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Last previous Paper.
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GERMAN PROTECTORATES
Report on development during 1911-12.

also re: Great Lakes
W. B. ... E. Fiddes
As regards German East Africa,
observe the remarkable fact
that with a total white population
of 4866, no less than 4727
Europeans were treated in the
official hospitals?
How many more than well?
The railway construction still going
rapidly ahead. Apparently
the Kufunjanjara & ...
carrying trade must be lost
to us. ? Put by. All 30 p/13
W.C. 11-5-13

England exhibits
245 - ...
not double 598

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Next subsequent Paper

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SOUTH AFRICA.

CONFIDENTIAL.

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| C. O. |
| March 17/13 |
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| SECTION 2. |
| REC-28 APR 13 |

[12248]

No. 1.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 17.)

(No. 11. Africa.)

Berlin, March 10, 1913.

Sir,
WITH reference to my despatch No. 9, Africa, of the 4th March, 1912, I have the honour to transmit herewith a memorandum by Mr. Sampson on the subject of the development of the German Protectorates in the year 1911-12. This memorandum is based on an official report issued by the Imperial Colonial Office, of which a copy is also enclosed.

I have, &c.
W. E. GOSCHEN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

*Memorandum on the Development of the German Protectorates in the Year 1911-12.
Based on the Official Report issued by the Imperial Colonial Office.*

German East Africa.

~~Population.—The white population increased from 4,227 to 4,806; of the latter total 4,158 were adults, of whom 919 or 22.1 per cent. were women. There were 134 births and 87 deaths. A partial census of the native population was taken during the year, from which it is computed that there are not more than 7,500,000 natives in the protectorate. There is further a population of about 15,000 non-indigenous coloured people.~~

~~Health.—It is reported that 59,920 persons were treated in the official hospitals, of whom 4,727 were Europeans. In spite of the continued systematic inoculation of the natives, there were still several slight outbreaks of smallpox. There were also some cases of plague in various parts of the protectorate. The sanitary authorities devoted much attention to sleeping sickness, and were in a great measure successful in the measures taken for its suppression. There were no serious epidemics in the year under review.~~

~~Among the European population there was a considerable increase of the cases of malaria, which was by far the most prevalent disease during the year.~~

~~Labour Conditions.—Although there was an increased demand on the labour market for plantations and railway construction, the number of labourers increased considerably and was almost sufficient for the demand. It is estimated that during the year over 80,000 labourers were employed on the plantations, as against 58,000 in the previous year.~~

~~Production.—Agriculture and cattle breeding are still almost entirely responsible for the production of the protectorate. Mining is carried on to a small extent, while industry can as yet be hardly said to exist. The harvest was on the whole good. The export statistics do not convey an adequate idea of the production, as a great portion of the agricultural products is consumed in the country.~~

The following sums represent the total value of the most important exports produced by Europeans and natives together in 1910 and 1911:—

| | 1910. | 1911. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Marks. | Marks. |
| Rubber | 6,902,945 | 4,781,861 |
| Sisal hemp | 3,611,625 | 4,532,249 |
| Copra and hides | 2,889,133 | 3,035,183 |
| Cocoa | 1,909,329 | 1,844,971 |
| Grain | 751,299 | 1,381,918 |
| Oil | 837,744 | 1,266,094 |
| Wax | 672,840 | 814,946 |
| Ground nuts | 695,800 | 439,738 |
| Ivory | 743,094 | 485,480 |
| Wood | 369,813 | 480,080 |
| Seamoe | 246,751 | 403,829 |
| Samb' butter | 169,000 | 187,000 |
| Rice | 103,426 | 190,368 |
| Copal | 248,500 | 107,409 |
| Dye wood | 400,000 | 95,867 |
| Capee | 13,000 | 23,000 |

About the half of these products is accounted for by the natives and the remaining half by the European plantations.

There was a considerable decrease in the amount of wild rubber collected by the natives. Although there was a slight decrease in the quantity of copra exported, the native cocoanut plantations are extending rapidly, while improved methods of preparing copra are also being introduced. The sesame crop was on the whole good, and in consequence the export was considerably increased. The principal cereal cultivated by the natives is sorghum (matama) which is in many districts the staple food of the population. It is consumed almost entirely in the protectorate, only 172 tons with a value of 20,700 M. being exported in 1911. The case is similar with regard to maize, of which only 103 tons were exported. The rice produced in the protectorate is of very good quality, but the supply falls short of the demand; in the year under review 17,610 tons of rice, with a value of 3,485,016 M. were imported, mostly from India, while 699 tons (420,368 M.) were exported. Coffee is grown by the natives only in the districts of Bukoba and Moschi; the produce of the native plantations represents about one-third of the total export of coffee. Efforts are being made by the authorities to increase the native cotton growing industry and to improve the quality of the product by the distribution of seed, &c. It will be seen from the above table that there was a considerable increase in the quantity exported. Most of the cotton exported was grown on the native plantations.

With regard to cattle breeding, it has been ascertained that the livestock in the hands of the natives was considerably under-estimated in last year's report. It has since been computed that there are 2,060,490 head of large cattle and 1,930,560 sheep and goats. This industry is still carried on in an extremely unsystematic manner.

There was also a general increase in the production of the plantations in the hands of Europeans. Numerous experiments are being made in the systematic production of rubber, and the progress of the industry was satisfactory; there was a slight increase in the total value exported in spite of the considerable fall in prices. The land under sisal agaves was extended only to a very slight extent on account of the fear of over-production. There was nevertheless a considerable increase in the value of sisal hemp exported. During the year the cotton growing industry in the European plantations suffered greatly from disease and drought, and the harvest was unsatisfactory. Coffee is grown by European planters principally in Usambara and the Kilimanjaro district, and in both districts the advance has been steady. The area under cultivation increased from 2,443 hectares in 1910-11 to 2,904 in the year under review.

There was about 43,000 head of cattle in European hands in 1911/12. The efforts to introduce European cattle and thereby to improve the race of native cattle have hitherto proved unsuccessful.

At the beginning of the year the Government forest reserves covered 427,648 hectares, as against 382,056 hectares in the previous year. There was a considerable decrease in the receipts of the forestry administration.

Gold is mined principally by the Kironda Gold Mine Company; 316 kilog. of gold with a value of 806,188 M. were produced in 1911 as against 347 kilog. in 1910. There was a slight decrease in the amount of mica exported, but the value increased from 320,720 M. in 1910 to 348,286 M. in the year under review.

Trade.—As a result of the increase in production and the consequent augmentation of the purchasing power of the population, there was a general increase in the trade of the protectorate, as will be seen from the following figures for 1910 and 1911:—

| | 1910. | 1911. | Increase. |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Exports | Marks. 20,805,394 | Marks. 22,487,560 | Marks. 1,682,166 |
| Imports | 38,658,777 | 45,891,642 | 7,232,865 |
| Total | 59,464,171 | 68,379,202 | 8,865,281 |

The increase in the purely commercial imports is really less than appears from the above figures, as will be seen from the following table showing the approximate composition of the imports for the two years:—

| | 1910. | 1911. | Increase. |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Marks. | Marks. | Marks. |
| Railway Construction Materials (rails, carriages, &c.) | 7,360,000 | 9,021,600 | 1,661,600 |
| Money | 2,313,600 | 2,108,800 | -204,800 |
| Actual commercial imports | 28,985,171 | 34,761,200 | 5,776,029 |
| | 88,658,000 | 45,891,000 | |

The principal imports are textile goods and clothing, particularly cotton goods, the value of which amounted to 14,022,900 M. in 1911 as against 11,419,000 in 1910.

The exports have been dealt with under the heading "Production."
Newly.—On the 1st June, 1912, a new tariff was introduced for both the Midland and the Northern Railways, in which the experience gained by the administration of the Uganda Railway was taken into consideration.

On the 8th August, 1911, the section Dodoma-Manjoni (130 kilom.) of the Midland Railway was taken over by the East African Railway Company, and on the 1st March, 1912, the section Manjoni-Malongo (145 kilom.). At the end of the year under review a total distance of 737 kilom. was open to traffic. This railway, which is to be continued to Lake Tanganyika, is being built so rapidly that the traffic has not kept up with the construction, and is for long distances still small.

The continuation of the Northern Railway from Buiko to Moschi, which had been begun in 1909, was concluded at the beginning of 1912. Since the completion of this section, the railway has been used for the transmission of goods from the Kilimanjaro and Meru districts, which were formerly carried by the Uganda Railway. The working profits of this line amounted to 391,000 M. as against 573,000 M. in 1910.

The Sigi Railway, a private narrow-gauge line 23.7 kilom. in length, which runs from Tengen on the Northern Railway to Sigi, was leased by the German Colonial Railway Construction and Traffic Company from the 1st July, 1911.

Finances.—The following table shows the most important items of actual revenue in 1910, compared with the provisional figures for 1911:—

| | 1910. | 1911. | Increase or Decrease. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | Marks. | Marks. | Marks. |
| House and Hut Tax | 3,708,745 | 4,275,857 | + 567,112 |
| Industrial Tax | 582,170 | 753,737 | + 171,567 |
| Other Taxes | 137,698 | 188,656 | + 50,958 |
| Customs Duties, &c. | 4,008,306 | 4,419,178 | + 360,872 |
| Various Adm. Receipts | 2,055,169 | 2,339,246 | + 284,077 |
| Imperial Contribution | 3,584,900 | 3,542,790 | - 42,110 |

* At the end of January 1913 the rails had been laid as far as Uraga, on the Malagarassi, 234 kilom. beyond Tabora.

Cameroon.

Change of Frontier.—The most important event in the year was the conclusion of the Morocco Treaty on the 4th November, 1911, by which the Cameroons received an addition of territory amounting to more than half its previous extent. As, however, the provisions of that treaty had not come into operation at the end of the year under review (31st March, 1912), the present report only deals with Old Cameroons.

Legislation.—The customs regulations of the protectorate were subjected to a thorough revision by a comprehensive customs order of the 1st August, 1911, which came into force on the 1st October, 1911.

Population.—The white population increased from 1,455 on the 1st January, 1911, to 1,537 on the same date in 1912. During the year there were twenty-four births and thirty-three deaths.

No exact figures can be given for the native population, but it was estimated at over 2,500,000.

Health.—There was a general improvement in the health of the European population, but there were still several deaths from black water fever and dysentery.

Among the natives the cases of sleeping sickness were numerous, and energetic measures are being taken by the authorities to combat this disease. The natives also suffered principally from venereal diseases, malaria, leprosy, and dysentery.

Production.—As in previous years the principal products were rubber, palm kernels, cocoa, and palm oil, the exports of which formed 93·8 per cent. in value of the total exports.

The following figures show the advance in 1911 over 1910:—

| | Quantity in kilog. | | Value in Marks. | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Rubber | 4,961,756 | 2,707,962 | 11,076,680 | 11,089,255 |
| Latex kernels | 18,889,065 | 15,171,490 | 3,583,479 | 4,167,859 |
| Cocoa | 3,431,068 | 3,582,453 | 3,055,399 | 3,307,364 |
| Palm oil | 3,140,894 | 3,387,630 | 1,859,929 | 1,424,803 |
| | 22,222,723 | 24,849,535 | 18,939,478 | 19,929,781 |

The fall in the price of rubber is seen by the fact that in spite of a considerable increase in the quantity exported, there was a slight decrease in the value. In all other products there was an increase both in the quantity and value.

Almost all the rubber exported was collected by the natives in the south and south-east of the protectorate, only 10,869 kilog. being produced on the plantations. The case is similar with regard to the oil palm products.

The value of the ivory exported fell from 625,380 M. in 1910 to 580,762 M. in spite of an increase in the quantity.

The only other product of any importance was wood, the export of which rose from 143,862 M. in 1910 to 289,187 M. in 1911.

Efforts are being made to interest the natives in agriculture, but up to the present very little has been attained in this direction.

The area of the European plantations increased from 96,133 hectares on the 1st January, 1911, to 99,553 hectares on the 1st January, 1912, and the amount of land under cultivation from 15,124 hectares to 21,796 hectares. The principal articles of cultivation were cocoa, rubber, oil palms, and bananas.

In the north of the protectorate considerable progress has been made in cattle breeding; during the year 20,000 cattle and 8,000 sheep and goats were dispatched from Adamana to the south of the protectorate. The principal cattle disease is tuberculosis, which is continuing to spread in the protectorate; there were no other serious epidemics during the year.

Trade.—The increase in trade, which amounted to 11·12 per cent., will be seen from the following figures:—

| | 1910. | 1911. | Increase. |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Imports | Marks. 28,599,507 | Marks. 29,817,614 | Marks. 1,218,107 |
| Exports | 19,223,987 | 21,250,988 | 1,927,001 |
| Total | 47,823,494 | 51,068,602 | 3,245,108 |

Of the imports in 1911, the sum of 2,428,300 M. is accounted for by railway construction material, and 2,978,600 M. by the import of money, so that the actual importation of articles of commerce amounted to 23,910,614 M. as against 20,495,500 M. in 1910.

Almost the whole trade of the protectorate was with Germany and England, and was distributed between them as follows:—

| | 1910. | 1911. |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Germany | Marks. 27,589,060 | Marks. 41,518,908 |
| England | 7,348,479 | 8,097,852 |

Railways.—Traffic was satisfactory on the Northern Railway, from Bonberri to Nkongsoamba, which was opened on the 1st April, 1911.

The Midland Railway was constructed as far as the Sangha River, 81 kilom. from Duala, and this section was opened to traffic on the 27th March, 1912.

Finances.—The actual receipts of the protectorate from nearly all sources in 1911 considerably exceeded the estimates, the customs receipts alone surpassing the estimates by about 1,500,000 M. It is estimated that the receipts exceeded the expenditure by about 2,900,000 M.

Togo.

Population.—On the 1st January, 1912, the white population amounted to 340, a decrease of 18 in comparison with the preceding year. This decrease is accounted for by the departure of workmen in April 1911 as a result of the completion of the Hinterland Railway. A partial census of the native population was taken, but as yet no figures are available for the entire protectorate.

Health.—During the year 598 Europeans were treated by the Government physicians, as against 766 in the previous year. The principal diseases were malaria and dysentery. There were eight deaths.

Six thousand one hundred and forty-six natives came under treatment. Considerable advance was made in the inoculation of the native population for smallpox.

Agriculture.—There was no change in the economic conditions of the protectorate, which are based almost exclusively on agriculture carried on by the natives.

Since 1905 the oil palm industry has made constant progress. In 1911 the advance in this respect was particularly remarkable, as will be seen by the fact that the export of palm kernels amounted to 13,286,522 kilog. with a value of 3,578,698 M. as against 8,216,260 kilog. with a value of 2,033,987 in the preceding year. The export of palm oil amounted to 4,012,879 kilog. with a value of 1,688,205 M., compared with 3,096,790 kilog. with a value of 1,232,604 M. in 1910. The increases are accounted for by the favourable atmospheric conditions of recent years, the influence of the railways, and the erection of works for preparing oil palm products.

The advance in the cultivation of the oil palm has gone hand in hand with a decrease in the cultivation of maize, of which the export fell from 13,489,720 kilog. in 1910 to 2,687,311 kilog. in 1911.

There was an increase in the export of rubber from 134,910 kilog. to 144,640 kilog., but the value declined from 1,247,339 M. in 1910 to 832,296 M. in 1911.

As was to be expected the decrease of the previous year in the production of cotton was only temporary; in the year under review the exports amounted to 517,495 kilog. with a value of 554,128 M. as against 464,470 kilog. with a value of 455,705 M. in 1910.

There were also considerable increases in the production of cocoa, copra, and ground nuts.

Cattle breeding is still in the initial stage; 4,203 head of cattle with a value of 311,227 M. were exported.

The three European plantations work with a total capital of 2,240,000 M. For the first time a small quantity of sisal hemp was exported.

The authorities are taking energetic measures to improve the native methods of agriculture. Two cotton stations were established, and a third is planned, for the purpose of experimenting with and improving cotton seed, and imparting instruction to natives. There is also an agricultural school at Nusatja with about 100 students.

Trade.—In spite of the failure of the maize crop, the low prices of rubber on the international market and the destruction of the landing pier at Lome, trade was on the whole good. The value of the imports, after deducting the amounts of railway construction material and money imported, were surpassed by the exports to the extent of 100,000 M.

In the last ten years the trade of the protectorate has increased by over 100 per cent.

The advance in 1911 is shown by the following figures:—

| | 1910. | 1911. | Increase or Decrease. |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Imports | Marks. 10,817,121 | Marks. 9,620,050 | - 1,197,071 |
| Exports | 7,222,125 | 9,317,552 | + 2,095,429 |
| Total | 18,039,244 | 18,937,582 | + 898,338 |

There was a decrease of 18.6 per cent. in the imports from Germany, which is accounted for by the reduction in the import of railway construction material on the completion of the Hinterland Railway. The exports to Germany increased by 2.5 per cent.

Finances.—The revenue showed a surplus of 572,924 M. over the estimates, due principally to the receipts from taxes and customs which exceeded the revenue by 311,750 M. and 555,000 M. respectively. On account of the destruction of the landing pier at Lome the traffic receipts showed a deficit of 157,380 M.

German South-West Africa.

Population.—The white population, exclusive of troops, rose from 11,890 in the previous year to 12,645. The increase was composed of 32 men, 340 women, 209 boys, and 174 girls. There were 489 births and 153 deaths. On the 1st January, 1912, the native population amounted to 82,519, excluding the tribes in Amboland, Okavango, and the Caprivi Zipline.

Cattle Breeding.—The following table shows the increase in livestock during the year:—

| | 1911. | Increase. | |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Cattle | 171,784 | 27,339 | 19 |
| Wool-bearing sheep | 46,901 | 14,692 | 45.6 |
| Pure Karakul sheep | 341 | | |
| Half-bred sheep | 3,753 | | |
| Mutton sheep | 435,069 | 53,929 | 14.1 |
| Pure Angora goats | 10,044 | | |
| Half-bred Angora goats | 10,387 | 10,174 | 100 |
| Goats | 446,279 | 53,393 | 66.3 |
| Horses | 13,340 | 1,707 | 14.67 |
| Donkeys | 7,515 | 1,847 | 25.76 |
| Mules | 4,879 | 553 | 12.77 |
| Pigs | 7,195 | 566 | 7.29 |
| Ostriches | 1,277 | 635 | 99 |

During the year the importation of cattle from British South Africa and from Germany was prohibited on account of the existence of cattle diseases in those countries. For the same reason no Karakul sheep were imported during the year. There were numerous cases of disease, the most serious being scab, which is spread over the whole protectorate, and causes particularly great damage among the wool-bearing varieties of sheep.

Agriculture.—There was a considerable advance in agriculture, particularly in the central and southern portions of the protectorate. The principal articles of cultivation are maize and potatoes, the crops of both of which were on the whole good, although they did not nearly satisfy the demand.

Mining.—During the year a revised organisation of the mining authorities was introduced, by which separate mining offices were established in Windhuk and Lüderitzbucht. There was less prospecting for diamonds than in the previous year. The extraction of diamonds also decreased from 163,996 grammes in the preceding year, to 156,596.437 grammes (763,885 carats), while the stones were also of a smaller average size.

The Otavi copper mines at Tsumeb extracted 35,265 tons of ore, as against 36,622 tons in 1910.

Trade.—The trade of the protectorate was adversely affected by the decrease in the quantity of diamonds extracted, and by the departure of men engaged in railway construction. There was consequently a slight decrease in the total trade, as shown by the following figures:—

| | 1910. | 1911. | Increase or Decrease. |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Imports | Marks. 44,344,261 | Marks. 45,801,955 | + 957,674 |
| Exports | 34,691,371 | 28,573,244 | - 6,118,127 |
| Total | 79,035,632 | 73,875,199 | - 5,160,433 |

The actual trade, i.e., exclusive of Government goods, for the two years, was as follows:—

| | 1910. | 1911. | Decrease. |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Imports | Marks. 39,775,578 | Marks. 39,496,272 | 285,301 |
| Exports | 34,531,359 | 28,458,887 | 6,072,472 |
| Total | 74,306,937 | 67,949,259 | 6,357,678 |

It therefore appears that there was a considerable decrease in exports, and that the rise of 957,674 M. in the total imports was due to the increase in the importation of Government goods. The fall in the actual imports was due to a decreased importation of beer, due to the development of this industry in the protectorate, and of crude iron, iron rails, iron goods, and sacks. There was an increase in the importation of clothing and machines for industrial purposes.

The decrease in the exports was due principally, as mentioned above, to the falling off of diamond mining, and to the smaller quantities of copper ores and lead that were extracted. There was a considerable increase in the exports of hides and ostrich feathers.

Railways.—On the 22nd August, 1911, the first train was able to run on Cape gauge from Karibib to Windhuk. In February, 1912, the junction of the Swakopmund-Windhuk and Southern Railways was effected, and in the following month traffic began between Windhuk and Keetmanshoop.

Finances.—The revenue of the protectorate, exclusive of the receipts of the railway and military administrations, amounted to about 14,580,000 M., as compared

with the sum of 15,990,000 M. of the estimates, and actual revenue of 15,205,000 M. in the previous year. The amount is made up as follows:—

| | Marks. |
|--|------------|
| Taxes | 788,000 |
| Customs | 9,028,000 |
| Other dues | 1,635,000 |
| Mining administration receipts | 3,186,000 |
| Receipts from harbours | 913,000 |
| | 14,560,000 |

The deficit was caused principally by the decrease in export duties owing to the decline in the exportation of diamonds.

German New Guinea.

Administration.—In 1910 the two portions of the protectorate known as the Island Territory and the Old Protectorate were brought into closer union by the establishment of a regular connection with Rabaul, and their financial administrations were united. The present report therefore includes the entire territory of German New Guinea.

Population.—On the 1st January, 1912, the white population of the entire protectorate amounted to 1,278, which represented an increase of 109 on the previous year. The population included 897 Germans, 131 Japanese, and 100 English. The non-indigenous coloured population, composed principally of Chinese, amounted to 926. No statistics are available for the whole protectorate with regard to the native population.

Production.—It is estimated that about 200,000 hectares of land are taken up by private plantations, the increase during 1911 amounting to about 10,000 hectares. The principal article of cultivation on the plantations is the coconut palm; the cultivation of rubber and other articles appears to be declining. The natives also devote their attention principally to the cultivation of the coconut palm and the production of copra, and the copra exported is for the most part of native origin.

There was a considerable decrease in the production of phosphates, particularly in Nauru.

Trade.—There was a slight decrease in the total trade of the protectorate, in spite of a very considerable increase in the imports, as will be seen by the following figures:—

| | 1910. | 1911. | Increase or Decrease. |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | Marks. | Marks. | Marks. |
| Imports | 5,979,155 | 8,014,831 | + 2,035,676 |
| Exports | 14,664,974 | 12,026,831 | - 2,638,143 |
| Total | 20,644,129 | 20,041,682 | - 602,447 |

The most important imports in 1911 in respect of value were as follows:—

| | Marks. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Rice, &c. | 1,088,000 |
| Opium | 862,000 |
| Yams and woven goods | 750,000 |
| Metals and metal goods | 750,000 |
| Meat and fish (preserved) | 652,000 |
| Money | 608,000 |
| Coal | 468,000 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 344,000 |

The phosphate industry is principally responsible for the decrease in the exports; the Pacific Phosphate Company in Nauru alone shipped 54,000 tons, valued at over 3,352,000 M., less than in the previous year. The principal exports in 1911 were:—

| | Tons. | Marks. |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Phosphates | 183,178 | 6,558,000 |
| Copra | 14,523 | 4,800,000 |
| Mother of pearl shells | 689 | 295,000 |

In spite of the decrease in the total exports, the exports to Germany increased from 5,382,000 M. in 1910 to 6,485,000 M. in 1911.

The trade of the protectorate was done principally with Germany and Australia. The following figures show the extent of the trade with these two countries in 1910 and 1911:—

| | 1910. | 1911. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Marks. | Marks. |
| Germany | 7,408,000 | 9,907,000 |
| Australia | 6,815,000 | 5,558,000 |

Finances.—In the financial year 1911 the Imperial contribution was assessed at 716,000 M., i.e., 163,000 M. less than in the previous year. It is estimated that the export and import duties will amount to 970,000 M. and will surpass the estimates by 164,000 M. As far as can be seen at present the revenues from other sources will also exceed the estimates.

Samoa.

Population.—On the 1st January, 1912, the white population amounted to 500 (369 males and 131 females) as against 491 in the previous year. The half-breed population decreased from 1,009 to 996, while the Chinese increased from 1,353 to 1,625 (all males). There were also 507 non-indigenous South Sea Islanders, 704 Melanese, and 33,554 natives.

Production.—The copra crop was good, and the exports increased from 8,800 tons in 1910 to 10,237 tons in 1911. Of this amount about 2,900 tons came from the plantations in the hands of Europeans.

642 tons of cocoa were produced as against 504 tons in 1910. The measures taken to combat the bark disease were on the whole successful.

Some progress was made in the production of rubber, 1,360 kilog. of Hevea rubber being exported in 1911. This is the first time that rubber figures in the list of exports.

Trade.—There was an increase both in imports and exports, as will be seen from the following figures:—

| | 1910. | 1911. | Increase. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Marks. | Marks. | Marks. |
| Exports | 3,548,750 | 4,389,383 | 856,223 |
| Imports | 3,162,347 | 4,066,238 | 603,891 |
| Total | 6,996,107 | 8,458,221 | 1,460,114 |

Germany received almost half the exports. The increase in the imports was almost entirely to the benefit of Australia.

Finances.—The revenues of the protectorate amounted in 1911 to 1,004,117 M., and surpassed the estimates by 177,417 M. They were made up as follows:—

| | Marks. |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Taxes | 818,580 |
| Customs | 600,484 |
| Other dues, &c. | 90,053 |
| Total | 1,004,117 |

The surplus is principally due to an increase of the *ad valorem* customs duties from 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent.