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Foreign

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

1913

11th April

Sends reports by Vice Consul at Dar-es-Salaam on certain districts.

Last previous Paper.

Dr. G. Zeller

An interesting report.

Copy to the file of the S.A.P. for
inf. - + Mr. Zeller to see
to Public Health & Hospitals - p 2

H. J. R.

14/4/13

Ed. 14.4.13

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Next subsequent Paper

in Zeller's office T.O.T. 16.4.13
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In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 12650/13
and address to
The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for *the*
Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of
State, transmits herewith *copy* of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
April 1913.

Reference to previous letter:

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Mr Sinclair (Zanzibar) February 24	Reports on certain districts in German East Africa

EAST AFRICA.

[March 19.]

C.O.
12053

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1. 11 APR 13

[12050]

No. 1.

Mr. Sinclair to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 19.)

(No. 62.)
Sir,

Zanzibar, February 24, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a despatch from His Majesty's vice-consul, Dar-es-Salaam, covering reports on certain districts in German East Africa visited by him during his recent tour.

I have, &c.

JOHN H. SINCLAIR.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Vice-Consul King to Mr. Clarke.

(No. 10.)
Sir,

Dar-es-Salaam, February 8, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith short reports on—

1. The town of Tanga.
2. Wilhelmsthal.
3. The Kilimandjaro district.
4. The labour question in the Usambara valley.

I hope also to be able to furnish shortly a report on the rubber plantations in the Usambara valley with special reference to the estates at Kamna, for which the material has not yet all come to hand.

I have, &c.

NORMAN KING.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Report on the Town of Tanga, German East Africa.

General Remarks.

THE town of Tanga is situated on the inner or more westerly of the two indentures which mark the southern shore near its mouth of the bay into which flow the River Sigi and Mkulumuzi. It is built on fairly high ground and receives the benefit of both monsoons. The buildings are all quite modern and are grouped parallel to the water front, from which the native quarters lying to the rear of the European town are not visible. Tanga can boast of few of the modern architectural distinctions which makes Dar-es-Salaam unique among the towns of the East African coast. The streets are regular and wide, but at present somewhat rough and uneven where heavy rains apparently have exposed the metalling.

Tanga is the second largest town in German East Africa and is the most important from a commercial point of view. This is due to the recent and somewhat unexpected development of the resources in the hinterland and may be said to date from the time of the rubber boom, when considerable sums of capital (principally English) were invested in plantations in the Usambara valley. The result has been that the town has developed faster than the arrangements provided for dealing with the traffic. Several of the more important public buildings and of the large business houses, e.g. the German East African Company and the German East African Line are in process of being rebuilt. Complaints are rife that the district commissioner's office and the court house are under-staffed and too small to cope with the volume of the work, while the sheds at the customs pier were so inadequate to meet the requirements of the

increased traffic that a special shed was erected by public subscription to protect cargo awaiting shipment from the rain and sun. The local patriotism of many of the citizens who still appear to think that Tanga ought to have been chosen for the Government head-quarters, ascribes this state of affairs partly to the excessive economy of the Dar-es-Salaam authorities, stimulated by jealousy of Tanga's superior commercial importance; the truer explanation is that the town has continued to grow faster than was expected, while the funds available to meet the rapidly growing requirements are based on the estimates of the previous year. In order to relieve the congestion of judicial work at Tanga, a district judge has now been appointed for the districts of Moschi and Arusha. The total amount provided in the colonial budget for the municipal expenses of Tanga ("Haushaltsgeld") is 26,000 rupees (1,133*l.*).

The value of land has risen rapidly in recent years. As an example of this, the value of a plot of land about 3,000 square metres in size in the town may be quoted: this rose from 2½ rupees (3*s.* 4*d.*) to 9 rupees (12*s.*) per square metre in about two and a half years.

Population.

The number of Europeans is estimated at about 300. These are all Germans, with the exception of a few Austrians and Greeks. There are no English in Tanga. The number of British Indians is about 800 traders; their wives and families may be estimated at about another 300. The natives living in the villages in the vicinity of the town are roughly reckoned at about 12,000 in number.

Hotels.

There are a number of hotels in the town, among which three may be reckoned as good. Board and lodging costs from 6 rupees (8*s.*) to 10 rupees (13*s.* 4*d.*) per day. There is also a casino, or club, where many of the officials and principal business men have their meals.

Public Health.

The public health is reported as good on the whole; but epidemics of malaria occur, and recently almost all the chief officials were ill at the same time. A recent examination of blood among the natives revealed the fact that 99 per cent. of the children and 89 per cent. of the adults had malarial parasites in their blood. It is some comfort to think that a German professor recently stated that only 5 per cent. of the mosquitoes are infected. The amounts spent on measures to prevent malaria during each of the last two years was 12,000 rupees (800*l.*).

Hospitals.

There is a Government hospital, well equipped in all modern scientific requirements, capable of receiving twenty-two patients. The fees charged for patients not in the Government service are: First class, 9 rupees (12*s.*) per day for adults and 6 rupees (8*s.*) for children under 10 years of age. The fees for second-class patients are 6 and 4 rupees (8*s.* and 5*s.* 4*d.*) for adults and children respectively. Two Government doctors with two assistants do all the work in connection with the hospital and attend patients in the town, there being no doctor in private practice in Tanga or its hinterland. There are four nurses who attend patients in hospital and also work in the town, distributing quinine to the natives, &c. Another nurse has recently been to attend sick people in the hinterland; her district is a large one, extending as far as Moschi, 352 kilom. (220 miles) distant.

It is said that the hospital is not patronised largely by the German commercial classes.

There is also a native hospital capable of taking nearly 300 patients.

Public Works.

The new wharf, which has been under construction for the last two years is now regarded as a costly success. Experts who were consulted as to the building of a wharf suggested the erection of a deep-water dock connected with the shore by a pier in the shallow bay lying to the east of the bay on which Tanga is built. The dock was to be built on the narrow channel, 90 feet deep, where the large steamers could lie alongside and discharge their passengers and cargo. Thus the

present delays, due to the use of lighters and inadequate customs provisions, which often amount to several days and cause much expense and vexation of spirit would be avoided. In order to prevent the silting up of the above deep water channel, it was suggested to throw a dam across from the mainland to the small island which lies slightly to the east of the town between the two bays. The cost of the whole scheme was estimated at 8,000,000 M. (100,000*l.*). However, in a spirit of false economy, a second scheme which was to cost 3,000,000 M. (150,000*l.*), was adopted for the construction of a wharf opposite the town in the more westerly bay, near the present customs-house. It is stated that the opposition of a large firm which feared loss if the town should expand in a easterly direction, as would have been inevitably the case if the more expensive plan had been adopted, as well as the opposition of the powerful German East African Company, which had recently invested large sums in lighters, contributed to bring about the rejection of the more reasonable project. The result has been disastrous. The 3,000,000 M. (150,000*l.*) have been spent and the wharf is still far from complete. Unexpected difficulties have been encountered in the softness of the ground and the silting-up of the channel as the dock is extended. Dredging operations would be very costly and probably ineffectual. The dock will probably have to be used for small dhows and the large scheme adopted if Tanga continues to expand in the future as she has done in the past.

The railway runs on to the dock, and cargo is discharged direct into lighters by means of two cranes. These cranes are built to lift 8 tons. They have, however, been used in emergencies to lift 15 tons, and, somewhat to the general surprise, still continue in a state of efficiency.

The building of a new post office is in contemplation.

There is no electric light in Tanga, though various schemes have been mooted to light the town by electricity, one by utilising the falls of the Pangani River.

English Mission.

There is none at present at Tanga. The large, somewhat dilapidated-looking, building belonging to the Universities Mission is used for holding a service once a month. The head-quarters of the mission are at Magila-neus-Muhesa.

Local Industries.

There are factories for the manufacture of soda, soap, and ice. Ice costs 10 hellers (1½*d.*) per lb. There is also a large joinery. The slaughter-house near the town is under the strict supervision of the sanitary authorities.

Steamer Communication.

There is only one line of steamers calling at Tanga—the German East African Line. In 1912 the number of vessels of this line was 114. The line does not fail to charge monopoly prices, and numerous complaints are heard about the high freights and the difficulty of competing with the neighbouring colony of British East Africa.

The small coast steamer "Martha," of 350 tons, collects crops of sisal, &c. from Pangani and Moa, and brings this cargo to Tanga for shipment.

The small Government steamers also call from Darassalam once monthly on their way to Mombasa and also on their return journey.

Schools.

There is no European school in Tanga. There is, however, an excellent school for natives, with about 500 scholars, who are brought up from the native schools in the interior, the best boys being selected from the smaller schools. The boys are boarded by the State, at a cost of from 6 to 8 hellers (about 1*d.*) per day. This somewhat meagre allowance is supplemented by food sent by the boys' parents. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught in Swahili, but there is also one advanced class where the boys learn German. The age of the boys is from 7 to 14 years.

There is an industrial school where boys are taught carpentering, printing, book-binding, &c. There is also a blacksmith's shop. The work turned out by the boys is of a surprisingly high order, and there is a large demand for it. I am informed that the industrial school will shortly be closed, in compliance with the request of European

workmen, who claim that they cannot profitably compete with the skilled workmen turned out by the schools.

Banks.

The Handelsbank of Tanga is a sister bank of the German East African Bank in Darressalam. The capital is 3,000,000 M. (150,000L.), of which 25 per cent. is paid up. Notes are not issued by the Handels Bank of Tanga, which is therefore somewhat freer in its constitution than the German East African Bank in Darressalam. Banking business is also done by two of the large firms in Tanga. The creation of a land bank, with a branch in New Moschi, would probably be a boon to such of the planters who have freehold property and small capital.

The Usambara Railway.

The line has been extended to New Moschi, which is 35 1/2 kilom. (22 1/2 miles) from Tanga. Trains run every day to Buiko, 177 kilom. (110 miles) distant, and twice weekly to New Moschi. There are three classes for passengers, the second being divided into two sections, one for whites and one for coloured passengers. The average first-class fare is 9 hellers per kilometre, and the fare from Tanga to Moschi is 31.90 (2l. 2s. 6d.). There are no sleeping-cars, as the whole distance to New Moschi is covered in 15 hours. The line was constructed partly by the Government and partly by the Deutsche Kolonial Eisenbahnbau- und Betriebs-Gesellschaft, to which company it is leased by the Government. The first surplus was realised in 1906-1907. According to figures given in the "Usambara Post," the receipts for the year 1912 were Rs. 827,900 (55,193l.).

The fuel burnt in the locomotives is wood. The sleepers are metal. The line is a single one of 1 metre gauge.

It is possible that the line may be extended to Arusha, and the tracing for the proposed route has been made.

Exports and Imports.

The building of the railway has opened up the hinterland and numerous plantations have sprung up along its length. The following figures illustrate the growing commercial importance of Tanga.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
1904	68,040	112,717	211,387
1905	61,873	124,810	186,683
1906	89,723	180,062	269,773
1907	132,294	217,089	349,883
1908	172,958	322,416	495,176
1909	246,417	349,938	557,415
1910	367,673	491,390	857,973
1911	427,489	568,757	997,246
1912	666,841	599,704	1,266,545

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

Report on Wilhelmsthal.

THE small settlement of Wilhelmsthal is situated 33 kilom. (21 miles) from Mombi, which is on the Usambara Railway, and from which it is reached from two to three hours in an automobile. The fare is 10 rupees (12s. 4d.) for the journey up, and 5 rupees down for all passengers. The road is an excellent one, and as it winds in and out of the valleys affords magnificent views over the surrounding country. The ascent is steep, Wilhelmsthal lying 1,560 metres above sea level.

In the whole district of Wilhelmsthal there are about 300 Europeans; the number of the natives may be estimated at about 40,000 by the amount of 120,000 rupees (8,000L.) which was paid in head-tax last year.

In the settlement itself there are only four Europeans apart from the officials, who number twelve. There is a good hotel, where the rate of pension is 7 rupees (9s. 4d.) per day. The climate is pleasantly mild after the plains; the nights are cool, and

mosquitoes do not exist. Wilhelmsthal is accordingly a favourite resort for convalescents.

There are no troops in the district; there is, however, a company of seventy police under the command of a non-commissioned German officer.

Tropical fruits do not flourish in the hills, but European grain, fruits, and vegetables do well. Fruit has not as yet reached the stage of export, but grain and vegetables are sent to Tanga, while fresh butter and sausages are also sent to market to the coast. The cultivation of black wattle has been abandoned owing to the heavy cost of transport.

There are two coffee plantations in the hills which produce a good quality of coffee. The chief culture is probably that of maize. Experiments are being made with tobacco. Cattle and pig-rearing is carried on to some extent. The pigs are almost all imported from Germany; the cattle being a cross between native cows and Dutch, Swiss, and German bulls.

Nickel, copper, and mica have been found in the hills and are being worked, but the scale of operations is still small.

There are several varieties of valuable woods in the forests which clothe the hills over considerable areas, such as cedar and mahogany.

The native tribes in the district are the Washamba, the Wambuzu (a shepherd folk akin to the Masai), and the Wapara. They are not regarded as good workers, and the order issued compelling them to work at least ninety days in the year on the plantations of Europeans has not proved satisfactory in its working. Most of the plantation workers are recruited from other parts of the protectorate.

No land can be obtained from the Government in the district of Wilhelmsthal, Tanga, or Moschi until a survey has been made, and the due proportion of land reserved for the native population. Indiscriminate sale of land to Europeans may produce difficulties in quarters where the native population is on the increase. Another reason for the refusal of further grants of land may be the fact that most, if not all of the large estates, have already more land than they can place under cultivation with the labour at their disposal, and the authorities do not wish to increase the difficulties of the labour situation.

I gained the impression that the hopes that were entertained for West Usambara, i.e., the hilly portion of the Wilhelmsthal district, are not very likely to be fulfilled. It was hoped that the country would prove a good district for small settlers, but though the climate is favourable, the cultivation of European crops has not proved remunerative, largely owing, no doubt, to the excessive difficulties and cost of transport. On the other hand, tropical crops do not flourish, except perhaps coffee.

The large undertakings in the form of rubber and sisal plantations in the plains will probably prove remunerative.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

Report on Kilimandjaro and Meru Districts.

Bezirk of Moschi.

THERE are several different zones of vegetation to be observed on the Meru and Kilimandjaro mountains. The highest zone of all is formed by the highland pastures, which have hitherto lain unused on account of the cold climate. Beneath the pasture land comes the primeval forest, and the next zone is the so-called banana "girde." This girde is cultivated in parts by the natives, and it extends from the forests to the base of the hills, reaching at certain points into the plains, as, for example, at Arusha. It is estimated that this zone contains about three or four times as much land as is actually under cultivation by the natives, and is, with the exception of the Rombo district, on the east of Kilimandjaro, well supplied with various rivers and streams. Below the banana girde comes the land where the Europeans have settled. There are only about four or five plantations south of the road Arusha-Moschi-Taveta, which can roughly be regarded as the limit of the white settlements. Much land has, however, been allotted, and it must be borne in mind that no further land will be granted by the Government to whites until a survey has determined how much land is properly available after the due proportion required by the Government has been reserved for the natives. It is believed that some, at any rate, of the local tribes are increasing, and the Government wish to avoid the possible complica-

conditions which might arise if so much land were allotted to Europeans that there was not enough left to support the natives. The native crops are mostly confined to bananas, various kinds of millet, maize, beans, and sweet potatoes. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a small extent; the cattle are housed in stalls, and even in the native huts, a practice no doubt due to the cattle-raiding habits of the neighbouring Masai.

The white settlers are chiefly engaged in plantation work, agriculture, and cattle-rearing. The lands which lie high and border on the banana girdle are preferred for coffee-growing. The land lying lower was used for rubber and cotton, but most of the cotton planting has now been given up in favour of rubber and coffee, and where the ground is too dry for these crops sisal has been tried.

Three large districts are worthy of special notice as agricultural land: that of the south of Meru, that on the east of Meru, and the district between Kilimandjaro and Meru on the Rivers Nagare-ol-Mutoni, Nagare-na-Najuki, and the Nagare Nairobi. The farmers in these districts are at present about two-thirds Boers and one-third Germans, who have leased farms in size from 300 to 1,000 hectares (750 to 2,500 acres). Their crops are corn, maize, potatoes, and, as an experiment, tobacco. The tobacco produced resembles that known as Boer tobacco grown in South Africa, though it is coarser and not so well cured. It can be bought in Dar-es-Salaam for 2 rupees (2s. 6d.) per lb., whereas good Boer tobacco is sold from 3½ rupees to 5 rupees (4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.) per lb.

Coffee.

The coffee plantations are the oldest and the most advanced. The impulse to coffee-growing was given by the Catholic mission and a Greek settler. At present there are, roughly, about 2,000,000 coffee trees planted in the Kilimandjaro-Meru district. These trees yield on an average 1 lb. of coffee in their third year of growth, and from the fifth or sixth years onwards between 3 lbs. and 4 lbs. per tree yearly. There is only one large English coffee plantation in the district at Maranga. This plantation extends partly into British East Africa. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 hectares (25,000 acres) of land admirably adapted for coffee-growing in the Kilimandjaro-Meru district. So far only two or three of the natives have begun coffee-planting on their own shambas, and it is highly improbable that they will ever extend their undertakings very far in this direction, although in the reserves allotted to them there is some excellent coffee land.

There is no doubt that the land in the Kilimandjaro-Meru district is much better suited for coffee-growing than the land in the Usambara valley, where plantations exist here and there. Coffee has also the advantage of being a crop the cultivation of which can be made to pay when undertaken on a comparatively small scale. The coffee plant needs much attention, and repays the grower in the size of the crop. Thus a small plantation of up to, say 10,000 trees, could be more easily handled in the prevailing scarcity of labour than a large estate, and would show more readily the results of extra manuring and irrigation.

The coffee produced is of high quality and compares favourably with the best coffee of Arabia and Java. The berry brings from 42 to 44 pfenning (about 5d.) per lb. in the European market.

The amount of coffee exported via Tanga in 1912 was 892,603 kilog. (879 tons), with a value of 1,141,308 M. (57,953L).

Rubber and Cassia.

The rubber plantations are mostly much younger than those devoted to coffee. 1,927 hectares (4,817 acres) were under rubber cultivation in 1912, and the Kilimandjaro-Meru district and the land and climate are both favourable to its growth.

Most of the cotton growing on the slopes of the mountains has been given up in recent years in favour of coffee, and the cotton plantations have been moved down into the steppe. There were 1,631 hectares (4,077 acres) under cotton in this district in 1912, and the amount of raw cotton exported from Tanga in the same year was 108,408 kilog. (107 tons), of a value of 292,322 M. (14,641L).

It is estimated that the amount of land in this district reaching down to the steppe which is suitable for the cultivation of rubber and cotton, and is capable of irrigation is 20,000 hectares (50,000 acres). The amount of land not capable for irrigation, adapted to rubber, cotton and sisal is about 45,000 hectares (112,500 acres).

Cattle Rearing.

Cattle rearing is carried on, apart from the natives, by Boers, a few Germans and Greeks. One or two large owners possess at least 2,000 head of cattle, while the smaller have on an average from 300 to 500. The European and Boer ranches are mostly situated on the west of Kilimandjaro and on Meru. To the south of these mountains lies the Masai reserve, with its large herds of cattle. As to the numbers of these I could obtain no reliable estimate.

Cost fever and rinderpest exist: the latter is probably carried over the country by the game which exists still in considerable quantities. The tsetse fly plague prevails on most if not all of the main communications at intervals, in spite of the efforts made to exterminate it by cutting away the bush near the roads. There are no horses in Moschi and but few mules. The white cattle-owners are making experiments to improve the breed of the cattle, but no such progress has been made in this matter as in British East Africa. Bulls for breeding purposes are introduced from the latter Protectorate as well as from Herefordshire and Friesland. Experiments have also been made by crossing Watussi bulls from Bakoba with cows from the native cattle of the Masai, Mbulu, Tramba and Ueckuma tribes. Some breeding stock was brought from South Africa by the Boers.

The local cattle show the ill effects of too much in-breeding, and of being continually housed in small stalls to prevent capture by the Masai.

Communications.

The Usambara railway now extends to New Moschi, and will probably soon be carried on to Aruscha. The tracing of this line is completed, but it is possible that the Government may, in response to numerous appeals from the settlers, cause a new tracing to be made which would bring the line nearer to the European plantations at the foot of the mountains.

Complaints on the subject of the high tariff of the railway are almost universal. This is probably not felt so much in the case of a valuable crop such as coffee, but it is asserted the high tariff prevents the traffic in vegetable produce, which might be grown by small settlers or as a catch crop by the planters and sold in Tanga and the coast towns. It may be doubted, however, whether the white farmer could ever compete successfully with the natives who can grow these crops so much more cheaply on their own shambas.

I understand that the export of goods via Taveta and the Uganda Railway from the Maranga district has stopped. All goods, whether subject to export duty or not, must be declared and as there is no custom-house on the frontier such goods have to be brought to the customs at New Moschi, which is seven hours away. The expense of this more than counterbalances the saving effected by making use of the British line, and the traffic is thus brought into the hands of the Usambara railway.

A certain amount of transport is still carried on by the Boers in their ox-waggons, in spite of the difficulties of the road and the prevalence of the tsetse fly.

White Population.

There are about 1,000 Europeans in the districts of Moschi and Aruscha. Of these 432 are Germans, 253 are Boers, and about 20 are English.

Old Moschi.

Old Moschi is situated on the slopes of Kilimandjaro, about 250 metres higher than New Moschi, the present terminus of the railway. There are only two white inhabitants besides the officials. The climate is very bracing to those coming from the coast, the nights being cool and free from mosquitoes. From Old Moschi the ascent to the top of Kilimandjaro can be made in seven days comfortably there and back. The cost of such an ascent is about 120 rupees. (St.). There is a rest house about half way up the mountain, and another is in course of construction.

The seat of the district commissioner of Moschi is to be moved shortly down to New Moschi. This town has been called into existence by the arrival of the railway. It contains four hotels, a growing white population, chiefly German, with the inevitable accompaniment of Goanese and Indians. Several of the large firms have their branches there.

Native Tribes.

The chief local tribes are the Masai, whose reserve is in the steppe to the south of Kilim ndjari, the Wadchagga, and the Wanyamwezi. The latter tribe are half Masai, and do little or no plantation work. The Wadchagga work irregularly, and they are regarded as very inferior to the Wanyamwezi and the Wasukuma. Their pay is proportionately low, the wages of the coast worker being one-third to two-thirds higher than that of the Wadchagga.

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

Report on the Labour Question in German East Africa.

The Usambara Valley.

The labour question is one of the most important problems which are awaiting solution. Although it is difficult to believe that a real scarcity of labour exists in a country where the natives number some 8,000,000, and the total number of Europeans is less than 5,000, of whom a mere handful are planters, complaints respecting the lack of work-people are almost universal. The manager of the Leva estates, which are the largest and oldest in the protectorate, consisting of 10,670 acres, of which about 2,500 acres are under cultivation, told me that he had nearly 2,000 men employed on contract work, and would be glad to employ double that number.

Sources of Supply, &c.

Most of the local tribes in the Usambara valley, where the bulk of the plantations are situated, do little work on the European plantations. Some of them are akin to the Masai, a cattle-owning warrior race who regard themselves as superior to manual labour, and share the Masai's dislike of employment, while others find sufficient remuneration in cultivating their own shambas or farms and selling the produce to the large plantations, where there is always a heavy demand for food. A good deal of the rice imported into Tanga goes to feed the armies of work-people on the plantations.

In the district of Wilhelmshah a regulation has been introduced under which the local tribe, the Washamba, are compelled to work ninety days in the year for Europeans or Indians. Cards are issued to each man which he must produce at certain intervals filled up with the number of days he has worked. I understand, however, that the system is not very satisfactory, and the supervision of the cards is in the hands of the local chiefs, who are by no means above suspicion of being corrupt. In addition to this the Washamba do not care to leave the hills to work on the plantations, which are mostly situated in the plains, and they have a poor reputation as workers.

A few of the local tribes in the Usambara do such work as weeding and clearing on the European estates, for which they are paid by results accomplished.

The chief source of supply of labour, however, is the district round Taborah, the home of the Wanyamwezi, who are the most efficient plantation workers. The men are strong, capable, and willing workers, and very cheerful. They are brought by train according to Government regulation as far as Morogoro and marched thence to Usambara.

Second only to the Wanyamwezi are the Wasukuma, who come from the source of the Victoria Nyanza. A third class who supply the plantations with work-people are the Wairamba, from the district of Iramba in the south. They are, however, by no means so efficient as the other two tribes mentioned.

Another source of supply is Nyasaland and even Rhodesia. Men from both places were seen on the Leva estates, and they were praised as good workers. These men cross the frontier individually or in small numbers, and are engaged by recruiters on the look out for them. When a sufficient large camp has been formed the men are marched north.

All labour recruiters have to have a licence from the authorities. The men enter into a contract in the presence of the district commissioner, who must satisfy himself that they understand their destination and the terms of contract. A deposit of 5 rupees (Rs. 5) must be paid with the commissioner for each man recruited in

this district, and the men have to be brought to the plantations by rail as far as possible. It costs the plantations about 40 rupees (2l. 13s. 4d.) per man on the plantation.

Contracts are entered into for 180 days, but the men must be released at the end of nine months, whether they have worked 180 days or not.

Sick work-people must be sent to the Government hospital, and 1 rupee (sd.) paid per day for each man. All estates have native hospitals of their own and dispensaries, with a native doctor under European supervision.

Every effort is made to induce the men to renew their contracts when these have expired. About 25 per cent. of them do so or else stay on to work without contracting, while about 50 per cent. return to their homes. The remaining 25 per cent. go to other plantations or find their way over the border into British East Africa.

Nominally the employer is responsible for returning the men to their homes, but in practice he seldom does so. A certain proportion of the workers bring their wives with them and others marry women of the local tribes, but these are not numerous.

Rate of Pay.

The rate of pay is from 12 rupees to 15 rupees 16s. to 17l. per month for adults; 12 rupees for the first six months; 13 rupees for the next, and so on. Women and children are paid at a lower rate.

Wages are paid monthly, but a weekly advance in cash must be made for "posho" food money.

Native weeders and clearers work for ten hours a-day from 5.30 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Tappers work from six to ten hours per day. A good tapper can produce 600 grammes (1 lb. 5 oz.), which is an average amount in six hours.

For more than 600 grammes the tapper is paid a bonus, which is increased with each extra 100 grammes that he brings in. The men work under the supervision of their own headmen and bring in the rubber they have collected to be weighed in the evening.

Treatment of Natives.

The European employer has legally no right to punish natives who have committed offences. Such men should be sent to the district commissioner to be dealt with. This rule is not very strictly adhered to, and on most of the plantations the hippopotamus hide whip is used. I was given to understand that the native offenders to be punished by his master to being handed over to the officer of the law. On the large plantations I believe the natives are well treated, as it is in the interests of the employer to keep their labourers as long as possible, and a manager who treated his men harshly would soon find that his men deserted him. His reputation would spread, and he would find it difficult to recruit fresh hands. On the four large plantations I saw the natives give the impression of being very well treated and of being very cheerful.

New Sources of Supply of Labour.

The manager of the Kifulu rubber estates which lie in the hinterland of Dar es-Salaam left for China about a month ago to endeavour to recruit Chinese coolies to work on his plantation. It is doubtful if the Chinese Government will allow this unless the coolies are placed on a higher legal footing than the natives. The proposed experiment has caused hostile comment on the part of the press.

Another manager informed that he intended to try and obtain fresh labour from Portuguese East Africa if the reports he was awaiting as to the natives' capacity as a worker proved favourable.

New Labour Law.

Proposals embodying several of the changes which employers of labour have been clamouring for for some time, including the extension of the period for which natives may be engaged on contract, the fixing of the legal rate of remuneration for labour recruiters, &c., were adopted by the recent council in Dar es-Salaam, and will probably shortly pass into law.

