

THE
BANTU
WORLD
Circulates
throughout the
Union of
South Africa
and the
adjoining High
Commission
Territories

THE BANTU WORLD



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The Police Force And Africans

Guardians Of Law And Order Looked Upon As Enemies

That the Africans have lost confidence in the police and regard them as enemies was the burden of evidence given by African leaders before the Police Enquiry Commission at Pretoria during the week. "The Natives, civilised and uncivilised," declared Mr S. P. Matseke, president of the Transvaal African Congress, "have lost confidence in the police. We have also begun to lose confidence in the magistrates' courts."

Wild As Lions

"There's is no Native who looks upon the police as their protectors" said Mr Thihe Ditshego, president of the African Dingaka Association. "They look upon them as enemies because they behave towards Natives like buffaloes which are as wild as lions."

The Pass Laws

"The European runs to the police for safety and the Native runs away from the police for safety," said the Rev H. P. Junod, a well known missionary and social worker when giving evidence in connection with the police administration of the pass laws. Some police, he said, seem to take particular delight in demanding passes from Natives, especially if they had the impression that they were educated.

Need For Educated Policemen

Mr Matseke said, "the people in the locations are not justly treated. They suffer through these police beer raids. The police arrest indiscriminately and that alone creates dissatisfaction. The police are of two kinds, and one group—the uncivilised, uneducated and un-Christian group—try to administer the law to educated, Christian and civilised persons.

"The Natives, civilised and uncivilised, have lost confidence in the police," declared the witness. "We have also begun to lose confidence in the magistrates' courts, where one magistrate sometimes deals with a hundred cases in a morning, sending the Natives all to gaol. Our confidence now rests only in the Supreme Court. There we feel we get fair treatment from the judges. We hope this Commission will help us, and that the Government will act on its recommendations."

Distressing Situation

"All these features of our present attitude towards the Native population tend to

create a very distressing situation whereby every member of the Native population when he sees a policeman is inclined to take to his heels," declared Mr Junod.

Asked by Mr Justice Lansdown about the type of policeman employed, Mr Junod said he thought that they might be more carefully examined before being taken on in the force. He thought there was a tendency to abuse the power in certain circumstances.

Native Police And Education

The Chairman: Have you anything to say about the class of man who is embodied into the Native police?—I know a great many efficient and fine Native policemen, but the choice of them ought to be according to their educational standard. They should have a proper education, come from a decent home and from decent Native surroundings."

Mr Junod suggested that these Native policemen should be educated up to the sixth standard. Excellent results should be attained if some

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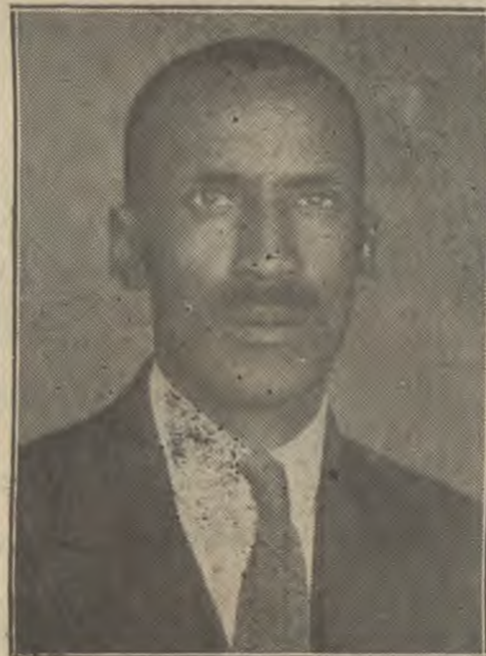
Gloomy Outlook In Europe

FRANCE PERTURBED OVER SPANISH CIVIL WAR

The civil war in Spain is threatening to plunge Europe into a conflagration. The recognition by Germany and Italy of General Franco as the ruler of Spain has complicated matters and created a situation fraught with grave possibilities.

Germany and Italy are determined that the rebels should win in Spain because they are opposed to Communism.

According to the correspondent of the Times in Paris, three factors in the European situation arising from the civil war in Spain are causing grave misgivings in France



Mr. S. P. Matseke, President of the Transvaal African Congress.

The most serious is that although concerted recognition of General Franco by Germany and Italy does not necessarily mean that the two countries will openly abandon the non-intervention agreement, it deeply and directly involves the prestige of the Nazi and Fascist Governments in the issue.

Another perturbing factor are the unofficial persistent reports from Rome and Berlin to the effect that both Italy and Germany are firmly determined not to permit the establishment of a Marxist Government in Spain.

And finally, it is felt that General Franco, with the meagre naval forces that would be at his disposal if other sources were not available, would hardly dare to threaten a blockade of Barcelona unless confident of support from elsewhere.

Native teachers of the best type should be induced to join the police force.

"Nowadays," he added, "it is unthinkable because the policeman is a man to be shunned. The Natives do not want any relations with him."

New Native Legislation

MR GROBLER'S NEW URBAN AREAS BILL

Legislation to deal with unemployed Africans in urban areas and to regulate the position in regard to squatters on municipal boundaries will be introduced during the next session of Parliament by the Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. P. G. W. Grobler, who has now completed the draft of his amendments to the Urban Areas Act

It is learned that the new Bill will make it impossible for those unemployed to find refuge in urban areas. It is expected that, with the decreased in the attraction of urban life from their point of view, they will become more willing to accept work on farms or even on the mines, to which they in many instances also decline to go.

The position of the Native squatter on municipal boundaries is receiving special attention. Most of the large urban centres feel embarrassed by Natives settling in close proximity to their boundaries. In many of these Native settlements beer-brewing and beer drinking parties are regular occupations.

It is proposed in the new Bill, to extend the present limit from municipal boundaries within which Natives squatters may settle.

New Supreme Chief Congratulated At Pretoria

At a public meeting of Pretoria Africans held at the Dougall Hall last week the following resolution, moved by the local secretary of the Native Advisory Board, was passed unanimously: "That this meeting of the Bantu inhabitants of the administrative capital of the Union send its hearty congratulations to the Hon. Mr Patrick Duncan C.M.G.; K.C., on his appointment as Governor-General and Supreme Chief of the Natives, who are gratified that the choice has fallen on a countryman of the revered Livingstone, since Scotsmen have always been recognised as torch-bearers and lovers of liberty and justice.

"The Natives appreciate the great services rendered by Mrs. Duncan to the Wayfarer movement which instils good discipline into our Native girls. We are delighted to record the fact that she is the first wife of a Cabinet Minister who has publicly visited a location. We have every hope that the years to come will bring Mr. and Mrs. Duncan great happiness in their impartial service to all sections of the country irrespective of class, colour or creed."

German-Japanese Treaty Causes Anxiety In Europe

The treaty signed between Germany and Japan is causing a great deal of anxiety in Europe. The agreement is regarded as "a menace to the prospects of European peace and the security of the British Empire." Although the text of the pact has not yet been published, it is stated that the first and most important part of the agreement is a military convention which elaborates in great detail the technical aid which each party to it will give to the other.

The second part arranges for a mutual exchange of political information and a "common defence of legitimate interests."

In the third part, each Government pledges itself not to make an agreement with any other country without the knowledge of the other

The fourth part sets out that if either party is engaged in war, the other signatory will do nothing to aggravate the situation of its partner.

Russia Prepared

Finally, the contracting parties will exchange information on, and devise common measures for combating Communist propaganda.

Russian military plans for the last three years, says the News Chronicle, have been based on the assumption that in case of war Russia will have to fight German and Japanese forces simultaneously on two fronts, and for some time the Soviet Press has been declaring that Russia was now fully prepared for such a contingency.

It is considered in diplomatic circles, however, that the German-Japanese agreement is more menacing in the Far East to Powers like America and Britain than to Russia.

Training Of Young Abyssinians As Fascists In Ethiopia

According to Press reports, Viscount de Sibour, who has arrived in Nairobi from Abyssinia, is impressed with the progress which Italians are making in Addis Ababa. They have introduced several modern features into the life of the Abyssinians.

Among these he mentioned one-way traffic in Addis Ababa, pedestrians crossings and the training of the younger generation of natives in the Fascist faith. Daily these young Abyssinians march through the streets of the town in uniform singing Fascist songs. Occasionally, however the proceedings are interrupted by raiding parties hidden in the forests around the capital who break in upon the peace of Addis Ababa, fire a few shots and disappear.

Zulu: UMnu. Bhengu Ngetshe leNkosi

THE BANTU WORLD

MGQIBELO, NOV., 28, 1936

Ngetshe Lika Shaka

(KU MHLELI WE LANGA)

Mhleli, —Ngcila ukuba ungiba kele lamazwana ami okupendula umhlobo wetu u Mr. Wesley ongu Tisha e Marianhill. Kulo mhlobo wami ngiti kuble ukubusa umuntu izinto azazi kable kunokutata ehle ngapuzulu. Ub'efanele ukucabanga kangcono kunaleyo ndoda ebhale amazwi amhlabayo nokuba amenza abone ukuti abaholi basizwe balele.

Itshe lika Tshaka kaliyekwanga ukwambulwa ngokuba kukona isikweletu! Kakuko nokuba esend bilishi. Lakokelwa lapela nya imali engango £1,000. Imbangi eyabangela ukuba lingatoli ukwambulwa ngesikati kungoba kwati ngesikati sekulungiswa ilanga kwafa u Chief Majozi owabepete umsebenzi walo Itshe lika Tshaka, masinyane emva kwaloko kwafa inkosi u Solomon ka Din'zulu.

Izinto zapateka kanzima namanje owe Nkosi u Mshiyerika Din'zulu kakaze akutole ukupumula seloku atata umsebenzi emva komnewabo, ngako akukaze kutolakale ituba lokuba kuhlelwe imigwaqo okufanele ibe ngamalungiselo okwambula itshe lelo lika Tshaka. Kakukona ukuti abaholi bayeke ngozulima angoba bebanye isikweletu. Isizwe sakwa Zulu kasi nasikweletu nabani lapa e Natal. Akumandi ukuba kuti indoda efana nawe edhla ngankezonye nati sibone ikuluma amazwi anjena okuhlalalisa kanye naleyo ndoda elobe kulelo pepa elitiwa i Natal Mercury. Pela kuyaziwa ukuti owesinye isizwe angakuluma nakupi akutandavo.

S. I. J. BHENGU,
General Secretary,
"Inkata ka Zulu"
Zulu National Council.

Lencwadi yimpendulo ka Mnu. S. I. J. Bhengu apendula ngayo u Mnu. Wesley owaloba e Langeni Lase Natal ngodaba lwetshe esuswa amazwi awafunda epepeni labelungu lase Tekwini. Amazwi ayelotshwe ngu Mnu. Wesley ayefana nayelotshwe yitina nawo ebangwa yiko akufunda emapepeni abelungu ngalo itshe lelo. Amapepa abelungu akubeka obala ukuti itshe leli kalembuliwe-nje yingoba linesikweletu.

Tina siti uma u Mnu. Bhengu kwati kusuka-nje kona pansi emva kokumuka kwe Nkosi u Solomon ka Dinuzulu walenekela izwe njengoba apendula u Mnu. Wesley ngabe kakuko ukukatazeka okungaka ezinhliziyweni zabantu. Ngoba into enkulu ebihlup'abantu wukuba kutule kuti du bangabikela luto ngodaba olukulu kangaka futi abalumela ngezinyawo.

Njengoba futi apendula u Mnu. Wesley siti ngabe walobela amapepa-ndaba lawo abelungu apuma nokuti kukona isikweletu awapikise njengoba evezela u Mnu. Wesley ukuze kuvele obala isimo sonke sodaba. Abantu babefanele ukwetiswa yiloko abakufunda emapepeni abelungu ngoba iningi lezin laba nezigo idene nendhlu emnyama zibonakala kuwo kuqala.

Nakuyo lempendulo yake ehle u Mnu. Bhengu ngabe sidele kahle uma ubengapendula u Mnu. Wesley yedwana kodwa enekele izwe lonke ngoba loludaba ngolwezwe lonke. Amazwi ake awatumele kuwo onke amapepa-ndaba abantu afunda ngabantu ukuze bezwe iqiniso lonke, bangade beti "sizwe kuliwa". Tina simangaliswa nokubona itshe ikulesisimo elikuso namhlanje kanti bakona abalupete udaba lwalo.

Futi okwenza ukuba uhlamvu lwesikweletu sibambisise yingoba lwaw-la nabelungu abaketwe ngu Hulumeni ukuba babolele izindawo nezakiwo okwenzeka kuzoizigaba endulo abatiwa Historical Monuments Commission. esingezwanga bekikiswa ngu Mnu. Bhengu ezameni le Nkata.

Izindatshana

Sidabuka ukuzwa ngokungapili kuka Mnu. E. T. H. Ndhlovu osekuze kwamputisa nasemsebenzini wakwa Hulumeni e Mtshezi. Futi okwetusayo yikuti kutiwa angase ayiswe esibhedhlele e Greys e Mgungundhlovu. Izolo loku besibikelwa ngokugula kabi futi kwesalukazi esimzalayo u Ndhlovu lona, naso esengati sayiswa esibhedhlele. Sengati inkosi ingenza okunye-bo. Abantu abafana no Ndhlovu laba bangusawoti wezwe.

Sike sabona u Mnu. E. J. Bhengu was'e. Mgani ngase Nanda ehamba ngezemisebenzi yake emikulu Pels u Mnu. Bhengu ogomunye wezinyanga zakuti ezidumileyo e Bhodwe ezibatshazwa ngemiti yazo enamandhla.

Kusobala ukuti umqondo wabantu abakulu beqonde ukusebenzela isizwe wahlukile kwowabasha. U Mongameli M. S. Dube we Bandhla le African Congregational Church ungambona etshaya ngezinnyawo ehla enyuka lap' edolobheni ngomsebenzi we Bandhla. Ungeke usho ukuti unemoto enhle enyonyobayo ayizinyawo zake. Ngabantu abazibekwe pansi kakulu nowakwake.

Uqinisele u Mfana we Ndhlela' lapo esola amadoda ayumela abafazi batengise utshwala kanti ayasha ayavuta isikwele. Konje bangaki abafazi abategis'utshwala bedonse imilomo bengahlekeli pansi okwe Ngoduso? Iyasuka lapo indoda iyalwa; kanti yiyo evamela utshwala emzini wayo!

Balwa payo impela insangu abelungu. ENkantolo yase Vryheid u Ephraim Butelezi uhluliswe £20 noma izinyanga ezine ejele; kutiwa waficwa nensangu enesindondo samapawundi ayikulu, intengo yayo iseduze nama £300. Kutiwa yabisemotweni yase Goli.

Indoda yomuntu eseneminyaka engama 24 ibiyozibika ku Muhle e Mnambiti iti iyahluleka ukutela ngenxa yob iningi babantwana bayo — bangama 24 ubuningi. Loko kubangelwa ukuzala kwenkosikazi yake eyalandelisa ngamawele izikati ezijisitupa okwokugcina yamupa izingane ezintatu langa linye. Wayizwela u Muhle wayinika ikofu iminyaka emibili.

Abamnyama base Pitoli lapo i Komishoni ihlola udaba lwama poyisa bayafakaza ngempoto abati ilukuni yamapoyisa. U Mnu. S. P. Matseke nabanye basola izenzo abati zenziwa amapoyisa kubantu Ebatata ngendhluzela engena ezidhlhlini belele ebusuku efuna utshwala. Lapo ebuswa yijaji u Mnu. Matseke wati kakusizi nokuwangalela ngoba izwi lawo linesi tunzi kunelomuntu nasezinkantolo.

U Mnu. S.S. Maloka, omunye wabaholi lapa uboshelwe ukukwe la itilamu labelungu edolobheni Abaholi be All African Convention bahlose ukuba hqulwe lelcala ukuze bezwe kahle ukuti ukona yini umteto ovimbela abantu ukuba bakwele amatlamini abelungu. Liyongena ngo Lwesibhla, December 2. Kuzocetwa iza ndhla empakatini zokulwela leliungulo.

Bakwelile abokomkulu i Ndhlovu kazi yo Mntwana u Mshiyerika ka Dinuzulu kanye no Ndhlovukazi we Nkosi u Solomon ka Dinuzulu Ubuninzi buant' e Johannesburg Station babumangalisa, abanye babo ilaba: UMntwana Richard ka Dinuzulu, UMntwana Langabalele ka Shingane Zulu no Mr E.P. Mart Zulu, Miss A.J.A. Zulu, Miss J.B. Zulu, Miss M.G. Foste, Banumz Sitole, Mabaso, Dan W.B. Gumede, Geo Gumede, Mdhlabose, Mbata, J. Mshkalimele Mapumulo, Mengu kanye na baningi. Ukublonipa abantu abakulu kuhle bantu bakiti. (Ipelela ohleni lwesihlanu)

Ezemibuso

SPAIN: Sekuvele obala ukuti kanti umuzi omkulu wase Madrid uzabalaze nje usizwa umbuso wase Russia ngezikal. Kwala amambuka esewoshisa amalangabi ngezinhlamvu piade uzinikele kuwo. Kepa kona lapo sekuvele ukuti ama Ntaliyane elekelela ama mbuka. Siloba-nje asetumele imishini yomoya nemikumbi yempi ukuba iyosiza amambuka.

ENGLAND: Lombuso uhlalele emoyeni ngesenzo e Nkosi u King Edward VIII okuonakala ukuti ubukosi lobu kuye uzimisele ukuba bunga mtikimezi nempela otandweni lwake ayenalo eseyi Nkosana lokuzibonela azizwele izinto. Ngelidhlule un yakazise izwe lonke lase Ngilandi ngokuhambela isigodi esitile e Ngilandi esibatshazwayo ngobupofu bwabantu baso.

INkosi yati itanda ukuzibonela lowo mshono. Nempela ya wubona. Kutiwa yakatazeka kabi emoyeni. Manje kuthiwa izimisele ukuba u Hulumeni wayo asebenze qo efuna izindhlehla zokusiza abantu. Iti izimbise zomlomo azisizi luto; ituna izenzo yona.

RHODESIA: UHulumeni waleli upete udaba lwemiteto emisha okuthiwa ihlose ukwenzela abamnyama amalungelo angcono. Ehinye i Bhili lihlose ukwenzela abantu ama Kaunsele ezigodini eziwafanele, nelinye futi elizongena e Palamer de ngonyaka ozayo 'eliqunde ukuba amakosi engezwe amandhla okupata abantu ba wo ngobuntu nangenqubela-pambili.

Indoda yomlungu eyazalwa ingumfazi kwati e budaleni bayo yapenduka indoda futi emuva kokulungiswa ngaodotela izoshada ngawo lonyaka.

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Makosazana

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More News From Different Centres

Germiston News

(BY PANSY)

The Turton Hall was crowded on Thursday, November 12, when the Medical Officer of Health, gave a lecture and Bioscope. Keen interest is shown by the residents in attending these lectures and bioscope which Dr. Rousch has decided to give fortnightly.

The election of Advisory Board members took place in the Superintendent's office, on Friday, November 13. The following members of the Board were elected for the ensuing year Messrs. J. Tshabalala, S. N. Maseko, Sam Letile, (to represent the Umuzi) J. A. Gule, Sali and R. P. Mapanzela (Secretary) Messrs D. Matsiba and B. G. Phooko have retired.

Miss E. Ndimande, daughter of the Rev. P. D. Ndimande (A.M.E. Church) gave a very grand Dinner party at her home, recently.

Nurse Alice Zibi from the Cape spent her leave, with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walaza. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Ngubeni of Stirtonville, attended the wedding of Miss E. Phala held here recently.

Messrs. M. S. Phooko (headman Aliwal North) J. J. Mokuena and B. Baloi, accompanied by Leah and Petros Mokuena, spent few days with Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Phooko, before leaving for Aliwal North by car. They also attended the wedding of Mrs. E. Ntalo at Springs and visited the Empire Exhibition.

The famous Choral and Dramatic Society, winners of the Pollack Cup, 1935, will contest in the First Grade Section in the Transvaal African Eisteddfod during December. This choir which consists of thirty voices, aims at retaining the Trophy.

The St. James school and the St. Albans school, (Benoni) will stage a variety closing concert, in the Turton Hall on Saturday, December 12 at 8 p.m. Mr. D. E. Nduna, the well-known conductor, will be present; whilst Mr. H. Ndindwa will conduct the St. James Senior choir.

The Students Union

The Students' Union will be held on Thursday, December 17, at 2 p.m. In the evening a bioscope, concert and dance will be given and many talented artists will provide an excellent entertainment. The Choral and Dramatic Society and the Gay Singers will present popular song. Mr. Dan Twala and his Orchestra, the Rythm Kings will provide bright music. Admission is all round.

Toleni News

(BY MILTON EDW. XALA)

A week ago the parents' meeting was held at Toleni School to consider the erection of a new school building to accommodate standard five and six. The Rev. J. H. Msimang presided. Among these present was the District Inspector. Since there were no means of collecting funds for the erection of this building it was decided that next year school fees are to be raised in order to make the parents pay through their children.

Mr. G. W. Xala, who has recently left teaching in one of the Johannesburg schools was seen at home a few weeks ago.

Mr. Mzondeki, of Kimberley, paid a flying visit to his parents-in-law the Rev. and Mrs. R. Xala. He visited Toleni School and marked a great improvement since the time he taught there about 30 years ago.

The people of Waschbank and District are planning to hold a show at Waschbank in June next year. The teachers are encouraging people here to make this show a success.

The Toleni School teachers are eager to put up a tennis court in the school premises. To say this will be a success is shown by the following people who have contributed:—Misses A. Dube, B. Dube, L. Ntaka and Ade Xala who paid 5s. each; Messrs. J. Nyembe and M. E. Xala paid 5s. each, whilst Mr. L. P. Dube supplied all the necessary poles.

Upington News

(By OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. Elias Nxazonke, accompanied by Miss Emily Matwa, of Molteno, arrived here last week; also Mrs. Nompie Jack, from Luderitz.

In a country tennis match played off on Saturday, November 7 Kenhardt Spes Bon, the Log leaders in the above competition, met and lost to Keimoes Shamrocks runners-up by 11 games. The match was played off on the Keimoes Courts, and was full of thrills.

The body of the youth Burger who was drowned, was found floating in the river below the wagon bridge at the end of October and on November 2 the inquest was held. The Magistrate, Mr. Holtzhausen, in returning a verdict of "death due to accidental drowning in the Orange River," expressed his sympathy with the parents, and commended the youth Devon Steyn, son of Sergeant Steyn, of the S.A.P. on his action in saving one child and attempting to rescue the drowned youth.

The members of the Lilies tennis club, (Coloured) in the location are keenly looking forward to their coming return match with Keimoes on Dingaans day on the Courts of the former.

The Rev. M. G. Meintjies of the A.M.E. Church held an inspiring service in the Methodist Church last Sunday night which was largely attended. He left for his home De Aar on the following day.

The Bantu's have started practicing on their newly-erected tennis court. The opening ceremony will take place on December 16.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Freddy Booysen of Keetmanshoop, late of Upington and a step-son of the late Mr. William Ndlebe, on his successful examination to be fulfilled as a full preacher and Steward of the Methodist Church at Keetmanshoop, S.W.A.

Mr. Harry Smith accompanied by his wife and child, left for Osakos, S.W.A. on transfer last Saturday. The usual annual closing of schools concert, of the United Coloured School, under the Principalship of Mr. Frans Van Rooi, will take place on December 4 in the Congregational Church Hall. A large attendance of parents and ex-scholars is expected.

There are rumours that the Rev. Jno. R. Pieterse of the Methodist Church, has been transferred to the Colesburg district, and that his successor here will be the Minister of the Methodist Church at Jagersfontein. We welcome Messrs W. Nyande, Principal teacher, St. Matthews School, Charlie Dokweni, of the District Engineer's Office and Mr. Jno. H. Pit. Principal of Bloemsmond Coloured School as readers of "The Bantu World."

We extend our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rgusa on their recent marriage, which take place at Ongers Siding. The staff of the St. Matthews School, are busy with their yearly examinations, the staff consists of Mr. W.S. Mnyande Principal, Mr. Abithar M. Mbonzana, Assistant teacher and Miss M. Qinqa, lady teacher. The whole staff are keen supporters of "The Bantu World."

The dance continued till the late hours of the morning after which the ladies and gentlemen who accompanied the Happy Lads from home left for Mt. Frere by the company's car which came back to convey the company later.

Long live boys!

Pimville News

Chief Montsioa of Mafeking-Stad who has been to the Capital accompanied by his secretary Mr. Phethlo were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lekoma, over the week-end at Orlando. The Chief was entertained, too by Mr. Sol. T. Maloko, "African Specialist" who drove him about in his car and showed him places of interest:—Native Affairs Department and to the mines to see his people, hospitals and some well-known locations on the Reef. The Chief wished to meet Mr. I. J. Moeketsi, of Sunny-Side View, W.N.T. but unfortunately he missed him, because Mr. Moeketsi had been to Mafeking twice with Mr. Maloko. A grand dinner-party was also given in honour of the chief by Mesdames Maloko, P. Lekoma. Many of the Chiefs people were present His Highness left for Mafeking on Monday evening by the 7.20 mail train.

Mr. Solomon Maloko, a well-known African, went round Pimville giving presents of sweets to school children. The object, he said, was to encourage children to love school and education. School children, therefore, on that day had a very "sweet" day.

The Pimville Government School has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. Benjamin M. Magi, one of the most sociable of the members of its staff, who passed away after a short illness from double pneumonia at midday in October 26 at his residence at Orlando. Mr. Magi was also a member of the famous Pure Vuur F.C. To show the esteem in which Mr. Magi was held by all, there were over 1,800 school children and also the teachers of all local schools and the Klip-town school and 281 adults. The service was conducted by his pastor, the Rev. Z. A. Baqwa assisted by the Rev. Shupinyaneng (A.M.E.) Rev. Monala (Church of England) and others.

The principal Mr. J. J. Musi spoke at the grave-side. Mr. Magi leaves a widow and an infant son Tembani.

Mr. J. W. J. Makgothi, also a member of the staff of the Pimville Government School, whose health has been very poor for some time has also been seriously laid up with influenza but we are very glad to state that although he has not yet quite recovered from the serious effects of his illness he has taken up duties again. During his absence Mr. N. B. May ably substituted him.

Marikana News

Our Marikana Native School had been suffering greatly for a long time from the lack of sufficient staff. It was not until the beginning of this quarter that it was remembered. We now have the pleasure of welcoming Mr. T. Morokane who is our additional teacher. Mr. Morokane was formerly a teacher at Molote Stad.

Our home teacher Mr. J. S. Masimong tried from last year to encourage tennis, but the progress was very slow due to ignorance of fellow friends. We now hope it will be better because of the presence of Mr. Morokane.

We congratulate Mr. D. Legole under whose influence the Buffelspoort Tennis Club was resuscitated. The scenery out here is dotted with heaps of wheat, as farmers are just busy harvesting.

J. S. MASIMON

Qumbu News

After a long silence, the United African Happy Lads of Mount Frere staged a grand concert and dance in Qumbu on Saturday, November 7. The company consisted of the following actors: Messrs C. D. Ntwasa, J. T. Blose, J. Mlauli and G. M. Tuta accompanied by Messrs Maqubela and G. Ngqoqo as door-keepers, also of Mount Frere. Mr. Ndumase, of Sulenkama, presided.

Although the weather was inclined to drizzle people turned up from all corners of Qumbu Village and District. The Happy Lads opened up the programme by singing one of old Caluza's songs called "Sakubona," but the way the Happy Lads sang this song made everybody doubt that it was the same old song. The present standard of the performance of the Happy Lads is altogether appreciable. These Lads are really good entertainers—their variety programme meets with everyone's satisfaction.

At the close of the concert, the dance was opened and Messrs C. D. Ntwasa and G. M. Tuta of the Happy Lads supplied A1. music. The amount collected in this function was £3 odd. The Happy Lads hope to revisit Qumbu before the end of the year. They hope to visit Matatiele, Umtata, Tsolo and Kokstad also.

Among the many people present were Misses M. Tuta, M. Soji, C. Hams, R. Ntobongwana, L. D. Ntobongwana, A. Mpako, M. Maya, T. Nyibela, E. Mzwakali, Plaatje, sister Legina and many others and Messrs D. Madala, J. Mayeza, E. Mqilingwa, G. Mashalaba, S. Xaba, N. Sangcozi, S. Majeke, J. J. Jafta, and many others, too many to mention.

(Continued column 2)



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What We Think And Say

The Bantu World

3, POLLY STREET

(North of Bantu Sports Ground.)

P. O. Box 8663 JOHANNESBURG

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1936

The Supreme Chief

His Majesty the King, through the recommendation of General Hertzog, has appointed the Hon. Patrick Duncan to succeed His Excellency, the Earl of Clarendon, as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa as from March next. The appointment has evoked a great deal of enthusiasm among Europeans of every shade of political opinion and this is a signal triumph for Mr Duncan's personality. It is generally admitted that no better choice could have been made. But the real thing that has pleased the majority of Europeans is that a South African has been appointed instead of a Britisher. Since the establishment of Union in 1910 South African statesmen and politicians have been fighting for sovereign independence. Indeed a great deal of energy has been wasted more in this direction than in tackling the economic problems with which the country has been confronted.

There are two schools of thought among the politicians, those who would like to cut the painter and convert South Africa into a republic and those who, realising the weakness of the country from a military point of view, would maintain the British connection provided they were not subordinate to the British Government and were at liberty to decide the destiny of this country.

Between these two sections there has been a violent controversy that has overshadowed all other political issues. It is not our intention to go deep into the history of this controversy which has culminated in the appointment of a South African as a Governor-General. In Nationalist circles the appointment is hailed as a step in the right direction. There can be no doubt that it is considered to be a stepping stone to republican form of government.

Be that as it may, the Africans are only interested in this change in so far as it affects them. To them South Africa ceased to be British in 1910. Whether the head of this country is a Governor-General, representing in theory His Majesty The King or a president elected by Europeans, it makes very little difference to the welfare of the African people. But what they are chiefly concerned with is that the head of this country is created their Supreme chief, under the Native Administration Act. Consequently they feel that as their Supreme chief it is only right that he should

rule them in accordance with the principles of Bantu government. He should have a council of chiefs and prominent leaders of our race to advise him as is the custom amongst our people. In India the Viceroy has a council of Maharajahs and other Indian princes to advise him on matters affecting the welfare of their people.

Sport For The Bantu

(BY FRANCIS LEMAS)

It is with the greatest pleasure that those who have the welfare of the Bantu people at heart, observe that the Natives are participating more and more in sport. They know that out-of-door games will have the most beneficial effects both physically mentally and moral on the Bantu. What are these advantages let us ask ourselves?

First of all, sport develops not only the muscles, but it improves the action of the heart and the lungs and the circulation of the blood. It increases the appetite and it improves the general condition of the whole body. It increases mental activity, dispels depressing thoughts and conduces to cheerfulness and a happy disposition.

Secondly, it produces a spirit of friendliness and of geniality. It allows one to meet many of one's fellows under pleasant circumstances and to develop valuable and strong friendship.

Finally, it allows people to get rid of superfluous energy and to occupy their hours of leisure advantageously. It is an excellent means of preventing the occurrence of the unpleasant state of affairs with which the casualty department of the hospitals have to deal over the week-end and on public holidays. I shall say nothing of the cases of intoxication and of assault. They form a too distressing picture to dwell upon.

Nature has endowed the Bantu people with strong and vigorous constitutions such as make first class sportsmen. What they more pressingly require are more football and cricket fields and more tennis courts. Further they are in great need of the facilities for participating in athletics, cycling, boxing, wrestling and swimming.

The powers of endurance and of vigour of the Bantu are well known. There is little doubt that with proper training, they will in the future produce world famous sportsmen.

Sport has made and keeps many nations like the English and the Americans virile and strong. Likewise, to continue to be robust and healthy the Bantu need it. Within limits it may be said, the more sport for the Bantu the better it will be for the race.

quito tribes likewise show difference between them. As an example of this we see that the Anopheline tribe all have spots on their two wings whereas the Culicine tribe have wings without spots. Furthermore the Anopheline when resting against the wall with its six legs points its body away from the wall, not so the Culicine, for their bodies hug the wall.

"It Pays To Be Clean."

By Dr. C. C. P. ANNING, M.O.H., Benoni

Work may make people dirty, but it does not make them stay dirty. Many illnesses are caused by dirt, as I shall tell you in this talk, and I want to show you that dirt is a big risk, but cleanliness will guard you against all sorts of troubles. It is true that where there's cleanliness, there's health; but where there's dirt there's danger.

Last week we learned something about a sickness called Enteritis which attacks babies in the warmer weather and makes them very ill with bad diarrhoea so ill that they often die. We learned, too, that this sickness is caused by tiny germs which live in dirt and may get into the food of people living in dirty houses.

Most of the sickness in this location is due to tiny germs of different sorts. You cannot see these germs unless you look at them under a very powerful magnifying glass, which we call a microscope. Someday, if you are interested, I will show you these germs which cause sickness. But to-day you must take my word that these tiny germs do exist and that they do cause sickness.

Make War On Dirt

Germs are our enemies. If we do not want them to win in their attempt to make us sick, we must always be making war on them. But before you make war you must know something about the enemy.

Germs only like to live in places that are warm, and damp, and dark. Where can you find such places? The one you will think of straight away is a collection of rubbish, and that certainly is a place where germs like to live. Think of a pile of manure in a stable, or the heap of dirt in the bucket in your closet or a pile of rubbish from your kitchen lying in the yard. Do you remember how, if you leave such a heap alone, it grows warm and goes bad. This is due to all the bad germs inside the pile of dirt growing and enjoying themselves.

Think, too, of a jug of milk which cold, how it goes bad' or sour this also is due to tiny germs in the warm damp milk growing quickly and making the milk unpleasant. Think, too, of

a piece of raw meat lying in a warm and dirty kitchen—after a day or so it goes bad, and this is due to the germs which have got into the meat and make it unfit for you and me to eat.

Where There's Dirt, There's Danger

Germs mostly live in dirty places. And most of the germs cause sickness if they get into our bodies. How can they get in and so cause illness?

One way, of course, is through the skin. Do you remember how sometimes, when you have cut your finger, after a day or two the cut place becomes sore and hot and swollen and, perhaps, if you don't clean it up, the skin goes bad a nasty sore abscess forms. It may be a long time before this bad place gets better. I expect all of you have had such a sore sometime in your life—I have. But if the skin is quite clean, and if the knife with which you cut your fingers is quite clean, and if you keep the cut place quite clean for several days—it heals up easily without any pain or swelling.

Now, why has that happened? The answer is quite easy. If your hands are dirty there are some of these tiny germs on the skin. And if you cut your skin a chance is given to these tiny germs to get into your body through the hole or the cut that has been made. The germs get in underneath the skin and there they find a lovely place in which to grow—where it is warm and damp and dark—just what they want. So the germs grow quite happily and what happens? The cut place goes bad, just like we saw the meat going bad before. And as the germs grow and increase they cause a fever in the cut place underneath the skin.

But what happens if the skin is quite clean? There are no germs to get into the cut, no germs to cause a fever and the skin, and the wound soon heal up quite easily and without any trouble.

So now you can understand why I say that where there's dirt, there's danger, and why I say that we must not allow any dirt on the road to health.

Causes Of Malaria Fever

Malaria is a disease that cause much suffering and about three million deaths throughout the world every year. It is caused by a small parasite or germ that is introduced into our bloodstream through the bite of mosquitoes. You are no doubt surprised that Malaria is responsible for the death of so many people every year and yet by carrying out a few simple precautions we can live practically free of malaria. Further on I will set up the measures that enable one to prevent contracting these disease but let us now study more carefully the cause of the disease.

As mentioned before, the small parasite causing this fever is carried by a mosquito. Now this mosquito when it hatches out does not have any of these germs in it, but sucks them when feeding on a human being that has previously suffered from malaria. Now when this mosquito again bites another human being these small parasites are pumped into the blood stream of the victim, and, after about seven or ten days, this person will go down with malaria fever.

No doubt you will wonder why it is that only mosquitoes carry the germ and why other blood-sucking insects like ticks, horse-flies do not cause malaria through their bite. This can best be explained by a little example or comparison. We all know that some food is good for one person yet bad for another—we say it

either agrees or does not agree with a person. So we may also say that other insects do not agree with the parasite. In fact when such insects suck up the malaria germs these will soon die and be digested in the stomach of the insect without causing any harm to either the insect or the person it bites.

It even goes further than this for although there are many different kinds of mosquitoes, only two exist in which the malarial parasite will thrive and even multiply. Before we proceed, however, let me first tell you something more about mosquitoes in general.

Just like we have different tribes, such as Zulus, Shangaans and Basutos, belonging to one big Native Race, so too we different mosquito tribes belonging to one big mosquito race. The most important mosquito tribes are called the Anopheline and Culicine tribes. The same way a Native tribe consists of different families, a mosquito tribe too has different families. Above you were told that only two mosquitoes can carry malaria germs. If we now class these two mosquitoes we find that they both belong to the Anopheline tribe. The one family is called Funestus and the other Gambiae. To come back to tribes we find that Zulus for instance are much bigger of build than the Bushmen. Most

(Continued column 2)

R. Roamer Talks About . . .

RAILWAY PASSENGERS

A demonstration of stupid patience in the face of undeserved indifferent treatment is given every week-ends at the Ticket Office (Native section) of Johannesburg Station. Here, for no fee, you can stand for hours watching how the Railway Administration humiliates hundreds of African patrons who wish to use its services.

This ticket office boasts of four apertures (openings) which were made to serve the many passengers at rush hours—apparently. Two of these openings face the waiting room next to the ticket office. The other two face the passage from which you descend—for this African station is an upstairs affair—to the platforms below.

Of all these openings only one—you can see it by its polished surface—is used for issuing tickets to hundreds of hurrying African passengers who wish to board their trains. Yours truly has watched this demonstration on several occasions so as to write with understanding. In fact, in order to actually experience this insolence—we purposefully visited Orlando on November 7.

And on November 14 we visited Germiston. In each case these dates fell on respective Sundays we had the humiliation and indifference flung at us by being forced to stand in a long line of waiting would-be passengers who were waiting for their tickets to be issued through one opening. On November 14 whilst Yours truly was still waiting in that long line a train he had meant to take left Platform 8.

Trains thundered in and out of platforms as would-be passengers crept silently along towards that one opening to get their tickets. A sight to make angels weep. A sight that cripples description with its utter shameful and needless. A sight that can only be tolerated by a people who have suffered similar treatments in almost their every day life. Patience that has no virtue because of its foolishness! And what is more painful is that it seems to be our fate that the officials who are placed to serve Africans seem to hate the very sight of a black face. Or is it through the very fact that they have to serve black people as though they were their servants that their tempers have been so soured? We cannot say. Ladies and gentlemen; for, we repeat, ways of Europeans are too overseas for us!

All we ask for now is that the other three ornamental apertures should be cemented up instead of being left there adding insult to injury. But this treatment which has formed many controversies in the daily Press is certainly undeserved for we are prepared to pay the same money paid by other races for the same facilities. We would understand if our money was black as ourselves and came from the black hole of Calcutta. But it is white and comes from their gold mines.

How our people who take daily trains to the Bantu Parktown and smell—sorry, we mean Pimville tolerate this state of affairs is "We don't know" mystery. And these people have their special trains too run on socialistic system in that they are all 3rd class corridors and sometimes guarded by police at rush hours! Why cannot such responsible people move heaven and earth—beginning with the earth—of course, to have all openings working at rush hours?

We hope we have not spoken in vain for the Christmas rush is at hand and unless this state of affairs is remedied it will do a lot of harm to many of our people who are not prepared to see themselves playing a game of "Follow-my-leader" each week-end.

MARCHING FORWARD



THE WOMEN'S SUPPLEMENT OF "THE BANTU WORLD"

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MONEY AT HOME

By THE EDITRESS

This week I wish to give you something worth thinking over seriously. It is a helpful article by a European woman which she addresses to her women readers. But it can be of equal help to us, for all the advice it contains can be followed profitably by my women readers who wish to make money at home:—

Most of us have some talent that could be turned into pounds, shillings and pence. If you would like to make a little money in your spare time, study your talents and see if you can't turn them into cash.

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OUR CHILDREN

The Outdoor Child

As this is a long article and it can only be published in short weekly parts, please keep these until the whole article is completed—Editress

It is possible to give a child too much of anything except fresh air. You may overdress it and overfeed it, but you cannot give it too much oxygen. Many mothers, on the other hand, give their children too little.

Babies especially are stunted in this matter of fresh air. Their mothers are afraid they will catch cold; so baby is kept indoors equal, it is always the child who spends most of its time out of doors who thrives much better than the one who is cooped inside.

This is only natural. Babies and young children are very near to nature, however warped by civilisation their parents may be. And the child in its purely natural state was actually born out of doors, washed in a river, and put to sleep with no more shelter than the shade of a tree.

JUST A SMILE, PLEASE!

Wife: "Mr Jerkins always kisses his wife when he goes to business in the mornings. You never do that."

Husband: "But, dear, I hardly know the woman."

"John, dear," said Mrs Brown "such an odd thing happened today. The clock fell off the wall, and if it had fallen a moment sooner, it would have hit mother."

"I always said that clock was slow."

Counsel to man in the dock:—"Did you, or did you not, on the day in question, or at any time previously, or subsequently say, or even intimate, to the defendant or anyone else, that the statement imputed to you, whether just or unjust, and denied by plaintiff was a matter of no moment or otherwise? Answer me! Did you, or did you not?"

The man in the dock clutched his throat. "Did I, or did I not what?" he gasped.

Jimmy (walking behind his father who is planting potatoes): "Here you are, daddy, I've picked up all those potatoes you keep dropping!"

He showed every promise at school, except that he always muddled his past participles.

After saying: "I have wrote" the master explained to him how wrong it was, and told him to write: "I've written," one hundred times.

The lines were left on the master's desk with the note: "I have wrote 'I have written' one hundred times as you told me, and now I have went home."

"Before you married me, you said I was beautiful!"

"Yes, and the funny thing is that I meant it!"

This Week's Thought

Treat worry like a barking dog, and inst-ead of shutting it up take it out for a run.—HUGH REDWOOD

There are many and different ways for wives to make a little money in their spare time. A friend of mine, for instance, built up a quite a little business from her own front door by selling home-made cakes to the houses in her district. She sold the cakes a little below shop prices, made them look attractive, and was always prompt at delivering her goods. At first her sales were small, but after a while she got known and was often asked to provide the entire fare for children's parties.

Another woman I know makes a small income every year from knitting. At first, she knitted jumpers and children's clothes for her friends, and charged a small fee. Then she received commissions from shops who had seen and admired her work. Later on, she put a small advertisement in her news-agents window and received more orders. To-day she has enough work to keep her busy during the evenings, while she and her hubby are listening to the wireless.

If you are fond of sewing, there is quite a lot of money to be made by taking in people's mending. Make a charge of twopenne a pair socks, threepence for stockings, and threepence for patches.

Or, if you are more expert with your needle, make dressmaking your hobby. This is quite profitable and needs no advertising, for satisfied customers will soon pass your name to their friends. But don't disappoint your customers. If they want an order for a certain date, deliver it on that date.

If you are fond of gardening why not develop your garden and sell "Cut flowers?" Put a notice on your garden gate and you will soon build up a connection. Charge less than the shops and let your customers choose what they want themselves

DO YOU KNOW-- About Your Umbrella?

By R. R. R. D.

This is the time of the year when umbrellas come into service. Even those who have no umbrellas, wish they had when rain pours down in torrents and they are forced to go out to work. That is why I think we should take a little personal interest in our umbrellas this summer.

Jonas Hanway was the first man to carry an umbrella in the streets of London. You will be surprised when you hear that his daring made him a laughing stock to all. People in those days thought umbrellas were for women only. So when Hanway was seen walking about with an open umbrella, people thought him a fool. Even small boys threw rotten eggs at him while their elders jeered.

The use of the umbrella brought into light a queer outlook of some people of that time. These argued that nobody had any business of using an umbrella against rain, for if God wanted it to rain, it was not right for people to try to avoid getting wet. Just the same kind of foolish argument brought by our foolish people who say if you are sick, it is God's will, therefore do not try to get well; for thereby you are fighting against God's will!

But inspite of all these hard things, Hanway stuck to his umbrella, until at long last, a few people followed his example. These were the rich people who were supposed to be able to buy such luxuries as umbrellas! Don't make the mistake of thinking that the umbrella was a new thing in the world. The trouble was that even where it was seen, it was associated with women's—not men's needs.

In some old pictures depicting biblical characters in ancient times, we see a King of Assyria leading his army carrying an umbrella—and that was about 700 years before the birth of Christ. Fortunately, today umbrellas are no longer objects of derision when seen in the hands of men, but are considered 'quite necessary things' in rainy weather.



Arabelle And Isabel

Arabelle: My dear! what a delicious cake! Do tell me the secret?

Isabel: It's no secret merely an ordinary sandwich cake.

Arabelle: But it is as light as thistle down!

Isabel: Well, I handle my cakes carefully. When I am mixing them, the baking powder goes in last; of all—it seems to improve the texture if added last.

Arabelle: And?

Isabel: And I never take them out of the oven and "dump" them down heavily.

Arabelle: Gracious! I thought when once the cake was baked, the job was done?

Isabel: Poor innocence! A cake must be turned out carefully into a wire cake stand. If you stand a steaming hot cake on a plate or table the hot air underneath makes it "soggy". A wire stand only costs a shilling.

Arabelle: Mm. But a shilling saved is a shilling made and—

Isabel: Yes, and a cake saved is a cake well-made. Have another piece?

Arabelle: Thank you, dear. I am so glad we've had this chat. I've always spoilt my cakes.

Isabel: Don't mention it. In fact I am looking forward to more chats in the future.

Arabelle: There's no doubt about that. There are so many things we can learn or teach each other if we talk over our difficulties each week.

WOMEN'S HOME PAGE

Cushion Trimmings

A cushion, to look really smart, should have the seams finished off with a definite trimming edge of some kind. Cord, sewn over the seams with matching thread is one of the easiest ways. One or two loops should be made at the corners and each end of the cord should be slipped inside the cover. Narrow fringe stitched along the seams is another very effective trimming.

The hemstitched border is used for washing cushion covers, usually made of linen. Cut the top half of the cover large enough to have inch-wide hems. Draw the threads and hem-stitch then join on the small under side.

It is a great mistake to have too many cushions in a room. A few pretty tasteful cushions are far more effective than dozens of elaborate silk cushions strewn all over the chairs and settees.

Unless you can afford to replace covers often do not go in for "flashy" silk and satin cushions. They soon become soiled and faded and then they look shabby and slovenly, like a woman in a soiled satin dressing gown. Embroidered cushions are always smart and if the lady of the house is clever with her needle she will find numerous ways of bringing in the colour scheme of her room.

The Home Dress Maker

Tucks For Children.

Narrow tucks make a very effective trimming for children's dresses, either in rows above the hem or on the shoulder, running down the back and front in neat groups. To avoid "fastening off" the stitches when machining, start stitching the tuck about an inch from actual commencement; stitch down to the beginning of the tuck, then turn the material and carefully stitch back over the previous stitches and then on along the line for the tuck. When you reach the end of the tuck, turn and stitch back about an inch. In this way there is no fear of the stitching coming loose in the wash.

Binding Circular Skirt. It is impossible to put a wide hem into a circular skirt and it is often difficult to get the narrow binding to look neat and "professional." Try the French way, but first practise on a piece of material and read the instructions carefully, as the different turnings are inclined to confuse one. Once mastered, the method is simple and very effective. Allow an extra inch all round the hem of the skirt. First press an eighth of an inch single turning to the wrong side of the skirt. Now fold the remaining seven eighths of an inch to the right side of the skirt and machine along one eighth inch from the folded edge.

Then make another turning, this time bringing the "bind" back to the inside of the skirt, where you sew down the prepared edge along the lines of stitching. If the directions are followed with a small piece of material it proves a simple method. Shaped skirts are coming in again. So this French binding should be mastered by home dress-maker.

Underwear.

Scalloped edges are often popular on underwear. If the scallops are to be embroidered they should first be "padded" by running two rows of chain stitch along the inside of the scallop.

If the scallops are to be bound, case the binding round the outward curve of the scallops so that the bind curls over, more or less, at inward corner.

White And Washable

Light, crepe frocks, as well as dark frocks, owe a lot of their success to the charm of their accessories. You get the correct up-to-date note when your frock is trimmed with a cravat collar of white organdie, whose frilled ends are finished with many rows of coloured stitchings. This is one of those neck-trimmings which nestle quite high to the throat.

Another high-up trimming is a squat jabot in white organdie, consisting entirely of a half-circle of folds, pressed down in the centre by two camellias.

All these fanciful items are washable, and all are white and suitable for any frocks.

Cooking Beans

BROAD BEANS—Broad beans should be young. They should be shelled and washed, then cooked in rapidly boiling water until the skins crack—about 25 minutes (longer if the beans are old). Drain and, if the beans are old, remove the covering, then serve with sauce Hollandaise, beurre fundu or parsley sauce in a separate dish.

CREAMED BROAD BEANS—To about 2 lbs of shelled broad beans which are nearly cooked in salted water and drained, put about 1 cup of good stock, 1 lump teaspoon finely chopped parsley, 1 lump of sugar (1 teaspoon). Simmer until the beans are quite tender and most of the liquid has cooked away, add 1 egg yolk beaten in half cup milk or cream and season to taste. Serve at once. Young green beans may be cooked in the same way.

BROAD BEANS MASHED—Cook as above until tender, if old remove the skins. Mash well. Then add 1 oz. melted butter 2 butter 2 teaspoons chopped parsley, salt and pepper, 2 teaspoons cream or 1 teaspoon grated cheese, and 1 teaspoon milk. Serve as entree on slices.

FRENCH BEANS SAVOURY—Boil the green beans until tender in boiling salted water. (Continues column 3)

A Miscellany Of Summer Recipes

INDIVIDUAL ICE BOX CAKE

Whipped cream; chopped nuts; ginger snaps.

Place a ginger snap in the bottom of each glass, spread with sweetened whipped cream, sprinkle with nuts, cover with another biscuit, and continue until the desired height is reached, finishing the last layer with cream and decorating with cherry or whole nut. Leave overnight in the refrigerator.

PICKED ONIONS

Select small picking onions, skin hem and cover for 24 hours with at brine made of three quarter of lb. salt to each 4 cups of boiling water; this is poured over the onions while hot.

Drain in colander and packed into bottles, placing a red chilli or two in each bottle as a garnish. Take enough vinegar to cover and place in a saucepan with 2 tablespoons each of coriander seed, mustard seed, celery seed, peppercorns, and whole allspice; bring to the boil and then strain over the onions. Cover, and when cold seal the bottles and store away.

SALADS

Salads may be made of mixtures of fruit and vegetables. Apples combine with most vegetables and with a foundation of finely shredded lettuce or raw cabbage and grated carrot would make a good nutritious salad. Cream, lemon juice and salt to taste make an excellent dressing.

then drain and put into saucepan with about 2 tablespoons lemon juice salt and pepper, a tablespoon butter and grating of nutmeg. Stir over a gentle heat until smoking hot and serve.

N.B.—If green beans are very young they may be cooked whole in boiling salted water until tender, then drained and a little butter and flour added with salt and pepper and stirred over the heat for about 3 minutes, then served hot.

Two Seasonable Recipes

MINCE MEAT.

1 and half lbs. raisins.
1 lb. each of candied peel, sultanas and currants.
2 lbs. apples.
1 lb. finely chopped suet (butter may be used if liked).
1 and half lbs. sugar rind and juice of 1 orange and 1 lemon
1 oz. mixed spice.
Half grated nutmeg.
Half pint brandy.

PASS the raisins, the peel and the sultanas and currants twice through the mincing machine. Then mix in the rest of the fruit, suet, rind and juice of the orange and lemon, spice, nutmeg, sugar, and brandy and mix well.

Place in a covered enamel basin and stir every day for a week, then bottle, leaving it one inch from the top. Cover and store in a cool place. Keep 2 to 3 weeks before using.

GREEN FIG JAM

TO 2 lb. of green figs allow 1 and half lb. of lump sugar, half a pint of water and the juice of a lemon.

Boil the water, sugar and lemon juice together for 10 minutes, then add the fruit that has been wiped over with a damp cloth and cut into slices. Simmer gently together for one hour or until it will "jell" when tried on a cold plate.

Turn into warm, dry jars, cover when cold, and store in a dry place.

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The Miracle Blind Woman

Helen Keller

The Miracle Blind Woman Of The 19th Century

(By M. W.)

In an issue of "The Bantu World" dated September 19, a special supplement was published featuring the Athlone School for the Blind. An appeal was made to the African people for funds to increase the buildings, that more blind children might be taught to use their hands as eyes. The photographs and articles must have touched the hearts of all who saw them. But these people could speak and hear. What of the pitiable few, who neither speak, nor hear, nor see.

Here is briefly, the story of one, a European, who started life with nothing but the use of her limbs; who grew up in a world of utter dark, where no sound ever penetrated the stillness. Today, she is a happy, well-educated woman who does her utmost not to mourn for what can never be hers.

In a little town in Northern Alabama, U.S.A., in the year 1880, a little baby girl was born who was afterwards to be one of the famous blind and deaf women of the nineteenth century. Little Helen Keller was a perfectly normal child at birth. At seven months she learnt to lisp her first baby words and on her first birthday she was able to take a few little tottering steps across the room to her mother's knees.

Then at nineteen months, came the long sad illness which deprived her of her sight and hearing and left her in the terrible dark and silent world which only the blind and deaf know. Close your eyes and stop your ears, and for a few seconds you will live in the world in which the little Helen grew up. Utter darkness and blank silence. What was left with which to fill the long dreary silent years?

In this world of silence, she soon forgot the few words she had learnt before her illness and it seemed impossible to teach her to speak again. And yet, this same child grew up into womanhood and learnt, not only to speak and read and write, but studied at a University and became an accomplished scholar!

How was this achieved? By one, Anne Sullivan, who for fifteen years day and night, devoted herself to Helen Keller, that she might rescue her soul from utter darkness. When Helen was seven years old Miss Sullivan came as her teacher. In the five and a half years which had elapsed since her illness, Helen had learnt only the crudest signs. A shake of the head meant "No" and a nod "Yes," a pull meant "Come" and a pull "go." By laying her hands gently on her mother's she learnt to do small domestic duties and was able to find her way about the house.

Then one day a strange young lady arrived. The little blind girl did not know who Miss Sullivan was or what her presence in the house meant. The morning her teacher arrived she gave her a doll. While she was playing with it Miss Sullivan (who had studied hand spelling in a home for the blind and deaf), slowly spelled "d-o-l-l" with her fingers in the way deaf people communicate with each other, and by resting Helen's hands on top of her own the blind child was able to follow the movements, just as people who are only deaf, follow them with their eyes.

The little girl was at once interested in this finger play and tried to imitate it. She did not know that she was spelling a word, or that words even existed she was simply imitating the movements of her teacher's fingers. And thus began Helen Keller's education. In the days that followed, she learnt in an uncomprehending way a great many words, but it was sometime before she learnt that everything had a name. For hours she and her teacher played at "learning names."

Her plump little hands would feel carefully over some object and then she would eagerly wait for it to be spelled on her hand, and the more she handled things and learnt their names and uses, the more joyous grew her child spirit.

Just as the normal child stumbles over the letters of the alphabet and then gradually learns to read sentences so Helen learnt to "talk" to her teacher on her hands and to follow intelligently

all that was told her. Hitherto her days had been spent mostly at her mother's side, but now suddenly, out of the darkness had come someone who devoted every hour to teaching her to speak with her hands and to appreciate the beauties of nature by her sense of smell and touch and a thrilling new world was growing round her. When Helen was eight years old she and her teacher went to an institute for the blind in Boston for a short visit, and there, for the first time in her life, she had playmates who "spoke" the same language and played the same games.

Helen was not born dumb and apparently the illness had not affected her vocal organs for she always had the desire to make sounds. As the impulse grew she learnt to make audible sounds and with one hand on her throat and the other on her lips she amused herself by feeling the vibrations in her throat. At that time there was a young girl in Sweden who was blind, deaf and dumb but she was learning to speak and when Helen was ten years old her teacher took her to the Horace Mann School where she was to learn to speak.

This was the method used: the teacher passed the pupil's hands lightly over her face and let her feel the position of her lips and tongue while she made a sound. Poor little blind Helen was passionately thrilled and excited when she had her first lesson. She saw a new life in which she might easily and spontaneously ask all the hundred and one questions which came pouring into her mind. A familiar word was spelled into her hand and then she was shown how to make the sound with her lips. It was not easy and sometimes she was forced to repeat one word or sentence for hours until she felt the right vibration in her throat and by a touch of her teacher's hand she knew that it was correct at last.

She practised steadily and determinedly, buoyed up by the knowledge that some day she would be able to speak with her tongue the thoughts that died at birth when they had to be silently spelt with moving fingers. Think how often we exclaim with delight or wonder, the very tone of our voice meaning more than the words, and imagine how it would be if we could not utter our thoughts when we wished. We could not write them all down, all the little "Ohs" and "Ahs" that express our feelings so adequately when we are sad or happy, they would remain bottled up in our minds till, at times, it would seem that our thoughts must burst out of their silent bondage.

Can it be wondered then that the youthful Helen laboured ceaselessly to learn these words that so easily fluttered out on the wings of her thoughts.

In 1894 Helen, with Miss Sullivan, went to a school for the deaf in New York. This school was chosen for the purpose of learning lip reading and it was here that she commenced her lessons on arithmetic, physical geography, French and German. Two years

later, she entered the Cambridge School for Ladies to be prepared for Radcliffe College. She learnt to use a typewriter and to read in braille. Each day Miss Sullivan went to the classes with her pupil and spelled into her hand, with infinite patience all that the teachers' said.

It was not easy for the blind and deaf girl to obtain permission to enter Radcliffe College but eventually the difficulties were overcome and when she had passed the final examinations she was free to enter her college, and here, through the mediums of hand spelling, lip reading and braille, she learnt, with the devoted guidance of Miss Sullivan, all the subjects, Latin, Algebra, Geometry and English Literature which the other young ladies who were blessed with sight and hearing.

She wrote the same examinations, but under almost insurmountable difficulties, and in 1904 she received her degree of Bachelor of Arts. Can it be wondered that people came from different parts of the world to meet this wonderful young woman who attempted all things and refused to be beaten? Helen Keller must have been born with a clever brain—thus her thirst for knowledge, and she determined that neither lack of hearing and of sight should rob her of scholarly ambitions. Consider the tragedy, the fight, and the glorious victory of this miracle of a life!

Helen Keller is described as being tall, strongly built, and always healthy. In repose her face is quiet and peaceful, always void of expression, but when she speaks her face is animated and expresses all the moods of her thoughts.

Miss Sullivan afterwards became Mrs. Macy, but for forty-nine years teacher and pupil were devoted friends. Mrs. Macy died only a few days ago and during the last five years she herself became blind and Miss Keller was able to repay a little of what her devoted teacher did for her. It was reported that the two ladies were shortly to have received from President Roosevelt medals for "co-operative achievement of an heroic character and far reaching significance and the release and development of imprisoned personality." For all her struggles and studies, Miss Keller is more like other women full of fun and interested in domestic affairs.

Her character is summed up in these lines which she wrote in her diary in 1894 while still at school:—"I have four things to learn in my school life here..... to think clearly without hurry or confusion, to love everybody sincerely, to act in everything with the highest motives and to trust in dear God unhesitatingly." Helen Keller has given hope to the hopeless and courage to those who had sunk to the depths of despair in a dark and silent world, for what she has done—others can do.

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Page Of Interest To Women Of The Race

Mrs. Tembile M. Khumalo (BY "ANON")

Much has been said and written about the beautiful Inanda Seminary set on a low hill surrounded by trees with beautiful buildings and avenues, but hardly anything has been said about its very valuable contribution to the social Bantu women in the world of music.



Mrs T. M. Khumalo

Music like all other arts of European culture is taking a very important part in the civilised Native life, and this invaluable contribution by Inanda Seminary should not go by unsung and it is for that gratitude and appreciation that these few words are written for the benefit of the public.

Miss M. E. Walbridge, B.Sc.,
Principal of Inanda Seminary - (popularly

known as Thoko by her students and ex-students) has made this possible. For a nominal fee of 10s a girl student at Inanda has the privilege of 4 months of Pianoforte or Harmonium playing under the instruction of Mrs T. M. Khumalo who holds various certificates of the London College of Music and is deeply interested in the art.

This tutor had a very rare privilege of receiving instructions whilst still a kid and has not relaxed in pursuing further studies practices. To some of you she will be better known as Tembile Lamula a one time teacher at Adams M. S. but she is now locally (i.e. at Inanda) known as the wife of Mr. Martin L. Khumalo.

During the year 1932 Mrs. Khumalo played very distinctively at a school concert whose performers were the Adams College staff. She accompanied the Handel's Messiah recital and was the chief pianiste for the evening—when the Transvaal came to Durban she played Coleridge Taylor's Petite suite De Concert to the satisfaction of the mixed audience. At other home parties she has rendered pieces like Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata etc.

Music is a natural gift to the Bantu and some of her pupils have confirmed this beyond doubt. During the February School term a concert was held at the school when the music students entertained their school mates to a feast of music.

So, remember when next you send your girl to Inanda Seminary; give her that extra 10s. that shall be a great blessing to her after she leaves school and which will help her to cheer her home and her friends.



Mrs Khumalo, and Pupil.

Married Couple

Dear Editress,

Allow me a space to give my opinion on the above topic, which interested me. The newly married couple should stay with their parents for many valuable reasons more especially for the bride.

Though the bride has been in love with the gentleman it is very hard for her to know the tastes of her husband at home. The husband is sometimes ashamed to tell his wife the many things he was used to at his home. It is not an easy matter for a newly-married wife to keep a home in an up-to-date manner. It is common for ladies to marry at early ages of about 17. Can a young woman at this age keep a home at the required standard? I do not say that the ladies have not been working at their own homes; but that they had less responsibilities at home as there

was the mother, sisters and perhaps a relative or so keeping in home, thus making the responsibility and work of the home equally shared.

I have seen several newly married women staying with their husbands alone making these mistakes:—Husband reaches home tired from work, he finds food not ready. When he wants to change clothes same not ironed. When evening falls there are no candles, and stores are closed. In the morning the young wife says "Oh, my dear I forgot to buy coffee yesterday and get you something for your lunch."

B. T. W. NYOKANA

What We Expect Of Bantu Women

Editress

Though I am not married, I feel certain that young men wish to marry women who can persevere and resist the bad influences given them by those who aim at spoiling the partnership of those in love. Whatever other people say about your partner, you should not believe, unless you have proved the true allegations or when you know that those people have true interest in your partner. None of us wish to be looked upon as objects of repugnance.

Remember that the people who have something bad to say about other people's partners, have hatred and they want to laugh when they have succeeded in achieving their bad aim. In some cases, they fight for their own secret ends. I say this not to provoke ladies' anger but I feel inclined to say that creditous ladies will never make good wives for they will actually be swayed at any moment, by anyone. The same principles apply to men.

Secondly each lady has to take care of her own personal affairs. She should not interfere with other people's affairs neither should she act as an agency of broadcasting other people's affairs. How awkward it is to hear that a lady has caused two friends to fight through her irresponsible gossiping! you will find that most of the ladies who have missed an opportunity to marry are those who have previously turned themselves into wireless sets and those who mind other people's affairs.

Young men are quite justified in passing time with such ladies and jilting them for the more marriageable class or when they select for the kitchen—as the saying goes. You should note that we aim at going to a higher stage than the present one and we now try to think of the future.

That is why we want to embrace our ladies on this journey to the city of "Progress" Tie your tongues in order to win young men's confidence. I am not aiming at lowering ladies' prestige. My parents love me and they don't want me to bring wireless sets and credulous ladies to my home for my father's kraal will certainly be ruined by such. Its easy so to destroy.
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O Tsuile Sehlabele
Sa Tokologo

Thusang Ba-Afrika Go Dubegile

Go utluagala gore Makgomana S.S. Maloka o ile a palama terempe ka Sondaga sa di 8 kgueding ena. Motsamaisi oa terempe a gana go mona thekete, a re terempe sa gagoe ga se ea dikafere gomme a laela gore a theoge. Mokgomana a gana, a re le eena ke magi oa Johannesburg eo a tshuanetseng go palama terempe tsa Masepala.

Letopane le ganne go utlu puo e joalo gomme la bitsa Lephodisa gore le tshuare Mokgomana Maloko. Lephodisa la etsa jualo. Molato o tla tsena ka di 3 December. O diatleng tsa baetapele ba sechaba bao ba ikemiseditseng gore ba tla loantsha molao o ganelang Ba-Afrika go palama di-terempe.

Ka Laboraro baetapele ba All African Convention ba ne ba kopane go rerisana ka taba ena le go rerisana ka taba ea go nee bopaki pele ga Commission ea Maphodisa.

Molato ona oa terempe o b-geloa sechaba gobane gago ntoa e ka loanoang kantle le dibetsa eleng Chelete. Makgotla ohle a Ba-Afrika a kopioa go thusa ntoeng ena. Kajeno ntoa di loana le k-basadi, kabaka lena basadi le basetsana ba sechaba le bona ba hlabelela mokgosi. Thusang Ba-Afrika ntoa e ea loana.

Japie O Itirile Lephodisa Me O Ile Chankaneng

Japie Mokajani, monna oa Mo-Afrika, o lefisitsoe £20 kapa go ea chankaneng kguedi tse tharo, kgotleng la Magistrata oa Johannesburg, ka molato oa go itira Lephodisa.

Mangani, monna oa Mo-Afrika, o boleletse Magistrata gore e rile ka tsatsi le leng a kopana le Japie. Eena Mangani o ne a tshuere dipahlo tsa di rekileng, ga a kopana le Japie kgansui le Village Deep.

Japie a motsa gore o tshuereng. A re eena ke Lefokisi. Mangani a gana go molella; kege Japie a re a re tsamae re ee Lephodiseng la Leggoa. Ba tsamaile; me ba kopana le Lephodisa. Mangani a bolella Lephodisa gore Japie o nkile dipahlo tsa gagoe, are ke eena Lefokisi. Lephodisa la tshuara Japie.

Ba-Afrika Ba Loanne Nigel

Koa Nigel, komponeng ea Sub-Nigel, go loanne ntoa e kgolo gare ga Ba-Afrika—go loana Mapolantane a 500 le Mathosa a 900 ka Sondaga.

Banna ba bablano ba gobetse. Moferefero gothoe o simologile ka tsela ena: Mothoso e mong o otile Lepolantane gomme naka ea Phala ea Ila, Mapolantane a tsua ka dintlong a tshuere dithipa le dilepe, Mathosa a tshuere melamu.

Ntoa e lamotsoe ke Maphodisa.

Ba Khutlela Morao banna

MOTSENG OA DAVIDA
HO UTLUHALA
MEKOROTLO

Tsa Bethlehem

(Ke SAMANE)

Motseng ona ca rona ha lichaba tse ling li tsoela pele ke bona re khutlelang morao. Lebollo le eme ka maoto, maoba re utluile ka meluletso le mekorotlo hara motse, ha re botsa hore ho hlalileng? Ha thoe ke makoloane a tsoa mophatong. Ooel Baheso ha re nyatse lebollo ha kaalo, empa eseng hara motse oa thuto le tsoelopele.

Mafumahali a lekholla la Child's Welfare le ona a eme ka maoto ho sebetsa. Ha e sale ho filha Nurse Sebata mosebetsi o hlile o ka matla. Sebetsang ts'oana tseso.

Re bona moruti T. Mokau oa A.M.E. le mafumahali ba ntse ba lokisetsa ho ea phuthelohong ea bona Bloemfontein. Cha ba khangana bablankana ba leng mona selemong sena.

Methaka ea Harrismith ea Tenese e ne e tllilo bapala mona. Ao ba hla ba hloloa hampe ka 27 games. Aol che, tenese ea bapaloa motseng ona oa Davida!

Liblahlolo li qalehile sekolong sa Kopano, bana ha ba sa robala, le matichere a se a itukisetsa ho ea phomolong ea Keremesese.

Bosholu le bona bo iphile matla hara motse, maoba ho tseroe mohlankana emong ka litulo le litafole tseo a li utsuitseng Makhoeng, che, baheso bosholu ha se bona, sebetsang ka mitsoho a lona.

Re bona Mong. Selwane o se a rekile o motlana motorokara, ke hore o matha ka e 'meli joale. Khelel oa khora eo moshemane ke "monumutsana." Mong S. Mlangeni o boetse o khethetsoe lekhotteng la motse (Advisory Board) bakeng sa Mr J. Maseko ea seng a tlhile mona. Re utloa ba re ke poho eo mor'a Mlangeni, feela o tla kopana le tse manaka a makhuts'oanyane lekhotteng leo.

Pula e hlile e iphile matla matsatsing ana, ha ho letsatsi leo e sa neng.

Kgorong Tsa Motse Oa Madrid

GO LOANA E SEHLOGO;
GARE GA BASADI
LE BANA

Go sa loana ntoa e kgolo kgorong tsa Madrid. Ntoa ena e sehlogo gobane e loana ka gare ga motse, gare ga bana le basadi. Jualeka ge re kile ra bolela ntoa ena ea Spain, bofelong e tla lahlela lefatsho la Europe ka gare ga mollo oa hale ea ntoa e kgolo.

Mantariana le Majeremane a tsuetse pepeneng go thusa Marabele ka dibetsa le ka dijo. Gape a tsebisitse lefatsho lohle gore lefatsho la Spain le busoa ke Marabele kajeno. Ntho ena e emisitse dichaba tse ding ganpe. Russia le eona e ikemiseditse go thusa Mmuso oa Spain.

Setimela se-bolaile Mo-Afrika Motseng Oa Pimville

Bofelong ba veke e fetileng setimela se-bolaile Mo-Afrika motseng oa Pimville. E mong Mo-Afrika o batlile a bolaea ke setimela, a tshaba Pick-Up gona motseng oa Pimville. Gothoe rile ga a bna Pick-Up, a betsega a filha a itahlela godimo ga setimela se tsamaea. Ga ekabe moptledi oa setimela a seke a se emisa, ekabe se ile sa mmolaea.

Maphodisa Ga A Tshuare Ba-Afrika Ka Toka

Mr. S P. Matseke, Mookamedi oa Transvaal African Congress, o boleletse Komisi ea Maphodisa e dutseng Tshuane gore Maphodisa ga a tshuare Ba-Afrika ka toka. Ga Maphodisa a batla juala a tsena ntlo e ngue le e ngue, a sa kgethe gore mang ke mang. Ntho ena e ferekanya batho ba sa rekiseng juala, ba ikokobeditse katlase ga molao.

Ntho ena e etsa gore gobe teng hloeano gare ga Maphodisa le Ba-Afrika. Mr Matseke are gape Maphodisa a Ba-Afrika ga dumelloa go tshuara Leggoa. Ntho ena e a belatse. Maphodisa a thunya batho gose ea kgalemelamelang.

Gape Maphodisa a mangata a itirile marena. Ga a batla dipasa go Ba-Afrika, a batla gore a roleloe dikatiba.

o kgethile Mr. Patrick Duncan. C.M.G., K.C. Ke eena e tla bang letsoho la Kgosi Edward mona South Africa.

Mr. Patrick Duncan o tllile South Africa ka morago ga ntoa ea Maburu. Ke e mong oa baetapele ba Mangesemane mona. Ke Tona-kgole ea dimaene. Ke eena kajeno e leng Kgosi ea rona mona South Africa.

Morena Oa South Africa

Go utluagala gore Siba-Legolo, the Earl of Clarendon, o tla kgutlela England ka kguedi ea March 1937. Sebakeng sa gagoe Mmuso (Li fella seraping sa bone.)

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Waye uyaku Phakama Etukukwesi Uzive u Namandla oku Qetula i Motokari

Isibindi sitanele okokuba a khupela ematshini ako ikomityi estimbini se nyongong ngapo yona tshiba. Okokuba le nyongong ayihambi agokubaleko ukutya kwako akumaku hlanabulele. Kufane kubole nje ematshini. Umogo udimile isisu. Uqanjelwa. Umbilini wako wongwe nganyonyonye usive umunon, utshonile umhlaba utshonile ngokungat wonakela.

Amatshwa, isiselo asibilo, amagom amaanani nenobambhu eshambisa kakukunt asibeni. Utshonile amathumbhu akubeni ematshini. Carter's Little Liver Pills asakakyo kakulu ukusobenzisa nje nyalo ukuba inyongong thamba kakubie nomatshwa usive "uphuma nje uphuma." Asinangoni, si sebena kakubie, kufane si ngumngamalelo ekwenzini ukuba inyongong thamba kakubie. Hla i Carter's Little Liver Pills. Funa igama elili Carter's kwil pakete ebomvu. Kuso sonke ikemisi ngo 1/3.



Monna oa Gagoe o Tla Itumela!

O ne a dirisa di Feluna Pills ka kgoedi dile pedi pele ga a tsamaa. Yanong, mo go boeng ga gagoe, o mo choletse mahoko a monate. Ke ka nthang ha a ile a dirisa di Feluna? Gongoe o ne a utluile kaga molemo o mogolo o oa basadi mo go mongoe oa basadi ba bantsintsi ba gompiyeno ha chotseng bana ka nthang ea botshelo yo bontle yoa Feluna.

Di Feluna gase gotlhe ga tiro ea cone go siamisa botshelo yoa mosadi ka go mo naa madi a akotseng, go tsitsibosa ditokololo, go tlhacoa mo maleng a silang diyo le go tsamaisa dichuanelo tsa gagoe, di bile gape di naa thata 'me di baakanya bonno yoa nguana eo tlang go tsalao gore a simolole botshelo yono a nonofile, ale motona a akotse. Ka mokgao o ntseng yalo nguana o tsalao a nonofile.

Di Feluna Pills tsa Basadi Feela di rekisoa gongoe le gongoe ka 1/9 le 3/3 bottolo. Kgotsa romela mo go P.O. Box 731, Cape Town. Reka cone tota, mo dipakising tse dikhibidu, yaka e hano. Gana dichoochoane. Gona le Feluna eie ngoe fela.



Good Golf Scores At Pimville

City Deep C.C. vs. Nourse Mines

(By H. H. M.)

C.D. held the field up to 12.55 Noon; having scored 87 runs all out. I would like to point out J. Jennings had 4 wickets in eight overs and 3 Maidenovers 11 runs. P. Sixaba had also 4 wickets in eight overs with 24 runs. These were dangerous bowlers against Nourse Mine Team.

City Deep C.C.B. at first failed to indemnify for Nourse Mine score. They had only 69 runs all out. Thus City Deep had been beaten with 18 runs; Nourse Mine went in to bat. They batted the whole afternoon. In addition they played 99 runs all out. City Deep had a mountain to climb.

The first City Deep bats men were bowled out in a shameful way. P. Sixaba was bowled with second by I. Wanchope. E. Stokwe and F. Nuka blocked the collapse. They so neatly played that one of them fell at 83 runs.

It was 90 for 4 wickets down and 107 for 5 wickets. The Nourse Mine Team surrendered and left off playing before the over completed. The visiting team was so beaten that they did not thank Mrs. E. Pongoma who is always hospitable to the strangers. She made appetising dinner.

Golf At Pimville

On Sunday the 4th October, another competition was held on the now famous Pimville Gold Course. Players from the Western Native Township and the Orlando Golf Clubs turned up in large numbers. The weather was just the right one for the game. It was decided that only nine holes should be played. As usual everybody was very keen and anxious. Although the greens are not in a perfect condition, there were some very good scores. All the players were followed by a crowd of enthusiastic spectators. "Spot" Sitole, Moabi and Maqubela were in perfect form.

The scores of the outstanding players were as follow:—

- First prize: A. Sepotkele 3-3 4-4 6-3 3-4—: 34,
- Second prize: A. Sithole: 4-4 4-3 3-6 4-3 4—: 35,
- Third prize: W. R. Moabi 5 4 6-5 3-5 4 3-4—: 39
- A. N. Maqubela: 4-5 4 6-5 4 3-3-5—: 39
- Johnson 40, L. Mogami: 40, H. Sentsho 40, A. Shupinyaneng 40, J. Kodopo 44, E. Mahlaba 47.

New Old Boys C.C. vs Shaw's XI C.C.

(By "LULU.")

Had it not rained Sunday Oct-18, this match should have been commenced at New State Areas at 10:30 a.m. So it had to be played the following Sunday, October 25 at the New Modder Sports Ground. The New Old Boys batted first and played 106 all out. R. Mgudlwa 69 and M. Landu 14.

The Shaws XI went in and played 73 runs all out. E. Dali 23; H. Myoli 16; and S. Rwayi 11. The New Old Boys went in for their second innings and they played 36 all out.

The Shaw's XI went in and showed some life in its batting in spite of the solid bowling by W. Ndinisa and R. Mgudlwa and it played 79 all out. The Shaw's thus won by 10 runs.

I regret to point out to the public that the chickens of this match were counted before they were hatched.

Springs Home Sweepers Defy Description

(By E.M.P.M.)

"All the Blues." These young players are so called through their blue jerseys. "Blues" are the record breakers of the First Round Cup this year. They are famous in the Far East for their ball control and wizardry and have got a very high system in comparison with all other teams in the Junior League. They play brilliant and thrilling football. Their forwards indulge in "fast English passing" and if there is one man to be singled out first here is "Mickey Mouse" their centre forward with his flexible body master of dodging and ball control promising to be an international forward and has a fine combination with his outside wings "One, Two, Three" (right); "Black Spider" (left); inners "Clever the man" and "Seven days no fine," (left and right); half centre (Capt) 'Up and Down'; their full backs are 'impenetrable rocks, particularly 'Greek Mutton' with his terrific and tremendous shots, "Kubomvu" and and Percy, "Rock of Ages" with his mighty long shots.

Since the season was opened these young veteran players played 17 matches; won 16; draw once and have 33 points; they have 48 goals against 14 of their opponents. 'Pas on my kind' don't forget 'Mokou' the dangerous goalie.

Morija Sports

(EDMUND M. QOBOSE)

On the sixteenth of October we had a Pathfinder night at that Institution. This was a very delightful night, we had our missionaries and ministers as they had their "Seboka" in the course of that week.

The programme had consisted of plays and songs which were achieved by the Pathfinders, who were allured by Pathfinder masters; and we were very appreciated to see our fathers visiting us. Our District Pathfinder, Commissioner had only adjusted the program. And after the meeting "Lesotho" and "God save the King" were sung.

On Sunday we were told that the members of the Seboka were pleased with our items which were done so quickly; and that the same members would come and see us on the 19th when we are in classes. They came on Monday morning, and we had a parade along the road leading up to the square of the Institution. Our three buglers blew them vigorously because these bugles were given to us by this mission.

These people went round the surroundings, and as I think, you all know that this Institution is supervised by these people. We hope in few years' time we shall have some new buildings. Readers should please remember us in religious circles; that we may prosper in our movement.

Eastern Roses L.T.C. Beat Simmer & Jack By 20 Games

(NGU MBHESHESI)

On Oct 4, the Eastern Roses of E.N. Township met the Simmer and Jack L.T.C. in a return match and beat them hollow by 20 games.

Mrs Rose Manzingana excelled in catering for the visitors.

Prominent players amongst the visitors were Miss Sefale, Mrs Davies and "Nappy" Ngcwabe.

The following week Simmer and Jack was again beaten by 40 games. Their best players were absent, else they might have beaten us.

Earthquakes In Arachnid's Grey Matter

(BY SCORPION)

It Does Seem---

That Cricket has started with a swing.

That performances of batters and bowlers have, up to the present, been most pleasing.

That, however, the laurels for the season go to Samuel Ndlanzulwana, Springs Mines, who knocked up 161 at the very beginning of the season.

That if our players keep this high standard high, the Transvaal XI may give a good account of themselves at the forthcoming Tournament at Cape Town.

That the boxing tourney promoted by The Transvaal Amateur Boxing Association at the B.M.S.C. on Nov. 7 was an unqualified success.

That that performance sheds credit on both the officials and the boxers.

That Mr A.S. Vil-Nkomo, the Organising Secretary of the T.A.B.A. has set the Scorpion thinking about heroic verse for IT considers that what he and his committee have done should be preserved for Posterity.

That there is a hum of excitement about the next tournament on Dec. 19.

That the B.M.S.C. Hall will be "full to its ribs" on that night, —to borrow a saying from the language honoured by being OUR Mother tongue!

That the boxers are training as if their admission into the Seventh heaven depended on it.

That, "O! for my prime, When I was prime" Wails the Scorpion.

That the above decidedly is not poetry!

That the solid silver cup presented by Sir George Albu, Bart., for inter provincial boxing competitions is to "be seen to be believed."

That His Lordship has done generously and that his act is good, like the world after creation.

That because we have been rendered inarticulate by hearts

overflowing with gratefulness, we shall ask His Lordship to excuse us for reverting to the mother-tongue honoured as above—'Ungadinwa nangomso.'

That we place this generous act on record for posterity, that if a genius should rise amongst them to record millennial actions he may not miss this one.

THAT, THAT is THAT because it is THAT.

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Proposed Sidney Bunting Bursary

Sidney Bunting Bursary Fund

TO BE ENDOWED AT FORT HARE COLLEGE

An appeal for funds to establish a bursary for African students in memory of the late Sidney Bunting signed by Messrs. W. H. Andrews, F. A. W. Lucas, A. A. Moore, G. A. Mulligan, W. H. Ramsbottom, B. Weinbren, reads as follows:

A number of friends and admirers of the late Mr. Sidney Bunting wish to perpetuate his memory in some way that would appear appropriate to his devotion and self sacrifice in the interests of the poor and weak of our country, and particularly of the Natives. He gave himself unstintingly in their behalf. We feel that it would be a fitting way to honour his memory if we could collect a sufficient fund to establish a Sidney Bunting bursary, to be held by a Native student at the South African Native College, Fort Hare.

We therefore appeal to all persons, irrespective of race, creed, or colour, who have at heart the interests of the poor and the oppressed, to contribute as generously as they can to this tribute to the memory of a great lover of mankind. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. F. A. W. Lucas, K. C., at 112 Corporation Buildings Johannesburg.

Chief Charles Mopeli Presents Mr. Clarke With Many Gifts

There was a gathering at Witziesshoek last week-end to take leave of Commandant Arthur Lennox Clarke, of the Native Affairs Department, who has been transferred to Heidelberg Transvaal. Commandant Clarke also received gifts from Chief Mopeli and many of the petty chiefs. Mr. Clarke joined the Native Affairs Department, under Crown Colony Government, in 1903, and was stationed at Thaba N'ehu, from where he was transferred to Bloemfontein in 1908. He was appointed to the Colonial Secretary's office, under the late Mr. Abraham Fischer, and in 1911, he was transferred to Witziesshoek as clerk to the commandant. He was appointed acting commandant and Special Justice of the Peace in the following year, receiving the appointment of commandant in 1925. In 1936 he was made Assistant Native Commissioner for Eastern Free State, the appointment he is now relinquishing.

Ban On Sprouted Grain Evokes Strong Protest From Farmers

The by-law promulgated in last week's Provincial Gazette prohibiting the sale of malt and sprouted grain in Johannesburg has evoked strong protest from the European farmers of Western Transvaal who stand to lose an important market for Kafir corn.

Telegrams have been sent by the Potchefstroom Agricultural Society to the Ministers of Justice, Native Affairs, Agriculture and Lands, asking them to use their influence to stop or stay the operation of this by-law.

The Western Transvaal annually sells 500,000 to 600,000 bags of Kafir corn to the Rand and the loss of such a market would be serious.

Two Africans Killed In City

MAN STABBED AND WOMAN STRANGLED

Two Africans, a man and a woman, were killed in Johannesburg on Monday night. The man was stabbed below the heart in Prospect Township and died shortly afterwards. In a room in one of the western suburbs a woman was strangled to death.

Motorist Shoots African On Lorry

EUROPEAN DETAINED BY POLICE FOR ALLEGED SHOOTING

A hairdresser, known as Monterio, has been detained by the Johannesburg C.I.D. in connection with the alleged shooting of a Native on a lorry in Highlands North on Monday.

The driver of the lorry reported to the C.I.D. that owing to the narrowness of the road, he was unable to give way for a motorist who wanted to pass him. The car drove behind him, hooting loudly and when it passed the lorry there was a shot.

A Native on the back of the lorry was hit, the bullet penetrating the shoulder, and lodging in his neck. He is stated to be improving.

Basuto Councillors Object To Dancing Drinking And Newspapers

Several motions were introduced in Basutoland National Council last week, writes The Star's Correspondent at Maseru.

One motion, introduced by members from the North, asked the Government to purchase land from the Union on the borders of Butha Buthe, in order to supplement the people's source of livelihood. The proposal was summarily rejected.

The President of the Council introduced a motion for the erection in Maseru of a communal hall for the use of men returning from the mines. The Chamber of Mines had offered to contribute £1,500. Some councillors protested strongly that such a place would encourage 'drinking, dancing and reading newspapers' but others welcomed the proposal because it would fill a long-felt want. The President promised to consult the Chamber of Mines again on the matter.

In a debate on education the director said the Government intended to establish next year a higher grade school which would take pupils to matriculation and that the standard of entrance for Fort Hare would probably be raised.

Prime Minister To Address Public Meeting In O.F.S.

The Prime Minister's tour of the Free State will begin on December 4, when he will open new public buildings at Reddersburg in the morning. He will speak at Smithfield on December 5 in the afternoon. On December 7 he will address a meeting at Rouxville, and in the evening at Edenburg. He will speak at Trompsburg on December 8, probably in the morning. This will end his tour and he will return to Pretoria on December 9.

Africans In Urban Areas

NEW REGULATIONS TO BE ENFORCED AT BENONI

A further step to prevent unauthorised Africans from sheltering in the location was taken by the Benoni Town Council at a special meeting on Monday afternoon, when a set of regulations, governing the renting of rooms was passed unanimously.

The new by-laws stipulate that any person letting rooms in the location must obtain a licence from the Council and must satisfy the authorities that the premises are in satisfactory condition and that there will be no overcrowding.

Bitter Attack Against Critics

PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND NATIVE POLICY

At the annual Congress of Southern Rhodesia's United Party held at Bulawayo early in the week, Mr G. M. Huggins, the Prime Minister, declared that Southern Rhodesia's Native policy had called down on their heads considerable criticism from a type of person that existed in the "old country" and to a lesser degree in Rhodesia.

There were three types. One was the good Christian who believed in the universal equality of man, regardless of anything. This was not practical politics in Southern Africa. Then there were those who spoke from pure ignorance. And lastly there was the type that derived satisfaction in hitting up their own kith and kin.

Mr. Huggins said that next year it was proposed to introduce a Native Courts Bill which they hoped would restore a certain amount of responsibility and control of Natives to Native chiefs.

Next year, also they hoped to introduce Native councils where possible.

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Semi Finals At The Bantu Men's S. C. Jajbhay Cup

The Jajbhay Bros. Singles Tennis Championship has now reached the Semi-final stage which will be played today at 2 o'clock between H. Jajbhay, the South African Champion and the holder of the B. M. S. C. Championship, and G. B. Xorile, the Star player of Pimville. The winner of this match will play the Finals against the winner of J. D. Rosenberg—R. Molefe match on December 5 at 2 p.m.

The above matches are expected to be played at a very high standard of tennis as all the four players have showed their best form during the qualifying rounds, and each of them are keen to become the Champion, whereas the Holder, Mr. Jajbhay, seems determined to defend his title.

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Benoni Health Department,
November, 1936.

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"A year ago," she writes, "I was racked with pain from rheumatism and other complaints, I also put on so much weight that I was ashamed of my figure. I used to feel so miserable until I was persuaded by my husband to take Kruschen Salts. After taking Kruschen for a short time the rheumatism grew less painful, my nerves got stronger and I lost a lot of fat. I am not boasting when I say that I feel younger and more active every day. I have a much better figure and am much healthier than I have been for some years."—(Mrs.) J. S.

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