

Ausser den Texten enthält die Zeitschrift aber auch sprachwissenschaftliche Abhandlungen. Wieviele grammatische Skizzen sind in ihren zweiundzwanzig Jahrgängen erschienen! So bringt Vedder gleich im ersten Band den Grundriss einer Grammatik von der Sprache der !Kū-Buschmänner.

Endlich enthält die Zeitschrift manche Aufsätze, die über das Gebiet einer Sprache oder Sprachgruppe hinausgehen. Dazu gehört etwa, wenn Meinhof über die Sprachverhältnisse in Kordofan schreibt (Bd. VI bis IX), oder wenn wir von Klingenheben einen Aufsatz über 'Ablaut in Afrika' finden (Bd. XXI). (DR. E. DAMMANN.)

Vernacular Periodicals, No. 13. 'Muigwithania' (Bringer-in-concord).

This is a monthly Kikuyu newspaper published by the Kikuyu Central Association, which is an African political body in Kenya. The paper has twenty-four pages and the editor and reporters are Africans. It surpasses in circulation the other African newspapers whose editors are Europeans, though the *Muigwithania* costs 6d. a copy and other papers $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. a copy.

The Kikuyu people are given freedom of expression in *Muigwithania* and have an opportunity of reading debates of the Legislative Council of Kenya, typical speeches in the House of Commons in England, and articles on the modern conditions of the world.

It is a great boon to the majority of the people who cannot read English newspapers, and also it develops a national spirit of self-reliance and of self-expression. It appeals especially to the people to reform their village life and improve their methods of agriculture, and also it becomes the means of advertising the production and commercial activities of the people. Its motto is 'pray and work'. Since its inception no European has ever contributed an article to it.

This newspaper was originally suggested by Harry Thuku, the leader of the Kenya people, before his exile in 1922. His purpose was to establish an intertribal newspaper in Swahili, but his ideas were turned to a Kikuyu national newspaper by his followers. (*Communicated by P. G. MOCKERIE.*)

Carnegie Corporation Grants for British Colonial Officers.

The British Colonial Office recently announced that the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York have set aside a sum of \$60,000, to be used over a period of three years, in order to enable selected officers of the Colonial Service to take a 'refresher' year's absence from their ordinary official duties. It is stipulated that the year must be spent in studies connected with the officer's work. But subject to this general condition, the trustees propose that a wide range of choice should be allowed to officers who may seek assistance from the fund. Thus it would be equally permissible to spend the 'refresher' year in residence at a British or foreign university or scientific

institution for the purpose of special study or research, or in travel for the purpose of observing the methods of administration and development pursued in other dependencies, either British or foreign. There is no doubt that it will be warmly welcomed by the Colonial Service as a whole.

Fellowships for Missionaries of American Mission Boards Working in British Colonies in Africa.

The Agricultural Missions Foundation has announced a limited number of fellowships available for missionaries, both men and women, of American mission boards working in British Colonies in Africa. These fellowships are for study at approved institutions and for travel in the southern U.S.A., to provide special rural training for missionaries on furlough. For the most part, the fellowships will be confined to study in colleges of agriculture and colleges of home economics.

Correction.

The Editor regrets that a misprint occurred in Lord Lugard's article on 'Slavery in all its Forms' which appeared in the last number.

On page 13, line 32, the words 'slave-trading' should read 'slave-dealing'.