	75	23

The Commission considered the scheme unsound in principle. It recommended a progressive tax proportioned to the number of the tax payer's wives, a tax on land for pastoral tribes, to cover the cost of its own recommendations (Messrs. Allens and Wilson's dissenting).

5. *Reduction of Native Reserves.*

This is now a question of only academic interest. The opinions given were as follows:—

	For reduction against	
Officials	12	12
Settlers	40	4
Traders—European	2	0
Asiatic	0	1
Missionaries	0	3
Labour agents	1	0
	44	19

The Commission (including missionary members) recommended the demarcation of the Reserves, and subsequent reinforcement of their boundaries by a Commission, on the principle of assigning to the native sufficient lands for the needs of the existing population, plus the provision of special locations for detribalised natives.

6. *Wages.*

The subject of wages formed one of the terms of reference; but the only important evidence was whether an increase of wages would lead to a proportionate increase in the labour offering. The opinions given were as follows:

	Affirmative.	Negative.
Officials	10	10
Settlers	13	13
Traders, European	1	1
Asiatic	—	—
Missionaries	0	2
Labour agents	2	0
	26	26

The subject of standardisation of wages would not be for special comment but for the fact that Mr. L. Woolf, in "Empire and Commerce in Africa" (frequently quoted as an authority by anti-imperialists) asserts that "many of the witnesses asked the Government to fix by law a standard wage of Rs. 4 a month."

Nine witnesses (all settlers) were in favour of standardisation. Of these one suggested a wage of Rs. 4/-, one Rs. 5/- and the rest mentioned no figure. Three suggested standardisation by Government, one standardisation by various Farmers' Associations, two, standardisation by districts, while the remaining three said nothing to show who was to be the standardising authority.

None suggested standardisation at Rs. 4/- by Government as alleged by Mr. Woolf.

The Commission considered that wages must depend upon supply and demand.

6. *Development Works in Native Reserves.*

A number of witnesses appear to have been asked their opinion on the question whether the institution of public works (e.g., irrigation, road-making, etc) in the Reserves for the benefit of their inhabitants, and the improvement of the supplying unpaid labour on such works, would have a beneficial effect in inducing the labour to leave the Reserves.

The following is a summary of the opinions given:

	In favour	Against
Officials	10	2
Settlers	10	2
Traders—European	4	0
Asiatic	2	0
Missionaries	2	0
Labour agents	2	0
	34	4

The approval of one settler and one labour agent included a proviso conditional on the labour being paid a small wage.

The Commission unanimously disapproved of the scheme.

7. *Compulsory Registration of Natives.*

The figures are as follows:

	In favour	Against
Officials	17	0
Settlers	4	1
Traders—European	2	0
Asiatic	1	0
Missionaries	1	0
Labour agents	1	0
	24	1

Among the officials who advocated registration was Dr. N. Leys.

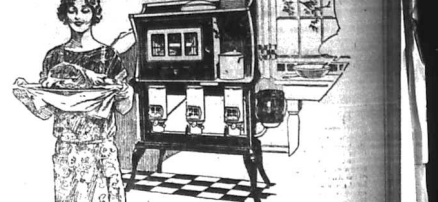
The Commissioners approved of the scheme, which was duly put into execution.

Power for the C.N.C.

By notice in the *Gazette*, His Excellency the Governor delegates all his powers and duties under the Native Authority Ordinance to the C.N.C.

A Cross Trophy.

Messrs. Lever Brothers Ltd. Port Sunlight, have very generously presented a handsome silver cross trophy for annual competition between European and Indian teams of Kenya cross players, right a side, writes the Cross Editor of the *Standard*. The 1926 match will take place on Saturday, November 6, at the Railway Indian Institute at 8.15 p. m. It will consist of 4 eight-a-side, one at each hoed. The teams will be announced later. The results of previous "International" matches in Nairobi were as follows: 1924, Indian team won, 5—3; 1925, European team won 5—3. The European team Cup will undoubtedly be to arouse greater enthusiasm at the competing "inter-hoes". A revival among the Indians of the Walcoll Chess Club is particularly desirable.



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AFRICAN EDUCATION.

The First High School in Kenya.

OPENING CEREMONY AT KIKUYU BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Aims and Objects Explained by Dr. Arthur.

Just over a mile from Kikuyu Station, on the Dagoretti Road, there stands a school which is little known to the general public as yet, but which is destined to play a great part in the education of the African native. The School buildings are not visible on the approach from the station side but on drawing near from Dagoretti, glimpses of them are to be had through the trees and the signboard Alliance High School at the entrance to the avenue of long fir trees which prevents one from making any mistake as to the place where shown.

The buildings were erected in 1924. The inscription on the stone at the entrance has the following words: "This building is erected in memory of Africans who lost their lives in the Great War, the Great War of 1914-1919. from funds mostly collected from Africans for the Rest African War Relief Fund, for Africans." Surely a noble and worthy beginning for a school of the type which it declared before.

The school grounds are on a ridge of land roughly parallel to the main road, a hundred acres in extent and commodiously sited for the giving of instruction in Agriculture.

Instruction work was begun in the Alliance High School in March 1927 with a staff of one master and a class of 25 students. A small beginning no doubt but then it is to be remembered that the standard of entrance is high and on the account the number of pupils available is limited.

The school is open to any African native of Kenya who have reached the necessary standard at present the trade of Education of the Kenya Education Department. The standard will in future years be gradually raised till it is a fee-paying school, as it is believed that an education of the type given here will be more fully appreciated by those who, in part at least, help to pay for such an education.

THE SCHOOL'S AIMS

The aim of the school is to train African leaders—young men who will afterwards be able to guide their people truly and faithfully and so help towards the building of an African civilisation. To this end the school will provide an education cultural in the first instance, and then to develop into a definite training, here or elsewhere, in some profession through which the qualities of leadership will be enabled to find expression.

By cultural training is meant a thorough grounding in the entire essential subjects together with a practical knowledge of the sciences that are subsidiary to the professions which the students will eventually follow. The work of the school is necessarily conducted with English as the medium of instruction, of which the students have a fairly good knowledge before they enter the school. On the other hand, there is no desire to divorce the interests of the pupils from their own native life and surroundings. Latin and Greek are to the European the connecting link with the past, and no European education is considered complete without some knowledge of the classics and of the development of civilisation and culture from past times to the present day.

So it ought to be with the African. Native studies therefore form a place in the work of the school—the collection of folk lore, the study of native customs etc. and a staff increased is hoped but soon desired to be will take place along the lines of African culture.

THE PHYSICAL SIDE.

Athletics, too, will play an important part in the building up of the bodily health of the students and in developing in them a healthy spirit of emulation with other students and especially so after the gymnasium is completed in 1927. At present the School Soccer XI has entered for the competitions in the coming season's football. The team contains some prominent players including one young man who played in the International last spring, Kenya beat Uganda.

The school was officially opened on Friday October 1 and His Excellency the Governor very kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony.

On his arrival at 3 p.m. on that day, he was received by the Bishop of Mombasa, chairman of the Board of Governors of the School and by the Principal of the School, Mr. G. A. Arthur. The students in uniform were drawn up in two ranks, and the Guard of Honour was taken by the school buglers. His Excellency passed down the ranks and unlocked the door of the school, thus declaring it open.

Some twenty Europeans were present including Rev. J. W. Arthur, M.D., Secretary of the Board of Governors and Mr. Pennant Carr, Treasurer of the Board. Mr. E. E. Bois, Director of Education, was unfortunately unable to be present at the opening ceremony, but arrived afterwards, after a long journey from Kisumu.

After a tour of inspection of the school buildings, the Agriculture and the school gardens His Excellency returned to the chairman's room where he saw the work being done by the boys.

After an interval for tea, the company returned to the Assembly Hall where Bishop Heywood occupied the Chair. The Bishop called upon Dr. Arthur, as Secretary of the Board of Governors to speak.

DR. ARTHUR

Dr Arthur gave a brief account of the events which he said, had up to the inception of the school, in which the Alliance of Protestant Missions had had a their minds for many years—a scheme for the joint training of their advanced pupils in teaching and other professions. After the war was over, the balance of the East African War Relief Fund, which had been raised during the war mostly from Africans, was contributed to the Alliance for the building of a suitable and efficient school which would give training in medicine. For several reasons, it was not possible to fulfil this condition in the way originally intended, and permission was given to the Alliance to use the buildings for a more general training. Among the subjects of this more general training will be elementary science training, and this will form a basis for any higher medical training which may be given later.

The Church of Scotland Mission gave a grant of 100 acres of land for the school, and Mr. Ernest Carr made a generous gift, which enabled it to be set going. At the beginning of this year, an arrangement was entered into between the Government and the Alliance, whereby the school should be carried on on a co-operative basis, the School being known as "The Alliance High School," and to be controlled by a constituted Board of Governors. This Board consists of eight missionaries, the Chairman of the Alliance, at present the Bishop of Mombasa, and four representatives from the Alliance of Protestant Missions, three Government members, the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Native Commissioner, and the Director of Education. Lord Delamere and Mr. Medellin Wilson represent the Elected members of the Legislative Council, and finally Mr. Carr as a representative of donors. The school was opened on March 1, 1926.

Dr Arthur welcomed most heartily His Excellency to the School of which he had agreed to become the Patron, and thanked him for coming to perform the opening ceremony.

His Excellency, in his address to the students, told them that their first duty was to understand truly the purpose for which they were being trained at that school. They, the students, belonged to a simple and backward people, and had changed very little in hundreds of years. We, our teachers and rulers, were simple and ignorant like you, when we were conquered and ruled by the Romans two thousand years ago. We are now your teachers and rulers because to those we then acted—we learnt from them, carefully by hard work, with order and discipline and with a heart.

During those twenty centuries we learnt many things which we have belonged had hardly seen at all. This could not come to us by some process of hard work, nor even by a process of hard work. We learnt to which had given the Roman people a deep sense of knowledge and power.

The most outstanding difference between civilised and uncivilised peoples was the power of organisation and continuous work. The Romans had that, we didn't. Organisation and continuous work. The Romans had that, we didn't. Organisation and continuous work. They were able to do things together, and the people learnt of course, from the Romans. That was that we learnt to care for women and to educate children. The people could never rise unless the women rise with them.

They must grasp these truths, and realize that they were being trained at that school, not merely for their own good, but to help and teach their people so that all might learn and improve.

THE PRINCIPAL

Mr. Grieve, Principal thanked His Excellency for coming to the school that day and performing the opening ceremony. He pointed out to the students, who had listened with interest and attention to the address, which His Excellency had addressed to them, and how an endeavour would be made to put it into work. It was not easy work. The aim of the school could be to produce active and service to others.

Education as conceived in this school was broader than the four walls, and was meant to embrace all the activities of the people so that they might be educated in the fullest sense of the term. Learning was for doing, and of the two, the former, a trained hand, was more important than the former, a trained hand, was more emphasis even at the present day.

THE BUILDINGS DESCRIBED

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The kitchen - fitted with two boilers and a hot-plate on which the cooking is done over-camp-fire. Weekly diet-sheets are drawn up by the Students' Food Committee in conjunction with the teacher, and the endeavour is to follow the recommendations of the Medical Department in regard to diet. The cost of feeding approximately 50 cents per head per day. Much of the food is grown by the students gardens.

A workshop is in course of construction, and in this way opportunity will be provided for a course in the Handicrafts which so essential in connection with the culture which every pupil should learn practically, and thereby be enabled to be of service to his people.

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