

to reply has appeared
in the Review

Ms.

6.21

Mr. Rosen, as a trained theorist,
should have known better. In
regards to E. R. article, I
have no doubt that there is
"Black Power" case means a
"democratic black movement,"
there is a ^{small} section of the
community which makes the
work of it. But I do not believe
that there is any considerable
or responsible section which
believes in practice dealing
with the existence of - Black Power.

At the other point - the
behavior of white women - is
rather outside the scope of this,
but the writer of the article makes
his own contradiction to the statement
that it is quite usual to see
boys or ladies' march by saying
the numerous boys that "black white
women have an antipathy to colored
people".

We had very much better know
all this alone.

6.21.50
W. R. 10.10.

he reply has appeared
in the Review

Ms.

622

Mr. Reed, for some time
should have been better
regarding the S. R. article, I
have no doubt that there is
"Black Power" view means a
"common blue movement,"
since this is a common question of the
community which looks to
be of it. But I do not believe
that there is any contradiction
or responsible question which
believe or practice relation
with the existence of a Black Power.

At the same point - the
behaviour of white women - is
rather outside the scope of the CP,
but the writer of the article neither
has any contradiction to the statement
that it is quite usual for one
boy or lady's maid by saying
the numerous page that "but white
women have an antipathy to colored
people."

We had very much better leave
all this alone.

645. 3. 10. 22.
After - Part 1? 2. 2. 4. 2. 2.
How 2. 10. 22.

COPY

Woodcote House,

September 5th, 1921.

Epsom.

My dear Wigam,

In answer to your letter of 1st instant to Mr. Marsh, enclosing a letter from Mr. Roscoe to the Bishop of Norwich, which has been shown to me, I can assure you, for Mrs. Malwyle's information, that there is absolutely not a word of truth in Mr. Roscoe's statements. He is a man of high standing, and has only passed through Kenya quickly last year on his way to Uganda, and could only have got his ideas from idle gossip, and silly letters in local Newspapers.

To say that English girls from 10 years upwards are frequently assaulted and in some instances raped is absolutely false.

The suggestion of retaliation is entirely false, nor is there generally speaking any foundation for the sentence following the word retaliation.

I do not mean to say that every man and

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The suggestion of retaliation is entirely false, nor is there generally speaking any foundation for the sentence following the word retaliation.

I don't mean to say that every man and

... in East Africa is perfectly moral, they are human there as elsewhere.

There is certainly no need of investigation further than such investigation as we immediately make on hearing of any case of assault by natives of any kind, but such cases are very very rare, and the real African native is a very kind, generous and kindly childlike person.

His Majesty may rest assured that if anything approaching the state of affairs indicated by Mr. Roscoe occurred, action would be taken at once by the local Government, and report would be made to the Secretary of State.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) EDWARD NORTHEY.

P.S. Unfortunately for Kenya much harm is done to the country by such misinformed reports as Professor Roscoe's.

544

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE

23rd. September, 1921.

My dear Marsh,

I have returned from France where I have been on a holiday and have received your letter of the 7th. together with Northey's indignant reply.

I have written to Northey to thank him, and to say how glad I am to have his statement; but I fear that Mr. Roscoe had been listening to the stories of busybodies and that he had not enquired very deeply into the accusations.

I shall certainly let the Bishop of Norwich know Northey's views on the question.

Could you very kindly return Mr. Roscoe's letter.

Yours sincerely,

Clive Morgan

E. H. Marsh Esq.,
C.B., C.M.G.,
Colonial Office.

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23rd. September, 1921.

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Yours sincerely,

Alme Wigman

E. H. Marsh Esq.,
C.B., C.M.G.,
Colonial Office.

44026

My dear Sarah,

I am sending you a letter from the Bishop to the
Bishop of Norwich.

You will have seen that the Bishop of
East Africa, and I had some correspondence with
the seeing Mr. Winston Churchill.

No Petition from these women has yet reached the
Queen, but I asked the Bishop for leave to send on this letter
to you.

Yours sincerely,

David Wigman

E. H. Marsh Esq.

C. B. C. S.
Colonial Office.

C. O.
44026

HALLOWEEN CASTLE

SEP 21

1951

My dear Marsh,

I am sending you a letter from Mr. Ruscoe to the
Bishop of Norwich.

You will remember that Mr. Ruscoe was a Missionary
in East Africa, and I had some correspondence with you about
his seeing Mr. Winston Churchill.

No Petition from these women has yet reached the
Queen, but I asked the Bishop for leave to send on this letter
to you.

Yours sincerely,

Alice Wigman

E. H. Marsh Esq.

C. B. C. N. G.

Colonial Office.

Wington Rectory,
Thetford.

19th August, 1921.

My dear Bishop,

To-day I have heard that the white women of Nairobi have written to the Queen concerning the peril their daughters are in from assaults made upon them by natives. When I was in Africa last year I saw in the local papers weekly letters written by mothers upon this subject. English girls from ten years old and upwards are frequently assaulted and in some instances raped. I think personally this very serious matter calls for the most careful investigation. I am inclined to believe that it is largely restricted to native girls and women are appropriated by white men and Indians in the most shameless manner and they have no regard for the venereal disease of a virulent type is extensively prevalent, much of it due to the above cause. One report I heard stated that natives believe a cure for their sickness was gotten with an English virgin, this may account for some of the terrible assaults. It was stated that no Indian girl has been molested, the attacks were confined to British girls.

If some investigation could be made it might have a more wholesome effect than mere punishment meted out to captured criminals. I write to you because you may possibly be able to help in dealing with this curse.

Yours obediently and affectionately,

John Roscoe.

To the Bishop of Norwich.

Ovington Rectory,
Thetford.

552

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To-day I have heard that the white women of Nairobi have written to the Queen concerning the peril their daughters are in from assaults made upon them by natives. When I was in Africa last year I saw in the local papers weekly letters written by mothers upon this subject. English girls from ten years old and upwards are frequently assaulted and in some instances raped. I think personally this very serious matter calls for the most careful investigation. I am inclined to believe that it is largely retaliation. Native girls and women are appropriated by white men and Indians in the most shameless manner and they have no redress. Venereal disease of a virulent type is extremely prevalent, much of it due to the above laxity. One report I heard stated that natives believe a cure for their sickness was gotten with an English virgin, this may account for some of the terrible assaults. It was stated that no Indian girl has been molested, the attacks were confined to British girls.

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Yours obediently and affectionately,

John Roscoe.

To the Bishop of Norwich.

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VOL. XXXV

JAN. 1941

No. 1

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PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRY

Trade Returns

TRADING was worrying about the trade returns for April to relieve the prevailing gloom. More especially is this true in view of the fact that they necessarily included the sum of transactions conducted during the latter days of March, before the coal strike started, and therefore are in effect an understatement of the real position. Their message is quite feasible enough as it is. March 1921 gave us 35 working days, and imports to the value of £98.2 millions. April gave us 27 working days, but imports to the value of £70 millions only. Yet imports necessarily are not so flexible an index of our industrial position as exports, which have dropped from £75.4 millions in March to £68.4 millions in April. In April 1921 the total exports were £83.1 millions. If the comparative values of the currency are taken into account the real situation will be at once apparent.

Comparative Values

To keep abreast of our 1918 level of commercial activity we should be exporting somewhere about two and a half times as much as £53.1 millions, or at least £135 millions, whereas we are only exporting goods to the value of £15 millions more than we were then, representing a level of activity of barely more than 50 per cent. When we remember that upon this level of activity is built the national standard of living, and are reminded by our daily papers that the standard has risen during the war and must be maintained at all costs, the most warm-hearted and sanguine of us



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There was nothing about the trade returns for April to relieve the prevailing gloom. More especially is this true in view of the fact that they necessarily included the sum of transactions conducted during the latter days of March, before the coal strike started, and therefore are to effect an understatement of the real position. Their message is quite foggy enough as it is. March 1923 gave us 26 working days, and imports to the value of £98.2 millions. April gave us 27 working days, but imports to the value of £97.3 millions only. Yet imports necessarily are not so feasible an index of our industrial position as exports, which have dropped from £76.7 millions in March to £68.4 millions in April. In April 1923 the total exports were £93.1 millions. If the comparative value of the currency are taken into account the true situation will be at once apparent.

Comparative Values

To keep abreast of our 1918 level of commercial activity we should be exporting somewhere about two and a half times as much as £53.1 millions, or at least £125 millions, whereas we are only exporting goods to the value of £15 millions more than we were then, representing a level of activity of barely more than 50 per cent. When we remember that upon this level of activity is built the national standard of living and are reminded by our daily papers that the standard has risen during the war and must be maintained at all costs, the most warm-hearted and sanguine of us

is compelled at times to question whether language or ideals can unaided make a pint turn into a quart, or whether the best will in the world can maintain a standard of living even as high as the 1914 standard when the good things, and even the necessities of life, are coming into existence now at something like one half the pace.

Standard of Living

There has been more nonsense, and more pernicious nonsense, talked about the standard of living than about any other subject. Even the Prime Minister is not altogether free from blame. In his familiar reference to a "Land Fit For Heroes," he voiced a sentiment that filled every heart while the first glimour of the Armistice was upon the land; but, although he was careful to emphasize the need for more production, he did not sufficiently stress the unswerving testimony of history, that the years after a great war are of all periods the most unlikely to mark the establishment of great national prosperity. The temptation among public men to exploit optimism proved too strong, and consequently the nation, and more particularly the working class, was lulled into a dream of false security from which it is only now waking.

The Real Issue

The idea of the new standard of living has meanwhile taken deep root, and it will come as a bitter pill to many millions of the inhabitants of these isles to learn that the warnings of economists for the last two years have not been chimerae of a jaundiced imagination, but the plain uncompromising truth. Ever since the Armistice was signed it has been the genuine desire of employers to maintain and improve the standard of living of all classes of Society, so far as industry was able to bear the burden; unfortunately there has been a dearth of publicists or prophets or even employers with the courage to tell the world that the real problem will be, not how to improve the standard of living, but how to maintain a standard at all comparable with that of 1914, particularly in view of the falling off in our industrial productivity. A fool's paradise is crumbling about our ears, and the genuine facts are being laid bare beyond its ruins. There is no reason why they should appal us, but every reason why we should all take stock of the opportunities which still remain to us before it is too late.

No Effective Demand

In spite of the industrial depression, the assets of this country remain unrivalled. We have within these islands a productive

machine without equal in the world, and workers to man it. We have the means to produce for the inhabitants of Great Britain enough "Standard of Living" goods to raise the general level far above the present level of the so-called middle classes. A few minutes' thought will confirm the truth of this apparently reckless statement. It is true that we are actually a poorer nation than we were in 1914. It is also true that we have had no power to be a very much richer nation than we were in 1914. The productive power of the plant at present in running order in Great Britain is 80 per cent. greater than it was in 1914, and there is labour sufficient to work it all—if only there could be found an effective demand for the goods. The demand is there, in the shape of naked feet and hungry children, but the purchasing power, by which alone that demand can become economically effective, is sorely lacking, both inside the country and outside.

Production the Cure

Some part of the solution must be sought in the monetary credit scheme. For Merton or otherwise, the means of production probably one quarter of our manufactured articles have always gone abroad. But the home market must not be forgotten. At a conservative estimate it is three times as large as the export market. The only sources of income to the home consumer are wages, salaries, or dividends, all of which are directly derived from the process of production. When production stops, the flow of purchasing power stops too, and the producer, who is the consumer in another form, cannot afford to consume. These two questions of the foreign and the home market are different facets of the same problem which is vexing our best brains to-day. Credits as we understand it, is extraneous to the utmost; yet except credit there seems no chance of creating the purchasing power required to drain off the existing stocks of ultimate commodities and so set the wheels of production more production and, as a result, more purchasing power. In a word, credit is exhausted, the demand of purchasing power at home and abroad has occasioned a glut of finished products which clog the wheels of production, and, until the wheels of production start to turn once more, no fresh purchasing power can be distributed or credit advanced to absorb the commodities already manufactured.

Industrial Depression General

The symptoms are accidental, but not novel. It is a highly exaggerated specimen of the trade slump which industrial history has recorded at regular intervals for the past hundred years. Naturally the political and psychological effects of the war have

conspired to make this slump the most severe in history, and many of the elements are unexampled, but the essential features are familiar. They have never yet been satisfactorily explained. Every political shade of thought, and nearly every thinking man, has his own solution or explanation. Some find hope along the path to Free Trade, some advocate protection, some would go to the other extreme of a complete tariff wall.

Yet, just as the sun shines upon the just and the unjust, the thunder-clouds of industrial depression are lowering today upon Free Trade Britain and Protectionist America, upon individualist France and Bolsheviek Russia. Economic laws, which are still a great mystery of which we have only penetrated the uttermost veil, are creating economic afflictions with the fury of a hurricane and tossing down our wealth like human beings.

But these economic elements, which have changed since the days of Aristotle, are nothing but the working of natural forces whether within or without the bounds of human activity, and the very other side of Nature, they are denied to man's control if only man will take the pains to understand them. It was Francis Bacon who first said that Nature is conquered by obedience to her laws. The use of scientific methods suggest why man should not try, but should study the laws of nature, and have devised machines which laugh it to scorn. The laws of economics condemn a system which exalts the comfort of man, and equalizes the wealth of man, but the laws of man should not desire a monetary standard which would have it that the taught but untaught produce the same goods as well as trade, but are open markets will our buy the first and the second should work our heads and wait our turn, and the third should be the first in the market, and the fourth should be the first in the market, and the fifth should be the first in the market.

Suggestion

Everything points to the revival of a suggestion advanced by the Government last December, and at that time rejected for political reasons by the Labour Party. It was that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the causes and effects of unemployment and to suggest constructive remedies. The suggestion was too good to be allowed to sink into oblivion. The Commission would be a non-party, or rather an all-party Commission, just as was the Balfour of Burleigh Commission which sat during the latter days of the war. Its duty would be, not to level palliatives for present ailments, but to investigate the basic

elements in our industrial system, political, economic, and psychological, and to search out the real cause of that paralysis with which our civilization seems doomed to be afflicted at regular intervals. It would consider the moral effect upon the national character of the insecurity of tenure which is all over-pendant menace to the greater portion of citizens, and examine the respective merits of the rival schemes by which industry can be made to bear the burden of unemployment. It would consider the imperial, international, and home aspects alike, and unravel the threads in this incredibly tangled skein.

Time Opportune

There can be no question about it, the problem of unemployment is at the heart of both domestic and international policy today. Because in every country the percentage of unemployed is very high, every country is fighting to capture each market as a nation. We cannot all capture them, and there is the gravest danger that the nations which do not succeed will be forced to battle for their "place in the sun"—an old-fashioned phrase—as nations have battled in the past. It is apparent, surely, that the problem is far too difficult for the Government to attempt any but a temporary solution, harassed as they are by a dozen first-class crises every week. They would welcome the assistance of a Commission which would command popular confidence, and which, liberated from the necessity of passing a cash decision, could treat the problem with the consideration it demands. Public opinion, impatient last December, is ripe for the proposal now. A chairman could easily be found—the name of Lord Milner occurs. The findings of such a Commission might well put us in the way of achieving at one stride industrial peace, imperial prosperity, and genuine international goodwill.

Debt Redemption

Parliament will have its Bill of Finance this session. The Budget, the Safeguarding Industries Bill, and the Railway Bill are all first-class financial measures. The first does not promise to be highly controversial. None the less, the House will do well to look closely at the first principles upon which the Chancellor has erected his superstructure. More especially does this apply to his doctrine of debt redemption. Mr. Chamberlain has handed down to him as an heirloom the principle that not only must revenue balance expenditure, but also a substantial sum must be set by each year for the redemption of debt. There can be no two views upon the excellent moral effect this worthy British policy exerts upon our financial status in the world's markets. In the same way it is a proud boast our Treasury can

combined to make this slump the most severe in history, and many of the elements are unexampled, but the essential features are familiar. They have never yet been satisfactorily explained. Heavy political shades of thought, and nearly every thinking man has his own solution or explanation. Some and some show the path to Free Trade, and some to Protection, some would pin the blame on the tariff, some on the tariff and the tariff.

But, just as the thunder-clouds of industrial depression are lowering to-day upon Free Trade Britain and Protectionist America, upon individualist France and Bolshevik Russia. Economic laws, which are still a great mystery of which we have only penetrated the

beginning, and which we are still groping for, are the cause of this depression, and we are still groping for the means of relief.

There is one thing certain, and that is, that the law of Nature, we know, but the working of natural forces, whether within or without the bounds of human activity, and, like every other force of Nature, they are subject to man's control if only man will take the pains to understand them. It was Francis Bacon who first said that Nature is conquered by obedience to her laws. The law of gravity is a law of Nature, why man should not fly, but the latest study of the aeroplane may be devised machines which teach it to soar. The law of subsistence condemns a nation which has both its resources as poverty and equates that it is a nation which the world of man should not desire a means of subsistence.

Manufacturing is a wealth but it has taught that it produces wealth, and produces it in the world, but we are neither sell nor buy.

That is the case, who would bring our hands and we are not allowed to be the story to take care. There is no question of a nation, but every other branch of natural science, and the law of Nature, and the law of Nature.

Suggestion for Relief

Everything points to the revival of a suggestion advanced by the Government last December, and at that time rejected for political reasons by the Labour Party. It was that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the causes and effects of unemployment and to suggest constructive remedies. The suggestion was too good to be allowed to sink into oblivion. The Commission would be a non-party, or rather an all-party Commission just as was the Ralfoff of Burleigh Commission which sat during the latter days of the war. Its duty would be, not to devise palliatives for present ailments, but to investigate the basic

elements in our industrial system, political, economic, and psychological, and to search out the real cause of that paralysis with which our civilisation seems doomed to be afflicted at regular intervals. It would consider the moral effect upon the national character of the inequality of income which is an ever-present menace to the greater portion of citizens, and examine the respective merits of the rival schemes by which industry can be made to bear the burden of unemployment. It would consider the imperial, international, and home aspects alike, and unravel the threads in this incredibly tangled skein.

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There can be no question about it, the problem of unemployment is at the heart of both domestic and international policy today. Because in every country the percentage of unemployed is very high, every country is fighting to capture such markets as remain. We cannot all capture them, and there is the gravest danger that the nations which do not succeed will be forced to battle for their "piece in the sun"—an old phrase—as nations have battled in the past. It is apparent, surely, that the problem is far too difficult for the Government to attempt any but a temporary solution, harassed as they are by a dozen first-class crises every week. They would welcome the assistance of a Commission which would command popular confidence, and which, liberated from the necessity of seeing a rash decision, could treat the problem with the consideration it demands. Public opinion, impatient last December, is ripe for the proposal now. A chairman could easily be found—the name of Lord Milner occurs. The findings of such a Commission might well put us in the way of achieving at one stroke industrial peace, imperial prosperity, and genuine international goodwill.

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Everything points to the revival of a suggestion advanced by the Government last December, and at that time rejected for political reasons by the Labour Party. It was that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the causes and effects of unemployment and to suggest constructive remedies. The suggestion was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain. The Commission would be a non-party or rather a bi-party Commission, just as was the Balfour or Durieux Commission which was during the latter days of the war. Its duty would be not to devise palliatives for present ailments, but to investigate the laws

elements in our industrial system, political, economic, and psychological, and to search out the real cause of that paralysis with which our civilization seems doomed to be afflicted at regular intervals. It would consider the moral effect upon the national character of the insecurity of income which is an ever-present menace to the greater portion of citizens, and examine the respective merits of the rival schemes by which industry can be made to bear the burden of unemployment. It would consider the imperial, international, and home aspects alike, and unravel the threads in this incredibly tangled skein.

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make that we sloth of belligerent powers are paying every penny of our national expenditure out of revenue. None the less, it is possible to see the shadow and ignore the substance.

Weight of Taxation

It is an undoubted fact that the weight of taxation imposed upon individuals and upon industry by this policy is a little more crushing. Bankers and industrialists alike have combated to appeal for remission, even at the cost of postponing until more prosperous days the debt redemption so urgently required. Firms which must pay the Treasury 20s. in the pound are neither firm nor lax between, while if a typical gathering of well-to-do citizens need challenged to signify "in the usual manner" how many of them had paid their taxes out of overdrafts, the forest of right hands would cause a Treasury official most furiously to think. Of course we are in the trough of the wave and a revival is bound to come. Still, it is for the sake of Commonsense to decide whether the present burden of taxation will unduly hamper and postpone the revival of trade which alone can create the wealth by which our commitments must be met. One most hopeful avenue is that opened up by the new Chancellor's plucky effort to enforce departmental economy in all its rigour. There is no doubt whatever that the reduction of taxation by further economies, effected without endangering the safety or progress of the country is the solution most likely to meet with favour on every side.

Wareguarding Industries

The debate in the House of Commons gave a full and valuable indication of the line likely to be followed in subsequent discussions of the Bill itself. The old time Free Traders paraded their personal strength and under the leadership of Mr. Asquith, a speech brought up and discharged the biggest gun they could command. They received the support of certain sections of the press alarmed at the possibility of having to pay more for their newspapers under the new regulations, and also of the official Labour Party, prepotently influenced by a constitutional distrust of any measure emanating from the Treasury Bench. It cannot be said that the opposition, for all its vigour and pertinacity, gave much evidence of deep thinking. Even Mr. Asquith, back to his best debating form, once more, fell into the familiar trap of drawing a distinction between producer and consumer. Like his colleagues he rested his case upon the right of British consumers to buy goods in the cheapest market, and at the same time emphasised the necessity for an unrestricted flow of trade between all countries if Europe is to recover from

her present difficulties, and if Germany is ever to pay any indemnity.

How to Help the Consumer

Upon these foundations, the counterpoint of an attractive delivery system becomes more than a mere idea for the paper press. It is a question of whether the Government intention will remain to be proved. It is that, if production in England is stopped, the "consumer" will none the less be in possession of sufficient purchasing power to be able to consume. Mr. Asquith and his followers are anxious to help the consumer. As pointed out earlier in these notes, the consumer can only secure his wants of purchase, goods from or by reason of the process of production. When production stops the consumer must go hungry. Goods imported into this country at a price below that at which they can be produced in Great Britain, whether they are produced in Germany or elsewhere, are being shipped, are these shipments British production and blocking the bread from British consumers. Reduced to the simplest terms, it becomes a question whether the consumer would rather see out his unemployed wage on cheap imported goods, or spend well-earned wages on more expensive British made goods.

Effect on Employment

The basis of the whole Bill is simply that it can be proved that the importation of any commodity from any foreign country, a price lower than for the same commodity as established before the import duty was imposed, has not only demonstrated that the article is produced in a foreign country or manufactured with the aid of a commodity which is produced largely than the British economic price, but also that it is possible, whether there is any justification for it, to be proved that the industry of this matter. The counterpoint of the consumer will lose the advantage of being able to buy cheap German goods. In point of fact all evidence goes to suggest that under existing circumstances the consumer gets no benefit whatever from the cheapness at which foreign countries can afford to sell goods. In the first place the foreigner is naturally quite sharp enough to put up prices to a level as near our prices as possible, so long as they remain sufficiently cheap to be tempting. In the second place, the merchants here add to import prices a margin for profit which is below, but only just below, the price at which it can be manufactured here. In other words the consumer gets no benefit at all, that goes chiefly to the foreigner, and the triple tax the margin.

Effect of New Duties

The effect of the new duties will be to give home manufacturers a little more chance of competing. Frequently the advantage with the foreigner is so great that the duty and the selling price added together still allow him to sell below our prices. In this case we shall surely have to improve our quality or resign from the trade. Where the goods are sold for home consumption British buyers will be glad to pay the duty, but the foreigner will not, while the finances of the world are finding their level. Free Traders must not forget that the amount of German manufactures imported into Britain is not the only factor affecting the German exchange. Also that, in spite of our determination to secure the payment of German indemnities, it will not help us to secure payment in a form which will enable the production of British manufactures. The Bill makes a genuine constructive attempt to face the issue. Doubtless it can be improved in detail, but it is a step in the right direction.

The Coal Strike

No advantage is gained by not calling a spade a spade, and in our opinion the Prime Minister, in his very complete diagnosis of the coal situation, was absolutely correct in referring to the action of the miners as a strike. It may suit the miners' executive to regard the cessation of work as a suspension, but with a suspension clause as provided by the fact of the case. Be that as it may, the dispute has gone on long enough, and the nation will be relieved and gratified to know that the Government have at last decided to take definite action. Exactly what that action is to be does not seem quite clear. If it is arbitration, the Federation may be expected to oppose this course, and it may be the miners would have preferred a settlement with the men without outside intervention. But in view of the attitude of the miners themselves and the growing indignation of the community as the part played by the men's leaders in using an industrial dispute for political purposes, we are inclined to think they will now see that if the Federation is not to be utterly discredited the wiser course to take is to lend their aid to a settlement, which but for their obstinacy might long ago have taken place.

EDITORIAL.

THE "BLACK PERIL" IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

A FRANK TALK TO WOMEN SETTLERS

To those who have followed the political development and the progress of the "Black Peril" in East Africa, and the advances in racial and political doctrine, the recolonisation of the "Black Peril" agitation during the last year is very significant. An attempt was made to raise the alarm, and to raise the outside world against the local government in East Africa in 1907, when certain municipal Europeans marched three Wakikoyi headman boys down to the Court House in Nairobi, and there were three hundred Europeans in attendance. The outside cry behind which these gentlemen shielded themselves was the "Black Peril," and that the white men in British East Africa were in a serious danger at the hands of the natives.

Where Fault Lies

At the time of such a crisis, the most able and ablest thought-provoking see and, and the horror of this danger, if it be genuine, cannot be exaggerated. In 1907 the danger was not so great. None of the British natives were capable of imagining such a possibility. It was entirely beyond their physical bodies as it was beyond their mental imaginations—neither their minds nor their bodies could have evolved such ideas. In those days, and until a much later date, white women were regarded by the natives as a special creation: they were looked on as something infinitely higher and more remote than white men—indeed they held a unique position. It is not difficult to realise how this came about, and if white women have subsequently fallen from their high estate in native eyes it is, be it said with profound regret, the fault of the white element and not the black. In the early days of the Protectorate white women were as rare as white elephants—at any rate up country.

Effect of New Duties

The effect of the new duties will be to give home manufacturers a little more chance of competing. Presently the advantage with the foreigner is so great that the duty and the selling price added together still allow him to sell below our prices. In this case we shall simply have to import goods from the foreigner. Where the prices are above the home price British labour and capital will have to compete with the foreigner, while the finances of the world are moving their level. Free Traders must not forget that the amount of German manufactures imported into Britain is not the only factor affecting the German exchange. Also that in spite of our determination to secure the payment of German indemnities, it will not help us to meet payment in a form which will enable the production of British manufactures. The Bill makes a general statement as to the fact that the Government is not to be involved in the East.

The Coal Strike

No advantage is gained by not selling a spade a spade, and in our opinion the Prime Minister, in his very complete diagnosis of the coal situation, was absolutely correct in referring to the action of the miners as a strike. It may suit the miners' executives to describe the coal-miners' work as a "lock-out," but a lock-out cannot be justified by the fact that the coal is not as it may be. The dispute has gone on long enough, and the nation will be relieved and pleased to know that the Government have at last decided to take definite action. Evidently what that action is to be does not seem quite clear. If it is operative, the Federation may be relied on to oppose this course, and it may be the wrong way would have produced a settlement with the men without outside interference. The success of the Government's policy depends on the growing recognition of the responsibility of the coal-miners by the men's leaders in their own industrial disputes for political purposes, we are inclined to think they will now see that if the Federation is not to be utterly discredited the wiser course to take is to lend their aid to a settlement, which but for their obstinacy might long ago have taken place.

EDITORIAL.

THE "BLACK PERIL" IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

A FRANK TALK TO WOMEN SETTLERS

Women who have followed the political developments and the knowledge of the signs and symptoms, the commencement of the "Black Peril" agitation during the last year is very significant. An attempt was made to solve this storm, and to raise the outside world against the local government in East Africa in 1907, when certain imperial Europeans matched three Wakamba rickshaw-boys down to the Court House in Nairobi, and then saved their bones from these native saboteurs and incendiaries. The basic cry behind which these agitators shrouded themselves was the "Black Peril," i.e., that the white women resident in East Africa were in acute danger at the hands of the native men.

Where Peril Lies

At the first of such a panic, the most abjectness and the most pro-native are real, and the history of this danger, if it be admitted, cannot be exaggerated. In 1907 the danger was undoubtedly none of the primitive natives were capable of performing such a possibility. It was entirely beyond their physical limits as it was beyond their mental imaginings—neither their minds nor their bodies could have evolved such ideas. In those days, and until a much later date, white women were regarded by the natives as a special creation: they were looked on as something infinitely higher and more remote than white men—indeed they held a unique position. It is not difficult to realise how this came about, and if white women have subsequently fallen from their high estate in native eyes it is, be it said with profound regret, the fault of the white element and not the black. In the early days of the Protectorate white women were as rare as white elephants—at any rate up country.

Effect of New Duties

The effect of the new duties will be to give home manufacturers a little more chance of competing. Presumably the advantage with the foreigner is so great that the duty and the selling price added together still allow him to sell below our prices. In this case we shall probably have to look for production to come from the trade. Where the prices are high the duties will enable British

while the nations of the world are making such feverish races. Traders must not forget that the amount of German manufactures imported into Britain is not the only factor affecting the German exchange. Also that in spite of our determination to secure the payment of German indemnities it will not help us to accept the payment of our own. The determination of British manufacturers to make a general restriction agreement with the League of Nations is certainly to be commended. Furthermore it is to be commended in so far as it is the best insurance of the stability of the League.

No advantage is gained by not making a speedy trade and so on securing the Prime Minister, in his very complete abandonment of the post position, was absolutely correct in referring to the action of his cabinet as a strike. It is almost the unpardonable excessive to describe this cessation of work as a "lock-out," but such a description cannot be justified by the facts of the case. Be that as it may, the demands are more or less enough, and the nation will be relieved and gratified to learn that the Government have at last decided to make a definite action. Exactly what that action is to be done and when still hangs in air. It is an advertisement, the Federation may be called to be the cause of the war, and it may be the worst could have proceeded with the war without British intervention. But in view of the respect of the more than a million and the growing indignation of the community at the post-war life, the time has come to make an individual fight for political freedom. It is well to think that they will now see that if the Federation is not to be utterly discarded the wiser course to take is to lend their aid to a settlement which has for their ordinary might long ago have taken place.

EDITORIAL

THE "BLACK PERIL" IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

BY THE REV. G. H. GIBSON, D.D.

It is a well-known fact that the political development and the growth of the Empire have followed the geographical and the geographical lines and regions, the development of the "Black Peril" section during the last year is very significant. An attempt was made to cause the black, and to raise the outside world against the local government in East Africa in 1907, when certain municipal Europeans marched three Wakamba rickshaw boys down to the Court House in Nairobi, and themselves there flung their native umbrellas and muskets. The police cry issued a few days afterwards ordered the natives to the "Black Peril," and the white women resident in East Africa were in some danger at the hands of the natives.

White Peril, etc.

At the time of such a panic, the usual philosophy and the most reasonable view, and the horror of this danger, if it be genuine, should be recognized. In 1907 the danger was nonexistent, because the British natives were capable of reasonable and a possibility. It was only beyond their physical danger as it was beyond their mental imagination, neither their minds nor their bodies could have evolved such ideas. In those days, and until a much later date, white women were regarded by the natives as a special creation; they were looked on as something infinitely higher and more remote than white men—indeed they held a unique position. It is not difficult to realize how this came about, and if white women have subsequently fallen from their high estate in native eyes it is, be it said with profound regret, the fault of the white element and not the black. In the early days of the Protectorate white women were as rare as white elephants—at any rate up country.

The Empire Review

Early Days at Mombasa

A handful of white women lived at Mombasa, which, even then, was possessed of good houses, good servants and good food. In the out stations, limited far apart, in the districts remote from the railway road and the approaching railway, the white women would be scattered on the largest of islands. The pleasant climate was obtained at a reduced cost, and the country was not in any way so unproductive as it is now. The white women were engaged in these businesses and managed to give the very difficult life involved, evoked the admiration and most respectful admiration of the native peoples of both sexes. These women were scarcely regarded as human beings and were therefore absolutely safe from any assault from the natives—the physical aspect of the reports from the natives about their actions as the white women and their menfolk kept the standards on the high level, there was no danger other than the offences themselves were faced with. The women evoked physical admiration between white men and women.

At the same time, the different groups, and by the majority of the natives for the first time, made a tremendous impression and the which proved of the utmost value. Incredible as it sounds, it is nevertheless a fact that an actual spirit of shyness was created in the native mind towards white womanhood. This proved an asset of the greatest value as when, as was now the case, the white women were left alone in an out station, the natives gathered round the perimeter of the station to gape and gesticulate the women who, during the absence of her husband, were left there.

Native Wives

It is necessary to re-examine the aspect of the case in order that the various aspects may be appreciated of the just significance of the various ways of the Portuguese in the establishment of peace and stability created by the birth of white womanhood. The fact that a woman formed part of a certain journeying through untracked districts emphasized the peaceful nature of the expedition and brought the native women (an element of the greatest importance) as well as the men, into camp. Native women play a very considerable part among these primitive peoples, and their confidence and good-will are an essential towards good relationship with the tribe. They have on many occasions given the greatest assistance, actively as well as passively, in the establishment or re-establishment of contacts, and once their trust is gained, they co-operate loyally and efficiently, more especially as the bearers of news. They are quick, capable and unfailingly

The "Black Peril" in British East Africa 195

good-tempered, and are so well informed concerning local and tribal affairs that they prove invaluable allies.

Misplaced Antipathy

Given these facts, it is an anomaly that a feeling of actual hostility exists between the vast majority of white and coloured women—this dislike is from the white against the coloured. It is a curious growth and one which has remained very badly. Had the right type of relationship been established between the women it would have done much in assisting the development of the natives, and above all, it would have killed the "Black Peril" before it was born. Most white women have a strong antipathy to coloured people, and are curiously limited and prejudiced in their understanding of the natives and their problems. Few play a considerable part in the useful activities, and also the inability to talk direct to the natives and to understand the native vernacular. To the Western mind there is undoubtedly something alarming in a crowd of black people all talking loudly in an unknown tongue. Lack of understanding is the most fruitful cause of panic as well as of hostility, and our women seldom take the trouble to learn more of any native language than so enable them to give the simplest order. What the natives do in his turn is, in the majority of cases, not understood, and his efforts to make himself intelligible are usually regarded as answering back or impertinence. It should need no showing to realize that the thorough learning of the native languages is not only absolute essential to the establishment of world peace between white and coloured peoples, but speedily and efficiently, this is almost entirely lacking.

Another Factor

It must be admitted that another factor leading to prejudice on the part of the white towards the coloured women is the attitude of the men (and of the women) of the majority of white men who lived in Africa prior to their marriage have at some time or other kept or had casual relations with coloured women. These men, when they marry and bring their wives out (very often to the actual places and houses where they have lived with their native mistresses) fear that the native women may betray them. For this reason, they do their utmost to prevent their wives from having anything to do with native women—they tell them that, as servants, native women are impossible, and generally give them so bad a character that their own womenfolk accept native servants as the only possibility. It may thus be stated that with very few exceptions white women in East Africa do not

Prestige Shakes

Prestige has held East Africa from our first setting foot in the country, and it is the only successful weapon we can wield against the hordes of natives, and in so vast a territory. The re-establishment of this much shaken prestige must be the object of all Europeans, and at the same time, the full realisation that force cannot accomplish the desired ends or insure the safety and welfare of the community. The semi-official element in East Africa has had its way made so plain, and so easy that it was incapable of grasping certain aspects (the most important) of life in such a dependency. Peace was established in East Africa prior to the advent of the settler community which has never been in any position of danger, and has never had to fight or protect itself in any way. The settlers have merely arrived and settled, and have not given a thought as to what had been done to make such a life for themselves possible. As no effort of their own had contributed to this most satisfactory state of affairs the settlers have, from the first, failed to appreciate the accomplishments of the official community, and, not being notified by past effort, have devoted their energies to creating a difficult situation for the local authorities through whose work they themselves have benefited so largely.

Anti-Government Campaign

The land was so fat and the native people so numerous that the mere ambitions of the settlers decided, in the early days, that they would use all their energies and all their guile to make themselves lords of both. With this object in view they have persistently fomented and conducted an anti-government campaign, for only the brightness of the local government shined before them and their desires. If it were possible for them to bring the Government into discredit, they concluded the country and its natives would fall an easy prey into their hands. In a country so at peace and so prosperous it was a difficult matter to strike the note which would arouse England and her far scattered people. This note was, it was believed, found and struck in 1907, when the gentleman already referred to raised the alarm (utterly foolish at the time) of danger to white women at the hands of the natives. This danger was to be dispelled to the full, and to obtain, among other things, the permission for all settlers to arm themselves and to use their arms at their own discretion. Had this been permitted, Government control would have been impossible, indeed, it would have ceased at the first use of arms in any only, by

A Two-Edged Sword

The settlers believed they would be able to obtain this desired permission, and then by some concerted coup to defy and depose the Government and take the reins into their own hands. As a full measure they believed the same authorities would sanction the change. The coup failed in 1907—the object of the change was not apparent. But though the matter closed for the time, the danger was not over.

THE danger was that of a certain number of persons, 1500 a two-edged sword, for, if it is proved that the natives are a real danger to the scattered white population, it follows that the natives must, as a means of control, be deprived of their freedom and their possessions. In this way, the long coveted native lands would fall into the hands of those members of the community who had never been recognized as the hands of the natives, and the natives themselves, as a small part of their punishment, would be reduced to slavery, having neither lands nor stock left to them.

The Local Press

The local press, which is owned by the British and European, is as persistent and ever working as in the direction of the idea of a campaign of hostility to the Government, it fomented a feeling between the official and semi-official community which explains and enlarges any native feelings which it can get hold of. It has done so both with truth when they are detrimental to the national interests and completion of the business of the practical world, and with lies. Little more than a year ago the local press brought forward completely untrue but most serious charges which were the germ of the "Black Peril." The matter is being dropped and appears in some form or another in the next issue of this paper. The fact that certain notable cases of rape have been reported in the past, and that the natives are a danger to the white population, they are of course, to be taken into consideration. In any event, outside East Africa to encourage the public, the real danger is paramount, there will be no difficulty for all objections must be silenced in the face of such horrors in an enforcing the recently suggested native policy of the Colony—for Colony East Africa has become during the last few months. It will be easy for those who pretend to the possession of no conscience to convince themselves that it is preferable for native peoples to be enslaved than that white women and children should run the risk of being dragged by these same natives, if they are not free.

How to Meet the Danger

The situation is one of undoubted difficulty, and it is in need of good business and far desiring to put it once again on a sound footing. If the natives of East Africa are well handled, by men who know them and have their welfare at heart, the danger, such as it is, need never extend. If force is given a free hand and injustice to the native is permitted and legalised, it is not difficult to see what the end of the Kenya Colony will be. White settlers will come into their kingdom, but it will be dead and fruitless, for they cannot enrich themselves as long as the natives are not in friendly co-operation of the native peoples. East Africa can only rise to prosperity through efforts of her own peoples; they must always do the real spade work of the country, though as free men and not as dispossessed slaves.

H. H. H.

NYASALAND COTTON AND TOBACCO COLLECTING

MR. STEWART McCALL, Director of Agriculture in the Tanganyika Ministry and late Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, has given us a most useful and instructive account of cotton and tobacco cultivation in British Central Africa. As things now are we are dependent on America for more than 75 per cent. of our raw cotton. It is therefore both urgent and necessary that we establish numerous cotton fields throughout the Empire. Without doubt cotton is one of the most important of our crops, and it is eminently satisfactory to learn from so high an authority as Mr. McCALL that "under proper guidance of the Colonial Government present indications point to great future possibilities." The cultivation of Virginia tobacco in Nyasaland is a comparatively new industry dating back as far as official returns go to 1920, when the total export amounted to 2,210 lbs. of cured tobacco, valued locally at £47. After encountering with many difficulties, more particularly the application of an import duty on Nyasaland tobacco by the South African Customs Authorities, the industry took an upward turn in 1926, when the Imperial Tobacco Company came to its aid, and in 1930 8,768,074 lbs. were exported, valued at 204,187, equal in amount to nearly 4 per cent. of the average annual consumption of tobacco in Great Britain. As in other industries the war had a restricting effect on production, but the high prices obtainable after the armistice quickly re-established the industry, with the result that the Customs returns for the financial year ending March 31, 1932, show 1,846,000 lbs. of tobacco exported valued at £271,000. Prospective settlers in Nyasaland should apply to the Government publishers at Zomba for a copy of this excellent little volume which to them will be indispensable.

UPLIFTING THE DEPRESSED IN INDIA

Among the multifarious duties of the Indian administration is that of raising the immemorably depressed classes to a consciousness of the dignity of human existence. It is not generally realised how many, and varied, are the factors which make up the life of millions of India's population. From the earliest times the vast peninsula has been subject to the invasions of that the races of Asia. The consequence is that it is peopled by successive waves of immigrants, and almost equally so

About Racial Ancestry

We trace the primitive aboriginal races, mostly now found in the hills. Among these are the Khasi, Munda, and Orissa of the Central provinces, the Padas and Kurumbas of the Nilgiris, and the Vairas and allied tribes of the Eastern Ghats. All these are descended from the same stock, and have been very little influenced by the passing years and the changes they bring. They bear, from their remoteness, a marked resemblance to the dominant races. What have therefore that mixture of dignity which belongs to the unrefined savage. Though the main element came out of their primitive human stock, there are now being drawn into the vortex of human civilisation, and thus in the process of time are being raised to the level of the British and other civilised nations. The progress of the race during the war. These old practices were in destroying the German fortresses and in trench-digging and road-making.

The Brahmins

These semi-independent people have many attractive points and are amenable to discipline and kindness, but there are others who came under the Brahmin domination and were reduced to a state of serfdom difficult for a Westerner to understand. It must be remembered that the Brahmin is supreme under a theocratic dispensation. Caste is hereditary, and a man can no more change

How to Meet the Danger

The situation is one of undoubted difficulty, and is in need of good brains and fair dealing to put it once again on a sound footing. If the colonies of East Africa are well handled, by men who know them and have their welfare at heart, the danger, such as it is, need never extend. If force is given a free hand and injustice to the native is permitted and legalised, it is inevitable to see what the end of the Kenya Colony will be. The arid lands come into their kingdom, but it will be their land to them, for they cannot enrich themselves on the country except by the friendly co-operation of the native peoples. East Africa can only rise to prosperity through efforts of her own peoples; they must always do the real spade work of the country, though as free men and not as dispossessed slaves.

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LIGHTING THE DEPRESSED IN INDIA

AMONG the multifarious duties of the Indian administration is that of raising the historically depressed classes to a condition of the dignity of human existence. It is not generally realised how many and varied are the races which make up the 220 millions of India's population. From the earliest times the vast peninsula has been subject to the immigration of half the races of Asia. The consequence is that it is peopled by successive waves of immigrants, and unless specially and

Original Races

We have the primitive aboriginal races, mostly now found in the hills. Among these are the Bonthals, Mundas, and Urasins of the Central Provinces, the Todas and Kurumbas of the Nilgiris, and the Mischas and allied tribes of the Eastern Ghats. All these are hunters and agriculturists, though their practices vary little influenced by the passing years and the changes they bring. They have, from their remoteness, escaped enslavement by the dominant races. They have, therefore, that meaning of dignity which belongs to the unfettered savage. Though ill quite recent years some of them practise human sacrifices, others are now being drawn into the vortex of modern civilisation, and labour in the mines and fields of an unbroken and unbroken. The Mischas and Urasins, and other aboriginal peoples in British India during the war. These old stockers were in commanding the German fortresses and in trench digging and road-making.

The Brahmins

These semi-independent people have many attractive points and are amenable to discipline and kindness, but there are others who came under the Brahmin domination and were reduced to a state of serfdom difficult for a Westerner to understand. It must be remembered that the Brahmin is supreme under a theocratic dispensation. Caste is hereditary, and a man can no more change

his caste than he can change his natural parents. The Brahmin or priestly caste is the incarnation of deity and to be worshipped by the members of all the other castes. Those stretch in successive diminution of importance through warriors, farmers, potters, weavers, and domestic servants, down to those who in Brahmin eyes have no caste at all. The Brahmin in twice-born, those others have never been born at all save to a more animal existence of unbelief told. Dark of complexion, sturdy of frame, easily distinguished from the brightly and intellectual Brahmin, he does not wear all the revolting marks of the caste, but wears the sacred thread, the sacred in hides. Their touch is pollution, their shadow must not fall on food or person of a caste-man. They must not draw water from the Brahmin well. Against them is the chair drawn across the Agraharam, the Brahmin street; prostrate in the dust must they fall if the Brahmin passes. Such are the Fairwars of Madras, the Dheds, and others of other provinces.

Wandering Tribes

There are a number of castes or distinctions of caste, as well as in the Punjab. It is possible and is usual like the Brahmin and the Parsi, that these people are being freed from the age-long yoke. Slowly they are acquiring self-respect and a wisdom of education. The process is greatly assisted by the self-sacrificing labours of various missionary bodies, including the Indian division of the Salvation Army. Many of these people become Christians, recognizing that in Christianity is no caste. Some of them have achieved the possession of great ability, and have distinguished themselves at the local university.

Wandering Tribes

There are a third set of tribes wandering communities, who come from one another in race and speech, but possessing certain characteristics which have caused them to be known as the Wandering Tribes. Such are the Puggis of the Punjab, a race of expert thieves, who in old days found their hands against every man and found every man's hand against them. In the city of Rawlpy merchants and shopkeepers have acted on the principle: "Set a thief to catch a thief" and employ Puggis as watchmen. Any store looked after by a Puggi is safe from the burgherous attentions of the rest of the town, and there is no case known where a Puggi watchman has betrayed his trust. There is indeed honour among thieves. These criminal tribes are cattle raiders, possessors of cattle and men, stealers of cows. Many of these are found in the Punjab.

the land of the Five Great Rivers. Since the year 1856 attempts have been made from time to time to bring these wandering communities under control, and in 1916 a definite scheme was formulated in the Punjab. The basis of the scheme was that the tribes should be partially or completely segregated during primary control, that they should be provided with the means of earning an honest living, and that when they had passed their emancipation from tribal habit they should be freed from further control. The children, meanwhile, were to be removed from the equities and temptations of the tribal life, and the means of their education.

Interesting Experiments

The experiment was an interesting one. The difficulties were enormous. Possibilities talked of the leopard sooner changing his spots. The work has been in progress only seven years, and already official reports are abundant. The primary difficulties are being overcome by means of educational, industrial and agricultural settlements. The principal settlements are under the management of the Government, but many others are under philanthropic management. The Government has done a tremendous hard work to place of their spiritual, through other, adventurous efforts at diverting phases of their punishment. As a result of the improved condition of those who have been under control many who have still to learn have taken to honest work. Employers have recognized the change, and their demands for the labour settlements are in excess of the numbers available. In a former residence of the various experiments at British rule that it has managed to bring, debased and demoralized spiritual, at its custom into dignity and men who had otherwise they were as air of self-respect.

Non-Co-operation

That righteous rule has hitherto proceeded in a cautious way in its uplifting efforts. Progress has sometimes been slow. Perhaps it has been too slow. The Government has not yet had the opportunity to meet the desire of certain sections of the Indian people for a greater share in the government of their own country. To a very great extent this desire has been met in the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms which have introduced the principle of Indian responsibility for certain functions, administrative and legislative. Unfortunately, these avowedly tentative measures have not satisfied the more ardent among the Indian politicians who are now clamouring for complete Swaraj (Home Rule). These people, led by the famous Gandhi, of South African notoriety,

are now preaching the doctrine of "non-co-operation," which in its original signification was a movement to renounce all honours and titles, to lay down all work which assisted in the government of the country, to desert from all functions which in any way were under official control.

A False Doctrine

In compliance with this counsel, judges, policemen, professors were to resign their appointments; baristers were to refuse to plead, doctors to practice. Students were to leave universities, college and children at school. None were to present themselves for examination. The railways were to be denuded of their Indian staff, the tramscars were to cease to run, scavengers were to throw down their tools. In fine all the functions of organised civic life were to end. Out of the supererogatory chaos was to arise in a few months a new and glorified India, united with one virtue and imbued with patriotic fervour, which was to take a leading part in the modern world by bringing to the assistance of those beyond seas who were to be the benefactors of the Indian influence. The hiatus between end and means, promise and achievement, was too great for the comprehension of the educated Indian, and the leaders of the movement turned their attention to the "dumb, inarticulate masses" who constitute the bulk of India's population.

British Reforms

It must be remembered that over 80 per cent. of India's millions are absolutely illiterate. It will be seen at once how easily these simple people could be led astray by the reckless argument that if the British were forced out of India they—the masses—would be automatically invested with power and authority. From this frame of mind the transition was easy to excited action and deeds of violence. Hence the rioting of the past few years, all of which seem to demonstrate the wisdom of our century-long endeavour to raise the status of the lower classes. In so far as that has succeeded and still success will India be rendered immune to the virus of futile agitation. An India run by a handful of scheming Brahmins and fanatic missionaries would hold out very few prospects to the lower classes. It is precisely in the British aloofness from tribal and religious differences that there resides the best hope for the resurrection of the depressed races from the ageing abyss of caste degradation. The best friend of India can only hope that the British race will continue its task and adhere to its austere impartiality till by a natural evolution all the energies of races

and beliefs which constitute "India" shall have developed a real national consciousness and an abiding sense of civic—not tribal—duty. Then and not till then may we lay down the task. A premature withdrawal would be an act not of justice, but of cowardly surrender.

A. J. PROSSER.

MAURITIUS

MAURITIUS lies off the coast of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, some 500 miles east of Madagascar. It has an area of 720 square miles and a population of 305,000, the number of persons per square mile being over 500. Its dependencies comprise a number of small islands the nearest of which is 280 miles, the most easterly about 1,200 miles away. Rodrigues, the largest, with an area of 42 square miles, is 250 miles to the east of Mauritius, while lesser islands of importance are Agulhas, the Comoros, Cargados,

and the Mascarene Islands, named by the Portuguese in the first years of the sixteenth century, on one of their voyages in 1497. Mauritius, the discoverer of the fleet which sailed from Oporto and conferred his own name on its neighbour to the west, now Reunion. This celebrated navigator is well honoured in the designation Mascarenes given to the three islands Reunion, Mauritius and the third (added to the group by the later Dutch discoverer, an Diego Roys Island) which is now Rodriguez. The Portuguese made no use of occupation, but secured a de facto and undisturbed possession for nearly a century, when the island was accidentally seized by a Dutch squadron under Admiral Willem Verelst, who took possession of it and called it Mauritius after Prince Maurice, the then Dutch Stadtholder. From the Dutch came the attempt at colonisation. They finally evacuated the island in 1710 when the French established themselves, naming it Isle de France. The colony continued under the rule now of the French Crown, now of the French East India Company, till it was again possessed by the British in 1810, when it was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, 1814, when the ancient name of Mauritius was restored. Being just within the tropics, Mauritius has a warm climate but seldom too hot for comfort. The temperature even during the warm season is never excessive, and during the winter months from May to September the climate in the elevated plateaux is often bracing and generally delightfully cool.

COINAGE AND THE DECIMAL SYSTEM

PROPOSED TENPENNY SHILLING

How to raise our coinage without changing the currency seems to be a problem difficult to solve. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce however appear to have approached very near a solution by the proposal made at their meeting in April last to raise the value of the penny from the twelfth to the tenth of a shilling, making ten pence the equivalent of the present shilling, to change taking place in the latter coin. Under such a scheme 3s. one tenth £. would equal 100 mils; 1s. one twentieth £. 50 mils; 5d. (4 shilling), one fortieth £. 25 mils; 2d. (Brit. dime), one hundredth £. 10 mils; 1d. one two hundredth £. 5 mils; 1/2d. one four hundred and fiftieth £. 2½ mils. and 1/3d. (nominal), one thousandth £. 1 mil.

Changes and their Effect

No alteration would be required in the current issue with two exceptions, the sixpenny and threepenny pieces, these would be replaced respectively by a five penny and a two penny coin or British half of 10 mils. The bronze coins, merely tokens, would represent their new values from the appointed date, the penny being increased in value 16 per cent., while the farthing would suffer a depreciation of 4 per cent. But it is now suggested that the farthing should become merely a nominal value, and that all these coins be called in; in this way the inconvenience to the public caused by the circulation of these very small coins would cease. By retaining the existing bronze coins the old arithmetic system of halving to which we are so addicted would be also retained, while at the same time computations could be made in florins and mils by bankers, financiers and others, and the arithmetic tables of our schools simplified and placed on a decimal basis. The objections that were raised to the change in the value of the penny proposed in Lord Southwark's Bill could not arise if the Manchester proposal be accepted, because the penny instead of suffering a depreciation of 4 per cent. would be enhanced in value

Some Advantages

The increase in the value of the penny would be a great convenience in many ways. It would tend to reduce the old price in many newspapers, and help to indemnify the Railway Companies for any loss on the parliamentary line. As regards postage, the 10d. stamp would go the shilling stamp taking its place, and the old 1/2d. stamp might be restored for letter postage, the 1/2d. per post loss on these stamps being compensated for by the gain on other postal communications due to the increased value of the penny. The penny rate machine would also be affected beyond an increase in revenue, which might be met by a corresponding increase in the supply of the particular commodity on sale. The Gas and Electric Supply Companies could easily make fresh computations as to price per 1000 feet or per unit, as the case may be. The slight increase in payments of Insurance Premiums and the weekly Run to Approved Societies could be adjusted by the various organizations without much difficulty, and this provision could be made for payments of all duties in ports, profits, rents, and tolls. As regards the question of bank accounts, the existing 1/2d. balance due to customer or the 1/2d. credit to the bank, would be 1/10th of a shilling. An account can be kept and rendered in very convenient units, as should the Manchester proposal be adopted, in florins and mils. Admittedly some time would elapse before people accustomed themselves to make their calculations in florins instead of in shillings, but as soon as they fully appreciated the very great advantage of reckoning in denarii that method would surely have become the rule.

The necessary changes would be made by altered coinage, which might run thus: 10s. and after the appointed date, preferably July 1st of any year, all the penny tokens, the farthing shall be current value for one tenth, one twentieth and one thirtieth of a shilling respectively. Of the existing sixpenny and threepenny pieces shall cease to be current, the latter being of two new sorts of standard silver of the old value, one of a shilling or five pence, and one five shillings or twenty five pence, and be current and legal tender on payment of any amount not exceeding five shillings.

A Three-Shilling Coin

It is as much a mistake to have coins of too large a size in a currency, as it is to have too many varieties of coins, and it is advisable to avoid changing the size of the existing coins or introducing new coins so as not to upset the order of the various calculating and other commercial machines. A coin larger than half-a-crown is generally considered too cumbersome and inconvenient, as is instanced by the aversion with which the American

COINAGE AND THE DECIMAL SYSTEM

PROPOSED TENPENNY SHILLING

How to devise our coinage without changing the currency name has been a problem difficult to solve. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce however appear to have approached very near a solution by the proposal made at their meeting in April last, to raise the value of the penny from the twelfth to the tenth of a shilling, making ten pence the equivalent of the present shilling, no change taking place in the latter coin. Under such a scheme 3s. one tenth £, would equal 100 miles; 1s. one twentieth £, 50 miles; 6d. (3 shillings), one fortieth £, 25 miles; 2d. (Brill. shill), one hundredth £, 10 miles; 1d. one two hundredth £, 5 miles; 1/2 one four hundred and fiftieth £, 2 1/2 miles; and 1/3 (nominal), one thousandth £, 1 mil.

Changes and their Effect

No alteration would be required in the current coins with two exceptions, the sixpenny and threepenny pieces, these would be replaced respectively by a fivepenny and a twopenny coin or British date of 10 miles. The bronze coins, merely tokens, would represent their new values from the appointed date, the penny being increased in value 16 per cent., while the farthing would suffer a depreciation of 4 per cent. But it is now suggested that the farthing should become merely a nominal value, and that all these coins be called in; in this way the inconvenience to the public caused by the depreciation of these very small coins would cease. By retaining the existing bronze coins the old denigrate system of halving to which we are so addicted would be also retained, while at the same time computations could be made in flogos and miles by bankers, financiers and others, and the arithmetic tables of our schools simplified and placed on a decimal basis. The objections that were raised to the change in the value of the penny proposed in Lord Southwark's Bill could not arise if the Manchester proposal be accepted, because the penny instead of suffering a depreciation of 4 per cent. would be enhanced in value

Some Advantages

The increase in the value of the penny would be a great convenience in many ways. It would tend to reduce the old price in many newspapers, and help to indemnify the Railway Companies for any loss on the post-nominary fare. An equate postage the 10d. stamp would go the shilling stamp taking its place, and the old 11d. stamp might be retained for letter postage, the 6d. tea stamps on those stamps being considered for the same in other postal arrangements. The increase in the value of the penny would also tend to increase the revenue, which might be met by a corresponding increase in the supply of the particular commodity on sale. The Gas and Electric Supply Companies could easily make fresh computations as to price per 1000 feet or per unit, as the case may be. The slight increase in payments of Insurance premiums and the weekly dues of Approved Societies, could be effected by the various organizations without much difficulty; and the provision could be made for payments of old debts in pence, groats, pints, and fells. As regards the necessity of book-keeping, the new scheme would be a great convenience to the use of the decimal system in the calculations of the day. An account can be kept and conducted by any denomination, such as should the Manchester proposal be adopted, in flogos and miles. Admittedly some time would elapse before people accustomed themselves to make their calculations in flogos instead of in shillings, but as soon as they fully appreciated the very great advantage of reckoning in decimals that method would come into general use.

The necessary changes would be made by Royal proclamation, which might run thus: "Up and after the appointed day, to-wit, the 1st of July next of any year, (1) the penny, halfpenny and farthing shall be current value for one tenth, one twentieth fifth and one sixteenth of a shilling respectively; (2) the three pence and threepenny pieces shall cease to be current and legal tender; (3) two new coins of standard silver of the value of one half shilling or five pence, and one half of the same value will be issued and the current and legal tender for the amount of any amount not exceeding five shillings.

A Three-Shilling Coin

It is as much a mistake to have coins of too large a size in a currency, as it is to have too many varieties of coins; and it is advisable to avoid changing the size of the existing coins or introducing new ones so as not to upset the order of the various calculating and other commercial machines. A coin larger than half-a-crown is generally considered too cumbersome and inconvenient, as is instanced by the aversion with which the American

COINAGE AND THE DECIMAL SYSTEM

PROPOSED TENPENNY SPILLING

How can we raise our coinage without changing the currency laws has been a problem difficult to solve. The Manchester Committee of Commerce however appear to have approached very well a solution by the proposal made at their meeting in April last, to raise the value of the penny from the twelfth to the tenth of a shilling, making ten pence the equivalent of the present shilling, so change taking place in the latter coin. Under such a scheme 10. one tenth £. would equal 100 mils; 15. one twelfth £. 20 mils; 20. (a shilling), one fortieth £. 25 mils; 25. (Half crown), one hundredth £. 10 mils; 14. one two hundredth £. 5 mils; 10. one four hundredth £. five mils; and 11. (monnaie), one thousandth £. 1 mil.

Changes and their Effect

No alteration would be required in the current issue with two exceptions, the sixpenny and threepenny pieces, these would be replaced respectively by a sixpenny and a threepenny coin or British coin of 10 mils. The bronze coin, merely tokens, would represent their new value from the appointed date, the penny being increased in value 16 per cent., while the farthing would suffer a depreciation of 4 per cent. But it is now suggested that the farthing should become merely a nominal value, and that all these coins be called in; in this way the inconvenience to the public caused by the circulation of these very small coins would cease. By retaining the existing issues (with the old simple system of halving to which we are so addicted) would be also retained, with all the same time computations could be made in shillings and mils by bankers, business men and others, and the arithmetic tables of our schools simplified and placed on a decimal basis. The objections that were raised to the change in the value of the penny proposed in Lord Southwark's Bill could not arise if the Manchester proposal be accepted, because the penny instead of suffering a depreciation of 4 per cent. would be enhanced in value

Some Advantages

The increase in the value of the penny would be a great convenience in many ways. It would tend to reduce the old price of many newspapers, and help to reduce the Railway Companies for any loss on the parliamentary fares. As regards postage, the 10d. stamp would go, the shilling stamp taking its place, and the old 1½d. stamp might be retained for letter postage, the 1 per cent. loss on these stamps being counterbalanced by the gain of 60 per cent. postal convenience due to the increased value of the penny. The penny coin machine would not be so far from being a profitable investment, revenue which might be met by a corresponding increase in the supply of the particular commodity on sale. The Gas and Electric Supply Companies could easily make fresh computations as to price per 1000 feet or per unit, as the case may be. The slight increase in payments of insurance premiums and the weekly dues in Approved Societies, could be met easily by the same percentage without much difficulty; and the provision could be made for payments of old debts in pence, groats, pints, and tons. Arrangements for the payment of interest on Government securities, and the like, could be made in the same manner.

An account can be kept and rendered in any denomination, such as, should the Manchester proposal be adopted, in shillings and mils. Admittedly some time would elapse before people accustomed themselves to make these calculations in shillings instead of in shillings; but as soon as they fully appreciated the very great advantage of reckoning in decimals, that method would come into general use.

The necessary changes would be made by Royal proclamation which might run thus: "On and after the appointed day, preferably July 1st of any year:—(1) the penny, halfpenny and farthing shall be current coin; (2) the sixth, sixpenny and threepenny pieces shall remain in current and legal tender; (3) the legal value of standard silver of the value of one shilling shall be five pence and one-fifth of a penny; and the value of one shilling shall be current and legal tender; (4) any amount not exceeding five shillings

A Three-Shilling Coin

It is as much a mistake to have coins of too large a size in a currency, as it is to have too many varieties of coins, and it is advisable to avoid changing the size of the existing coins or introducing new coins so as not to upset the order of the various calculating and other commercial machines. A coin larger than half-a-crown is generally considered too cumbersome and inconvenient, as is instanced by the aversion with which the American

looks upon the silver dollar, and the unpopularity of our own double dollar and crown, which caused their withdrawal from circulation. The new dollar has been frequently expressed by Canadians as a 3s. coin, though not in formal series, would be useful for business purposes. This it has been shown could easily be effected without altering the face by reducing it to the half-crown, which is equivalent in weight of a silver sixpence (45 grains), and retaining them with the half. Even this is saving the change.

It is true that the change would not be effected in a hurry. But this is a matter of no importance when there are plenty of other coins to effect the purpose.

The advantages of a decimal over a duodecimal system are so numerous, and have been so frequently enumerated in these pages as well as elsewhere, that it is unnecessary to repeat them on their reappearance. The convenience of the relationship between the penny and shilling, and the dozen in the chief measures brought forward by advocates of the duodecimal system, but this objection seems to be of no importance. A decimal system of equally convenient relationships would exist between the new penny and shilling, and the dice or ten and articles formerly sold by the dozen, could and would be sold at per dice, such as ten articles cost 2s. one would cost 2d., a fact which would soon be recognized.

W. W. HARRISON

AGRICULTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The total value of agricultural production in British Columbia in 1920 was \$93,004,563, an increase of \$9,609,939 over the previous year. There was no increase in practically every branch. Live stock accounted for more than \$14,000,000, and the value of dairy products substantially increased. The market for provincial potatoes was considerably extended, more than a hundred cars going to the prairie, and in the first half of the year potatoes to the value of \$700,000 being exported to the United States. A sequel to the resolution adopted at the recent convention of the United Farmers of British Columbia, urging the government to establish stockyards in British Columbia, is the announcement that this organization will in all probability erect stockyards at Vancouver, Westminster to assist British Columbia stockmen and farmers to hold the local market. Over 16,000 head of beef cattle were shipped from this province to Alberta in 1920.

EMPIRE TRADE NOTES

CANADA

A new gold mine, it is reported to have been discovered in the vicinity of West River, Nova Scotia, where discoveries of gold are alleged recently to have been made.

The next few months will probably see the opening up of a new market for Central Alberta coal mines. This market is the north Pacific coal region, a market which has never been systematically developed, but which offers unlimited possibilities. A potential outlet for coal of considerable importance exists on the coast, particularly in the bunkering of the smaller steamboats of the Pacific coast, and the opening of this market would require the provision of improved storage facilities at Prince Rupert, since at present there is no accommodation adequate to the storage of large quantities of coal from Alberta.

Four hundred miles of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway are finished. This railway runs through the heart of British Columbia as far as the fifty-third parallel. Ultimately the Pacific Great Eastern will connect with the railways of Alaska. It is the object of communications with the Yukon by means of Canadian operated and owned railways. One of its chief objects is to open up the Peace River basin on the northern boundary of British Columbia, which extends to the Arctic Circle. The Peace River basin has no easy access to Great Britain. Oil in great quantities is being discovered there, and the value of the stream bedlands yield will eclipse all other oil in the basin. The only development of a line of north to south, less than two miles from the main line, was found to contain an export of value not less than a few tenths per cent. rare sodium carbonate. Other non-metallic minerals such as dolomite, gypsum and open salts are found in this neighbourhood.

CANADA is coming to the front as a source of "northern grown" seed supply for the North American continent. Even English and French seed merchants, as well as American, are realising the value of seed matured in northern latitudes, consequently are turning to Canada for supplies. Canadian registered seed grain, in particular, is in demand in the United States by virtue of its general superiority in quality and viability. Increased yields are usually the result where it is used in more southerly latitudes.

looks upon the silver dollar, and the unpopularity of our own double dime and crown, which caused their withdrawal from circulation. But the desire has been frequently expressed by manufacturers of a coin, though not in decimal series, which would be useful for business purposes. This it has been shown could easily be effected without altering the flow by melting down the half-crowns, adding the equivalent in weight of a silver streamer (44 grains) and circulating them with the half-crowns thus saving the expense.

It is, however, to be feared that this proposal will not be successful. But this is a matter of no importance when there are plenty of other coins to effect the purpose.

The advantages of a decimal over a duodecimal system are too numerous, and have been so frequently mentioned in these pages as well as elsewhere, that it is unnecessary to waste time over their recapitulation. The conversion of the relationship between the penny and shilling and the dime to the chief objection brought forward by advocates of the traditional system, but this objection ceases to exist when the new system is introduced. Equally convenient relationships could exist between the new penny and shilling, and the dime or ten cent articles frequently sold by the dozen, could and would be sold at per dice, thus if ten articles cost 24s they would cost 24¢, a fact which would soon be recognised.

W. W. HADGWOOD

AGRICULTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The total value of agricultural production in British Columbia in 1920 was \$20,004,958, an increase of 67 per cent over the previous year. There was an increase in practically every branch. Live stock accounted for more than 50 per cent, and the value of dairy products substantially increased. The value of the principal products was considerably increased, more than a hundred cars going to the western states in the first half of the year compared to the value of \$700,000 being exported to the United States. A sequel to the resolution adopted at the recent convention of the United Farmers of British Columbia, urging the government to establish stockyards in British Columbia, is the announcement that this organisation will in all probability erect stockyards at New Westminster to assist British Columbia stockmen and farmers to hold the local market. Over 16,000 head of beef cattle were shipped from this province to Alberta in 1920.

EMPIRE TRADE NOTES

(CANADA)

It is said that the fact that it is reported to have been discovered in the vicinity of West River, Nova Scotia, where discoveries of gold are alleged recently to have been made.

The next few months will probably see the opening up of a new market for Central Alberta coal mining. This market is the world's largest open air mine, which has never been substantially developed, but which offers unlimited possibilities. A potential outlet for coal of considerable importance exists on the coast, particularly in the bunkering of the smaller steamboats of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay rivers. The industry of Northern Ontario, which is the largest in the province, would require the provision of immense storage facilities at Prince Rupert. Since at present there is no accommodation adequate for the storage of large shipments of coal from Alberta.

Two hundred miles of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway are finished. This railway runs through the heart of British Columbia as far as the fifty-third parallel. Affirmatively the Pacific Great Eastern will connect with the railways of Alaska. It is the object to communicate with the Yukon by means of Canadian operated and owned railways. One of its chief objects is to open up the Peace River belt on the northern boundary of British Columbia, which extends to the Arctic Circle. The Peace River belt has an area almost twice that of Great Britain. Oil in great quantities is being discovered there. Lakes of soda are being discovered along this new track. There is every reason that the sodium carbonate field will outstrip all records once it has been scientifically developed. A lake 60 acres in extent, less than two miles from the main line, was found to contain an expert analysis not less than 2 per cent pure sodium carbonate. Other non-soluble minerals such as dolomite, gypsum and epson salts are found in this neighbourhood.

CANADA is coming to the front as a source of "northern grown" seed supply for the North American continent. Even English and French seed merchants, as well as American, are realising the value of seed matured in northern latitudes. Consequently are turning to Canada for supplies. Canadian registered seed grain, in particular, is in demand in the United States by virtue of its general superiority in quality and viability. Increased yields are usually the result where it is used in more southerly latitudes.

Since the collapse of Russia in 1918, great progress has been made in the growing and manufacture of fax, especially in Ontario. Although the demand for all kinds of household linens are now being manufactured from locally-grown fax, and are destined to be found in every respect to linens made anywhere in the world.

PARLIAMENT Government reports that the following other types of railways in Western Canada are being considered for construction: returned soldiers, were made available for sale; 1st the national homesteading, excepting in so far as the reservation applies to lands withdrawn in the Porcupine forest reserve, the Riding Mountain reserve, Hudson Bay reserve, Douthbor reserve, or any individual parcels reserved for the purpose of dealing with cases of soldiers still needing or reserved for other special reasons. Power also is reserved for the purchase of the transfer of his reservation to withdraw for public settlement in any other form if deemed desirable. This means that after they are withdrawn, any former Dominion lands withdrawn for public use, including in the areas mentioned in the above list, will be given over to a private.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will immediately begin a thorough survey of 2,000,000 acres of mineral-bearing lands which it owns on Vancouver Island. The work will be carried on under the direction of the trail engineer, which is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the view of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia, this examination will be the forerunner of a similar by the Canadian Pacific Railway in other areas where valuable discoveries are expected to be developed throughout the winter if it is done this year.

A VERY satisfactory year has just been closed by the Ontario Sheep Breeders Association. The Ontario wool which has been placed in the hands of the Canadian Sheepbreeders' Wool Growers Association has all been disposed of at prices which was gratifying in view of the prevailing market situation.

The Quebec Government is considering the question of leasing the asbestos mining industry of the province under central in the same way as the deal with the uranium industry, providing that in the development of the asbestos mines it shall be a condition of the leasing of rights that plants be established in the Province of Quebec for the manufacture or partial manufacture of this material. At the present moment Quebec supplies 85 per cent. of the asbestos requirements of the world, but very little is manufactured in the province. Over 175,821 tons of asbestos valued at \$11,758,584, were shipped from the province in 1919-1920.

This preliminary report issued by the Department of Mines at Ottawa shows the value of the mineral production in 1920 as having reached the highest on record at \$217,775,000 compared with the production in 1919 of \$176,686,390, and the former maximum production in 1918 of \$211,301,897.

NEARLY 40,000 tons of Canadian balsam were shipped to the United States during 1920, or practically double the shipment of any previous year. Canada has for a number of years been the principal source of most of the high-grade balsam used by the forestry manufacturers of New Jersey and Ohio. The production has been derived from plantations situated in a wild area in Ontario situated in a distance of 100 miles from the province of Quebec, north of the St. Lawrence River.

The establishment of a game preserve, particularly for the preservation of moose and deer, is being mooted in the Moncton, New Brunswick, section of the province, and petitions asking the government to set aside a block of land extending north of Norvick Brook to Capasa Plains, to the original Intercolonial railway line on the one side and the Capasa River on the west, are being circulated and widely signed. Every year a considerable amount flows into the forests of New Brunswick because of the "moose hunting" in that forest.

THE first successful scientific discovery has been made at Amherst, Nova Scotia, in a method of extracting by-products from waste and otherwise useless apples. It has been found that even the most intensely acid and usually worthless apple may be so treated by a simple process as to yield syrup which has been pronounced eminently desirable as a basis for other condiments not hitherto so well supplied. And not only is the syrup valuable but another by-product has become evident in deposits of tartaric matter, the same article as is derived from maple syrup and known as sugar sand. Before the war the Germans bought this in quantity in Quebec at \$1.50 or more per pound as a source of material. The process is being treated in two evaporators, and may lead to the development of an entirely new industry in Nova Scotia.

FIFTY new refrigerator-cars are being built for the Prince Rupert line, to be used by the Canadian National Railway. The fifty new cars should provide sufficient car tonnage for the trade under normal conditions and a surplus to cater for any increased output if necessary.

THE work of developing the capacity of Montreal Harbour has been in progress for some time, and in completion accommodation will be available for the largest types of ocean steamers. To date, at a total cost of nearly six millions sterling, the harbour provides 100 steamship berths, from 350 to 750 feet in length, with a depth of water of from 20 to 35 feet, two large modern elevators, at which nine steamers can be loaded with grain simultaneously, 56 miles of harbour railway, and a total wharfare of nearly ten miles.

THOUSANDS of caribou are making their annual pilgrimage to the South. The bands are larger than ever and recently a boat was held up for three hours whilst the densely packed herd swam across a river.

The recently formed Nova Scotia Shippers' Association, representing approximately 90 per cent of the apple and potato holdings in the province, has been able to effect improvements in the uses and conditions of transportation of apples to great advantage. The Association has arranged to charter their own trucks.

Several of the shippers have for many years suffered for want of refrigerators or other cool-down suitable for handling their apples and potatoes in cold weather. The establishment of the Nova Scotia Shippers' Association is admitted to be one of the best mediums for the encouragement of the fruit-growing industry in the province. As a result of the results it has achieved during the short time it has been organized.

During the past month and a half between the 15th August and 15th September, the Canadian Government has purchased 100,000 bushels of apples for the home market. The total quantity of apples sold in the last six months, Saturday and Sunday afternoons of that period. The amount of the 1930 wheat crop stored in the bond of the Landed was 124,000,000 bushels at a value of 20,000,000 dollars for the corresponding period of last year.

Plans for a six million-dollar pulp and paper mill at Prince George, British Columbia, are now practically completed. The mill will be one of the most modern in the world and will employ about 1,000 men. Three kinds of paper can be made, including the highest quality. The plant will cover a space of about 10 acres. The corner at this point was found to be excepted from the industry. Eastern Canadian and United States of America.

There is the north country will be more plentiful this season. The new commodity according to all reports. Positive signs, if confirmed, show that a big business is ahead, and the trapping season will be a most successful one. More than 100,000 traps have been placed, and there has been a large number of these animals the main part of the season. There are still a few traps, and the experience has been that when there is an abundance of weasels the fur catch is proportionately large.

BEAVER farming has received considerable attention during the past few months, and the large increase in the animals has created an impetus to the domestic industry. Near Lacombe, two colonies, active three for years, have grown so materially that the farmers on whose lands they live have received Government permission to fence them in and "farm" them. Three farmers along Riverview Creek are following the same system, and anticipating a substantial revenue from several colonies on their land. The protection which the animal has enjoyed for several years has led to a large increase in numbers, whilst the big increase in the price paid for beaver furs makes domestic ranching a very profitable pursuit, which can be carried out economically.

Industries that have developed with the growth of canning in Nova Scotia, and are now firmly established, are those of evaporating and canning; also plants for the conversion of cider into vinegar, temperance drinks and jellies. From two small evaporators in 1911 there are now 13 in an area of eight miles, with capacities ranging from 100 to 400 barrels of apples per day. The canning factories last season had a turnover of 10,000 cases of canned apples, apple butter and apple conserve; two vinegar factories produced over 120,000 gallons cider vinegar, besides carrying on a very large trade in the manufacture from apple cider of various temperance drinks. Experts say there are sufficient orchards to produce a 1,000,000 barrel crop, provided all orchardists had the same experience and skill in the care and cultivation of their trees. With the influx of settlers, it is expected that an era of agricultural and commercial development—surpassing the splendid growth of the past ten years—will set in.

THIRTY-SIX thousand acres of oil leases were filed in one day at the Grande Prairie (Alberta) land office. It is understood that most of the filings were made on behalf of a large oil company. The lands covered are near the British Columbia boundary.

In Canada, mining occurs generally. The most productive areas are situated along the lower St. Lawrence, below Quebec, north of the Ottawa, near Mattawa, and in the township of Burgess, in Leeds County, in Lanark County and Loughborough, in Frontenac County, also in a few areas in British Columbia. The production of 1919 was valued at \$54,981.

THE British Columbia fruit growing industry as a commercial undertaking is comparatively new, the first important plantings having been made only twenty years ago. The output of 1919 was valued at approximately \$1,000,000 and by 1919 it had reached \$7,778,000. More than 4,000 growers with 40,000 acres in fruit have grown more than \$85,000,000 in the industry.

LARGE numbers of mink skins will be purchased in Canada and the United States for distribution throughout the various districts of British Columbia if plans which at present are being considered by the British Columbia Dairymen's Association are approved. It is estimated that there is a shortage of at least 100,000 skins in the province, also that there is a pressing demand for these animals among new settlers.

SEVERAL steps for the establishment of a provincial rural credit system were taken recently by the Provincial Treasurer in suggesting that the Canadian Council of Agriculture commence a expert examination into the possibility of developing the Canadian banking system to meet the requirements of agriculture. The present banking system, he pointed out, is a most admirable one, was not created to meet the demands for agriculture, and the system of management leaves it to the head office to grant loans, whose officials are not always in a position to judge the merits of the applicants.

The recently formed Nova Scotia Shippers' Association, representing approximately 90 per cent of the apple and potato holdings in the province, has been able to effect improvements in the root and production of transportation of apples to Great Britain. The association has arranged to charter their own boats, and to purchase their own refrigerators and ice-making machinery. The association also have losses which the shippers have for many years suffered for want of refrigerator or other rail cars suitable for handling their apples and potatoes in cold weather. The establishment of the Nova Scotia Shippers' Association is admitted to be one of the best mediums for the encouragement of the fruit-growing industry in Nova Scotia.

The Nova Scotia Shippers' Association was organized on the 15th August 1919, and on the 1st December, the Canadian Shippers' Association was organized. The Canadian Shippers' Association is a national organization, and has a capital of \$1,000,000. The Nova Scotia Shippers' Association has a capital of \$250,000. The Nova Scotia Shippers' Association has a membership of 90,000,000 bushels for the corresponding period of last year.

Plans for a six million dollar pulp and paper mill at Prince George, British Columbia, are now practically completed. The mill will be one of the most modern in Canada, and will employ about 1,000 men. The mill will use a special grade of paper, and will produce a special grade of paper. The mill will be one of the most modern in Canada, and will employ about 1,000 men.

The British Columbia fruit growing industry is a commercial undertaking, is comparatively new, the first important plantings having been made only twenty years ago. The output of 1919 was valued at approximately \$1,000,000 and by 1919 it had reached \$7,750,000. More than 4,000 growers with 40,000 acres in fruit have now entered the industry.

Heavy farming has received considerable attention during the past few months, and the large increase in the number of cattle and sheep in the province has created an impetus to the domestic industry. Near Lacombe, two colonies, active these few years, have grown so materially that the farmers on whose lands they live have received Government permission to lease them in and "farm" them. Three farmers along Blenheim Creek are following the same system, and anticipating a substantial revenue from several colonies on their land. The protection which the animal has enjoyed for several years has led to a large increase in numbers, whilst the big increase in the price paid for heavier furs makes domestic ranching a very profitable pursuit which can be carried on economically.

Industries that have developed with the growth of orcharding in Nova Scotia, and are now firmly established, are those of evaporating and canning; also plants for the conversion of cider into vinegar, temperance drinks and jellies. From two small evaporators in 1911 there are now 13 in an area of eight miles, with capacities ranging from 150 to 500 barrels of apples per day. The canning factories last season had a turnover of 10,000 cases of canned apples, apple butter and apple conserve; two vinegar factories produced over 120,000 gallons of vinegar, besides carrying on a very large trade in the manufacture from apple cider of various temperance drinks. Exports of fruit are sufficient to produce a \$1,000,000 harvest, and the orchardists had the same experience and skill in the care and cultivation of their trees. With the influx of settlers, it is expected that an era of agricultural and commercial development—surpassing the splendid growth of the past ten years—will set in.

Twenty-six thousand acres of oil leases were filed in one day at the Grande Prairie (Alberta) land office. It is understood that most of the filings were made on behalf of a large oil company. The lands covered are near the British Columbia boundary.

In Canada, mines occur generally. The most productive areas are situated along the lower St. Lawrence, below Quebec, north of the Ottawa, near Mattawa; and in the township of Burgess, in Leeds County, in Lennox County and Loughborough, in Frontenac County, also in a few areas in British Columbia. The production of 1919 was valued at \$24,681.

The British Columbia fruit growing industry is a commercial undertaking, is comparatively new, the first important plantings having been made only twenty years ago. The output of 1919 was valued at approximately \$1,000,000 and by 1919 it had reached \$7,750,000. More than 4,000 growers with 40,000 acres in fruit have now entered the industry.

Large numbers of milk cows will be introduced to Canada and the United States for distribution throughout the dairy districts of British Columbia in pipes which at present are being considered by the British Columbia Dairywomen's Association are approved. It is estimated that there is a shortage of at least 100,000 cows in the province, also that there is a pressing demand for these animals among new settlers.

Twenty-five steps for the establishment of a provincial rural credit system were taken recently by the Provincial Treasurer or suggesting that the Canadian Council of Agriculture commence an expert examination into the possibility of developing the Canadian banking system to meet the requirements of agriculture. The present banking system, he claimed, whilst a most admirable one, was not created to meet the demands for agriculture, and the system of management leaves it to the head office to grant loans, whose officials are not always in a position to judge the merits of the applicants.

Many odd and bizarre uses for the air plane have been suggested and tried, but the extermination of mosquitoes by their use is perhaps the most proposition yet proposed. This use is being deemed by the provincial government. As aerial survey of the Great River delta as the first step in a scheme to nullify the annual swarms of mosquitoes has been ordered.

There is a possibility of a trade shipped to the Orient and other parts of the world from Australia. All consumers are tied up with long-term contracts. This extension to Australia is interesting, because hitherto the mills have shipped only paper.

SEVENTY-FIVE million gallons of milk were produced in the Province of Manitoba last year. Five million gallons of this was consumed in Winnipeg. This city also accounted for the consumption of 5,000,000 lbs. of butter out of a total of 10,000,000 lbs. produced in the province. Four million lbs. of butter were exported.

Exports of United States goods to the United States from the Province of British Columbia amounted to approximately ten million dollars in 1920. The value of exports of these products to Philippine Islands amounted to \$185,265 as against \$56,265 in 1919, and to Hawaiian Islands \$36,100 as compared with \$1,311 in 1919.

The value of the fish marketed from the Province of Prince Edward Island in 1920 was \$1,645,530, the chief item making up the total being 10,562 cases of lobsters valued at \$1,300,450. The second largest in the fishing industry of the province totals \$210,510. The number of persons employed in the industry is 4,697.

THE sealing schooner *Fishing* reported by wireless that she was jammed to the ice 34 miles south of Bird Rock, Magdalen Islands, but that before she was caught in the ice she had discovered a second-sized herd of seals and had killed 4,000 in three hours.

SEVERAL thousand day-old chickens were purchased by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to be sent to New Brunswick with firmans and poultry must-as-cost price, in order to encourage the raising of poultry in the province. These chickens were shipped direct from the hatcheries to each person ordering in the province. The broods were selected and the cost per chicken was about 21 cents.

FIVE THOUSAND freight cars will be required to move the 1921 berry crop of British Columbia, according to the estimates of the British Columbia Berry Growers' Association. This means a production of approximately 2,500 tons of small fruits. Production is expected to be more than 50 per cent. over last year, when the crop brought in one million 401,000, there being about 2,800 acres under this cultivation. The newly-formed Association will endeavor to enlarge the market for British Columbia berries.

AUSTRALIA

MR. LARSON, Forestry-Sales-Viticultural Expert in New South Wales, giving evidence before a Select Committee on agriculture, said that an acre of vines in New South Wales in full bearing produced two tons of grapes which yielded 800 gallons of wine worth 3s. 6d. to the grower. The gross return of these grapes on 30 acres would be 24,000, less 11,500 and 12,500 per gallon, 23,250. The working expenses would be 2,000, leaving the net return £1,300 on the lower scale and £1,650 on the higher scale. The capital cost of such a vineyard in going order would be fairly represented by the sum of 25,000. Allowing 10 per cent. for interest, taxes, rates, and other outgoings, the return to the viticulturist would be 2700 out of the lower scale of prices, and £1,100 on the higher scale. He indicated that certain portions of New South Wales and of Australia had proved so well adapted to vine growing, that no other form of production equalled it in returns per acre. A man who is a successful viticulturist did not need to become a horse breeder. A one man proposition for a vineyard was 50 acres, and of this 30 acres would be under grapes. Rich land suitable for table grapes would yield a very handsome return. The annual production of table grapes in New South Wales was slightly over 2,000 tons.

THE Queensland Minister for Mines announces that his Government has decided to exercise the option of purchase which it holds over the vast iron ore deposits in Gunnedah, Gungah, Gungah Sound, Western Australia, with a view to establishing State iron and steel works in Queensland. The Minister stated that the manager of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. had remarked that the manufacture of steel from ore as rich as that at Gungah was "as easy as falling off a log."

A PARTY of fifty emigrants from England to Western Australia who recently arrived at Fremantle by K.M.S. "Oceania," were met by the representatives of between two and three hundred farmers who were prepared to find places for emigrants. The whole batch was disposed of in a little more than an hour.

THE Premier of Western Australia, after visiting the abattoirs and freezing works which are being erected at Fremantle, expressed the opinion that, when completed, they would be found equal to any other works of the kind in Australia. While they would treat meat for export in a State possessing 8,000,000 sheep, they would also be able to handle meat required for local consumption.

AN English expert is now in Western Australia on the invitation of the Government of that State to look fully into the possibilities of establishing a woollen-manufacturing industry there on a comprehensive scale.

THE production of gold in the Commonwealth for the past year was 948,672 fine ounces, of which 517,842 fine ounces was the product of Western Australia alone.

Many odd and bizarre uses for the airplanes have been suggested and tried, but the extermination of mosquitoes by their use is perhaps the oddest proposition yet proposed. This idea is being studied by the provincial government. An aerial survey of the Venetian lagoon basin is the first step in a scheme to wipe the mosquito-breeding grounds of the lagoon basin.

The extension of the railway being proposed to the Oront and the extension of the railway to the Oront. All consumers are tied up with long-term contracts. The extension to Australia is interesting, because hitherto the mills have shipped only paper.

SEVENTY-NINE million gallons of milk were produced in the Province of Manitoba last year. Five million gallons of this milk were exported to Ontario. The milk also accounted for 1,000,000 lbs. of butter and a total of 1,000,000 lbs. of cheese produced in the province. Four million lbs. of cheese were exported to the United States from the Province of Manitoba amounting to approximately ten per cent of the total. The value of exports of these products for 1914 was \$1,000,000 as against \$56,269 in 1913, and \$2,100,000 in 1915 as compared with \$1,311,000 in 1914.

THE value of the fish marketed from the Province of Prince Edward Island in 1914 was \$1,545,000, the chief item making up the total being turbot, valued at \$1,390,450. The capital invested in the fishing industry of the province totals \$114,550. The number of persons employed in the industry is 1,200.

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THE GOVERNMENT freight cars will be required to move the 1921 heavy crop of British Columbia, according to the estimates of the British Columbia Berry Growers' Association. This means a production of approximately 2,500 tons of small fruits. Production is expected to be more than 50 per cent over last year, with the crop brought in one million dollars, there being about 2,500 acres under this cultivation. The newly-formed Association will endeavour to enlarge the market for British Columbia berries.

AUSTRALIA

MR. LAWREN, formerly State Agricultural Expert in New South Wales, giving evidence before a Select Committee on agriculture, said that an acre of vines in New South Wales in 1914 bearing produced two tons of grapes which yielded 300 gallons of wine worth 15s. to 20s. per gallon. The gross return of these grapes on 30 acres would be at 4s. per gallon, £1,200, and at 5s. per gallon, £2,250. The working expenses would be 2,000, leaving the net return £1,200 on the lower scale and £1,650 on the higher scale. The capital cost of such a vineyard in going order would be fairly represented by the sum of £5,000. Allowings 10 per cent for interest, taxes, rates, and other outgoings, the return in the vineyards would be £700 on the lower scale of prices, and £1,150 on the higher scale. He contended that certain portions of New South Wales and of Australia had proved to well adapted to vine growing, that no other form of production equalled it in returns per acre. A man to be a successful vintner did not need to become a mixed farmer. A one man proposition for a vineyard was 50 acres, and of this 30 acres would be under grapes. Rich and suitable for table grapes would yield a very handsome return. The annual production of table grapes in New South Wales was slightly over 2,000 tons.

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THE production of gold in the Commonwealth for the past year was 948,672 fine ounces, of which 517,842 fine ounces was the product of Western Australia alone.

The growth of the Agricultural industry of Western Australia, especially as regards wheat growing is indicated by statistics prepared by the Government Statistician. During the season 1918-1920 the average under-crop showed an increase of 22 1/2% over the previous season, the total being 2,400,767 acres—a remarkable record for a population of only 500,000 people. It is interesting to note that last season was the first year since the outbreak of war showing an increase in the area under cultivation.

Last year's apple crop in Western Australia was particularly heavy, 629,747 bushels being produced as against 344,579 bushels for the previous season.

A new and fertile pastoral province is being slowly but surely added to the already magnificent million-square-mile territory of Western Australia, in the great North-West territory of that State. Advisors state that the Minister for the North-West has completed arrangements for an exploration party to traverse the new unoccupied West Kimberley country, with a view to opening up a new port. The establishment of a port will be the first step towards the settlement of a large and valuable area of pastoral country.

The dairying industry of Western Australia continues to show remarkable progress and to offer the most encouraging prospects to immigrants qualified to take up dairying as an occupation. Although the industry is young in that State, every branch shows an increase last year over the previous year. Butter production reached a total output of nearly 2,000,000 lbs. showing an increase in one year of nearly 300,000 lbs., bacon increased by 600,000 lbs. to nearly 2,000,000 lbs. and other dairy products by corresponding proportions.

SOUTH AFRICA

Some interesting facts are given in the Blue Book containing the agricultural census and statistics of agricultural production for 1919. The number of farms estates is 7,092, the figures for cattle (which include horses and asses) is 6,377,228, pigs 224,221, sheep and goats 11,402,870, ostriches 28,370, poultry 4,507,502, dairy produce, i.e. butter, cheese and bacon, the Cape being all other Provinces with 5,128,800 lbs. butter, 139,520 lbs. cheese, and 741,180 lbs. bacon. The Transvaal produces 1,069,200 lbs. butter, the Free State 1,347,100 lbs., and Natal 1,117,500 lbs. The Transvaal is second in the output of cheese with 96,800 lbs., Natal and Free State almost tying with 65,210 lbs. and 65,060 lbs. respectively; but in bacon the figures are, Natal 432,210 lbs., Transvaal 419,130 lbs., and Free State 294,130 lbs.

This Annual Returns published by the Customs Department characterize the year 1920 as remarkable in the annals of South African trade by witnessing in its final record a reversal of the relative positions of imports and exports as exhibited at the commencement of the course, and accounting for huge Customs receipts outstanding all past collections, the £10,000,000 collected being a gain of nearly £4,000,000 on the preceding year.

An unwelcome situation arose early in the latter half of 1920. An expansion of extraordinary buying capacity of the public, coupled with a widespread belief in a close future in normal conditions, caused by indirect stimulation from a rapid accumulation of overseas funds, resulted in the market being left with little surplus to meet the requirements of public-subsidized industries.

Wares thus began to pour into the country, reversing the conditions upon which importers had based their estimates, serious embarrassment was caused by overstocking warehouses and markets. Swelling totals progressively increased, touching in July high water mark of monthly importations, with a total also exceeding £10,000,000. The anticipated decline in imports has not continued, however, and previous totals will result in July high water mark of monthly importations, with a total also exceeding £10,000,000. The anticipated decline in imports has not continued, however, and previous totals will result in July high water mark of monthly importations, with a total also exceeding £10,000,000.

The total value of imports for the first nine months of 1920 amounted to £20,000,000, the highest value reached in any similar period preceding 1918, whilst the total for the same months of 1920 showed an increase of £1,000,000 advance on the whole of 1919, consequently it is not surprising that such over-stocking margins gave rise to consternation and temporary confusion, or that the rate of accumulation of funds at such a pace placed a heavy tax on the resourcefulness of merchants.

Further outflowing of funds was inevitable if every description of such goods, allowing for the fact that the greater part of these were valued at inflated prices. A comparison shows a greater importation by volume also than ever known. The aggregate manufacturing machinery imported was £2,187,000, the highest ever recorded. This was nearly 45% per cent above the highest importation in any previous year, some of the large trade orders representing machinery for one of the largest machine shops and concrete making works in the world. Laminated brick and boot manufacturing, sugar refining, coal by-products, metal working, gas producing, wine distilling and fruit canning.

Boots and shoes imported 4,021,273 pairs, of which the United Kingdom supplied 2,017,000, America 891,000, Switzerland 235,000, and Australia 233,000. The manufacture of these locally made excellent progress during the war, both as regards quantity and improved quality, and until the end of 1919 the footwear industry was in a flourishing condition, exhibiting indication of an ability to supply in time a large portion of the local demand. The inundation from abroad has produced considerable misgiving, and has aroused activities in some factories. The Government appointed a Special Committee to investigate the position of the industry, which recently reported recommending,

The growth of the Agricultural industry of Western Australia, especially as regards wheat growing, is indicated by statistics prepared by the Government Statisticians. During the season 1929-1930 the average undercrop showed an increase of 23,000 tons over the previous season, the total being 1,425,120 tons—a record for a population of only 500,000 people. It is interesting to know that last season the wheat crop was the result of the absence of an increase in the soil moisture content.

LAST year's staple crop in Western Australia was particularly heavy, 621,744 bushels being produced as against 344,570 bushels for the previous season.

A NEW and fertile pastoral province is being slowly but surely added to the already magnificent million square miles of Western Australia, in the great North-Western State. Advice is given that the Minister for the North-West has completed arrangements for an exploration party to traverse the new unoccupied West Kimberley country with a view to opening up a new port. The establishment of a port will be the first step towards the settlement of a valuable area of pastoral country.

THE dairying industry of Western Australia continues to show remarkable progress and to offer the most encouraging prospects to immigrants qualified to take up dairying as an occupation. Although the industry is young in that State, every branch shows an increase last year over the previous year. Butter, for instance, reached a total output of nearly 2,000,000 lbs., showing an increase in one year of nearly 200,000 lbs., bacon increased by 600,000 lbs. to nearly 2,000,000 lbs. and other dairy products in corresponding proportions.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOME interesting facts are given in the Blue Book containing the agricultural returns and statistics of agricultural production for 1929. The number of farms totaled 37,706, the figures for cattle (which includes horses and asses) 5,575,788, pigs 124,494, sheep and goats 11,402,670, ostriches 226,970, and eggs 1,561,000 dairy produce, i.e. butter, cheese and bacon, the cow base in other Provinces with 4126,500 lbs. butter, 749,320 lbs. cheese, and 741,180 lbs. bacon. The Transvaal produces 1,069,200 lbs. butter, the Free State 1,347,100 lbs., and Natal 2,127,500 lbs. The Transvaal is second in the output of mutton with 60,000 lbs. Natal and Free State almost tying with 58,210 lbs. and 65,050 lbs. respectively, but in bacon the figures are, Natal 432,210 lbs., Transvaal 419,130 lbs., and Free State 304,100 lbs.

THE Annual Returns published by the Customs Department characterize the year 1929 as remarkable in the annals of South African trade by witnessing in its final record a reversal of the relative positions of imports and exports as exhibited at the commencement of its course, and accounting for huge Customs receipts outdistancing all past collections, the £10,000,000 collected being a gain of nearly £4,000,000 on the preceding year.

An unwelcome situation arose early in the latter half of 1929. An experience of extraordinary buying capacity of the public, coupled with a substantial fall in a slow return to normal conditions, led to distressing situations from a rapid accumulation of excess stocks which were being offered, thereby being lost to the industry when the year's output of highly specialized finished goods was exhausted.

WHEN these began to pour into the country, reversing the conditions upon which importers had based their estimates, serious embarrassment was caused by overstocking warehouses and markets. Swelling totals progressively increased, touching in July, high water mark of monthly importations, with a total value exceeding £11,000,000. This accumulated balance in excess of the companies' working and production costs will result in heavy losses to the importers, who have received no adequate return for the quantitative increase of ordinary merchandise.

THE total value of imports for the three months ending 30th September, 1929, almost equaled the highest value reached in any three months preceding 1918, whilst the total for the twelve months to 30th September, 1929, showed an increase on the whole of 1918, consequently it is not surprising that such overwhelming cargoes gave rise to consternation and temporary confusion, or that the lack of cash and the paucity of such platforms for the sale of the commodities of the producers.

PLANTS—outstanding all others are instances of wool, leather, carpets, and foods, showing for the last that the greater part of these were valued at 10 per cent. more. A comparison shows a greater importance to certain items than ever known. The value of manufacturing machinery imported was £1,187,000, the highest ever recorded being nearly 400 per cent. above the highest importations of any one year, and among the larger items were steam engines, turbines, and other machinery, gas engines, pumps, and other machinery, and also machinery for the manufacture of paper, and food manufacturing, sugar refining, coal by-products, steel-working, gas proofing, wine distilling and fruit canning.

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South African Farm Life

Farming is no longer merely the occupation of peasants. It has become a *profession* as dignified as that of law or medicine, and no less profitable. As practised to-day farming is a scientific undertaking, giving full scope to the talent of the highest order.

The climate of South Africa is well suited for producing on a large scale the following necessities and luxuries of life, namely—

Maize	Beef	Butter	Wool
Sugar	Mutton	Cheese	Grapes
Tobacco	Bacon	Wine	Apples
Cotton	Eggs	Oranges	Pears, &c.

Each branch of South African farming presents peculiar technicalities and difficulties which can be explained only by those who have been engaged in it. It is a considerable inducement to the right type of man.

If the matter is worth enquiring into by those who for themselves or for their sons are looking for sound careers.

Full information may be obtained from the Publicity Agent (Section 35), Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.

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Incorporated in the Transvaal, under the provisions of the Public Act, No. 27 of 1902, and the Public Act, No. 27 of 1903.

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 D. QUINLENBURN, Manager

inter alia, a duty of 40 per cent. on imported boots and shoes, and of 25 per cent. on imported leather, that the permissive dumping clause be made compulsory, and free admission of grindery and sundries, but Minister of Finance in Budget speech announced that the Government were not prepared to levy an increased duty, but were willing to place superior leather and certain other materials on the free list.

10,048 motor cars, valued at £3,939,836, were imported from the United Kingdom, compared with 8,752 valued at £1,105,341 in 1919. The glut has been reflected in movements into and out of bonded warehouses, 2,661 cars warehoused during 1920 and only 204 cleared, and in 1919, 344 warehoused, all of which were cleared before the end of that year.

REGARDING agriculture, 786 tractors were imported, valued at £199,026, compared with 204 valued at £68,312 in the previous year. Amongst the increases not reachable in millions, but nevertheless noteworthy, proving progress was made in introduction and breeding, pedigree stock to the value of £30,000 was imported, being an increase of £93,570 over 1919 values, nearly all horses, bulls and cows originating from the United Kingdom, and sheep from Australia.

THE most striking feature of the return showing the balance of trade is the sudden and violent subversion of a position existing at the end of 1919. It is essential to remember when comparing totals, that both years were extraordinarily dry, 1919 chiefly owing to the shipment of the huge account in ton of gold, and 1920 owing to the unexpected influx of enormous quantities of merchandise, whose importation under normal circumstances would have been spread over two or three years. A fair estimate of the position as disclosed by import and export returns may be reached by taking the two years together, but it is not constant to the export side the premium realised on gold consignments, namely, about £10,000,000 in 1920, and £4,000,000 in 1919. The following statement illustrates the suggested comparison. Total exports 1919 and 1920 value £190,197,517, plus gold held premium £3,888,957, plus estimated 1920 gold premium £3,974,843, total £208,061,317. Deduct 1919 and 1920 imports £159,045,719, and you have a balance in favour of South Africa of £49,015,598.

It is important to observe that if there had been normal shipments of gold in 1919, the balance would still have been greatly in South Africa's favour, despite the unprecedented 1920 importations. The general review concludes that whilst it is true that the country is passing through a period when a false semblance is given to money values, a large portion of the population has enjoyed prosperity which was unthought for at the beginning of the war. A broad survey of the situation justifies the confident belief that a country like South Africa, with almost inexhaustible mineral and agricultural resources, is destined to hold one day a leading place in the intercourse of nations.

OVERSEA CORRESPONDENTS

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REGARDING agriculture, 786 tractors were imported, valued at £199,626, compared with 294 valued at £68,812 in the previous year. Amongst the increases not reaching millions, but nevertheless noteworthy, growing progress was made in introduction and breeding, pedigree stock to the value of £30,000 was imported, being an increase of £93,576 over 1919 values, nearly all horses, bulls and cows originating from the United Kingdom, and sheep from Australia.

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Total exports 1919 and 1920 value	£190,107,517
plus 1919 gold premium	£3,888,951
plus estimated 1920 gold premium	£3,975,843
total	£198,072,311
Deduct 1919 and 1920 imports	£139,045,719
and you have a balance in favour of South Africa	£59,026,592

It is important to observe that if there had been normal shipments of gold in 1919, the balance would still have been greatly in South Africa's favour, despite the unprecedented 1920 importations. The general review concludes that whilst it is true that the country is passing through a period when a false semblance is given to money values, a large portion of the population has enjoyed prosperity which was un hoped for at the beginning of the war. A broad survey of the situation justifies the confident belief that a country like South Africa, with almost inexhaustible mineral and agricultural resources, is destined to hold one day a leading place in the intercourse of nations.

OVERSEA CORRESPONDENTS

under also, a duty of 40 per cent on imported boots and shoes, and of 25 per cent on imported leathers, that the protective dumping clause be made compulsory, and free admission of grindery and sundries, but Minister of Finance in Budget speech announced that the Government were not prepared to levy an increased duty, but were willing to place superior leather and certain other materials on the free list.

10,048 motor cars, valued at £3,929,536, were imported from the United Kingdom, compared with 8,752 valued at £1,103,541 in 1919. The glut has been reflected in movements into and out of bonded warehouses, 2,661 cars warehoused during 1920 and only 204 cleared, and in 1919, 344 warehoused, all of which were cleared before the end of that year.

REGARDING agriculture, 736 tractors were imported, valued at £199,926, compared with 204 valued at £58,312 in the previous year. Amongst the increases not measurable in millions, but nevertheless noteworthy, proving progress was made in introduction and breeding, pedigree stock to the value of £30,000 was imported, being an increase of £35,576 over 1919 value; nearly all horses, bulls and cows originating from the United Kingdom, and sheep from Australia.

THE most striking feature of the return showing the balance of trade is the sudden and violent subversion of the position existing at the end of 1919. It is essential to a proper comparison of totals, that both years were extraordinarily dry, 1919 chiefly owing to the shipment of the huge accumulation of gold, and 1920 owing to the unexpected influx of enormous quantities of merchandise, whose importation under normal circumstances would have been spread over two or three years. A fair estimate of the position as disclosed by import and export returns may be reached by taking the two years together, but it is not correct to add to the export side the premium realised on gold consignments, namely, about £10,000,000 in 1920, and £1,000,000 in 1919. The following statement illustrates the suggested view.

Total exports 1919 and 1920 value	£190,107,617	plus 1919 gold premium	£3,888,067	plus estimated 1920 gold premium	£2,975,848	total	£207,971,532
Deduct 1919 and 1920 imports	£189,045,719						
							£19,925,813

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ADVERTISING OF FABRIC
CONTRACTS
 British...
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ADVERTISING OF FABRIC
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YOUNG MAN Available
 for position on...
FOR SALE
 Small...
FOR SALE
 Small...

FRESHLY GATHERED
 on small...
FOR SALE
 Small...
FOR SALE
 Small...

SHADE TREE
 for...
ALBERTA MOUNTAIN
 for...
ONE TITAN TRACTOR
 for...
ONE TITAN TRACTOR
 for...

BUCK BOARD NEW
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WELL BRED
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OWNER TYPEWRITER
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WANTED
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Weather Report.

COUNTRY STATIONS GET MOBB RAIN

The weather report for the week ending Saturday July 16, 1921.

Table with columns for Station, Inches, and other weather data for various locations like Addis Ababa, Harar, etc.

TEMPERATURE table with columns for Station, Mean, Maximum, Minimum, and other weather data.

Farmyard & Field.

Personal experience, experience and their results also given in interest, are cordially invited from Farmers, Settlers, and others for publication in this page.



Poultry Notes.

CLEANLINESS.

CLEANLINESS is the keynote of success in poultry raising in all countries, but especially in the tropics.

Jockey Injured.

Horace Fulle, one of the best jockeys in the country, was injured during a race at Harar.

Assises in Scotland.

GOOD SCORE IN MATCH AT HARAR.

London, July 5. A match between the Australian and West of Scotland was played today at Glasgow.

Whiteaway's.

BIG EXTENSIONS NEARLY COMPLETED.

Harar's latest farm extension project will soon be open to the public.

Gigantic Sale RACE WEEK.

THE MOTOR MACHINERY EXCHANGE LTD. Having acquired the business of Messrs. WHITELOCK & ULLMAN at Harar.

Absolutely Regardless of Cost.

- List of items for sale: 1. Motor Cycle, 2. New Imperial Motor Cycle, 3. New Motor Cycle, etc.

Every Description of Materials, Materials and Garage Accessories. AT THE VICTORIA ST. PREMISES (Late Whitehead & Ullman).

At 10 a.m. THURSDAY July 28th. Also at 10 a.m. FRIDAY July 29th.

9 NEW CHEVROLET CARS.

FRIDAY (Box Seater) FRIDAY. A Catalogue giving details and specifications will be ready on FRIDAY 22nd inst. and forwarded on Request.

David Muter, AUCTIONEER, HARAR. P.O. Box 297.

NEW & SALE

DON'T FORGET when in Harar to visit The Auction Hall.

Books reserved for sale every day. Auction Sales four days a week. Please visit. You are sure to see something you want.

GIL GIL

Tues. 16th Aug at 10-30 a.m.

The balance of the late Mr. Slavovick's herd about 400 head. These are some of the finest native stock ever brought into the country.

Further entries now being received.

Newland, Tarlton & Co., Ltd. AUCTIONEERS.

New Electors.

ADDITIONS TO THE VOTERS' ROLL.

- List of names: Arthur Murry Thom, (Rev.) Chaplain, Church of England, Kiamba; Frederick Joy Bicknell, Farm Manager, Uplands; Alice Isabel Bumpus, Married, Fort St. John, Kiamba; etc.

Whiteaway's.

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Miscellaneous Adverts.

The purpose of this advertisement is to provide information regarding the various services and products offered by the advertiser.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF FARRIF... (Detailed text regarding advertising services and rates.)

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED MANAGER efficient to take over all duties... (Job advertisement for a manager.)

Department of Agriculture.

Vacancy for Mechanic (European)...

A man experienced in steam and electric plants required for the Kabete Veterinary Laboratory. Salary 1250 x 115 to 1900 per annum payable at F1s. 10 to F1 with temporary Local Allowance of F1s. 5 to F1 80 long as it remains payable. Applications stating age, full particulars of training and experience, together with testimonials should be in the hands of the Director of Agriculture, Nairobi, on or before 1st August, 1921.

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase control of surrounding property for case. Vendor No 8422 LEADER OFFICE Nairobi. (Job advertisement for property purchase.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

KOBI COFFEE MILLS 13 miles from Kobi... (Advertisement for coffee mills.)

SITUATION WANTED.

ENGLISH WOMAN desires to find an companion or assistant... (Job advertisement for an English woman.)

FOR SALE.

FRESHLY GATHERED... (Advertisement for fresh produce.)

SHADE TREES for Office... (Advertisement for shade trees.)

ONE Titan Tractor... (Advertisement for a tractor.)

BUCK BOARD NEW with American wheels... (Advertisement for a buck board.)

WHEEL BRED pointer pups... (Advertisement for dog pups.)

OLIVER TYPEWRITER with brief carriage in good condition... (Advertisement for a typewriter.)

KELLY'S Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World... (Advertisement for a directory.)

ALAN CAMERON, Commission Agent, Nairobi. (Advertisement for a commission agent.)

National Bank of India.

Branches in the Kenya Colony and Uganda... (Advertisement for the National Bank of India.)

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ALAN CAMERON, Commission Agent, Nairobi. (Advertisement for a commission agent.)

The following conditions... (Text regarding conditions and regulations.)

Having description of Banking Business transacted with all parts of the world. (Text regarding banking services.)

H. G. COLE, Manager, Nairobi Branch. (Text regarding H. G. Cole.)

THE LEADER, BRITISH EAST AFRICA. (Text regarding the newspaper.)

REPRINTED BY... (Text regarding reprinting.)

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REPRINTED BY... (Text regarding reprinting.)

REPRINTED BY... (Text regarding reprinting.)

REPRINTED BY... (Text regarding reprinting.)

British is not realized... (Text regarding British influence and colonialism.)

Then we are faced with other interpretations... (Text regarding interpretations of British rule.)

We draw attention in this respect to the article published in the 'Pall Mall Gazette'... (Text regarding the 'Pall Mall Gazette' article.)

And even from this side we see to blame... (Text regarding blame for colonialism.)

And even from this side we see to blame... (Text regarding blame for colonialism.)

And even from this side we see to blame... (Text regarding blame for colonialism.)

THE STANDARD BANK of SOUTH AFRICA, Limited

(Incorporated in the
CAPETOWN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.)

REGISTERED OFFICE: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
INCORPORATED IN SOUTH AFRICA: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Messrs. J. H. VAN DER STAM Messrs. J. H. VAN DER STAM Messrs. J. H. VAN DER STAM	Messrs. J. H. VAN DER STAM Messrs. J. H. VAN DER STAM Messrs. J. H. VAN DER STAM	Messrs. J. H. VAN DER STAM Messrs. J. H. VAN DER STAM Messrs. J. H. VAN DER STAM
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Head Office: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LINBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 London Wall Branch - 65, LONDON WALL, E.C. 3.
 West End Branch - 17, HATHINGTON STREET, LONDON, W.C. 2.
 Cape Town Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 Johannesburg Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 Durban Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 Port Elizabeth Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 Kimberley Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 Grahamstown Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 East London Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 Pietermaritzburg Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 Bloemfontein Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 Stellenbosch Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 Worcester Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 George Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 Cape of Good Hope Branch - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

SAVINGS BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION conducted at all Branches and Agents.
INTEREST ALLOWANCES granted on the most liberal terms.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS opened on terms and conditions of which may be obtained at Branches.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS are COLLECTED.
SHARES (South Africa and TELEGRAPHIC)
RECEIPTS and **TRANSFERS** are made on all banks.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and **COMMERCIAL CREDITS** established.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in all parts of the world.
DISCOUNTS ADVANCED, **RENTS** received and **COUPONS** COLLECTED.
WITHDRAWALS provided for the safe custody of Securities and Valuables of Customers.
ARMY DEPARTMENT—Goods, etc.
 issued from stored and retained.

The Officers of the Bank are happy to be of service to the necessities of the Customers.
 J. H. VAN DER STAM, General Manager

THE STANDARD BANK of SOUTH AFRICA, Limited

INCORPORATED IN
AFRICA BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 55, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4
 BRANCHES: CAIRO, COLON, DUBLIN, FREETOWN, GIBRALTAR, HARARE, JOHANNESBURG, LONDON, NAIROBI, NORTHERN RHODESIA, PORT OF SPAIN, PORTUGAL, RANGUN, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA.

RESERVE FUND: £1,000,000
 RECEIVED: £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Sir J. G. ...
 Sir ...
 Sir ...

55, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4
 London Wall Branch—22, LONDON WALL, E.C. 3
 21, Princes Street, ALEXANDRIA, W. C. 1
 New York Agency: 22, WALL STREET
 Singapore Branch: 12, CROSS STREET
 Freetown Agency: 1, SOUTH BRIDGE ROAD, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened in London
 BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED
 TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT
 GUARANTEED RECEIPTS AND INVESTED
 SYNDICATES provided for the sale of
 ARMY PURCHASES—SOLD BY
 Special Low Prices and Interest

The Officers of the Bank will be glad to receive the suggestions of its Customers
 L. J. & S. SHIFFTON, London

THE
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL
 AND
UNION BANK OF ENGLAND
 LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£43,457,000
Reserve Fund	£3,164,110
Capital Paid	£20,522,041
Deposits, end December, 1920	£27,011,274
Deposits, end December, 1920	£11,635,759

Head Office:

15 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

London Street Office (India) - 2, Princess Street, E.C.2.

Leopold Street Office (Africa) - 1, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

London Office (Branches) - 50, Cornhill, E.C.3.

The Bank has Branches and Agents throughout the United Kingdom, and Correspondents in all parts of the World.
BRITISH, NATIONAL and FOREIGN Banking and EXCHANGE Services transacted.

Transfers and Remittances undertaken.

Copies of the Annual Reports of the Bank, List of Branches, Agents and Correspondents may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Bank's branches.

AGENTS

LEYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK, LTD.

OFFICE IN

LONDON (25, DUNDAS ST. E.C.3); PARIS (3, Place de la Concorde);
 BRUSSELS, BORDEAUX, MEXICO, MANTONER, NICE, ANTWERP,
 BRUSSELS, GORDON, KURICH