The native inhabitants of the area commonly known as Bandalen - from Banda-land to Maruca - are very lucky in many respects. The climate of the district is quite favourable, with plentiful summer rains; the natural resources are rich with the most needed - as, plenty of river water and good vegetation; the soil is very fertile also. While their neighbours who live in the Setatsane district, have the problem of droughts which cause them the loss of their crops and other bad results. Its people, ever since, it has been said to pay tax for their land for the stated of the farm taxes, but now things are rapidly changing and many land-owners live on their farms where they earn their livelihood through farming. As a result, many natives are now turned out from such farms to the farms for cattle pens and for tree plantations. For such non-owners it is no place to go to and they, in one of the already congested locations and there lead a life with hardships already mentioned. Thus a native has gone on the life of these dwellers. The question is: Can this certain land in the farms for cattle pens, etc., be used for the sole occupation? It may be stated that that certain lands in the farm of Setatsane and private farms which may be sold to natives. As a rule, but as already pointed out, the locations are congested with this land for many cases too expensive for natives. The reason of buying farms as a tribe cannot work here as already explained. However, there are no chiefs strong enough to influence the Government of favour such a scheme, where there are strong estates something to this effect has already been done with success. That, in our opinion, would be a real help to the poor allotment of a land or lands for the sole occupation of native in this area. Such lands may be divided into two divisions, one division being treated as a location, while the other to be divided into small plots where natives may buy land. The Swiss Mission, thanks to them for their sympathy, have done something to this effect on some of their farms. There, there is a farm where the people of the Mission live, and adjoining it are a number of small plots which are not occupied. Such a system, if it would be extended to other farms with similar conditions, would prove beneficial both to the natives themselves and to the Mission work. For the good of the natives, at present living in precarious life in Bandalen, may those who have the means and influence use them to bear upon the question of securing land on lands for the permanent residence of these natives. The sooner this matter is tackled the better.

THAT BANDING. (By Dr. Sefun, Agricultural Bancrofctor, Elias Area)

When one considers the damage done to the maize crop by the stalk-borer, one finds out that a poor harvest will be the result this year. What can we do to prevent this? This is the way one must sow wheat as such as the wheat season steps in. Should your land be hopelessly infected by stalk-borer, then it will be much better to cut out the stalks off and stock them up well to make silage for your stock. The stalks should be stacked in a way that rain water may not enter them. If so, the stalks may be ready and green until they are fed to the stock in winter. Then the land is cleared it should be ploughed and harrowed and left to await the sowing season. The sowing time will depend on the nature of the soil, the prevalence of insect pests, chiefly locusts, and the weather. The way of sowing is to broadcast 28-36 lbs. per acre. B. The soil should be as shallow as possible. Five seed into soil by planting them at an interval of not by a narrow row. The use of wheat in such a way is of very little advantage in watt-weeks that a heavy apparatus of rain follows; this suggests, as that grassy forms on the soil surface should such a thing happen that a light harrowing is the remedy. Under irrigation, wheat should be watered when it is growing under the heat of the sun. Harvesting can be expected in about 40 days; the land may be ploughed over and the maize crop planted.