

his hole." The trouble was to know where the hole was located. In the rivers and streams of South Africa crocodiles abound. Generally speaking things may be very pleasant to all appearances but you have to be careful in that country.

Mr. FORKE: Have they got prohibition there?

Mr. McQUARRIE: Prohibition is not in force in South Africa; they say they do not require it. I may say that the use of tea has brought about quite a decrease in the consumption of alcohol and of intoxicating liquor generally. The tea habit has attained to wonderful proportions in South Africa. You are awakened at six o'clock in the morning to have tea, and at eleven a.m. everyone must have tea whether they want it or not. Tea is served in all the shops, the offices, the banks and other institutions; if it is not on hand there people go out and get it. Then they have afternoon tea, in fact tea on all occasions; it is a wonderful country for tea. But there is no prohibition of intoxicating liquor; the South Africans say it is not necessary and they aver that South Africa produces so many grapes that they never will have prohibition there. On the train on which we travelled there were liquid refreshments of all kinds,—whiskey, beer and wines, and, if you were fastidious, champagne. Everything was free including smokes of all kinds; it is a wonderful country.

On our trip we visited various places. I cannot specify them all but I might mention a few of them. First of all Tongaat, Umfolozi, Empangeni and Eshowe, in Zululand. Perhaps I might tell you something about Zululand if you are interested. They have certain peculiar customs which may appeal to hon. members. In Zululand they do not go in for much clothing. The families are quite large but it is unnecessary to buy clothing of any kind for children up to the age of about twelve years; they do not wear any because clothing is not needed. The climate is such that clothing is not a requisite; in any event the wearing of clothes is a habit. I saw a war dance of 2,000 Zulu warriors, dressed up in feathers and paint with their big shields and their assegais. It was most impressive to see those 2,000 Zulu warriors perform their war dance, and I can imagine they would be formidable opponents to encounter in actual conflict. This dance principally consisted of stamping with the feet. When those 2,000 Zulus stamped their feet in unison—and they are not small feet—the very ground where we were standing shook.

[Mr. McQuarrie.]

There were also 200 Zulu ladies at this war dance; apparently they were there for decorative purposes. Their clothing consisted mainly of a string of beads.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. McQUARRIE: They were perfectly modest about it; the standard of morality among the Zulus is very high indeed. As far as I could see those Zulu women were just as comfortable and as well satisfied with themselves as our ladies would be in a ball room.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. McQUARRIE: There was nothing wrong about it. They were very fine looking women. Among the Zulus a man can have several wives but there is one disadvantage—he must buy his wives. If he sees a young lady whose charms appeal to him and he wishes to marry her he goes to her father and makes a deposit of a head of cattle and then becomes engaged to the young lady. He completes the transaction by paying from eight to ten head of cattle for his bride. But he has to work hard in order to get those cattle unless he has good credit. Of course they have their Duns and their Bradstreets over there, and if a man has a good rating he can get his wife first and pay for her afterwards. When a man gets three wives he does not have to do any work; he retires. We interviewed an old native there, and through an interpreter we asked him how long since he had done any work, and he said it was so long he could not remember. He did not do any work because he had three wives. I should explain to hon. members who may think of going over there that there is another disadvantage connected with this proposition, and that is that if you have three wives you must have three houses. They found over there that three women in the capacity of wives cannot live together. Their houses are not like ours. They are huts made of straw and mud and that kind of thing, but still at the same time they mean houses to them. As far as work is concerned, I might explain that even the white men are not supposed to work. As a general thing white men do not work in South Africa. It is no place for any white man to go if he wants to make a living by working, except as a skilled workman. There are too many blacks. The blacks outnumber the whites by eight or nine to one. They work for a very small wage, something like a shilling a day, and plenty of labourers are available. The South African literature states that it is inadvisable for any person to go to South Africa unless