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South Africa's Only National Bantu Newspaper.

Authorised To Publish Government Proclamations And Notices Of The Native Affairs Department

Printed In:
ZULU
KOSA
SESUTO
SECHUANA
as well as
BOTH OFFICIAL
Languages
Subscription
9s. per year
5s. halfyearly
2/6 quarterly

VOL. 4--No. 43.

JOHANNESBURG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1936.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER,

PRICE 2d.

THE FURY OF WAR || MOVING FUNERAL SCENES

Fierce Fighting In The Tembien Region And At Negelli In The South

Heavy fighting has taken place on both the northern and southern fronts. The battle round Makale has been raging furiously. While the Italians claim to have inflicted heavy casualties of 5,000 on the Abyssinians, a message from Addis Ababa states that the Abyssinians killed 1,700 Italians and took 800 prisoners.

75,000 Men Going South

In the south the Abyssinians claim to have checked Italian advance. Ras Desta's army is being reinforced by 75,000 men under Ras Makonnen who is considered to be one of the best soldiers in Abyssinia, having received his military training at the former Imperial Military Academy at Petrograd.

Battle of Tembien Stalemate

Marshal Badoglio told war correspondents the other day that "the dream of Ras Seyoum and Ras Kassa" was shattered in bloodshed. He was referring to the three days battle that raged furiously around Makale. The journalists, after investigating the position came to the conclusion that the battle of Tembien was stalemate.

Heavy Losses On Both Sides

The battle round Makale is said to have cost the Italians 3,000 dead, wounded and captured.

The captured Italians include a considerable number of South Tyrolese troops. Abyssinian quarters persistently maintain that the battle which is continuing has already produced highly favourable results for the Abyssinian Army.

Advance Checked

According to Addis Ababa, the army of Ras Desta has, despite its numerical inferiority, succeeded in checking the Italian advance in the Negelli and has taken up its new positions.

The army will shortly be reinforced by 75,000 men under Ras Makonnen.

Ras Makonnen is considered to be one of the best soldiers in Abyssinia, having received his military training at the former Imperial Military Academy at Petrograd.

Graziani's Plans

Reports that General Graziani will attempt another drive on Harar and Jijiga find little credence in military quarters at Addis Ababa where it is believed that these rumours are deliberately spread by the Italians in order to mislead the Abyssinian General Staff.

The General Staff is inclined to believe that if the Italians should decide on another attack this will again take place in the Dolo sector.

Aeroplanes Brought Down

During the bombing of Negelli by Italians in the south two of the Italian aeroplanes are stated to have been brought down by the Abyssinians.

It is officially announced that a large three-engined Italian machine which participated in the air raid on Sassa Baneh has been captured by the Ethiopians, after making a forced landing. The occupants of the aeroplane were made prisoners, after they had vainly attempted to set the machine on fire.

The captured plane will be put into the service of the Abyssinian Army.

9,000 More Italian Troops Arrive in East Africa

A message from Port Said states: Thirteen Italian ships carrying more than 9,000 soldiers, 19,000 tons of goods, and 70,000 tons of munitions, passed through the Suez Canal in the direction of Eritrea during the last six days.

During the same period nine Italian steamers transporting 980 wounded or sick soldiers and 420 sick workmen passed through the canal homeward bound.

Rev E. E. Mahabane Pays Glowing Tribute To The Late King

There were moving scenes in the Native locations on the West Rand on Tuesday when services were held in commemoration of the late King George V.



The Emperor of Abyssinia who has sent 75,000 to Ras Desta.

An address was delivered by the Rev. E. E. Mahabane, of the Methodist Church at the Randfontein Location service, who selected as his text, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the Lord."

"Our Late King"

"We are assembled here this morning in a representative gathering to pay our last homage to the memory of our late King George V," he said. "As an aboriginal race we came under British rule and protection during the benign reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, of reverent memory.

"In those troubled early days, when the sword ruled Africa, British justice and peace saved us from internal and external annihilation and secured for us our place in the great family of the British Empire.

"When the late King ascended the Throne he wrote: Under the guidance of the ruler of Rulers I will build the heritage of the British Empire upon the foundations of freedom, justice and peace." We thank God for a King who has acknowledged the omnipotence and omniscience of the King of Kings, a King who cherished religious principles, and a King in the Christian guidance of the Ruler of All.

Revolutionary Changes

"He followed in the footsteps of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, whose memory is indelibly inscribed in the history of the aboriginal races in South Africa. "Revolutionary changes that have passed over South Africa never

LATE KING GEORGE V. LAID TO REST IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Day Of Splendour And Sorrow

The late King George V was laid to rest in St George's Chapel at Windsor on Tuesday. It was a day of splendour and sorrow in London.

A greater crowd than that of the King's jubilee was assembled for his funeral. At some places the crowd was sixty deep on the route of the last sad journey to Paddington.

They were sometimes uncontrollable and several times broke the cordons of the troops and police, causing temporary and local confusion here and there. Re-inforcements rushed up the road of the procession and luckily succeeded in clearing the way with a comparatively short delay to the cortege.

7,000 Casualties

Ambulance men dealt with with 7,000 casualties in the London crowd alone, of whom one died and 150 were sent to hospital. Most of the casualties were sick people who came despite ailments. One man who sustained a broken leg, was removed from Marble Arch.

Long before dawn, the funeral

course was lined with people many deep, numbers of whom had camped out on the pavement despite the cold wet weather.

By the time the mile-long procession started every inch of space was taken up.

Noticeable Feature

A noticeable feature was the forest of "periscopes" made of every description of handbag mirrors and shaving glasses. Some elaborate apparatus was also used. Thousands standing rank on rank many yards deep could see nothing but helmets and plumes, yet stood patiently throughout.

At Windsor crowds gathered on the short road from the station to the castle enjoyed clear sunlight after the rain had blown away.

Inside the castle were a guard of honour of Eton cadets and the Oxford and the Cambridge O.T.C. The entrance to the station was lined with standard-bearers of the British Legion—old soldiers by whom King George is remembered as an inspiration during the war.

As the Royal train drew in, the watchman at the head of the great Round Tower lowered the half-masted Union Jack and hoisted the Royal Standard.

Simultaneously the sound of the first minute gun echoed through the castle wall.

The service then held in this magnificent, almost matchless in its renaissance sumptuousness, was simple and familiar to generations of English people.

Glory Of Monarchy

As the choir sang the opening sentences and followed with "The Lord is my Shepherd," and as the Bishop of Winchester read the beautiful sentence of the 21st chapter of Revelation, the glory of monarchy and of the great ceremony of State seemed to pass away, leaving only a simple English family standing by the grave of their loved one.

The King and his mother and behind them his brothers and those ladies closely associated with them bowed their heads when softly there came from the choir the familiar strains of "Abide with me."

As the Archbishop in gentle tones pronounced the committal sentences, King Edward took from a silver bowl earth which came from consecrated ground at Frogmore and sprinkled it on the coffin as it was lowered into the vault. The congregation said the Lord's Prayer, and the Archbishop of York in his clear resonant tones said the Prayers of Supplication.



Ras Makonnen who is leading 75,000 men.

compelled him to surrender the interests of an unimportant and inconspicuous race regarded by his predecessors as an integral part of the British commonwealth of nations. The secret of this lay in the fact that his kingdom was founded on Christian principles. He was a Christian King who walked with God, and, like Solomon, his wisdom came from above.

"We are grateful to God for the blessings and benefits that have come to us during his reign. Of him we say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Xosa: Ukoyiswa Akukho UKuvumayo

Ukubhubha Kuka George Nkombha Induna Yase Geduld

(NGU W. MABAYO)

Lomfo usishiye apa e Geduld ngosuku lwe 9 January 1935. Ebese yindoda epeleleyo ekwiminyaka ekuma 60 ubudala okanye nangapezezu koko. Umngcwabo wake ube nenkonzo epakamileyo ngomhla 11th January 1936. U George Nkombha ebe yinduna epeteyo wonke lomzi wase Geduld pantsi kwe ngalo ka Mfutshane u Mr. Ottaway i-Compound Manager kwisituba esiku ma 22 eminyaka. Inginginya zabantu ababe peleke lendoda kunzima ukubatelekelela ngobu nini babo, kuma 600 nangapezu.

Iintetho Zabamazayo

Abantu ababe wongamele lomsebenzi ngu mnini mzi ngokwake u-Mfutshane no mabalana wake omkulu Mr. David F. Mankazana. Abantu abacelelwe ukuposa amazwi batete ngale ndoda ngala madoda u-Moangeli u-Masipa, kwa nomfundisi we A.M.E. u Mr. Ndazi kunye nesekela lika Nkombha u Mtyido, nabazalwana o Maseko, Matabela, ne nduna yase Springs Mine no Zihlahla. Batete aba kancinane Komponi. Kute kaloku sakufika pezu kwe ngcwaba, kwabako naba mhlope abakwa ngaba nini mzi— I general Manager u Mr. Maskew, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Harrison Mr. McLukie, Mr. Devenish, Mr. Tandy no Mr. Donald. Isikokelo senteto ngesimo salomfo senziwe ngu Mr. D. F. Mankazana onexesha elide ehleli esebenza kunye no Nkombha oneminyaka engama 21 esebenza kule Komponi, nezinye izitethi zisuke azaba sashenxa kwi sikokelo asenzileyo.

Isiphato Sakhe

Lomfo u-Nkombha ngobuzwe li-Tshazana. Kodwa isiphato sake ebantwini ebezintlanga zonke ezipakati kule Komponi, amatyala bantu ebewateta ngoxwame...sa-

Ulwamkelo Luka Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu Yimbuto Ye Joh'burg Bantu L.C.A.

(YI NTENETYA NE NTENETYAZANA)

Vuma, Mhleli ndenjenje lonyaka we Leap owaziwa ngokuba ngowovuyo kuma nenekazi ahlopho nantsundu.

Ukuxatyiswa Kwe Circulars

Liwasungule ngezona zinto ekucingeka ukuba zezona nto zalatha umkhitha kuwo, ewe ke noko phofu yona imithetho emibi ka Rulumente esijongileyo iyayiphikisa lonto, nethe mbha iyaliguzula. Naxenikweni ke noko kunjalo masitembele ku Sonini-Nanini.

Kuthe xa bekuziziyunguma zabantu abeze kucitha i holide apha e Goli, qatha, kwagaleleka into ka Jabavu, ethe kanti seyigcadwe ngesi hiniba somamkelo ngama nenekazi olumanyano lungentla, i circulars ziphume kuveki ezingaphambhili zinomfanekiso wo Mngqika lo, zaye azibanga nakuxhonywa ezikonkwaneni zodonga njengesiqelo, Hai Nkosi! bezise lugcinweni lwe suit-cases ezitshwayo.

Ukuzala Kwe Holo

Ngom Gqibelo we 11th January, i holo eyi Ritz yazala sanyathelana emjikweni-apho, andingebe ndiyaphosisa ukuthi sonke tina bebekho ngumnqweno wethu ukunga, njengoko sekuvakaliswe nge circulars, ukuba lombutho unga ungayithatha indawo yawo kwa njengamandulo, uzame ukuhlenganisa uninzi lwama ledi athe sa! ize futhi ingabikuko kujonga ngeniso yamali yodwa koko-ukukhulisela, nokuqeqeshela ingqondo zolutsha ekwakheni, nase kuncedisani kumigudu, nama hentsubentsu okufunqula isizwe esintsundu jikelele. ngakumbi kuba kakade ngokwesiko nendalo, asikho isizwe esakha saphakama sangaphezulu komgangatho wama ledi aso, kwanjengokuba nama ledi engena kuphakamela ngapezu komgangatho wama nene awo.

I Cake Yodidi

Kuyavuyisa ukuvakalisa ukuba ama ledi e Civic enze isipho se keki emkhuma ezotywe igama lo

yo engali qubudi ityala ngokobuso bomntu, ebengena kete ebatanda kakhulu abantu bemtanda kwangokunjalo, lonto yame-nza ukuba a hlonelwe abekwe ngomnyama nango mhlo-pe umntu. Esi simo sake senze ukuba i-Komponi le izole ingabi nazi dubedube nezipititi. Ude wati u-Mr. Mankazana efundisa ngesimo esihle salomfo, "amadoda amane angahlanganiswa kutiwe makawu hlanganyele lomsebenzi enye ibekwe kwelinye isebe enye nenyengokunjalo bebenze pumeleli ukuwufeza." Ebe nobucule obungumangaliso bengqondo yokuyigcina inteto yomntu ngamnye enobulumko boku ngabi nanqala mntwini into ebenite anavana ngayo ekuteteni, ukuba usayigcinile wena kwokusa sewuyigcine wedwa sefuna ukuba anqalasho ubuso bako ebonisa ukuti akaseko yena kulonto.

Imfundiso Yobomi Bakhe

Ingqondo yalendoda ibi kumgangato wabantu abafundisiweyo naba cubekileyo. Kwisituba inteto ivakele isiti kuko ilifu eli ngqingwa eli mnyama pezu kwe Geduld. Wateta umntu wasakasa enesiqelo esiti, namhlanje mzingini umhlope yiqondeni into yokuba litikile ixesha lokuba ningamkangeleli umntu omnyama ufanelwe kupela ukuba ngumcandi wenkuni nomki wamanzi, esisenzo salendoda sifundisa lonto. U-Nkombha ukufundile ukukonza wasisi kokelo kwabaseleyo ukuba mabenjenjalo nabo ukuze bayifumane imbeko kubapati nakubakonzi. Hamba Nkombha nati siya kukulandela usishiye nomfuziselo omhle, uwufe-zile owako umsebenzi.

Lacithakala i-Theko eli zake kunene eliya kushiya iminqweno kwabaseleyo, ndanga nam isipelo sam singapakama kangaka.

Amabal' Engwe Ngezinto Zelizwe

Ukukhlangana Kwe Palamente

I Palamente idibene ngolwesi Hlanu lweveki ephelileyo. Owona mcimbhi uphambhili kuyo ngowe Bhili zokulaulwa kwabantu aba Ntsundu. Ilungu le Palamente elingu Mr. Kentridge livelise umpoposho othi lemithe-tho vonke mayilingwe isebenze kodwa ingahluthwa ivoti e Koloni iminyaka emihlanu, ze kuthi emva koko xa kuqondiwe ukuba lendlela intsha yomelo ilungile kuqalwe ke kuthethwe nge voti yase Koloni.

Ukunchwatywa Kokumkani

Ibiziziyunguma phesheya ngolwesi Bini kunchwatywa u Kumkani u George, zabanzini neekumkani zezinye izizwe eziye ngeziqu, ezinye zathumela abameli bazo. Umchwabo ubenabantu abanzazange babonwa e Ngilani ngobuninzi babo.

Entla E Tembien

Ama Taliyane agwagwisa ngolweso lwawo olusema Ntla e Abyssinia. Athi abulele ama 10,000, kwaza kuwo kwafa amakhulu angafikanga nasesibhozweni. Kodwa isimanga baninzi nase Itali abangayikholelwayo lento. Kwelinye idabi kwangelothuba ama Taliyane oyiswe ngolweso olukhulu kwathinjwa nemipuzo nezixhobo. Ababhali ndaba bona bathe bakuyakuzibonela kwelodabi akukho woyisiweyo.

Funda

I "The Bantu World" Kuqala

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FURTHER PROOF

"For years my life was a misery through anaemia," states Mrs. E. Smith, of 38, Leuca Road, London, E. "I was always weak and ill, and at times felt fit to drop through sheer exhaustion. I could not eat, and was miserable and depressed. I had severe palpitation of the heart and my face was quite yellow. "Despite all treatment I got no better until at last I started taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In a few days the pallor left my face. I felt brighter and actually began to want my meals. Now, well, the change that has come over me is astonishing! I am like a new woman, happy in my new found health."

There are more Red Cells in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

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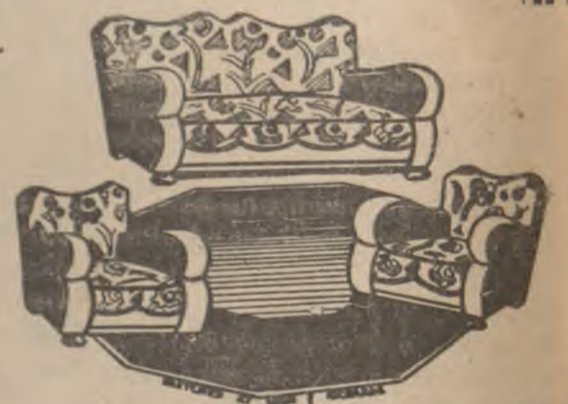
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Our Opinion And Readers' Views

THE Bantu World"

3, POLLY STREET
(North of Bantu Sports Ground.)
P.O. Box 5663 JOHANNESBURG

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1936.

The Trust And Land Bill

There are people who think that the All African convention recently held at Bloemfontein rejected the Trust and Land Bill. Our reading of the resolutions does not give us this impression. It gives us the impression that the convention wanted more information with regard to the land that will be released and the functions and powers of the Trust which are not defined in the Bill. Then the convention wanted to know how many Africans live on European land and whether provision is made for these landless people in the released areas. Further it wanted to know how much of the released areas is (a) land already occupied or owned by Africans, and (b) land belonging to missionary Enterprise.

In order to make this information available, the convention rightly asked the Government to take the census of the African people and to appoint a mixed commission to investigate the areas to be released. There can be no doubt that the convention was conscious of the fact that land was what the African people needed most but it could not accept the Bill without knowing whether these areas will give relief to Africans who are to-day forced to live on European farms much against their will. We hold that there should be sufficient land so that no African should be forced to work on European farms simply because he has nowhere to live. The farmers, like other employers of labour, should pay and not depend upon labour tenants.

So far as we can see it is not the intention of the Bill to provide land for the thousands of landless Africans who, through lack of land, cannot sell their labour to the highest bidder but are compelled to accept any terms offered by the farms. It is of these men we must think; they are labouring and living under hard conditions. On European farms there is no security for them. They can only live there as long as they submit to the will of their employers. As we have pointed out the Bill does not seem to take into account these men beyond providing more stringent regulations for their working conditions.

Then it is the intention of the Government to amend the Urban Areas Act in order to restrict the number of Africans in urban areas to the labour requirements of the towns. If this proposed amendment becomes law there can be no doubt that a large number of Bantu families will be evicted. So far as we know most of our people who live in urban areas to-day were forced from the rural areas by the scarcity of land for settlement. They came to towns because the reserves were congested and, therefore, unable to maintain their populations; they came because working conditions on European farms were not attractive. Now it is proposed to weed out of the towns those Africans who are not employed by Europeans and drive them to the land. Is the land, we ask, provided by the Trust and Land Bill, sufficient to accommodate these hundred and thousands of people who will be ejected from the towns and from European farms? There are those who think the land to be released will be sufficient for African needs, but we are firmly convinced that this is not the case. How can 17,000,000 morgen be sufficient for a population of

nearly 6,000,000!

This we understand is the final adjustment of the land question, and if it is true no sane man can say that a square deal has been given to Africans in the distribution of land. In this land there will be no room for individual enterprise. It is true the Government will encourage the employment of modern methods of agriculture, the irrigation schemes and the prevention of soil erosion. For all this, no doubt, we shall all be grateful to the Government. But these schemes, though very useful in themselves, will not enable the populations of the Native areas make a forward move in their development; more especially as the released areas are just little islands in an ocean of European land. If these areas in the Transvaal, for instance, were one tract of country somewhere in the Northern Transvaal or Western Transvaal, then there would be a chance for individual development and for general progress.

We do not wish to impute motives and we honestly believe that it is not the intention of the authorities to create reservoirs of cheap labour for both the mining and farming industries. But this is what the areas will eventually be—reservoirs of cheap labour. It must be remembered that the released areas will be under the authority of the Trust whose powers and functions are not properly defined. Probably land will be held by the Trust in favour of the tribes, in which case the Trust will have much to say in the affairs of each tribe. Indeed the Trust and Land Bill is not only a measure of segregation between white and black but also of tribal separation so as to keep the tribes divided.

Good Morals Are A Great Aid To Health

Sir,—Modern social evils necessitate a brief description of some of their causes which determine human deterioration. It is an undeniable fact that we all want health and try, in the best of our ability, to attain it; but it is questionable that we have the necessary knowledge of obtaining the requisite—radiant health. As health is not a commodity that can be bought with money, it is important that we know the difference between right and wrong, so that we can avoid many diseases which some of us contract by indulging in immorality.

We know that beer is a will-weakening and stupefying beverage which is favoured not only by those with whom we live, but it was a great treat to our predecessors; but we as people living in the age of science should abstain from it because it degrades us. Therefore health can be an unsurpassable possession for us if, besides using "Good" medicines, we practise morality. When that is not the case, we get sick and prematurely die from never-heard-of-diseases, because we are ignorant of or fail to apply the principles of physiology and ethics.

As thoughts precede actions, it is necessary to think well; that is to say, if one hates some one, one has to substitute hatred for love, —laziness and ignorance can be substituted for diligence and knowledge. Then while we are in this world our bodies will be full of vitality; and we shall be capable of facing our social economic and political problems, and so, facilitate the coming human race supremacy.

It is by being in the metaphysical attitude or bright side of life that we cannot regret for having come into this world, but make the best use of life. In other words, the world is no worse than nations living in it make it and they are no better than their thoughts.

JAS KOROMBI

Johannesburg.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

The Training Of African Children

Sir,—One of the obstacles that confront the minds of our thinkers is the care and early education of our African children. The majority of African children does not receive necessary attention. One finds that in a typical family the members to whom the greatest care is exercised are those who have or are about to reach the state of maturity—those who are about to help in the struggle for bread and butter. They are best cared for because it is hoped by some parents that they are to be of use to the family. This neglect is the reason why they enter into life with an already exhausted ambition, unfit to render any valuable contribution to the progress of their race.

These children usually become a menace to their community.

A SCHRIENER RAMAILANE
Fort Beaufort

Our Schools And Our Teachers

Sir,—Do Native parents consider the hygienic conditions of the schools to which they send their children? Do Native parents ever pause to inquire into the qualities of the teacher to whom are entrusted that delicate and all important function of consolidating the foundations of the little ones' minds? Who knows? Our support is misguided, blind and prejudiced, and therein lies the destruction of our national fabric. Foolish tribalism, narrow minded denominationism invariably come before common sense thinking.

Fools—fools that we are. I quote an extract from Sir Joshua Fitch's glorious book: "In all mechanical labour in which matter alone has to be acted on, the physical strength and tactful skill of the artisan are the determining force; his motives and moral qualifications have little to do with the results. But in the case of the school master, as in that of the priest, or of the statesman, mind and character have to be influenced; and it is found that in the long run nothing can influence character like character. Hence there is a closer correspondence in this department of human labour than in others between the qualities of work and the attributes of the workman. You cannot dissociate the two."

Our children require and deserve the best that lies within our purview to impart to them—virile health, experienced teaching, healthy minded teachers, in fact all that is constructive and energizing. Why cannot our people be sensible and less bamboozled by nonsensical sentimentality? How often have we indifferently accepted a man or woman into our schools who has been dismissed from another school for some gross moral crime simply because he or she happens to be a member of our tribe or Church?

Let us not be too goody goody, but for goodness' sake, let us be sensible.

"RESPONSIBLE GUARDIAN"
Krugersdorp

(continued from column 4)

close my letter by informing Mr. Tyamzashe that I have no intention of accepting his advice, but would suggest to him that before rushing into print in future he makes himself acquainted with the facts, and thereafter rely upon them for the strength of his cause, rather than upon personalities which never yet did any man or any cause one iota of good.

JOHN L. DUBE

Phoenix Natal.

Rev. J. L. Dube Replies To Mr. H. D. Tyamzashe

Sir,—May I be permitted the opportunity of replying to the letter of Mr. H. D. Tyamzashe appearing in your current issue? But for the fact that the letter grossly misrepresents the considered opinion of Natal Natives on the Bills, I would prefer to ignore it. The opinion of Mr. Tyamzashe as to my capability or otherwise as a leader leaves me unmoved. What I do treasure, however, is the confidence which has always been placed in me by the great majority of the Native people in Natal and Zululand, and which I shall always do my utmost to merit. When the day comes when that confidence is lost, I shall only be too happy to retire into the comfort and peace of private life.

It is apparent that Mr. Tyamzashe knows nothing whatever of the conditions in Natal, or he would never have been led into comparison of the Cape with Natal. To attempt to compare the Cape, where the Native Land Act of 1913 has never been in operation, to Natal where the Native population has for the past 23 years suffered the restrictions imposed thereunder, is an indication of the ineptitude which inspires the whole letter. Which is of more value to the great mass of the rural Native, land to live on and land to live from, or the nebulous right of the Cape Franchise which has never in one instance over its eighty odd years of existence done anything to prevent the passing of restrictive measures which have fallen so hardly on the Native people, such as the Land and the Native Service Contract Bill? What, in fact, can young Africa claim to have done for the benefit of the Native people of South Africa other than to put on the voters, roll 11,000 voters out of a population of some 6 million people and to deliver a set of communistic speeches which has done irretrievable harm to the Native cause throughout South Africa? On the other hand, Natal has realised the realities of the situation, and in putting forward the Resolution that the Native Bills should be referred to the Native Representative Council to be set up for the consideration and expression of the views of the Native people, did more good in its resolution than the Cape Franchise has done throughout its existence.

One would have assumed that the Cape delegates would have had sufficient political prescience to realise that the expression of opinion on a united South Africa would have had more effect upon the situation than flamboyant communistic utterances, but when the way was open for them to do so under the Natal resolution they spurned it.

The sanity of the Natal view that the Bills be postponed until such time as Native opinion had been obtained through the Native Representative Council, found its sanction in the whole-hearted support of the Native people in Natal, and if in the ultimate issue the Bills are to be forced upon the Native peoples of South Africa, the blame will attach to the resolutions passed at the Conference in Bloemfontein.

I do not propose to go any further into the subject except to say that there does exist a Statute in Natal under which the Governor-General can confer the privilege of franchise upon a very limited section of the Native population, but in all the years that this Statute has existed, three Natives have achieved the franchise.

No further comment is needed from me on that score. I would (Continued at foot of column 3)

R. Roamer Talks About . . .

WAR NEWS

Goodness us! We have forgotten to tell you the latest war news! Oh, please forgive us! We sincerely hope you have not been thinking war is over because of our silence. If you have, please put these thoughts back on the shelves and have thoughts about the war being still on. War is still raging in the wilds of Abyssinia. The wilds are so wild that even the civilising Italians seem to have become wild.

We hear of the bombing of the Red Cross, the burning of churches, the death of women and children. Of course, Italy denies these reports. Perhaps these Messrs Denials & Denials Company, Limited have puzzled the League Council and caused it to hesitate imposing oil sanctions in fear that Italy might deny that there is any war at all. Then the poor un-sanctionable sanctions would look foolish being imposed on nothing.

By the way, on Monday, January 20 the League just touched the question of oil sanctions and then dropped it quickly again. We understand that this big question is now standing shamefacedly at a corner of the Council Chamber wondering what is to become of itself. As it is a question, experts on sanctions say it can remain unanswered without losing its reputation. That is why a question is such a hard problem. It can remain for years without becoming an answer.

Meanwhile some experts say the war will last three years. Others say it will last until the rainy season comes again. The chief duty of all experts is to differ on almost all questions, so we who are not experts, expect the war to end when it ends. Not a day sooner or later. The talks on peace are still going on but they, like the oil sanctions, are just talks that seem to end in useless question marks.

It would not be a bad idea if all these wasted questions were given to our 16-year old children to answer when they are no longer good enough for schools because they cannot pass Standard III. If this is too much for experts surely they can throw the questions in the rubbish boxes and tell our six-year old children to play with them before they are admitted into schools. Then our 6-year old and 16-year old children can find something to do instead of getting into mischief before they are good enough or bad enough for schools.

What surprises us about this war is the way strong, well-armed Italy fights it. It seems as if Italy is using black troops in the front lines. Anyway that is what we gather from the news when they report so many Italian black troops killed or wounded. Perhaps this honour flatters the black troops, we don't know. To us it shows the magnanimity of the Italians who bring civilisation to the black people through their own people!

We remember the wars we fought against the whites in defence of our country. Because in some of them we did what Italy denies doing to-day, we were called "savages," "barbarous" and "blood-thirsty." And yet that was before we saw the Light. To-day with so many lights about it still seems as if some aspects of the Abyssinian war are not different from ours. But we only hear of nice words like "civilisation," "expansion," "avenging defeats" and "up-rooting slavery." Oh, dear, dear us!

We understand that the Italians now say that the English are helping the Ethiopians. We see no reason why this should upset the Italians for it will speed up their civilising mission. Surely, Italy does not deceive itself that the only civilisation that is worth while is theirs alone—and that it can be introduced by guns and aeroplanes.

MARCHING FORWARD



THE WOMEN'S SUPPLEMENT OF "THE BANTU WORLD"

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Distressing Conduct

By THE EDITRESS

It won't do us any good if we keep on saying nice things about ourselves while some of us continue to heap shame and ridicule upon our sex with their unseemly deeds and words. It must be said openly that if our womenfolk—particularly those of the younger generation—want men to respect them they must first respect themselves.

Of late I have seen and heard of many educated girls behaving in a very unedifying manner in public places. If these girls are not fighting over a man in a dance they are either the worse for liquor or bad manners. If these girls, with all their education and upbringing, are not mixing with unprincipled men and making love to them, they must be doing something unlooked for in women of their upbringing and education.

Now this sort of thing cannot be left alone. We know very well that many of our young women respect themselves and try their best to live sane lives. And just for that very reason, we feel that we must register the strongest disapproval against those girls who, by their waywardness, do the well-meaning girls a lot of harm. Such women must be left alone—no matter how supposedly "prominent in social circles" they may be.

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Helpful Stories

(FROM "THE CHRISTIAN HERALD",
Things We Cannot Put Back

A little girl was visiting the country for the first time. She found a cherry-tree loaded with fruit, whose branches hung low enough for her to reach. She filled her pinafore with the ripe fruit, and when she was scolded for doing so, she answered: "Baby will put them back again." The innocent little child had yet to learn that there are things that we cannot put back, no matter how willing we may be to do so. Many of us older ones thoughtlessly do things that we foolishly imagine we may be able to set right, but which we afterwards find is impossible to do.—(E.D.H.)

Beauty of Motherhood

Many years ago I was staying at a Cornish town, near Penzance. My thoughts often go back to that time, when I went with another girl friend to hear Gipsy Smith, who was taking the service at the Wesleyan church. Vast crowds assembled from far and near. How delightful it was to hear him expound God's Word. I can see him now with arms outstretched, and I clearly remember him saying: "There is no more beautiful sight in the world than a pure mother with her first babe."—(P.H.)

Only for Others

A little boy, aged three years, on returning home from Sunday School, where he had been for the first time, was asked by his mother what the teacher had said to him. His reply was: "He didn't say anything to me; he was only talking to the others." How many of us who are older listen to a sermon, and think how it suits someone else. Let us pray that we may not only hear, but heed the Word of God—(A.A.)

Take Care Of Your Babies

Fathers' Duty

(By MABEL YOSE)

Fathers are apt to think that the whole responsibility of bearing and rearing their children rests with the mothers. In reality the father's role throughout both phases though indirect is of considerable importance. The father should realize that the health of his baby will depend to a large extent, not only on the health of the expectant mother, but also on her state of mind during the long nine months.

This is, at times a trying period for a woman. Then the wise husband will attempt to be specially kind and tolerant to his wife and make the expectant mother as happy and care-free as possible. It must always be borne in mind that the primary and principal reason for the wearing of clothes is to protect the body from effects of cold and wet and from extreme and sudden changes of temperature. The other reasons for the use of clothing, is decency and ornament are of little importance in the case of young children.

Sleep

No young child should have less than twelve hours of undisturbed sleep out of the twenty four. Young children should go to bed soon after six. Absolute regularity is desirable. The want of sleep is a frequent cause of nervous diseases and brain troubles and later on of dullness at school.

The sleeping room should be quiet and well ventilated. A child from 1 to 5 years should be put to bed for at least an hour after mid-day meal. The use of too many bed clothes must be avoided.

This Week's Thought

Times have changed, for it used to be an insult to offer a girl a drink; now she swallows the insult.

Time for wasted lives is no more. We want women who look upon life seriously. By this we do not mean to say girls should not enjoy themselves in wholesome recreations and pastimes. We mean that there is any amount of difference between enjoyment and licence. A woman can enjoy herself without making a fool of herself.

The world looks up to women to-day; for they play an important part in the moulding of future generations and in the security of homes. Once women get off the rails of decency the whole social structure of a people tumbles in ruins. We want our womenfolk to realise this, so that they do not pull their menfolk down.

We write in this strain because we feel sure that striving women should be protected from the evil consequences of their unbalanced fellow-women. Misbehaving women should be put in their right places and not be allowed to corrupt our society. Through their actions many good women suffer humiliation and shame. We must get rid of them in our company.

Know More About Tea

Tea loses its flavour if it is exposed to the air for long, especially in a moist climate. It ought to be kept in a caddy, or in a glass jar with a screw top, or in a clean tin.

Tea-pot. Nothing compares with an ordinary brown earthenware tea-pot for making good tea. This should be carefully cleaned, not just rinsed, to remove all stains and dried after use. When cleaning don't forget the spout; a small brush will come in handy for this.

Measure Carefully. Measure the quantity of tea carefully. "One tea spoonful per person and one for the pot" is a sound old-fashioned rule that has never been beaten. But if good tea is used there is no need to allow "one for the pot," unless very strong tea is wanted, for good tea is more economical than cheap tea.

Fresh Water. Use only boiled water. Take care to warm the pot thoroughly before putting in the tea. Then pour on **Freshly boiled water**—not water that has been allowed to simmer. Better tea will be made if the kettle is kept free from the lime or chalk deposits of hard water.

Allow Four Minutes for infusion. Pour freshly boiled water on to the leaves until the tea-pot is full, but don't pour out the tea into the cups until you have allowed it to stand for at least four minutes. The lid, of course should be put back as soon as the water is poured into the pot, and then the whole should be covered with a cosy. Don't forget that tea should never be allowed to "stew." If it is allowed to stand too long tea loses its virtue and flavour.—The Ceylon Tea Bureau.

Our Health Corner

(By NURSE ROSE)

Let us begin our talk this week with **Castor Oil** as one of the most common but, at the same time, most disliked medicines in the home. There is no substitute for castor oil. However, it must be clearly understood that it is a purgative and not a laxative for every-day use.

In cases of sickness when a quick cleansing of the intestines is desired there is nothing to equal it. It does the work in four to six hours and so well that there is little left in the bowels, and constipation consequently lasts for a day or two after its use. Dose: This ranges from one teaspoon for babies to a tablespoon for older children and adults.

Put one or two teaspoons of any flavour syrup in a small wineglass and incline and turn the glass so as to coat the inside up to the brim. Place the oil in the glass, taking care that it does not touch the sides. A tablespoon of orange juice is then carefully placed on top and the entire dose must be taken at one gulp.

It is very unkind and very unwise to mix castor oil with milk or any important food as this may create a disgust toward the article of diet lasting for years. I know that many of my people are fond of using milk with castor oil. This does not help at all to deaden its taste.

It must be clearly kept in mind that in all cases of illness or accidents the wisest and safest course is to send for a doctor. Those notes are just to help you to do your best in the meantime. Do not think you can successfully wade off illness alone without medical assistance.

Page Of Interest To Women Of The Race

Mrs. Masius' Thanks Are Women

Editress, It is encouraging to see our womenfolk supporting our Pages so well with their articles and useful hints. I am more than pleased that you have now introduced "Nurse Rose" who will write on health matters.

It seems to me that you are always looking for something new to give us on these Pages. Certainly their variety and helpfulness are things I highly appreciate. I hope the splendid services you give us tirelessly will not be in vain.

The sincerest form of flattery is imitation. And now that we see general imitation of our Pages by a contemporary this proves beyond doubt how successfully you have handled our Pages. I thank you for many useful minutes I enjoy reading and studying your Hints, Recipes and feature articles.

(Mrs.) JAMES MASIU, Johannesburg.

Just A Smile, Please!

Patient: Oh, doctor! The pain has gone into the other leg!

Doctor: That's good. I said I would shift it.

Mother: Why do you keep rolling the dustbin round the yard, Tommy?

Tommy: I'm just amusing baby, Mum.

"But I don't see the baby"

"He's inside the dustbin."

"Gosh, I had narrow escape last night."

"How's that?"

"Well I woke up in middle of the night and saw something white moving in the room. So I grabbed my gun and shot it. After I turned the light on I found it was my shirt."

"I don't see any narrow escape in that."

"Why, just suppose I hadn't taken my shirt off last night."

"Henry, dear," said the sick man's wife, "I'll have to run away for an hour or so. I've got the material for a few dresses for the dressmaker."

"But," complained the patient, "do you think it right to be thinking of dress while I am so ill?"

"Henry, ill will be all right, whatever happens; it is a black dress."

The man who been away from home for a long time returned to his village and was soon chatting with an old friend.

"And how is your aunt?" he asked his friend.

"We buried her last year," answered the other.

"Buried her?" the returned traveller exclaimed. "Is the old lady dead?"

"Yes," was the answer. "That's why we buried her."

Happy Marriages

Madame, Some time back you published very inspiring articles on "What I owe to my Mother?" Many readers wrote very touching articles on their mothers which did me a lot of good. Now wouldn't it be interesting if some of our happily married women could be persuaded to tell us of their happy married lives?

I am sure these articles would encourage the girls who are thinking of getting married in the future. We have heard too much about hardships and sacrifices in marriage that a change would do us good. Let brave women come forward and tell us of the blessings they have got in their married lives.

D.R.P. Klersdorp.

[I think Miss D.R.P. has spoken very wisely indeed. Will our happily-married please come forward.—EDITRESS].

Are Women Equal To Men?

Editress, It is no uncommon thing now-a-days for a man to be pointedly told by some of these "ultra-modern" girls that he (the man) is no longer considered "top-dog" or the superior of the two respective sexes. They tell one that they are able to do anything as well and efficiently as any man. To be just, it is true that it has been proved that work formerly reserved specially for men can be equally well done by women.

They can do typing, know all the tricks of office work (this among Europeans), can ride bicycles, know all the mysteries of driving motor-cars and a hundred and one other things which have previously only been done by men. But does the fact that a certain so-called "modern" girl can smoke a cigarette just as good as any man necessarily mean that she is equal to him?

Another point which in my own humble opinion make some women deem themselves equal to men is the indisputable fact that in some of our larger towns, some of these "slaves of fashion" the women think it highly fashionable appear in public dressed in men's articles! A short sleeved shirt, a pair of grey flannel trousers and diminutive beret perched precariously on the side of her head a cigarette hanging loosely from the corner of her mouth and there you have a perfect picture of a truly masculine woman, pretending for all she's worth to be a man.

This might be fashionable, but I deem it a degradation to the Bantu race on the whole. In saying this some narrow-minded people might call me out of date even primitive but going back a few years, we see the woman of our fore-fathers' time being subordinate to her man knowing that her proper place was in her home rearing her offspring.

Going back to original basis of this article, permit me fellow-readers to ask that since some women claim themselves equal to men, why in a congregation should a man still yield his chair to her since she is just as good as he is, and denies the fact that her sex is the weaker of the two?

Another point if women are perfectly capable of doing any work mentally or physically quite as good as any man, why don't we see them carrying bags of coal or mending roads?

The fact that so many women try to ape men undoubtedly is the reason why many of them regard that time-honoured custom (if custom it might be called) marriage, an old fashioned pastime.

The object of this article is not to attack women but just a demand of enlightenment as to whether women are really equal to men in all respects.

PHILEMON MAFUNGO, Kimberley.

Irish Eggs

Hardboil and shell as many eggs as required. Dip each into milk, then wrap mashed potato round each egg. Dip in egg and breadcrumbs and fry in deep fat until nicely browned. Drain well and serve on a rasher of bacon, allow 1 half for each.

(Continued from column 4)

at last make her a great help to her husband.

I support Miss Vernon's fine article and hope it will rouse many women to realise its great message.

MOLLY TUSI, Greytown.

Evolution Of Miss Modern

Madame, The evolution of Eve's children in recent years has changed the whole life of a woman, and altered her strength and mental capacity. If an observant person looks at the figure of Miss Modern, there is a great difference from that of her mother. Miss Modern has in many instances broader shoulders than hips.

Many people have given points of evolution, and these points are noticeable and worth knowing and considering. Towns and cities with their many athletic facilities, have rather hastened the slowly—turning wheel of scientific change. The great freedom of the body, lot of sports, exercise and sunshine, proper dieting and sitting and walking, lack of constricting clothing, have done much to produce straight bones and firm muscles.

She burns up much fuel in her active life that little is left as superfluous fat. It is for this reason that modern girls are mostly slim. The present age is of great change, and the advance is biologic. So Miss Modern is just as good as a man, for she is now fitted for the strenuous demands of present day life.

So why not give her equality? by proving—that, like men, she can be a journalist, e.g. Misses R.

D. Mazibuko and J. G. Phahlane. She can be graduated, e.g. Misses J. Nhlabati, Ngozwana. She has even sat in a chair where no African man has ever sat e.g. Mrs. C. Maxeke when she was on the staff of the Juvenile Probation Court. Such, and more is the evolution of Miss Modern.

(Miss) MAVIS L. MKIZE West Rand.

Money-Making In The Home

Editress, Miss Vernon Nxaba's articles on money-making in the home made good reading. We are surely marching if our young women now realise the great need for husband and wife to work together in the home.

No wise women, who has the welfare of her home at heart, can idly stand by while her husband works himself to the bone trying to make ends meet. In homes where money is very short it is the duty of every woman to help her husband. She can do this in many ways. Enter domestic service or take up nursing-midwifery preferably—which would

(Continued at foot of column 2)

Our Friends

Editress, "And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell."

In my opinion, when Our Lord made this declaration, it was with a view to friends and acquaintances. He knew that good and evil are always at variance, and that evil often takes the upper hand, (a lamentable fact).

Of what benefit is an evil friend? What good mother would allow her children to make friends with children who know no discipline? Should we go by the "Birds of a feather" principle? Certainly! "Charity begins at home." Where our good characters are at stake, we are well justified, to put ourselves first.

Yet, true friendship knows no barriers. He mixed with the evil, with the determination to frustrate their evil natures. We are His disciples. We should befriend to the best of our ability, but, we should not "chum" with evil. It is always to our advantage to withdraw from evil influences.

EUPHAMILA, Westdene, Benoni.

Unawo umshini wokutunga?



Sebenzisa uhala olungileyo nxa ufuna umshini utunge kahle

Kodwa uma utunga amasiliga nosatini ngomshini sebenzisa i Coats Sheen, uhala wohlobo owenzelwe izingubo ezitambile zemibala-bala. Uma usebenz' omunye uhala uma utunga usiliga nezinye ezitambile zobukeka zivokomele. Sebenzisa i Coat's Sheen ube neqiniso lokuti uzotunga into yamehlo yengubo.



Le intambo kahala we
COATS' SIX-CORD
No. 40
wemitungu yonke ye
mishini. Bheka lelipapa
... nxa uwutunga.



Le intambo kahala we
COATS' SHEEN
womshini ozotunga usiliga
nezinye. Bheka lelipapa
... nxa uwutunga.

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Miss Makanya's Great Work

Miss Violet Sibusisiwe Makanya

(By THE EDITRESS)

To write within a space of a column or two of one whose activities are so wide, is a hard task. It is hard because one is sure to skip over, for space reasons, some aspects of these activities which would also add interest to the article. But as regrets never got anyone anywhere, let me do the best I can.

Miss Makanya is one of those restless souls who never find rest except in doing something. Evidently this restlessness was the result of her founding, with others, while she was yet a teacher of many years' standing at the Inanda Seminary, the Purity League, whose aim was to encourage clean living among young people.

While still engaged on both those callings—teaching and strengthening the Purity League, Miss Makanya got an opportunity to go to America and take up Social Course studies. On her return to Natal she founded the great movement known as the Bantu Youth League whose headquarters are at Imbumbulu Mission Station—Miss Makanya's birthplace.

The general aim of the strong movement is to build up decent home life among the African people and to nurture in Bantu youth the ideals of good citizenship as exemplified in the life of Christ. **Activities:** The League interests itself in many varied activities aimed at uplifting the young and old educationally, socially and morally. It seeks to introduce Night Schools for youth and also to create love for education among adults wherever and whenever opportunities offer.

Travelling: In response to appeals for the development of similar work in other mission stations, locations, etc., much time has necessarily to be devoted to travelling. This work entails a good deal of expenditure not only of money but also of time and effort, but it is difficult to ignore the appeals which come from all parts.

In the places visited meetings have been held with the interested among youth and adult and local branches of the B.Y.L. have been established. Follow-up work is required in connection with these newly established branches, but it is difficult to do so effectively largely because of the lack of transport facilities already referred to. One cannot over-emphasise the importance of this

follow-up work, especially when one is dealing with people who have had such limited opportunities of education and training in social work.



Miss Violet S. Makanya

Clubs: The organisation of small clubs round one or two main interests and which aim at taking up a definite project for the improvement of home surroundings, agricultural work or community life generally has been one of the League's major methods of work. Such projects include tree-planting, improving ventilation in the homes, road-making etc. In this connection much assistance has been obtained through the generous gifts of one or two friends. Misses Helen R. Bryan and Margaret E. Jones made a donation of £5 towards the work, and a similar sum came from Dr. and Mrs. Mumford. This money was devoted to buying two corn-planters, which are loaned to members of the League and others who desire to make use of them on condition that they undertake to plant a certain number of trees round their homes or put in windows into their houses.

Summer conferences are held annually the main aim of which is to bring together leaders—men and women interested in community welfare, to discuss the various activities in which they are engaged, to co-ordinate their experiences and so be of mutual help and encouragement to one another.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Biscuit-Making

In the past we have had numerous requests for biscuit recipes. This is not surprising for they are always popular and the home cook can easily make a large number of different kinds by using her own ingenuity in the variety of flavours and decorations. If the following recipes are carefully followed every reader should have the success she aims at.

Biscuits should be brittle, short and easily broken; they may be made into different shapes and iced with water or chocolate icing.

A biscuit attachment with different cutters may be purchased for a mincing machine at a very small cost. In buying this the number of the mincing machine should be stated. Small biscuit making machines are sold at a slightly higher price; for those who have none of these aids, biscuit or pastry cutters may be used.

Biscuits may be made in one large quantity, stored in tins for future use, and will prove a very good standby. The success of biscuit making depends on the mixing and manipulation. Some recipes improve if the biscuit dough is left over-night and even for two or three days, and then made into shapes and baked, in any case if the paste is left for about three hours the results will be excellent. Another secret is to roll the paste and fold it several times before making up the paste.

The oven is another very important factor in biscuit making; it should be hot enough to bake the biscuits in 10 to 15 minutes to a light brown colour unless the recipe states differently. Wherever possible the biscuits should be left on the baking sheets to cool. The baking tin should have shallow holes.

When the mixture is dry and inclined to have cracks and crumbs it should be worked with the hands into a smooth, firm dough.

Some biscuit doughs are made by creaming the butter and sugar and others by rubbing the fat or butter into the flour; cream the butter and sugar until white and creamy as this aerates the mixture and ensures a good texture. When the butter is rubbed into the flour it should resemble fine breadcrumbs; if the butter is not sufficiently well rubbed in the biscuits will be uneven and the texture full of holes.

At the conference held in January this year among the prominent speakers who were billed to speak were Mrs. Mabel Palmer, Dr. I. B. Gumede, Mrs. E. P. Rein, Mrs. Grant Whyte and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ballinger.

As I said in my opening paragraph, it is impossible to deal fully with Miss Makanya's activities, but suffice it to say, I am proud to present such a woman to my readers. If it is possible for Miss Makanya...a woman... to found and hold together successfully such a movement, it gives us great hopes that other women with determination and high ideals can do the same in their districts.

Although I have only touched the fringe of Miss Makanya's activities as Director of the League, I hope that I have covered sufficiently to awaken interest in her work and, incidentally, to go far to prove what our womenfolk can do for their people if given encouragement and help. Miss Makanya has battled against great odds...people of her own race who looked askance at a woman undertaking such great work.

These have openly spoken in scornful tones of "a mere woman running about the country instead of remaining home." But, thank God, her indomitable spirit has carried her through and the erstwhile scoffers have remained to pray.

Cocoanut Biscuits.

A Quarter-pound butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 and a half tablespoons golden syrup, 1 and a half cups coconut, 1 cup flour, 2 cups oatmeal, salt, 1 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda. Cream the butter and sugar, add the syrup and salt. Mix the dry ingredients, dissolve the soda in a little milk, add to the creamed mixture, knead well. This mixture must be dry enough to roll out. Cut into fancy shapes and bake in a moderate oven until pale brown.

(To be continued next week.)

Just A Smile, Please!

Joan: What made him marry Ethel?

Sybil: Ethel.

x x x

He: Darling, if I am the first man you ever kissed, how came you to be so good at it?

She: If I am the first girl you ever kissed, how do you know I am good at it?

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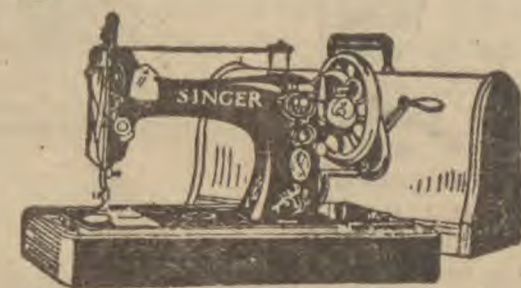


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BANTU WOMEN IN THE HOME

Cookery Recipes Terms

Many of my women readers have written to us requesting us to explain some of the less familiar terms used in cookery recipes notes. I am now obliging these readers with the information sought and hope that other readers will be greatly assisted as well—Editress.

A La: With, as smelts à la tartare—with tartar sauce.

A La Mode: In usual fashion.

A La Poulette: Meat or fish warmed with yolks of eggs.

Aspic Jelly: A transparent meat jelly, made with stock and used for garnishing.

Au Gratin: Dishes covered with crumbs and grated cheese and browned over.

Au Naturel: Plain, simple (potatoes) cooked in their jackets are "au naturel".

Barde: A thin slice of fat bacon placed over any substance specially requiring the assistance of fat without larding.

Bechamel: A rich white French sauce.

Bearnaise: A rich egg sauce flavoured with tarragon, named from Bearn, birth-place of Henry IV, of France.

Bisque: A soup made of shell-fish.

Blanch: To parboil, to scald vegetables, nuts, etc., in order to remove the skin.

Bouquet: A spray of each of the herbs used in seasoning, rolled up with a spray of parsley and tied securely.

(More terms next week).

Cleaning White Kid

With so much gaiety about, it is quite possible that white kid gloves will be taken from the back of the drawer to grace some special occasion, and it is more likely that the light of day will reveal them looking rather more than a little "weary." A good way to clean them if they are required in an emergency is to treat them with cream of tartar. This will freshen them considerably. Rub over the surface with a clean pad of cotton wool. Leave for a time and finally remove all surplus powder with a soft brush.

Cooking Tripe

Cook the tripe in several waters until quite tender. Then dice. Fry two large sliced onions in 1 table spoon of dripping or vegetable fat until tender, but not brown. Add 1 table spoon flour and one and half table spoons of a good curry powder, stir for a few minutes over the heat, gradually add 1 cup of water and half cup milk salt and pepper and simmer for a few minutes. Then add the diced tripe, 2 sliced bananas and a grated apple. Simmer 10 minutes. Add 1 table spoon lemon juice and serve in a border of rice. A little freshly graded coconut could be served in a small dish as an accompaniment, as also tomato and cucumber salads.

Another method of preparation would be to dip the pieces of cooked tripe in egg and bread crumbs or oatmeal. Fry in deep, smoking fat or oil to a golden brown and served in crisp bacon.

Yet another way is to chop tripe into small dice when quite tender, then place in a greased piedish. Make a white sauce, slightly flavoured with grated cheese, salt and pepper and pour over the tripe. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and allow to brown at 450 Fahr., or No 9 in a gas oven. Serve with peas and buttered carrots.

Bake at No 3 in a gas oven on the 10th west shelf, or at 275 to 300 Fahr., in an electric oven on the middle shelf for 2 hours. Turn on to a wire sieve to cool.

Should Husbands Help?

The question of husbands help in the house has ever been a vexed one.

If a home is to be run on happy co-operative lines there are certain tasks which should fall to the man of the house when help is casual. He could be responsible for shoe cleaning, fuel carrying and wood chopping. He will, if he really wants to be helpful, light the fire on chilly mornings and remove ashes to the dust bin. He might be responsible for the cleaning of windows if a regular window cleaner is not employed. One domesticated husband of my acquaintance undertakes the cleaning of all the household brass and is so proud of his efforts that he refuses to allow anyone else to touch it.

Small as many of these tasks may appear, they do much to lighten housework, which is literally never done and the man who takes the dish towel and attacks the dishes in the kitchen sink is the modern counterpart of the knight of old and a great deal more useful.—NATAL MERCURY.

Summer Pests

Bed Bugs: Watch packages and clothing after travel. If even one bug is found, look carefully for others and repeat the examination at intervals of two days until convinced they are gone. Use kerosene or gasoline (be sure there is no flame about), spray into cracks and wipe all surfaces. Repeat several times, with intervals between. Boiling water is effective when it will not injure the furniture.

Cockroaches—Keep shelves and pipes and cracks dry and clean. Sprinkle borax or roach powder freely wherever they come. Replace borax whenever it is washed or brushed up. No remedy is very successful as long as there is dampness. Stop up cracks; replace damp decaying wood with dry wood and fresh paint.

Cockroach exterminating powders which are fairly effective may be purchased. Constant use until roaches are eliminated is necessary.

Two Potato Salads

Dice cold potatoes, marinate with French dressing. Mix thoroughly with chopped parsley, diced celery, shredded lettuce or cabbage and the white of a hard-boiled egg. Pile into a salad bowl, garnishing with the yolk pressed through a sieve.

Dice cold potatoes, mix with chopped parsley and mayonnaise or French dressing. The addition of cold cooked peas is very good in this salad.

About Your Curtains

Sunlight impoverishes net curtains more quickly than closely woven casement curtains. This is because many of the threads in the casement curtain are buried in the fabric and thus protected from the harmful effect of sunlight.

The damage done to curtains by sunlight is much increased when they are washed in a hot soapy liquid, especially if a little soda is present. In order to lengthen the life of curtains they should be washed in a weak soap liquid as cold as possible.

Notions To Try

Baking hash or Irish stew instead of cooking it in a saucepan.

Cooking jam roll in a tall stone jam jar—as good baked as boiled and turns out a good shape, too.

Using mincemeat in suet puddings instead of always in pies. A mincemeat roll, or layers of suet crust and mincemeat in a basin or layers of rice and mincemeat all make a change.

Making sausage rolls with a mashed potato crust instead of pastry.

Making cocoa with condensed milk of a good brand, first mixing the milk and cocoa to a creamy paste before adding the boiling water. Stir very briskly and a delightful and creamy drink is the result.

Fish Moth In The House

Sprinkle equal quantities of plaster of paris and flour on the shelves overnight.

An excellent method for drawers and cupboards is to mix 16 drops of carraway, 8 drops of oil of lavender, 8 drops of camphor, 1 and a quarter cup spirits of turpentine.

An equally good remedy is to obtain commercial sodium fluoride from your chemist—this is cheaper than the refined sort—place in a perforated tin and sprinkle on the shelves and cupboards. This will not only rid you of fish moth, but of cockroaches as well.

Treacle Fruit Cake

Sift 1 lb flour with quarter tea-spoon bicarbonate of soda and a pinch of salt. Rub in half lb butter or 6 oz vegetable fat until it is like fine bread crumbs. Add 6 oz each of washed and dried currants and sultans and 2 oz. cut peel; mix well.

Beat 2 eggs with quarter lb treacle or golden syrup until light, add 1 cup of milk and 4 oz sugar and beat well, then place in a paper-lined cake tin.

(Continued foot of column 1)

Cookery Recipes

Fried Bacon with Cold Potatoes and Eggs

3 rashers of bacon.

2 eggs

left over potatoes.

Fry the bacon and potatoes.

Scramble the eggs in the usual way adding seasoning. Just as the egg is cooked stir in the chopped potato and serve the mixture piping hot on the cooked rashers of bacon.

Orange Or Lemon Syrup

18 lemons or 24 sweet oranges. One and half castor sugar.

Squeeze the lemon or oranges, add the sugar, stir until the sugar is dissolved, then bottle and store in a cool place. This week and may be diluted with water to taste when served.

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Scholarships For African Students

Union Parliament Sends Address Of Sympathy To His Majesty The King

Parliament was opened on Friday January 24. The majority of the members were in dark suits and many wore black ties.

When the members returned from the Senate after the official opening the Prime Minister (General Hertzog) moved as an unopposed motion:

"That an address be presented to His Majesty the King expressing the sincere and respectful sympathy of the House on behalf of the people of the Union of South Africa with His Majesty, the Queen Mother and the members of the Royal Family in the great loss sustained by the death of His Majesty King George V., who, during his beneficent reign of over a quarter of a century, endeared himself to all his subjects by his wide human sympathy, by his devotion to duty and by his personal self-sacrifice for their general welfare."

The motion was seconded by Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, and all members rose silently in their places to signify their assent.

The House agreed to transmit the resolution to the Senate in order that the address of the House of Assembly might be adopted as a joint address from both Houses of Parliament.

House To Adjourn

The Prime Minister, as a further unopposed motion, moved that the House at its rising to-day adjourn until the day following the funeral of His Late Majesty King George V.

Dr. Malan, in seconding, asked the Prime Minister to consider setting aside one day next week to enable members to bring forward the motions usually put forward by them on the second day of the session.

To this General Hertzog readily assented and the motion was adopted without further discussion.

Motion Of Congratulation

The Prime Minister next moved the following unopposed motion for presentation to His Majesty the King:—

"May it please Your Majesty; we, the Members of the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa humbly tender to Your Majesty the heart-felt congratulations of the people of the Union of South Africa on Your Majesty's accession to the Throne.

"We assure Your Majesty of our loyal attachment as a free people in the British Commonwealth of Nations to Your Majesty's Throne and person and we pray that Your Majesty may enjoy a long and peaceful reign under the blessing of Divine Providence."

The motion was seconded by the leader of the Dominion Party, Colonel C. F. Stallard and agreed to after Dr. Malan and the other Nationalist members had unostentatiously left the chamber.

Like the previous resolution, it was transmitted to the Senate for adoption as a joint address from both Houses.

The House then adjourned until Wednesday January 29.

(Continued from column 5)

Committee presided over by Mr. W. T. Welsh M.P.C., which strongly recommended that no foreign Native labour should be imported until all available Native labour in the Union had been absorbed.

The deputation consisted of Mr. John Bowie, Mr. R. M. Christopher, Mr. C. M. van Coller, Mr. E. W. Douglas and Senator Ginsberg. Mr. Duncan asked the deputation to provide him with further and more detailed information as to the numbers of Natives willing and fit to go forward and promised to see the deputation again.

Children Must Be Taught Loyalty

(BY SPECTATOR)

Last week I wrote about the teaching of history in our schools. My aim was to impress on the teachers the proper spirit in which this subject should be conducted,—that it should not continue being the fault-finding subject that it has always been, but that in it the different good qualities of the different races whose history is studied be presented to the scholars more than has been done in the past, and that past grievances and the like be touched as sparingly as the continued narration of facts will allow.

Important Truth

To-day I want to impress to all our teachers that the teaching of loyalty to their children is one of their greatest duties. We Africans lived peacefully in this land long before the White man came to colonize and to civilize it. When White and Black first met there was friction and many grievous wars resulted. To-day every reasonable African knows that in battle we were defeated, and the White man is firmly established in our country. He has introduced his civilisation; he has built railways and skyscrapers—and these are sure signs that he will never of his own free will leave this country, and nothing at the present time indicates that he will ever through any other agency leave South Africa. It is good for every South African to know this home truth so that there should be no time wasted on useless animosities between Black and White.

Value Of Co-operation

Very, very few Africans fail to see the benefit the African has derived from the White man's rule and things being so we boldly say that it is good that they should be with us. Oppressive laws and other things there surely are, but no sane man can wish that at this stage the White man should leave this country. In fact one man who cannot be accused of being pro-White once told me that if by any unexpected course of events the white people were all to leave this sub-continent he would take the first boat to cross the seas. He only saw chaos and catastrophe for the Black man at this stage to be left alone without the help of the White man's co-operation. And I am not ashamed to say that I thoroughly agree with him.

Seeing then that we are bound to stay with our white brothers under the British King is it not good that our children should be loyal to that King and to his Government in South Africa? Who can calmly visualize the evil consequences that will follow if two races living together will always refuse to come together and work for the good of their common country?

British Traditions

Last week the King died, and some amongst our people expressed the sentiment that they were not in the least concerned by the death of an English monarch and dabbled all those who showed any sympathy as "good boys." But these people forget one thing. Since we were conquered, was it not better that our rulers should be the British nation? Despite the higher status and other things the English King is still our king, and as such he stands to us for those British traditions that were in Victorian times honoured and loved by our forefathers, and his passing away so suddenly has painfully reminded us of the loss of grip all British influence is now suffering in this country.

Ciskeian General Council Provides Scholarships For Studies At Fort Hare

Provision for the award of scholarships to enable Native students to attend the South African Native College at Fort Hare or some other approved institution has been made by the Ciskeian General Council.

Subject to the availability of funds, £100 will be allotted to the Glen Grey District Council area, £60 to each local council area in respect of the year 1936, and £70 per annum for subsequent years, the maximum amount for each scholarship at the South African Native College being £30 and the maximum amount for scholarships at other approved institutions being £20 each; provided that if any scholarship so allocated be not awarded or taken up, it may be diverted to another council area.

Each scholarship will be tenable for a period of one calendar year, and, subject to satisfactory report of progress and good conduct, may be renewed from year to year for such period, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by the chief executive officer of the Ciskeian General Council. A scholarship may be withdrawn at any time if the diligence, behaviour or progress of the holder is unsatisfactory.

Scholarships tenable at the South African Native College, Fort Hare, will be limited to candidates who have passed the matriculation examination or equivalent examination admitting students to post matriculation study, and in the case of approved institutions, to students who have passed Standard VI, and whose fathers or guardians are payers of local tax or of quitrent who are resident in a district within the jurisdiction of the Ciskeian General Council.

In the selection of pupils, regard will be had to the financial

circumstances of their parents or guardians, and scholarships will only be granted where it can be shown that, without monetary assistance, the pupil cannot be sent to the South Africa Native College at Fort Hare or some other approved institution.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Native Commissioner of a district under the Ciskeian General Council or from the secretary of the General Council, P.O. Box 93, King-williamstown.

Give Union Natives Chance

DEPUTATION INTERVIEWS MINISTER OF MINES

In consequence of the negotiations between the Union Government and the Mozambique authorities for a revision of the Mozambique Convention to allow the Rand mines to import an additional 10,000 Natives from Portuguese East Africa, a deputation of Border members of Parliament on Monday met the Minister of Mines, Mr. Patrick Duncan, to put forward a protest issued at a special meeting of the East London Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce, in a telegram to Mr. John Bowie, M.P., expressed grave concern at the Government's project and stated that there was a large surplus of medically fit Native labourers in the Transkeian territories clamouring to go forward to the mines but that recruiters were being restricted to their usual quotas.

The Chamber also referred to the report of the Native Labour (Continued at foot of column 2)

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IF IN TABLET FORM, Take one or two tablets three or four times a day. Put them on your tongue and suck them or swallow with a sip of water.

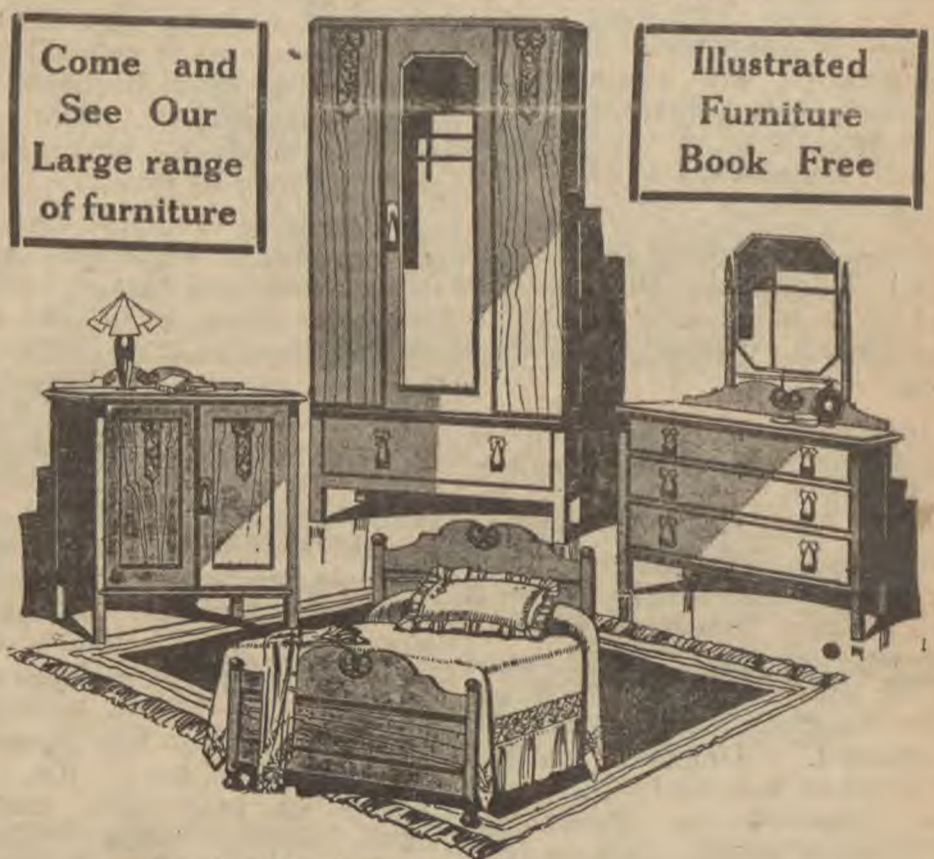
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E Ne Ele Ea Dilepe Le Marumo

The Bantu World

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1936

"GA RE SECHABA SA BASEBETSI."

Puo ena re utluile e boleloa ke emong oa Ba-Afrika, gomme a e bolela a hlokoletse, go bonagale gore moea oa gagoe o utluile bohloko. O ne a tsamaea le motsaalle emong oa gagoe, ba bolelana ka seemo sa Ba-Afrika lefatsheng lena la South Africa. Go utluagetsa motsaalle oa gagoe are "Tseba gore rona Ba-Afrika re basebetsi gomme ke tshuanelo gore re loantshe bo-radichelete le bo-ramesebetsi ele gore re tle re thope lehumo lohle la digauda le ditaamane le tshipi tse ding tse bohlokoa. Kamorago re hlome Mmuso oa basebetsi."

Emong o arabile, are re etseng ka Marena a rona? Karabo eare basebetsi ga ba batle dikgosi gobane ke borotoe ba sa sebetse, tshitshidi tse phelang ka madi a banna ba bang.

Motsaalle oa rona a gakala ga utlua taba ena, go bonagala gore e ne ele la ntlha a utlua taba ea mofuta ona. A sitoa go bona gore go teng se kabang sa basebetsi feela se hlokoang Morena. Ke moo go ile ga utluagala lentsui le reng: "Ga re sechaba sa basebetsi, se kgethang kgosi; rona re sechaba sa borena ha madi, eseng bona bo hlabeleang leshata ga go fela dilemo tse tharo kapa tse hlano; bo bakoang ka difeisi le diravolovore. Aaaa, rona ga re batle boo; re batla ba hlago, ba Maapara-Nkue."

Puo ena e ile ea etsa gore re nagane gagolo. Ntho ea pele eore e lemogileng ke gore Ba-Afrika, lega ekaba ga ba rutega, ba na le hlalogonyo e tletseng. Ba tsamaea lefatsheng lena mahlo a bona a bulagile. Bao eleng tshuanelo ea rona, ka puo kapa mangolo go ba sokollega moo re gopolang gore go na le thuso, re tshuanetse go hlakomela. Ntoa ea Abyssinia e bontshitse gore Morena ke ntho e kgolo, gomme Ba-Afrika ba bona gantle gore kante le borena ga go sechaba se ka phagamang kapa sa tsuela pele.

Empa borena ba Ba-Afrika bo kotsing e kgolo, Marena ga a tsebe seo a leng sona. gobane ba bolelloa ke Mmuso gore ga ba sa etse seo se batloang ke Mmuso ba tla lahlegeloa ke borena. Ntho ena e setse e tsentse mofereferenyana magareng a Marena le batho ba oona. Ga re sa hloko-mele re tla fetoga sechaba se hlokoang borena.

Ba-Abyssinia ba Bolaile Mantariana A 1,700 Ka Leboea

Taba tsa ntoa ea Mantariana le Ba-Abyssinia di ile tsa se fihle mona yekeng e fetileng, gobane metato e ne e tletse taba tsa lefu la Morena George. Kajeno ke gona di fihlang gomme di bolela gore ka boroa Mantariana a ile a hlola madira a Ras Desta, eo go utluagalang gore o dithabeng kajeno. Mantariana are o tshabetsa dithabeng. Empa go bonagala gore o a gogela teng. Ga re tsebe re tla di utlua gape.

Gape go utluagale gore masole a 380 a Ba-Afrika a leng katlase ga Mantariana a tshabetsa lefatsheng la Kenya, ba fihla ba ineela gomme ba tshueroe, ba "Kampetsoe."

Ka leboea go tloga vekeng e fetileng go loana ntoa e kgolo, banna ba remana ka dilepe, ba hlabana ka marumo, ba tshuaragane ka diatla, bosigo le motshegare. Ntoeng ena Ba-Abyssinia ba re ba bolaile Mantariana a 1,700, a thopa a 800. Empa motato o tsuazg Rome o re Mantariana a bolaile Ba-Abyssinia ba 5,000 gomme bona ba lahlegetsoe ke banna ba 734 feela. Ntoa ena e loana ke madira a Ras Kassa. Ga ele Ras Seyoum o sa fodisitse hlogo.

Segopotso Sa Ben Dinkoanyane

Tebogo sechabeng sa Bopedi. "Kopano ke matla." Theko ea Letlapa £58. Phuthego ea Bapedi ebego e phuthegile ka di 15 December, 1935, go bea "Letlapa la segopotso." Bokhutsong, Brixton, mo go robetseng Nkahloleng Benjamin Dinkoanyane gore ebe segopotso go bohle kamehla tiko-loga ea lefese.

Morena Sol. A. Kgabe, Moetapele, modula-setulo le lekgotla la Khuduthamaga: L. W. Ntjane, P. S. D. Phala, I. Sekoati, Ed. Sekhukhune, Miss Th. E. Maphaka, E. A. Kgabe. T.S.R. K. Sepobe, Secretary, le Morena Th. Mphahle Sekhukhune, Germiston. Ga'mogo le Marena a tsuileng



Segopotso sa Ben Dinkoanyane.

Mashishing, Lydenburg: Morena J. M. Dinkoanyane, D. A. Kgabe le mogolo S. Sepobe, Snr. Ba le-boga sechaba sa Bopedi, modiro o mogolo o se e dirilego ka kopano le lerato ga'mogo le bathushi ba bona, bagale maina ka go latelana: K. Mphahlele, E. E. Nkadimeng, T. Choma, Mrs. D. E. Maphaka, Miss T. J. Sehlake, John Mashego, C. Motla, S. Mola-keng, Mrs. L. A. Sepobe. Batseba A. Kgabe, S. Ntsoka, B. Machoshe, Morena Isaac Moikangoa, N.A.D., Mrs. E. Lukas, Mrs. A. A. Serote, Morena P. Makgolo, le Kgoro ea ba Masemola.

Pretoria Morena D. D. Ntsoka, I. Mokgoetjane, J. E. Motla, N. J. Mashupyo. Baeta-pele ba Lekgotla Thsoane, ba be ba le gona morerong.

Thero e kgolo e ile ea soaroa motseng oa Boikhutso Jerusalem, Brixton. Mr. Simon R. Rathebe, Bapedi Lutheran Church, I. R. Mametse, moopedi, le Moruti E. Modise. Modiro oa buloa ka kopelo 212 ea Sepedi, "Ka Kriste Ke Phela." Mr. Rathebe a kgo-thatsa phuthego gagolo ka thapelo. A hlatlolo ke Moruti Modise. A rera ka lerato le phuthego etlileng ka lona mono Bokhutsong. Mametse kopelo 222, eona eare "AK'o Robale mo Lebittleng." Ga baloa Epistle ea Thimothea 2. Thero ea fetsoa ka kopelo 241. Tirelo ea feleletsoa Western Townsnip Hall. Morena Mphahle Sekhukhune a ema pele ga phuthego a leboga badiri bao ba bilego le lerato le kopano. Mr. S. Sepobe, Snr., a ema pele ga phuthego a bala bukeng ea Genesis 28, verse 10.

Morena Isaac Moikangoa le eena a bolela gagolo ka ditiro tse phuthego e di dirilego ga'mogo le baetapele ba eona. Pula:

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KGOSI E PATILOE THABENG EA BADIMO.

Phihlo ea King George V, ebile ka Labobedi vekeng ena. O fihliloe St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, motse o leng dimaele tse 21 go tloga London. Pele setopo se tloga London se ile sa tsamaea le ditarata tse kgolo tsa motse go ea setishing sa Paddington. Marena bakgoma-na a neng a le teng ke bana: King Carol of Rumania, Prince Fredick, setlogoloana sa Kaiser le Baron Von Neurath, ba emetse Germany. Morena oa Belgium ga'mogo le Prince oa Luxemburg. Morena Christian oa Denmark.

Moroa-Kgosi ea Italy, a emetse Italy. M. Lebrun, Mookamedi oa France, Crown Prince of Sweden, e emetse borena ba Sweden le Crown Prince of Greece, e emetse borena ba Magirike.

Phihlo e bile mokete o mogolo gomme Kgosi e robetse ka kgotso Thabeng ea Badimo ba England.

Gothoe Mantariana A Gapile Motse O Mogolo Oa Negelli

Ka boroa Mantariana a gapile motse oa Negelli. General Graziani ebile oa atha go tsena go oona, gomme erile ga madira a gagoe a feleletse a neea ba-godi juala go rorisa marumo a Italy. Empa Sefofa sa Mantariana se ile sa thunya ntoeng ena.

Motato o tsuang Addis Ababa o re the Duke of Harar, Moroa Kgosi ea dilemo tse 13 e tla ba Molaodi oa mophato o mocha, o ntseng o lokisetsoa ntoa.

Badoglio O re O Feditse Batho

Motato o tsuang Rome o balela gore Marshal Badoglio o re ntoeng e loanneng Ganale Doria go bolailoe Ba-Abyssinia ba 10,000. Gape o re ntoeng ea Malca-murri Kgasui le motse oa Dolo go bolailoe Ba-Abyssinia ba 1,467

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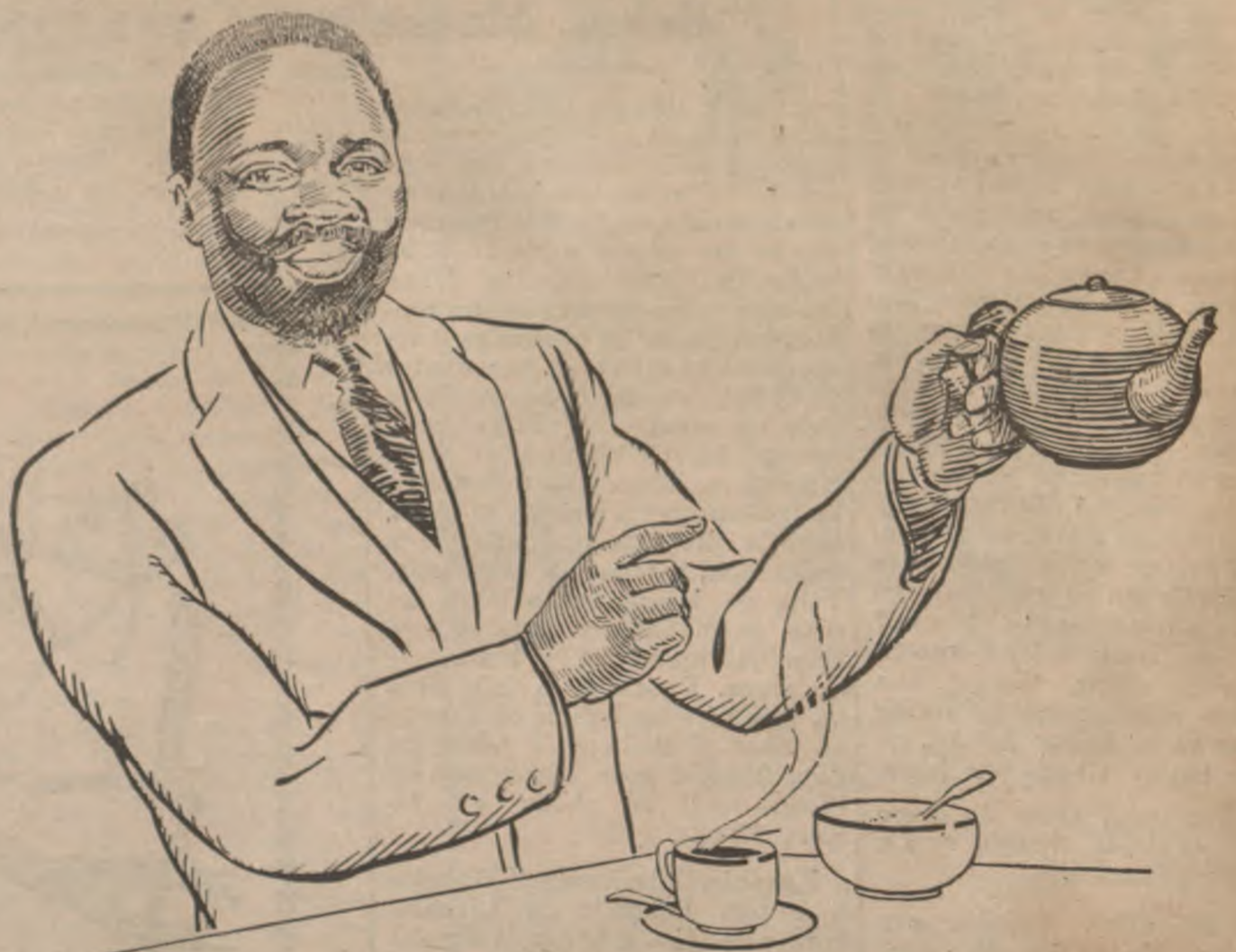
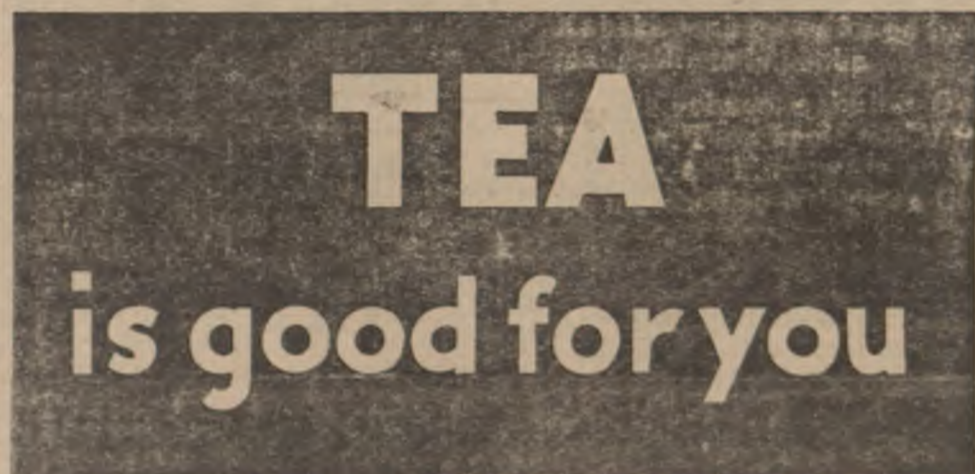
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News Items From Different Centres

Ladysmith News

(By IDLER.)

The football season is getting nearer and enthusiasts are anxiously looking forward to another anxious season. I understand that the Pegasus and Shell Company are organising a football team to affiliate with our association ... Northern African Football Association this year.

Driefontein students and teachers are busy preparing for the yearly "Passers' Entertainment." It will be held as soon as all the examination results are out.

On New Year's Day the Stars and Tigers' Lawn Tennis Clubs mixed together and played the whole day. The match resulted in a draw 96-96 games. To find the winners of the day, Messrs J. Kambule and C. Mlotshwa met E. Myeza and G. Molile, the latter won by 6...2.

The Joint Committee of Driefontein Schools met last Saturday at Watersmeet. Mr. Job Kambule presided.

Last Tuesday Miss A. Xaba was giving a report at Kleinfontein of the yearly conference of the Daughters of Africa which was held last December in Durban. The meeting proved a success. There were fifty delegates from all over Natal. The most striking lectures were given by the following: Durban Magistrate, Mr. Fannin; Supervisor, Mr. Makanya, and Mrs. Mabel Palmer. Mrs. Isabel Sililo was re-elected as President. Durban community was so taken up with the movement in so much that they decided that this year the conference should be held in Durban again.

I am sorry to report the illness of Mr. Emmanuel Msimanga, intermediate teacher of Edendale. He is here at present with his father and mother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nkosi of 96, Illing Rd. We wish him speedy recovery.

Adams M.S. News

(BY TULEDU)

A pretty wedding took place in the American Board Church on January 22 between Rhoda, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Ntuli, of Adams M. Station and Daniel, eldest son of Mr. H. M. Kuzwayo and the late Mrs. H. M. Kuzwayo, of Zululand. The bridesmaids were the Misses G. Mthetwa, and K. Ntuli sister of the bride; Best men were Mr. E. Mkunya and Mr. N. Msomi. The Rev Thos. Sililo officiated. Musical items were well rendered by the two famous choirs: The Royal Entertainers, (under the baton of the well-known music composer, Mr. Wm. Mseleku, for the bride, and the Home Choir (for the groom), under the conductorship of Mr. R. Dladla.

The Rev. Sililo made striking remarks in his speech of advice and congratulations.

There were many spectators among whom were: The Rev. M. K. M. Kuzwayo and his son, Messrs. Calby A. Majola, of Indulinde, T. Gcabashe, Mbambo, Misses K. Ntuli E. Nyandu, and Dube.

Wishes for a happy life are extended to Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kuzwayo.

A grand concert was held at the Over, on January 25 in aid of the cemetery funds. Music and sketches kept the audience in high spirits.

A congratulatory social was held under the auspices of one of the well-known young people here Miss Kanyisile Ntuli, on January 26 for the Home Choir and the Royal Entertainers at her home. All said and done, the function was one worth noting. Jolly Dummy Esq., kept the house happy all the time.

Vereeniging News

The Northern Grand Temple opened its 32nd annual grand session on December 28, at 10.30 a.m. After the opening the G.T.T. Bro. Masitha welcomed delegates and past representatives from various parts of the Transvaal and Natal. The reports were then read from different temples. Sunday morning, templars were in their respective churches in which pulpits were occupied by visitors. Monday morning session continued with reports of Temples and Bands of Hope.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grand House was visited by the following: the Rev. Richards, Superintendent Methodist Church, Vereeniging; Messrs Lovenor, chairman N.A.D. and Knocks Association, and the Location Superintendent. The visitors were introduced Rev. Tlaletsi, after which Mr. Lovenor was asked to speak. Mr. Lovenor outlined the history of the Order mentioning some of the prominent men who were associated with the Order, and emphasised the detrimental effects of strong drinks to the nation.

The Rev. Richards also welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Methodist Church, and also strongly affirmed that strong drink was the greatest cause of misery and is responsible for the high death-rate among children to-day.

On Monday evening a reception was held in the Municipal Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. Nyati, Principal of the Methodist School. Mr. Davidson, Location Superintendent, welcomed the Templars at the opening of the reception and spent a few hours with them. Beautiful music was rendered by the Nyati Choir. The proceedings of the last day, Tuesday, were notices of motion, election, and installation of officers. Session closed at 3.30 p.m.

Frankfort News

(By CALVIN T. P. LIPHOKO)

Mr. E. Mngomezulu, teacher in the Bantu United School, Heilbron paid Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Mngomezulu a visit recently

Evangelist J. Qhamakoane, of the Presbyterian Church, Bethlehem, called here on his way to and from attending the funeral of his sister out in the farms. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to Qhamakoanes' as a whole.

Mrs. Parys Machinini and family have left for Nigel. The Anglicans conducted by Mr. Sehlako attended the opening of the newly built Anglican Church at Villiers, O.F.S.

Mr. Saul Walker left for Johannesburg.

Mr. Motloug, of Orangeville, paid Mr. T. P. Liphoko and family a brief visit recently.

The Bantu United School reopened on January 22; and is still under the principalship of Mr. Sol. P. Matsego.

Mr. Geo. Les. Makatini who was a teacher in the Bantu United School has left Frankfort to assume duties at Pilgrims' Rest, Transvaal, as a principal teacher. We wish him success in his new sphere of life. Mr. Edison N. Mooko has left for Johannesburg.

African Ministers' Pay Respects

Ministers of the African Congregational Church assembled in Pastors' Conference in Durban on behalf of their Divisional Churches throughout the Union. (Continued at foot of column 5)

Rustenburg News

(BY H. G. MPITSO)

Rustenburg Native Methodism has suffered heavily by the death of the Rev. Rev. Joseph Malope Matome at Wonderkop, Marikana on Sunday, January 12 at 12 noon. The late Rev. Matome had retired from active ministry in 1931 and was now residing with his son-in-law Mr. John Makgale, of Wonderkop. After a long and protracted illness and operation the old man passed away at the age of 76 years and 37 years in the ministry of the Gospel. He was one of the oldest ministers of the Methodist Church in the Transvaal; and had travelled more than an other. His first sphere of labour was among the important tribes of the northern Transvaal. In the south he was stationed at Vereeniging, Vryburg, Warmbaths and Mabieskraal which was his last station.

A largely attended funeral service took place on Tuesday, January 14, by the Rev. J. B. Nthuping, of Rustenburg, assisted by the Rev. H. G. Mpitso, of Mabieskraal. The Rev. S. M. Makapela of Johannesburg returned to Marikana station owing to the impassable turf. The Rev. Dunstan the superintendent of the circuit was unavoidably absent in Johannesburg.

His daughters and sons-in-law had come in time to see their father depart in peace. He is mourned by three married daughters, two young ones and a boy. To them and relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathies.

Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates respectfully pay their deepest and profound sympathy to King Edward VIII and members of the Royal family on the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V and affirm their loyalty and service to King Edward VIII.

Sophiatown News

The Rev. T. Malakia Ramushu, of Gibson Street, Sophiatown, Johannesburg, was inducted as the first president of the Bantu Methodist Church recently at a crowded social gathering in the Bantu Methodist Church, Ray Street, Sophiatown. There were 14 ministers and several laymen present who attended the Second Annual Conference of the above church. They came from the Cape, Natal, O.F.S., Transvaal and Bechuanaland. The Rev. J. B. Mvambo, of Cradock, the Secretary of the conference, conducted the induction service on the same lines of the Mother Church. The President replied suitably promising to abide by the rules and Constitution of the Church, Also to do all in his power for the interests of the Church and the people of God.

Several Ministers spoke including the Revs. E. Mdolomba, J. N. S. Sabe, of Port Elizabeth, also Mr. T. Nkosinkulu, of Grahamstown, who gave an interesting account of the Pathfinder Movement under his guidance in Grahamstown.

A dinner party was given by Mr. and Mrs. P. Keane, of Sophiatown recently. "The Home Boys" sang accompanied by Miss C. Chonne. Light refreshments were served. Among those who were present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Khotso, Mr. and Mrs. P. Appie, Messrs J. Mokuena, J. E. Bankenley, S. Matsepe, Elias Q. Mokuena, Misses L. Solomon, L. Motloug, R. Bentley, and R. Mochoeu. Mr. Elias Q. Mokuena, a young city business man advised all Africans to support one another in business.

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U M. N. wase Tabankulu, ubhala esithi: "Amayeza enu abonake'e cyintsikelelo enkulu kuthi apha ngaphandle. Alunge kakhulu aye esisindisa kwiindleko zoogqira."

HERSCHEL:

U Mrs. A. T. wase Herschel ubhala esithi "Iyeza lenu u No. 23 i Femix lindinyange kuzo zonke izigulo zam. Bendikh thazwa iminyaka emininzi zinkathazo zenyanga, ndachitha imali ezininzi emayezeni. Ekugqibeleni ndafumana uncedo oluhleli luhleli kwiyeza lenu elingumangaliso."

IDUTYWA:

U Mr. S. N. wase Idutywa ubhala esithi: "Ndandithiwe-gqume zimbhumbhulu zezi'onda ezibi. Ndasebenzisa iyeza lenu u No. 20, kwathi kamsinyane zemka-tu ezoozilonda. Ngoku ndiphile ngqe."

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U T. N. waku Cofimvaba ubhala esithi: "Amayeza enu aziwa kakuhle aye ese tyenziswa kakhulu kuso sonke esisithili sethu. Wonke unovenkile unawo. Yaye ingengomangaliso lonto. Soloko ndawafumana umntu enokuthembhela kuwo, ndaye ke ndicebisa ngawo bonke abahlobo bam."

Benoni:

U A. V. wase Benoni ubhala esithi: "Ndisebenza emigodini, ndaza ndaba nokhohlo-khohlo olwathi lwandikhathaza kakhulu. Ndacetyiswa ukuba ndisebenzise u No 22 Umomelezi wesifuba nemiphunga, kwathi msinyane lwaphela ukhohlo-khohlo. Ngoku isifuba nemiphunga ziphile ngqe."

Orlando:

U P. B. wase Orlando Township ubhala esithi: "Ndandisezintuthumbheni ndiphethwe ngumqolo, ndisoloko ndikhathazwa sisinyi. Yabanye zwi ibhokisi ye No 1 Ipilisi zesinyi nezintso, iyeza lenu elidume kunene, yandenza ndaphila."

Germiston:

U Mrs. D. X. wase Germiston ubhala esithi: "Oku nda sebenzisa u No. 9 Umgubo Wamazinyo wenu andizange ndibe ndikhathazeke ngosana lwam. Amazinyo aphuma kakuhle lungazange lukhathazwe ziinkathazo zesisu."

Maseru:

U Mr. J. D. wase Maseru ubhala uthi: Ubom bam babuyintuthumbho ehlah' ihleli ndikhathazwa sisisu. Oosiyazi babesithi ndinedliso. Ndacetyiswa ngumhlobo ukuba ndisebenzise u No. 25 Umxube wesisu. Ndazuya isiqabu kwakwithamo lokuqala, kwath'emva kokusebenzisa iibhotile ezintathu ndaba sendingumqaba qaba.

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Kwezoondawo abantu bazixhobise ngawo onke, baye beyakukucebisa ngesisa.

Khumbhul' ukuba amayeza e Kowie ngawona abhetele. Musa ukuchitha imali uthenga afanekiswe nawo enganeno kuwo ngokulunga.



Thatha icebo lam. Ndandihlutshwa ngumqolo kanye njengoko unjalo wena, kodwa ke ndalumka ndasebenzisa i No. 1 Ipilisi zesinyi nezintso. Uthi zanceda na? Ndabuyela emsebenzini ngosuku olunye ndizisebenzisile.

Maz' uthathe ipilisi ibenye kathathu ngemini uman' usela amanzi kakhulu ukuhlamba izintso nesinyi. Uyakumangaliswa bubhetele obukhulu oyakubufumana.

Ezipilisi ziwenza umchitho ubeblowu, into ke ebonisa ukuba ziyasebenza. Zilungele zonke inkathazo zezintso nesinyi, nohlalu, nokuchitha kabuhlungu, nomchitho omdaka, nonukayo, nosidibi, nokuchitha futhi, nokunquma komechitho, nokuqaqambha kwamathambo, nokudumba. Qiniseka ukuba zibe zezenziwe yi Kowie Medicine (Pty) Ltd.

Akukho zibhetele kunazo. Sanelisa umntu enze eyena ndlekwana incinane abenokwenza yona. Uluhlu lwethu oluzeleyo lwamayeza wolubona ku Page 13.

KOWIE MEDICINE (Pty) Ltd.,
EAST LONDON.

Sporting And General News

Some Of The Happenings Of The East London Tournament

Border Heroes Of The Day

(By TATIUS I. N. SONDLLO.)

For the sake of those who take interest in this great English game but were unable to attend, I have taken it upon myself (though unofficially), as a well-meaning sportsman to furnish "The Bantu World" with the following report:

From December 26, 1935 to January 6, 1936, with Sundays as the only break, six Provinces of the Union participated in the sporting and fatiguing task of leather chasing from morn till dusk, in the annual South African Bantu Cricket Tournament which took place at East London.

HOW THE PROVINCES PLAYED.

Although the Tournament was not flawless, there is no evading the fact that, it was as fully represented as it was well organised. From the small totals collected by the different provinces throughout the "Tourney," one can easily tell that centres were almost evenly balanced.

NATAL.

The Natal cricketers are really a "fine group" on and off the field of play. They are the type that concentrates on what they have gone out for and keep always together even at their leisure. Although it may take them some time to attain to a high standard in the log, there is "something good in store" for them in the future: They have capable representatives in Messrs A. J. Sililo, C. Motsimo, S. Phashe, and Z. Mazingi. Their captain, Rev. James Xaba, is not only a real sportsman but a true father to his men.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

These players may be a bit

down the ladder but their spirit on the field of play indicates that before long they will demand due respect. They have developed promising future cricketers in L. Marwanqa, Ximiya and C. Manana, and in J. Marwanqa, Sr., K. Baninzi, and Ntshakisa, Sr., they have helping and needful hands.

GRIQUALAND WEST.

So far as both the log and performance may show, the Griquas may be amongst those down in the count. But a keen observer of the game is sure to have been not only impressed by the colts fielded by the Griqualand West Province under the captaincy of that veteran and good teacher of cricket H. Jno. Masiza, but to have also admired the manner in which they stood up to it through thick and thin throughout. The inclusion of experienced sportsmen like John Molihe, F. Rune (a promising all rounder), S. M. Voss and A. Katz ought to carry the younger men of this side a long way on and if they keep on their future seems bright.

TRANSVAAL PROVINCE.

As one who was in the side that represented this Province when its citizens expected the said representative team to bring back home honours, I will not endeavour to over-step my "going" lest I commit myself. All I need say is just that Transvaalers like sportsmen, should put two and two together and drown th pain of defeat in the pool of pleasure.

(Continued in the next column.)

Great Zulu Chief Passes

The rumoured death on Saturday of Chief Kambi, of the Ngenetyeni tribe, is now confirmed.

One of the greatest chiefs of the Zulu people, Kambi was about 71 years old at his death.

He was the son of Ohamu, who was the most powerful Zulu chief under Cetshwayo. Ohamu opposed the Zulu war of 1879, and after the war became the staunchest supporter of the British.

Kambi succeeded to the chieftainship in 1887, and has thus been chief for 49 years and was a very loyal adherent of the Natal Government during the rebellion of 1906. He was one of the fine old Zulu aristocracy and a chief of great influence.

(Continued from column 2.)

WESTERN PROVINCE.

The youngest side in the "Tourney" is that which the Western Province fielded, their captain D. Phetu, S. Ndlwana, a fine all rounder, and E. Matshikwe being the only older members of the side. Their trouncing win over the Transvaal when odds did not seem in their favour proved their fighting powers and finally their batting against the Border team won them admiration. G. Ndlwana, Jr., deservedly was the recipient of a cricket bat presented to him by Mr. W. T. Welsh, M.P.C., of East London, for taking first position in the batting Log of the Tournament. This is the only representative side so far whose "young blood" proved to one and all at this "Tourney" that they are worthy of serious consideration in any representative side. The boys are really worthy of congratulation.

BORDER.

Putting their shoulders to the wheel from the beginning and trouncing every Province that they met was what they were all out for. As "runners-up" in the previous Tournament, they were not only determined to retain their position but were all out to win the trophy. They indisputably were the heroes of the Tournament and have deservedly won a well fought for Trophy. "Their speed-merchant" Chepe will undoubtedly be a "Gregory" if he keeps up to it. M. M. Kotobe, J. Maho, and S. S. Mazingi did yeoman work for their side while Theo. S. Ngwabe by wagging as a tail showed signs of a future certainty with his steady bat. A real gentleman and a bowler they have in their skipper W. Kampi.

EAST LONDON'S HOSPITALITY.

The hospitality extended socially and otherwise not only by the Tournament Committee but also by the East London community as a whole was really wonderful throughout. Many will agree with me that all of those who were treated to this wonderful time wished that their stay could have been extended. The Tournament Preparations Committee's arrangements of the placing of visitors could not have been better, and in submitting the Committee's names I wish to congratulate them on the visitors' behalf on their arrangements. The Committee consisted of Messrs J. Meki, H. S. Ben-Mazwi, C. T. C. Xabanisa, G. W. Jamela, J. S. Mandleni, R. H. Godlo, S. M. B. Tapa, A. S. Magalela, M. J. Pitoyi, and G. R. Mtati (Tournament Secretary). For their kind-heartedness and able catering throughout, thanks are due to Mesdames S. M. B. Tapa, Mnyandu, G. R. Mtati, Toise, Mazingi, Masholo, G. W. M. Rubusana, Simani; Misses W. Barnabas, Qoto, Toise, Simani, E. Gotywa, Vena, Mtiya and others.

(To be continued.)

1,500 Africans Attend Impressive Memorial Service

"When his late Majesty King George V. spoke of the great family of the British Empire he thought not only of the white races, but of all peoples owing allegiance to his Throne."

With bared heads, 1,500 members of the Bantu peoples listened to the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. Maldwyn Edmund, speak these words at the Wemmer Ground service on Tuesday morning.

There were Basutos, subjects of the British Crown ever since their wise old chief of the mountain, Moshesh, asked for the Queen's protection, and old Zulu, who had been a young warrior in the war of 1879, mine Natives wearing their blankets, and scores of Bantu clergy representing the various churches.

Hundreds of Africans came on their cycles to attend the service.

The Mayor's address was translated into Zulu and Sesutu, and the hymn, "O God Our Help in Ages Past," was also sung in these Native languages.

Memorial Service For The Late King On February 3

There will be a memorial service for His late Majesty King George V in St. Albans Cathedral, on Sunday February 3 at 4 p.m. to which all Bantu people are cordially invited.

The district Pathfinders and Wayfarers have been invited to parade.

(Continued from column 5.)

the north as soon as he is well enough to travel, and the Prime Minister has been advised to relieve him of departmental anxiety for the rest of the session.

The Whole World Tributes Late King

STATESMEN OF NOTE ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICES

Tributes to the memory of King George were paid in all parts of the world on Tuesday.

The King and Queen of Italy and Signor Mussolini attended a service in all Saints' Church, Rome.

Herr Hitler, with members of the German Cabinet, was present at the service in the English Church in Berlin.

M. Sarraut, the Prime Minister of France, and other Cabinet Ministers were present at the service in the chapel of the British Embassy in Paris.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, together with colleagues of the Chinese Cabinet, attended the memorial service in Shanghai.

At Canberra Lord Gowrie, the new Governor-General, made his first official appearance at the service on the steps of Parliament Buildings, attended by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

Political talks in Cairo were lulled when leading Egyptians attended the service in Kars el Nil Barracks.

Shops offices and bazaars were closed in leading cities in India, and unwonted silence reigned in the streets of Bombay.

Apart from Empire stations, the funeral service was relayed to nearly every European country, North and South America, Japan and Manchukuo. Numerous reports of excellent receptions arrived from many parts.

Half an hour after the Royal cortege left Westminster, pictures of London's farewell to King George were being flown to Paris, and all day machines carried film material to all parts of the Continent.

Mr. Grobler's Illness

After his serious heart attack on Monday evening, it remains very unlikely that Mr. Piet Grobler, Minister of Native Affairs, will be able to take an active part in the work of the Parliamentary session. His son, Mr. Jan Grobler, M.P. for Brits, and a number of his close friends among Transvaal members are urging him to return to (Continued at foot of column 4.)

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Collection Name: BANTU WORLD, newspaper, 1935-1955

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: **The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa**

Location: **Johannesburg**

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