

Africa), *karits* or Shea vegetable butter, kola nuts, piassava (*Raphia*) and *Sansevieria* fibre, rubber (*Landolphia*, *Puntumia*, *Clitandra* and *Carpodius*), tobacco (Egypt, Tunis, Nyasaland, South Africa), maize (Egypt, West and South Africa), fruit (West Africa, South Africa, Canary Islands, Algeria), gold from South and South-central Africa and from the Gold Coast and Egypt, Madagaskar and the North-east Congo, tin from Nigeria, hematite iron (South Africa), copper from South-west Africa and South Congoland, diamonds from South and South-west Africa and from Liberia, emeralds from Egypt, petroleum from Egypt and Nigeria, and phosphates from Tunis, Algeria and East Africa. The Africa of the twentieth century also exports an increasing quantity of dates (Morocco to Tripoli), cotton (Egypt, East and West Africa), sugar (Egypt, Mauritius), coffee (Mauritius, Seychelles, Abyssinia, Liberia, Nyasaland, Congo), cacao (West Africa), barley (North Africa), hides and skins (Madagaskar; East, West, and South Africa), and ostrich feathers (South Africa, Egypt).

When the difficulties of its climate and its germ diseases are better understood and overcome Africa may turn out to be the richest continent in the world.