

sinians during the English campaign in that country, we had quite as correct pictures of the villages of our Basutos." I may add that the same applies to many of the photographs Mr. Stanley gives of East Africa in the "Dark Continent." Mr. Merensky further observes: "Many of the usages of the Kaffir tribes point to Egypt or its influence. In the same way it has struck us that the brown people, which are found painted on the walls as in battle with the Egyptians, or as prisoners, bear throughout the stamp of the Kaffir tribes. The weapons, the form of the shields of ox-skin, the clothing, the type of race are surprisingly like those of South Africa." The Kaffirs seem gradually to have emigrated to South Africa rather than to have approached it as conquerors. The Amatongas, or Knob-nosed Kaffirs, have probably occupied the low-lying country between the Zambesi and the Limpopo since three centuries ago; other races, as the Matabeles, followed them. The Amaxosas of Kafraria, tribes which have come into greater prominence during our Cape colonial rule, probably reached the Kei, where there has been so much recent fighting, about 1670. The Bechuanas, among whom Moffat and Livingstone had their mission work, were probably