

world by the unwearied efforts of Mr. E. D. Morel, who, although not a missionary himself, has been a very potent force in moulding public opinion in the direction of respect for the rights of the natives of the soil. Another "lay missionary" of British nationality was Mary Kingsley, whose views, though occasionally erratic, had a far-reaching effect in arousing sympathy and even respect for at any rate a proportion of the native customs, beliefs, and for the attempts of the negro to cope with the vast difficulties of his African surroundings.

Posterity will realize the value of Christian mission work in Africa during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, not only in ethics but in contributions to science, more especially to geography, ethnology, zoology, and, above all, the study of African languages.

CHAPTER XIV

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

By the year 1911 there remained very little of the surface of Africa which had been completely unexplored, except in the sandiest parts of the Sahara and Libyan deserts, in the mountain range of Tibesti and in southern Galaland; and in all probability no new human tribe, no new mammal, bird, reptile, or freshwater fish of importance, or striking novelty,