



Ethiopian Army Captain in Full Dress Uniform.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

**E**THIOPIA, a familiar name in the headlines these days, boasts a long and imposing history. The kings of this ancient empire are traced from Ori of 4478 B. C. to Haile Selassie the First of A. D. 1935—with time out, naturally, from the date of the Deluge until the fall of the Tower of Babel. According to tradition the queen of Sheba was an Ethiopian. She may possibly have lived in what we now call Ethiopia, and certainly she included it in her extended domain.

Modern Ethiopia includes more than 850,000 square miles of the rich and productive northeastern African plateau. It is mainly a mountainous region, much broken by deep valleys. Arid, semi-desert country surrounds it on every side. It does not touch the sea, although some Ethiopian feudal chieftains like to grasp a marine telescope as they pose for a formal photograph.

In the population there are, perhaps, 5,000,000 Christians of the true Ethiopian (Hamitic-Semitic) type. They are the inheritors of an ancient civilization under whose feudal form of government are estimated to be 7,000,000 Moslems and pagans. The latter are mainly negroes.

The country is surrounded by African colonial possessions of Great Britain, France and Italy. As the Ethiopia of Solomon's time, it probably included all of these adjacent territories, with an Egyptian frontier, and that part of southwestern Arabia known today as the Yemen and Hadramaut. There is in Ethiopia a very evident mixture of Asia and Africa. Some of the blood came from ancient Palestine, some from Arabia, and some from the shores of the Caspian. Authorities do not agree as to the elements in this African melting pot of races. But the Ethiopian claims with pride a strong relation to the Semites.

**Getting into Ethiopia.** The front door entrance and port to Ethiopia is Djibouti, French Somaliland. The French are commendably responsible for Djibouti. It is the base of their 500-mile railway from the coast directly inland to Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. This railway is Ethiopia's only modern connection with the outside world. Djibouti is, therefore, very important to Ethiopia. It is headquarters for an Ethiopian consul who gives intending visitors their visas.

There are two kinds of trains now on the efficient but expensive little Franco-Ethiopian railway. On Sunday and Wednesday mornings a train leaves Djibouti to arrive three days later in Addis Ababa. Each Tuesday evening departs the "through express," which does the 500 miles in 36 hours. Passengers can sleep on this "fast" train, not in pullmans, but in adjustable seats. On the three-day trains sleeping is done at little wayside hotels the two nights en route.

The first day of this railway journey ends usually at six in the afternoon, at Dire-dawa, the first town of importance after the train enters Ethiopia. It is on the fringe of a plateau 4,000 feet above sea level and a 200-mile climb from the coast. An interesting side trip from Dire-dawa is the old Mohammedan walled town of Harar, four hours away by rough motor trip or a whole day by muleback. Camels, horses, or mules are available as a means of transportation, but the mule is considered the most appropriate for one of actual or apparent high station in life.

The second night of the three-day train journey is passed on the banks of the Awash river, one of the peculiar streams of the world. At this point it is a swiftly flowing river in a deep canyon. Rising on the Ethiopian plateau, it turns northward toward the Red sea, but loses itself in the Danakil lowlands short of its natural destination. Awash consists mainly of a small railway yard, a one-story brick building housing a hotel under quasi-Hellenic management, a scattering of native shacks, and many cats. Food and accommodations are simple and the most essential thing is a good mosquito net.

**Addis Ababa, the Capital.** The train gets under way again the next morning at dawn and rolls through lovely grass and forest lands, where gallop many herds of gazelles and antelope. Occasionally one sees the dark blur of a rhino breakfasting on the far side of the Awash River canyon. About four o'clock in the afternoon of this third day the sprawling city of Addis Ababa is sighted in a forest of blue gum trees, across a rolling, grassy plain.

A ride of 20 minutes on mule or horseback, or five minutes by motor, takes the arriving traveler to the main part of the city. Addis Ababa has good streets and no "across the railway tracks" quarter. It has also legations, consulates, hotels, many American motor cars, airplanes of sorts, and some presentable business buildings. On one of the two principal elevations of the city is the ever-interesting market place. Here once stood the great tree which served for generations as a gibbet. The other main elevation is crowned by the group of buildings which make up the Imperial palace. The most imposing edifice on this designated "Hill of the Gebbi" is the Audience Hall of the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, constructed of stone and given its high-sounding title by order of the late Emperor Menelik. Menelik claimed his title by virtue of his descent from that first Menelik who was born to Sheba after her visit to Solomon.

Ethiopia claims to be the oldest Christian sovereign state. The teachings of Christ were introduced about A. D. 330 by two shipwrecked Phoenician youths. Before they became Christians, the ruling classes of Ethiopians were adherents of Judaism. Their present church ceremonial retains many traces of that great and venerable religion.

**Resources of the Country** After the professions of priest and soldier, agriculture is the principal occupation in Ethiopia. The country is very fertile, though methods of cultivation are still primitive. Many fine beef cattle are produced, and the people are great meat eaters. They have what might be called a ceremonial custom of eating a bit of raw beef as a sort of hors d'oeuvre.

In addition to the ordinary kinds of stock, Ethiopian farmers in parts of the country raise civet cats for commercial purposes. From these animals they obtain a liquid musk marketable to French and American perfumers at \$2 an ounce. The chase is also a commercialized industry in Ethiopia, and naturally ivory heads the list of its products.

Many an Ethiopian leopard involuntarily contributes his skin to American feminine fashion. As many as 100,000 of these spotted skins have gone to American furriers in a single year. Also monkey furs are an item of profitable trade. A shy member of the monkey tribe, called the guereza, lives in the trees of the Ethiopian highlands. Their long, silky, black-and-white fur was worn by the Ethiopians as capes until Parisian dressmakers fancied it as a trimming for feminine finery. Lately the Ethiopian government has decided to protect its wild game by requiring the taking out of licenses and payment of hunters' fees.

**Where Fine Coffee is Grown.** The Harar district, town and province, is the center of production of cultivated coffee in Ethiopia. The bean produced is of excellent quality and ranks next only to Mocha in world markets. It is called "long-berry Mocha" and is sold to a discriminating clientele in the United States. Although the Harar plantations are descended from seed introduced from the Mocha district in Arabia, Ethiopia is the home of coffee. The tree was found originally by Arab travelers in the Ethiopian province of Kafa, from which it took its name. Seed was taken from Kafa to Arabia, and thence came back to Harar. According to the Arabs, the cultivation of coffee also spread to other parts of the world from the Yemen, in southwestern Arabia.

In Kafa and adjoining parts of southwestern Ethiopia may be seen today vast and virgin forests of coffee of the indigenous variety. It necessarily grows without cultivation or care and thousands of tons of the berries fall to the ground in waste each year. The outer fringes of some of these forests are worked by natives in sections not too far from export trading centers, where the market value of coffee is known. Egypt buys much of this coffee, shipped via Khar-toum, in place of former importations of the Brazilian product.

Lions are numerous in the Harar district. They are the fine black-maned fellows so alluring to the big-game hunter. Probably other kinds can chew one up just as thoroughly, but the Harar fellow is particularly respected. When an Ethiopian kills a lion, he has the right to demand a special audience from the emperor during which to declaim and act out the feat. Afterwards he is privileged to wear the mane and skin as part of his warrior dress.

## No Damaged Trees Should Be Saved

### Drouth Victims Make Better Lumber or Fire Wood; Stock Injurious.

By L. E. Sawyer, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

Few of the many trees damaged by last summer's drouth can be saved. The best procedure in most cases is to cut the trees for fire wood or lumber. Where only a part of the top is dead, careful management may tide over the tree until new top growth and foliage are sufficient to support life and growth. The ground under the tree should be spaded up to make a good soil mulch and this supplemented by three or four inches of barnyard manure. All of the dead wood should be cut out of the top.

Where dead trees are removed this summer, plans should be made for replacements next spring. The trees should be planted after the frost goes out of the ground and before the growing season gets under way in 1935.

Damage done by the drouth drove home the fact that live stock should be kept out of the wood lot. Live stock damage to trees is not apparent in wet years, but the accumulated damage of many seasons shows up in dry years like 1934. In fact, the worst damage last year was invariably in wood lots used as live stock pasture. Live stock keeps the secondary growth eaten and tramped down, letting winds get a better sweep close to the ground. This causes the ground to dry out rapidly. In addition, the ground is packed hard by the constant trampling, and organic matter and natural mulch are destroyed. The result is that the rainfall runs off the ground rather than soaking in. Evaporation is speeded up by a lack of mulch.

## Clover is Cut for Seed When Heads Are Matured

Clover for seed is cut when the greatest number of mature seed heads are available. If cutting is too early, seed is immature. If cutting is delayed, the heads shatter badly. Clover cut for seed may be cured in the windrow or in the cock, or it may be stacked and allowed to go through a "sweat." By the latter method the quality of clover "straw" remaining after threshing is not as good as when the clover is threshed from the windrow.

Producers of red clover seed generally believe that damp, rainy weather is detrimental to the setting of seed. But experiments indicate moisture does not limit the setting of seed, if pollen is transferred from plant to plant. Excessive moisture does, however, limit the activities of insects. After heavy rains in hot weather, some of the pollen disintegrates and with lessened insect activity many flowers are not properly fertilized.

## Wood Ashes as Fertilizer

Wood ashes vary in composition. There is considerable difference due to kind of wood from which they come and they may vary, too, due to conditions under which they have been collected and kept. There are several constituents of wood ashes that are of importance in agriculture. The most valuable are potash, phosphoric acid and lime. Potash may vary from 2 or 3 per cent to as high as 13 or 14 per cent; phosphoric acid is not usually much in evidence but may go as high or higher than 2 per cent, while lime may vary from 30 to 50 per cent. Good unbleached soft wood ashes are likely to be of considerable value as a fertilizer for roots and vegetables other than potatoes.—Montreal Herald.

## Red Clover Roots

The roots of red clover extend to a depth of 4 to 6 feet, but much the largest portion is in the upper foot of soil. The proportion of root to top has been variously estimated. The Minnesota and Delaware agricultural experiment stations found nearly half as many pounds of root as of top; the Wisconsin station one-quarter as much; the Central experimental farm at Ottawa more than two-thirds as much; while in one-year-old clover in Michigan the weight of roots nearly equaled that of tops. The percentage of the total fertilizer ingredients in the crop that is found in stubble and roots is larger in red clover than in any other legume except alfalfa, though figures on sweet clover are not available.

## Apples Exported

The United States produces from 100,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels of apples and, under normal conditions exports from 17 per cent to 20 per cent of the strictly commercial crop. From 1927 to 1932 inclusive, based on quantity or volume exported, apples ranked third among all unmanufactured agricultural products, and based on value they ranked sixteenth on the list of all exported commodities for 1931 and 1932. Thus it is seen that apples are of major importance as an export commodity.

## Apple Blotch

Apple blotch, the well-named star-fungus of our orchards, is separate and distinct from black scab on the fruit. The name "star-fungus" is a good one, says a writer in the Rural New-Yorker, as it characterizes by shape the spot on apples and marks it as different from scabs. Moreover, blotch is a disease of twigs and side branches as well as of leaves and fruit. It has been estimated that blotch causes on the average a loss of about 5 per cent of the apple crop.

## Many Advantages in Country Life

### More or Less Artificiality Surrounds Resident of Big City.

It is well for persons who go to the country or to seaside resorts for the summer to remember that the country folk have advantages which are not possible for city residents to have. There is a recognized atmosphere about persons from metropolitan centers which is at variance with villagers, but this does not necessarily mean that they are superior. What it signifies is that opportunities for development are so different that each knows a different world. The person from the city knows a social life, one of constant mental activity and financial pressure. It is not a restful life.

Diversions in the city are, for the most part, artificial. That is, they are man made. There are lectures, theaters, concerts and cultural advantages, which are possible only where there is sufficient population to support such ventures. The constant contact with history in the making, and with people, gives a wide outlook, or it should, on such matters, and a certain polish which comes with constant association with other persons. They have an ease in company. These are some of the advantages of city life.

The person in the country has natural advantages. He has time for thought. He has the opportunity to watch the seasons change from one beauty to another, to know birds, and trees, flowers, and fruits. The book of nature is his to study first hand. He has the advantages of pure air, of quiet nights, and of the whole range of benefits which the city person goes into the country to get, on vacations. There are many scholarly country people, and real thinkers. From the viewpoint of healthy surroundings and natural advantages, the balance is all in favor of the country dweller.

It seems a pity that there should not be a real mutual appreciation of each group of persons by each group, instead of the cleavage which is found between city and country folk. Each has a little air of superiority. As a matter of fact, each group has a great deal to contribute to the other. During the summer there is

a chance to get acquainted which is not available to such a degree in cold weather. Vacation time is here. © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

### What Is Wealth?

A woman has said in court that with \$200,000 to her name she would not call herself rich. In another court a bankrupt said that he did not feel wealthy on \$10,000 a year and sometimes was very hard up. An actress who had more than \$20,000 a year has told how she had to spend \$30,000. These people have missed a lot of fun. A man who feels rich because he has a dollar in his pocket is fifty times as well off as any of them. His is a grand and glorious feeling.—Manchester (Eng.) Sunday Chronicle.

### Wise Words

Just sitting around and talking about the good old times that are gone does not get us anywhere in the direction of the good times that are to come.—George M. Cohan.

**THERE'S A LIMIT**  
Good manners do not require that one be imposed on.

## KILL BLACK WIDOW

● The deadly Black Widow spider's bite is decidedly dangerous to people. Kill All Spiders... Watch for them in garages, corners of porches, etc. The minute you see them spray THOROUGHLY with FLY-TOX. It also kills FLIES, MOSQUITOES and other insects. 507 Be sure you get

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