

cluded treaties with African chiefs, which together with arbitrary annexations and agreements with other European powers gave them Togoland (Western Dahome) and the Kamerun in Equatorial West Africa; 822,500 square miles of rather arid, sparsely-inhabited land in South-west Africa, and the great domain of German East Africa (862,000 square miles). German East Africa was mainly founded by Dr. Karl Peters, Count Pfeil, Hermann von Wissmann, Dr. Franz Stuhlmann and Count von Götzen. The Germans have had the usual wars with the natives, and have made the mistakes so common in the abrupt contact between white and black. But science has benefited enormously by the German investigation of Africa, and it has now become patent that the rôle of Germany in the opening up of Africa is to be taken very seriously. She has secured a mountainous tract in West Africa—Togoland—which is likely to be of great commercial importance. In the Kamerun there lies vegetable and mineral wealth of incalculable value; already diamonds and copper in South-west Africa are atoning for lack of rainfall, while in German East Africa we are about to see a remarkable development in tropical agriculture and in the rearing of livestock, besides perhaps more diamond-mining.

Although Germany is only at the commencement of her task in the development and administration of nearly one million square miles of African territory, no history of the