

industries could be successfully cultivated. It would be idle to suppose that Germany was actuated by philanthropic motives in extending her sway over the native races of Africa. Nor was the idea of some of the leaders of the colonial party, that German colonies would form an outlet for her surplus population, destined to be realized, partly because the colonies in Africa were not suited for any extensive schemes of European settlement, with the exception of South-West Africa, and partly because, owing to the great increase of prosperity in the Fatherland, emigration practically ceased. As a matter of fact the demand for labour increased to such an extent that, instead of sending forth emigrants to settle in her colonies, Germany has actually imported labour from Galicia and other provinces to serve her own industrial needs. For some years immigration into the Fatherland has largely exceeded any loss of population occasioned by emigration. In all the German colonies there were only about 24,000 European inhabitants in the year 1913; and of these over 15,000, including the military garrison, were settled in German South-West Africa. Germany's African possessions, therefore, may be almost exclusively regarded as plantations.

Taking them in their order round the African coasts, the first, Togoland, in spite of its small area of some 33,700 square miles, has long been regarded as a model colony, not only because it produces large quantities of palm-oil and kernels, cotton, rubber, and cocoa, but also because the natives, unlike those of other German colonies, have given little trouble and have been contented and prosperous. The colonial Government has always laid great stress upon the cultivation of indigenous and other products; and the country contains a network of roads which for cheapness and