

Geneva, September 3rd, 1925.

REPORTS OF MANDATORY POWERS

*Submitted to the Council of the League of Nations
in Accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant and considered
by the Permanent Mandates Commission at its Sixth Session (June-July 1925).*

VII

REPORT

BY

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION UNDER MANDATE

OF

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

FOR THE YEAR

1924



Scale, 1:5,000,000.

MILES 0 50 100 200

REFERENCES.

International and Intercolonial Boundaries	Shown thus	
Districts	"	
Railways	"	
Towns	"	
Roads	"	
Rivers & Swamps	"	

ANNUAL REPORT

INDEX.

	Page
Aerodromes	42
Agriculture	29
Banks	36
Climate	39
Conventions, etc., International	12
Currency	26
Customs	23
Education	36
Electricity	42
Ex-Enemy Property	36
Financial	22
Forestry	33
Game	10
General Observations	6
Geographical and Historical Note	5
Immigration	13
Judicial	7
Labour	13
Land	33
Legislation	36
Manufactures	36
Military	21
Mining	35
Missions	16
Police	21
Population	12
Posts and Telegraphs	42
Public Health and Medical	18
Public Works	42
Railways and Harbours	39
Roads	41
Sanitation	19
Shipping	40
Social	16
Surveys	33
Trade	27
Veterinary	32
APPENDIX I. Questionnaire of Permanent Mandates Commission, with Brief Replies	43
APPENDIX II. The Native Courts Proclamation, 1925	49
APPENDIX III. Rules of Court (No. 1 of 1925). Native Courts	51
Sketch Map of Territory.	

**REPORT BY HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
ON THE ADMINISTRATION UNDER MANDATE OF
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
FOR THE YEAR 1924.**

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTE.

1. The Tanganyika Territory consists of that portion of the former Colony of German East Africa which, under Article 22, Part 1, of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed should be administered under a mandate by His Britannic Majesty. The coast line extends for a distance of approximately 500 miles from the Umba River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south. The northern boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of latitude with the eastern shore of the lake (Mohuru Point), and thence along the first parallel of latitude until it strikes the Kagera River about 70 miles west of Lake Victoria. From this point the western boundary, if the recent demarcation is ratified, will follow the Kagera River to approximately latitude $2^{\circ} 25'$, and thence along the eastern boundary of Urundi to the Mlagassari River which it follows to Lake Tanganyika. The boundary then follows a line due west until it reaches the centre line of Lake Tanganyika which it follows to Kasanga (formerly Bismarckburg), at the southern end of the lake. Thence it follows the boundary of Rhodesia to the northern end of Lake Nyasa and continues along the centre line of Lake Nyasa to a point due west of the Rovuma River whence the boundary runs east and joins the Rovuma River, whose course it follows to the sea. The total area of the Territory is about 373,500 square miles, which includes about 20,000 square miles of water.

2. Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from ten to forty miles, behind which the country rises gradually to a plateau constituting the greater part of the hinterland. This plateau falls sharply from a general level of 4,000 feet to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika, 2,590 feet; Nyasa, 1,607 feet), which mark the great Rift valley extending northwards to Lake Naivasha.

The seat of Government is Dar-es-Salaam (population approximately 25,000), a modern town founded in 1862 by the then reigning Sultan of Zanzibar and subsequently occupied by the Germans in 1887. The town, which lies along the northern and north-western shores of an almost landlocked harbour about three miles long, is well laid out and the chief buildings are solid and well designed. The second town in importance is Tanga, 136 miles north of Dar-es-Salaam and eighty miles from Mombasa. Other seaports are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani. The most important inland town is Tabora, which has a population of 25,000, and is situated at the junction of the main caravan routes from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and from Victoria Nyanza to Lake Nyasa. Other inland towns are, in the north, Moshi and Arusha; in the central area, Morogoro, Kilosa and Dodoma; and in the south, Iringa, Mahenge, and Songea. On the great lakes the chief towns are Mwanza and Bukoba, on the Victoria Nyanza; Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway, Ujiji and Kasanga, on Tanganyika; and Mwaya, on Nyasa.

The highest points in the Territory are in the north-east, where are the extinct volcanoes, Kilimanjaro, which rises to 19,720 feet, and is snow-capped, and Mount Meru (14,960 feet). In the south-west are the Livingstone mountains, where the highest peak is over 9,000 feet.

3. The Territory was visited in 1884 by Dr. Karl Peters, who made twelve treaties with native chiefs, and in the following year the German Government established a Protectorate. This arrangement was recognised by the British Government in 1886.

Soon after the outbreak of the Great War in August, 1914, hostilities between British and German forces took place on the northern frontier of German East Africa. Early in 1916 Lieutenant-General J. C. Smuts attacked and defeated the German forces at the foot of Kilimanjaro, and occupied Moshi on 13th March of that year. By the end of 1916 all the country north of the Central Railway was effectively occupied by His Majesty's Forces or by Belgian troops, and a provisional Civil Administration was established in that area on 1st January, 1917, under Mr. (now Sir) H. A. Byatt, K.C.M.G. In November, 1917, the Germans were driven across the Rovuma River into Portuguese East Africa, and in March, 1918, the jurisdiction of the Administrator was extended to include the greater part of German East Africa. After the surrender of Major-General von Lettow-Vorbeck, upon receipt of the news of the Armistice, the military forces were withdrawn, leaving only a garrison of the King's African Rifles. A Royal Commission was issued in January, 1919, appointing Sir H. A. Byatt as

Administrator. The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920 (Appendix I to the Report for 1923), which was read and proclaimed in Dar-es-Salaam on 25th of September, 1920, constituted the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. This office was held from that date until November, 1924, by Sir H. A. Byatt, who was then appointed Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, and is to be succeeded early in 1925 by Sir D. C. Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G.

The Mandate lays down conditions directed against slavery, forced labour (except for essential public works and services), abuses in connection with the arms traffic and the trade in spirits, usury and the recruiting of labour ; it safeguards the interests of natives in their lands and forbids the transfer of native land to non-natives except with the consent of the authorities, and it provides for complete commercial equality among nationals of States which are members of the League of Nations and for complete religious freedom.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

4. The Territory is administered by a Governor assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer and Principal Medical Officer. There is no Legislative Council and Ordinances are enacted by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council and are transmitted to the Secretary of State in whom is vested the power of disallowance. The powers of the Governor are defined in the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, which was published as an Appendix to the Report for the year 1923.

DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

5. The principal departments of Government, whose headquarters are in Dar-es-Salaam, are those dealing with Agriculture, Customs, Education, Finance, Justice, Lands and Mines, Public Health, Police and Prisons, Posts and Telegraphs, Public Works, Railways, and Veterinary services. The Departments of Forestry and Game Preservation have their main offices at Lushoto and Kilosa respectively, where they are nearer the centre of their activities.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

6. For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into twenty-two districts, each of which is in charge of an Administrative Officer, styled in the case of the nine more important districts the Senior Commissioner, who is responsible to the Governor for the administration of his district. These officers have a staff of assistants, and districts are, where necessary, divided into sub-districts in charge of an Administrative Officer responsible to the officer in charge of the whole district. The districts of the Territory are as follows, their boundaries being shown on the map attached to this Report and their population in paragraph 35 :

Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Pangani, Bagamoyo, Rufiji, Kilwa and Lindi, which form the coastal belt ; Arusha, Moshi, Usambara and Kondoa Irangi in the northern highlands ; Bukoba and Mwanza which border Lake Nyanza ; Morogoro, Dodoma, Tabora and Kigoma on the Central Railway ; Iringa, Ufipa, Rungwe, Mahenge and Songea in the south-western area.

Duties of Administrative Officers.

7. Administrative Officers are responsible for the peace, tranquillity and good government of their districts ; they are the executive authority and carry out the expressed policy of the Government ; they are empowered to hold Courts and to administer justice subject to the direction of the High Court ; they are responsible for the collection of revenue, particularly hut and poll tax which, so far as possible, is paid to or under the direct supervision of the Administrative Officer himself in order that extortion or oppression by Native Chiefs or collectors may be minimised and that the aged and infirm may represent their claims to exemption. In the smaller districts where representatives of other departments would not be fully occupied, the Administrative Officers act as agents for other branches of the administration ; they are constantly on tour settling disputes, hearing appeals from native tribunals, advising on matters relating to native welfare, and, in those areas where there are European plantations, inspecting the conditions under which native labour is employed. In consequence of the increased pressure on Administrative Officers, due to the rapid development of the Territory, arrangements have been made for the staff to be increased substantially during 1925 and 1926.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION : HOW ORGANISED.

8. The Territory is so vast in extent and its tribes are so different in language, customs, and characteristics, that it is difficult to give a description of administration which is of general application. In districts such, for instance, as Bukoba, Mwanza and Tabora, where the

principle of hereditary chieftainship has long been established, the native administration is recognised and supported by Government and the Administrative Officer acts rather in an advisory or supervisory capacity. In other districts more remote from civilisation, where there is no strong native authority capable of governing, the influence of political officers is more direct, but even in these districts the policy of Government is to encourage the establishment of a native authority and the participation of the natives in the management of their own affairs. This work is capable of only gradual accomplishment and progress varies according to the natural ability of each tribe and to their power of adapting themselves to changed circumstances. The details of administration, so far as natives only are concerned, are carried out to a considerable extent by Sultans, Chiefs and other native authorities, acting under the supervision of Administrative Officers. They have judicial functions under various Proclamations establishing Native Courts, now being consolidated into a common system, and have been granted by the Native Authority Ordinance, 1923, a fair measure of executive authority in matters affecting the native population. The Sultans and Chiefs have considerable influence which Administrative Officers endeavour to direct so as to assist the progress of Government schemes for the improvement of the position of the native population. The question of instituting Native Councils for the various districts to act in an advisory capacity and to assist in the local administration is at present engaging the attention of the Government.

PROBLEMS OF COASTAL ADMINISTRATION.

9. Under the German regime a few districts, principally those in the coastal belt, were divided into "Akidats," administrative areas each in charge of a native official styled an Akida, who was generally an Arab or a native alien to the tribe over whom he had control. As a rule he possessed superior intelligence and initiative but was often ignorant of tribal customs and ideas.

The German system has been continued in a modified form, with the Akidas deprived of much of their former power, and aliens are being gradually replaced by men more in touch with the tribes they represent. A sharp distinction is drawn between Akidas, who are regarded as salaried Government servants employed as assistants to Administrative Officers, and Chiefs and Sultans through whom it is the aim of the Government that the native population should be administered. At one time certain of the Akidas received percentages on the hut and poll tax collected but this practice has been discontinued and the salaries of the Akidas affected have been adjusted accordingly.

POWERS OF THE NATIVE CHIEFS. THE NATIVE AUTHORITY ORDINANCE.

10. The powers of the Native Chiefs are defined by the Native Authority Ordinance, 1923, which formed Appendix II to the Report for 1923. Native Courts will shortly be given jurisdiction to try natives, other than Headmen as defined by the Ordinance, for any offence against the Ordinance. All regulations made under Section 6 of the Ordinance are submitted monthly for scrutiny by the Government. It has been found necessary to disallow a few regulations only, the majority of those submitted being of minor and purely local interest. It is hoped to include in the next report some particulars of the extent to which the powers conferred on Administrative Officers by the Ordinance are exercised by them.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

11. The administration of justice in Tanganyika Territory is carried out by a High Court established under, and with the civil and criminal jurisdiction conferred by, the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920; a Special Tribunal consisting of the Chief Justice to decide civil causes and matters which arose before the commencement of the Order in Council; Subordinate Courts constituted by the Courts Ordinance, 1920; and Native Courts exercising jurisdiction as directed by the Governor.

The High Court.

12. The High Court has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Territory, and exercises supervision over the working and proceedings of the subordinate Courts whose records are inspected from time to time, and whose judgments are subject to review and revision. The work of the Special Tribunal is nearly complete. The Tribunal has served a useful purpose in disposing of the arrears of civil claims caused by war conditions.

Subordinate Courts.

13. Subordinate Courts exercise both criminal and civil jurisdiction. In criminal jurisdiction imprisonment may be imposed by subordinate Courts of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes for terms not exceeding 2 years, 12 months and 6 months respectively, but in certain cases the Governor may invest any magistrate with power to try as a magistrate any class of offence and to impose any sentence which would lawfully be imposed by the High Court. This power has been exercised in the case of districts which are difficult of access by the High Court

without undue expenditure of time and money and is a modification of the practice prevailing before the creation of the High Court. Courts so constituted sit with the aid of two or more assessors. Cases are examined by the High Court, and when sentence of death is passed the conviction must be confirmed by the High Court, and the sentence of death must be confirmed by the Governor.

Subordinate Courts of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes have hitherto exercised civil jurisdiction up to a limit of £100, £50 and £25 respectively, except the 1st class Courts of Mwanza and Bukoba, where in response to a general request jurisdiction has been given up to a limit of £750. The work done by the subordinate Courts justifies a substantial increase in their jurisdiction, and this will come into force at an early date in the next year.

*Native Courts*¹.

14. Progress has been continued in the establishment of a regular Native Court system in accordance with the state of development in each district. The question of the future development of the Native Courts has been under consideration, and it is thought that the time has come when an attempt should be made to bring Native Courts under some common system. At present there are a number of Native Courts each governed by a proclamation and having special Rules of Court, with a number of small differences which arose from the personal views of the Administrative Officers in charge of the various districts. These differences appear unnecessary and are confusing. The basis of a scheme to cover all Native Courts has been settled and a proclamation accordingly will be brought into force next year. All Native Courts will be brought under its provisions. In order to facilitate this being done, certain provisions will be contained in the proclamation which will enable the general jurisdiction conferred by the proclamation to be restricted in cases where the Native Court is not considered to be sufficiently advanced to have the full jurisdiction. Rules of Court, which will be applicable to all Native Courts, are also being framed.

The decisions of Native Courts are subject to appeal to the Administrative Officers, and the working of the Courts is carefully supervised by them.

In certain towns Courts of Liwalis have been established. Liwalis, as representatives of the sultans, have exercised jurisdiction for many years and are recognised by the native community as their natural arbiters in small disputes. The Liwalis' Courts have also been given minor criminal jurisdiction. These Courts will come under the general reorganisation of the Native Courts referred to above.

Provision has been made by the Rules of Court for payment of fees. No fees are chargeable in criminal cases. In civil cases fees vary in different Native Courts: usually a minimum fee of one shilling is charged with a scale of 5 per cent. on the amount involved. The scale of fees in all Native Courts will be brought into line by the new proposed Rules of Court.

EAST AFRICA FUGITIVE OFFENDERS ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1924.

15. The East Africa Fugitive Offenders Order in Council, 1924, making further provision for the exercise in the East African Territories of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, has been proclaimed in the Territory and will come into operation on the 1st of January, 1925.

RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS.

16. Arrangements were made during 1924 for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments obtained in the High Court of the Territory, and in the Supreme Court of the Colony of Seychelles, the Protectorate Court of the Somaliland Protectorate and the High Court of Northern Rhodesia. Similar reciprocity exists with the United Kingdom, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Nyasaland. Correspondence was proceeding at the close of the year, which will probably result in arrangements being made for reciprocity with other Colonies and Protectorates.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

17. It has been decided that the use of the "Kiboko" for administering corporal punishment to offenders shall be discontinued. It will be replaced by a rattan cane. The decision

¹ Since this Report was written Proclamation No. 2 of 1925, the Native Courts Proclamation, 1925, and the Native Court Rules, 1925, which are published as Appendices II and III, have been issued. Steps are now being taken to declare existing native courts to be Native Courts under the Proclamation, and the constitution and powers of the Courts will in future be as set forth in the Proclamation and Rules.

It will be observed that sentences of imprisonment must be submitted to the Supervisory Court for inspection and that no sentence of whipping is to be carried out until the case has been inspected and the sentence allowed by the Supervisory Court. The Supervisory Court is charged with the duty of issuing such instructions as will ensure that any sentence of whipping is carried out in accordance with the law governing the infliction of corporal punishment. The Supervisory Court is, unless otherwise directed by the High Court, the Court of the Administrative Officer in charge of the district, and the supervision of all sentences is thus vested in officers of experience and judgment, who will be able to check any abuses. The High Court may of its own motion or on petition revise any of the proceedings of any Court having jurisdiction to hear or revise any case under the Proclamation.

It would be difficult to obtain accurate statistics as to cases heard in Native Courts as previously established, but the Supervisory Courts, to which all sentences of imprisonment and whipping will be submitted, will be directed to supply the High Court in future with returns showing the number of cases submitted, the classes of offences, and the nature of the sentences imposed. It will then be possible to include in future Annual Reports statistics relating to the activities of Native Courts.

applies equally to the punishment of natives serving in the military and police forces for offences against the military and police regulations. An Ordinance on the subject will shortly be enacted.

EXPORTS OF NATIVE PRODUCE : INCREASE AS COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR TRADE.

18. A review of the trade of the Territory during 1924 is given in the section dealing with Trade, but some observations on the increased share of native produce in the export trade of the Territory, as compared with the pre-war trade, may suitably be made in this section of the Report.

The quantities of native products exported in 1923 and 1924 were as follows :—

	1913	1924
	Tons.	Tons.
Groundnuts	8,961	18,684
Copra	5,477	8,125
Hides and Skins	3,456	2,547
Grain	2,232	14,483
Simsim	1,476	3,909
Beeswax	559	425
Chillies	6	910
Ghee	338	472

Turning to coffee and cotton, which are produced by both natives and non-natives, the figures are :—

	1913	1924
	Tons.	Tons.
Coffee	1,509	5,261
Cotton	2,192	2,541

At present rather more than 50 per cent. of the coffee and about 75 per cent. of the cotton is native grown. The export of sisal, grown on non-native plantations, was 20,834 tons in 1913 and 18,428 in 1924, but an increase in the present output is anticipated.

Since 1913, the plantation rubber industry, which exported rubber valued at approximately £300,000 and held second place in the list of exports, has almost disappeared owing to its unremunerative nature.

It is evident that the natives are now making a much greater contribution, both in actual quantity and in percentage of the export trade, than was formerly the case, and the above figures furnish a complete vindication of the policy of encouraging native production which has been consistently followed, and which has appreciably increased the prosperity and contentment of the native population.

EAST AFRICA PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE AND COMMISSION.

19. During the year a Commission was appointed to visit the British East African Dependencies and enquire into certain questions locally. This Commission consisted of the Hon. William Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Chairman; Major A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.C., M.P., and Mr. F. C. Linfield, M.P., with Mr. A. J. Calder, of the Colonial Office, as Secretary. The Commission arrived in Dar-es-Salaam on 22nd September and left on the 29th. They proceeded by rail to Tabora, stopping at Morogoro and Dodoma, and visiting the Veterinary Laboratory at Mpapua *en route*; they left Tabora on 2nd October, and travelled by motor-car to Mwanza, leaving for Uganda on 5th October. After touring in Uganda and Kenya, the Commission arrived in the northern area of the Territory towards the end of November and visited Moshi and Arusha; two members also proceeded to Tanga, and inspected the Amani Institute.

20. The Commissioners interviewed many heads of departments, public bodies and planters, received deputations from the Indian and native communities, and collected much information. It is hoped that their visit and personal investigation of problems on the spot will result in considerable benefit to the Territory.

DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

21. A Development Board has been created, purely advisory in character, to consider such development schemes as are referred to it by the Government. The appointment of this Board will ensure detailed and thorough investigation of the utility and practicability of any proposals made, and will provide for the necessary co-ordination between departments

and administrative officers as regards schemes of development, particularly those which affect the native population.

ANGLO-BELGIAN BOUNDARY.

22. The Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission completed the work of demarcating the boundary between the Belgian and British Mandated Territories and signed the necessary protocol on 5th August. The British and Belgian Commissioners proceeded to Europe in order to present to their respective Governments signed copies of the protocol and map for the necessary ratification. The speed, precision and unanimity with which the work of demarcation was performed reflects the greatest credit on the Commissioners and their staffs. The successful consummation of the work was due in no small degree to the spirit of cordiality and accommodation which at all times subsisted between Mr. White, the British Commissioner, and Colonel Gendarme, the Belgian Commissioner.

23. After the ratification of the protocols by the British and Belgian Governments, a formal perambulation of the boundary, examination of the boundary pillars, and handing over, will take place. It is proposed that Pillars XI to XX should be maintained in a proper state of repair by the Administrative Officer in Charge of Ujiji; Pillars XXI to XXXVII by the Administrative Officer in Charge of Kibondo; Pillars XXXVIII to XL by the Administrative Officer in Charge of Biharamulo, and the remainder by Belgian officials at Nyanza and Muhinga. The pillars will be examined at least once a year by the officers responsible, and once every three years all pillars will be inspected by two representatives of the interested Governments.

INTER-TERRITORIAL BOUNDARY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF KILIMANJARO.

24. Difficulties are frequently experienced in this locality where the Masai have been in the habit of grazing and settling at certain seasons on both sides of the boundary. Early in the year certain Kenya Masai were arrested and punished for continued trespass in the forest reserve on the Tanganyika side of the border; such trespass had in the past resulted in extensive destruction of valuable cedar forest and warnings had been persistently ignored. A clear definition of the boundary was therefore considered necessary and the Kenya Government has agreed to a survey and demarcation of a portion of the boundary, but the necessity of demarcating the remainder of the boundary, which divides the Tanganyika and Kenya Masai Reserves, is still under consideration.

TSETSE-FLY. — RECLAMATION OF FLY-INFESTED BUSH AND PREVENTION OF ENCROACHMENT OF TSETSE-FLY ON NEW AREAS.

25. A special staff to deal with the reclamation of fly-infested bush and to prevent the encroachment of tsetse-fly on new areas is about to be created. Probably two-thirds of the Territory is infested with tsetse-fly and the infested area is increasing. Reclamation will necessarily be a slow process, but the actual advance of the fly must be prevented, as otherwise the development of the Territory will be seriously endangered.

DESTRUCTIVE GAME, ANIMALS AND ELEPHANTS.

26. Sanction has been given to obtain the staff necessary to initiate a scheme for the protection of crops against destructive game, animals and elephants in particular. The method previously adopted of issuing special licences to Europeans to shoot elephant in specified areas proved unsatisfactory. Under the new system "cultivation protectors" will be employed by the Government. "Cultivation protectors" will be placed in charge of defined areas of cultivation and will be required, with the aid of native assistants, to exclude elephants from those areas. Inhabitants of scattered villages will be informed that protection will be afforded if they concentrate in convenient places or join existing settlements, but that otherwise they must accept the risks incident to their isolated position. When not employed in controlling elephants, the "cultivation protectors" will deal with other destructive animals.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

27. The results of the Territory's participation in the Exhibition are considered to be very satisfactory. The activities of native agriculture and native arts and crafts were well represented. The Publicity Office connected with the Tanganyika Court conducted a considerable correspondence in response to enquiries regarding the Territory and its resources. An informative handbook was prepared and issued by the Central Committee dealing with the Territory's exhibit and about 2,000 copies were sold. The Exhibition provided an excellent advertisement for coffee and favourable reports of its practical effectiveness in this direction have been received. A very valuable feature of the Exhibition was the conferences arranged with representatives of British manufacturers and merchants; these enabled the possibilities

of the Territory to be brought before the industries directly interested and afforded an opportunity for the discussion of any difficulties standing in the way of an increase in trade. The Territory will continue to participate in the Exhibition, which is being reopened in 1925.

NATIVE FOODSTUFFS.

28. Care is taken to emphasize the necessity of growing sufficient native foodstuffs and to prevent the supply of food being jeopardized by the growth of economic crops. Generally speaking, there was during the year a sufficiency of native foodstuffs, though a serious situation arose at the end of the year in the Dodoma District out of the failure of the food crop through drought.

Ordinance No. 17, of 1924, the Native Foodstuffs Ordinance, empowers Administrative Officers, with the previous sanction of the Governor, to take various steps to prevent a shortage of native foodstuffs occurring and to deal with the situation arising from any actual shortage.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

29. A number of Tanganyika products are now displayed in the exhibition galleries at the Imperial Institute and it is hoped to develop this nucleus into a separate Tanganyika Court in the near future. It has been suggested that a selection of the exhibits of the products and industries of the Territory displayed at the British Empire Exhibition should be installed at the Institute. The Government has decided to contribute £100 annually to the Institute, which carries out various investigations and enquiries on behalf of the Territory.

WAR GRAVES — MONUMENT TO NATIVE TROOPS.

30. An Ordinance to provide for the control of war graves has been enacted. The Ordinance incorporates certain suggestions made by the Imperial War Graves Commission and gives that body adequate control over all war graves whether in public or in private land.

The War Graves Commission has made considerable progress with the permanent construction of the twenty-seven war memorial cemeteries in the Territory.

A monument to native soldiers and porters who fell in the Great War is in the hands of the sculptor : when ready it will be erected in Dar-es-Salaam.

DINOSAUR BONES AND BRITISH MUSEUM EXPEDITION.

31. During the German occupation of Tanganyika, fossil dinosaur bones had been discovered in the vicinity of Lindi. Small excavations were made during the war, but in view of transport difficulties it was decided to cease operations. Early in 1924 the British Museum sent out a party to continue investigations, which will probably last for some time. The scientific study of the fossil remains will be greatly facilitated if any bones discovered can be transported intact and complete, and, as carriage of such weighty and bulky specimens intact by porters would be almost impossible, arrangements are being made to allow of their removal in a complete condition by means of a road along which motor vehicles may travel.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ORDINANCE, 1924.

32. This Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation. Certain police officers have attended courses of instruction in England in weights and measures in order to qualify them to instruct other police officers in the duties which will be imposed on them when the Ordinance becomes operative.

COPYRIGHT, TRADE MARKS AND COMPANIES FEES, PATENTS.

33. The (Imperial) Copyright Act, 1911, was extended to the Territory by Order in Council dated the 16th April, 1924. In order to provide for the modifications necessary for the application to the Territory of Section 14 of the Act, dealing with the importation of copies, the Copyright Ordinance, No. 15 of 1924, was enacted : the Ordinance also provides for penalties for dealing with infringing copies, etc. Regulations as to procedure and forms to be used were issued on the 3rd October, 1924.

A new scale of fees payable for the registration of Trade Marks and other matters connected therewith was published on the 1st February, 1924, and came into force on that date.

A reduced scale of fees payable by Companies to the Registrar of Companies was introduced on the 14th November, 1924. The fees are now similar to those charged in Kenya and are half those previously charged.

A draft Ordinance providing for the grant of patents has been prepared and is under consideration.

IMMIGRATION.

36. The number of persons who entered the Territory during the year was :—

Europeans, Americans and Eurasians	485
Asiatics and Goans	809
*Others (including natives of adjoining Territories) ..	1,181
Total	<u>2,475</u>

This total does not include visitors or passengers in transit.

Ex-enemy nationals of States which do not yet belong to the League of Nations may enter the Territory only under licence from the Governor.

Immigration Ordinance.

37. Ordinance No. 16 of 1924, regulating immigration into the Territory, was enacted on the 24th October, 1924, and comes into force on the 1st January, 1925. The law in force prior to the enactment of this Ordinance was unsatisfactory in its working and contained opportunities for evasion. Persons born or domiciled in the Territory are, among other classes, permitted to land without formality if known to the Immigration Officer or if their identity is established by passport or otherwise. The Ordinance provides that where there is any conflict or inconsistency between its provisions and those of any treaty, convention or other arrangement with any foreign power, the latter shall prevail.

LABOUR.

38. During the year under review difficulty has been experienced both by private employers and by Government Departments in securing a sufficient supply of labour. The programme of development works, the increased production of economic crops by natives and the development of European-owned estates will, it is feared, presently render the labour situation acute, and the solution of the problem is engaging the serious attention of the Government. The effect of the shortage of the supply of labour on the question of further European settlement is dealt with in another section of this Report.

RECRUITING OF LABOUR.

39. In many instances natives prefer to proceed to the plantations independently in search of work and are disinclined to enter into contracts with recruiters. The following extracts from reports by Administrative Officers afford ample indication of the attitude of the natives :—

Tabora.

“ Some 3,900 recruited labourers were attested during the year, but this figure is no index to the actual number who left the district. Large numbers prefer to leave on their own account to find work. This district has always been the main source of labour supply for the Territory, but owing to increased prosperity and realisation that they can earn as much by tilling the soil for themselves there is now an ever-increasing tendency among natives to give up leaving their homes. ”

Ufipa.

“ The labour supply is confined to the Ufipa plateau, the Rukwa Valley, the southern lake shore and Karema. From the month of April to the month of November these districts are denuded of able-bodied men. Everyone makes his way to the central railway line or the coast and engages in labour on the plantations with the object of gaining his tax money. The people prefer to make their own way to the employing districts and there engage themselves after they have satisfied themselves regarding conditions on the various plantations. Labour recruiters have done but moderately well in the district, but it is not unlikely that in future years recruiters from plantations of which the people have had previous experience and have satisfied themselves that the conditions are satisfactory will do well. ”

Songea.

“ It has been the custom since pre-war days for the young men in the Songea district to seek work, on the various plantations, or shambas, on the coast or elsewhere. Lindi is the place chiefly mentioned, or Kilosa. Noticing the numbers of labourers from Songea district, who apply for work at the plantations themselves,

employers of labour have concluded that the district itself would be a profitable recruiting ground. Labour agents have been sent to recruit, but on these agents' arrival, they found that recruits were conspicuous by their absence. The fact is the Songea native prefers to make his own contract in the place of his own choice, rather than to wait recruiting agents at his own home. Thousands have left the district to find work for themselves, a few hundred have been recruited. The Songea native is much sought after, as he is now a trained man, who can handle sisal in the plantation successfully."

Iringa.

"During the year permits to no less than six recruiters have been endorsed, authorising the recruiting of labour for sisal and other estates on the coast. The response I am afraid has been none too gratifying for those concerned. Small numbers of natives, principally from Malangali sub-district, have gone of their own free will to the coast to seek work. The total number recruited by agents is 980."

Kigoma.

"The supply of labour for local needs is ample, and a few hundred of the local Swahili of Ujiji and Kigoma have entered into contacts for work on the railway line outside the district. In the main, however, the local tribesman stoutly refuses to be tempted outside the district. He comes freely to Kigoma to work for the Swahili capitalist in the rice shambas, supplies all demands for dock labour and local portorage in Kigoma and at the Nyanza salt works. Beyond this he will not be tempted."

Administrative officers have been instructed to supply annual returns showing the number of labourers recruited under contract in their districts, distinguishing the number recruited for employment outside the districts. A summary of the statistics thus obtained will be included in the next Annual Report.

LABOUR COMMISSIONER.

40. As a preliminary measure to dealing with the labour problem, Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E., Senior Commissioner, has been appointed a temporary Commissioner for the purpose of investigating labour conditions on plantations and in recruiting districts, of consulting the several Planters' Associations as to their needs and difficulties, and generally of collecting information and submitting recommendations which may serve as a basis for consideration of the appointment of a permanent Labour Commissioner, with the necessary staff, for the organisation and better control of labour affairs generally. Among subjects with which he will deal specially are the care of recruited labourers *en route* to their destinations, the medical provision for and care of labourers on estates, and the regulation of child labour.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Although regulations relating to the employment of children have been in course of preparation for some time it is considered desirable to postpone their issue pending the receipt of the results of Major Orde Browne's investigations. From enquiries made recently from Administrative Officers, it does not appear that the present situation calls for any urgent action.

MASTER AND NATIVE SERVANTS ORDINANCE.

Duration of Contract.

40A. Although Section 11 of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance provides that a written contract of service shall not be binding for a longer period than two years, it was at first considered desirable that natives contracting for employment outside their own districts should not do so for a period exceeding six months. The reasons for the adoption of this attitude are explained fully in paragraph 25 of the Report for 1923. Regulations making the necessary provision were accordingly issued under Section 50 of the Ordinance: renewal of a contract for further periods of six months was permitted subject to attestation by the Administrative Officer in Charge of the District or sub-district in which the native concerned was employed. Employers have, however, constantly pressed for an extension of this period, and after the Administrative Officers of both recruiting and employment districts had been consulted it has been decided to extend the period experimentally to twelve months exclusive of journeys. The effect of this measure will be carefully watched.

Machinery.

No regulations to control the use of machinery have yet been made under Section 25 of the Ordinance, in the absence of staff with the qualifications requisite to make the necessary examinations of machinery, engines and boilers. The question of engaging the necessary staff is under consideration.

Accidents.

Administrative Officers have been instructed to supply annual returns relative to Section 21 of the Ordinance showing the number of accidents to labourers, the compensation awarded in each case, and the extent to which contributory negligence by servants has affected the assessment of compensation. A summary of the statistics thus obtained will be included in the next Annual Report. It can be stated with confidence that accidents occur but rarely, and that the administration of Section 21 of the Ordinance by local magistrates has been satisfactory. Legislation is in contemplation which will secure that all accidents are reported immediately to the nearest Administrative Officer.

Whipping.

The Whipping Regulations of 1918 referred to in Section 31 of the Ordinance are published at page 11 of Volume I of Ordinances, Proclamations, etc. The Regulations provide that in the case of juvenile offenders corporal punishment is to be inflicted with a light cane or birch, the number of strokes being limited to twelve.

Regulations.

The only regulations issued under Section 27 of the Ordinance relates to the fee to be paid by a labour agent in respect of a permit to recruit labour.

RECRUITMENT OF NATIVES FOR WORK OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY.

41. During the year the Uganda Government applied for permission to recruit labour for employment in loading and unloading cargo at ports on Lake Victoria, but recruiting could not be authorised as local demands for labour were not being met. The Government of Kenya also desired to recruit labour for work on the Uasin Gishu branch railway line, but permission was not granted partly on the ground that the supply of labour was inadequate for local needs, and partly because the climatic and other conditions of employment in Kenya were considered unsuitable for natives of the Tabora and Mwanza areas whom it was desired to recruit.

The Lolgorien Prospecting and Development Syndicate of Kenya, on applying for permission to recruit natives of the Territory for employment in connection with their undertakings close to the border, were informed that, while no restriction would be placed on the voluntary emigration of fit and suitable natives of the Territory desiring to seek work in Kenya, owing to the shortage of labour permits to recruit labour in the Territory could not be granted.

A few plantation owners in Zanzibar were allowed to recruit labour on the coast for a short period to assist in gathering the clove harvest in Zanzibar and Pemba, and as the labourers remained in Zanzibar for a few weeks only such assistance was given to the recruiters as was possible under the terms of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance.

There appears to be an impression abroad that the population of the Territory includes large numbers of unemployed labourers who form a useful reservoir from which to draw for the development of adjoining territories. The contrary is the case: in many districts the native population is fully employed in economic production on their own account and the less advanced areas are being fully drawn upon by planters for labourers on their estates. Apart altogether from any objections to the employment of natives of the Territory at high altitudes or in places where they are removed from the supervision of their own Government the depletion of the local labour supply cannot be justified on any grounds and therefore, while no obstacles are placed in the way of natives who wish to migrate in search of employment, the Government is unable to take any active measures calculated to support or encourage the supply of native labour for employment outside the Territory.

LABOUR BOARD.

42. Fixed rates of pay for unskilled native labour employed by the Government were introduced on 1st January, 1922, in accordance with the recommendations of a specially appointed Committee. Owing to the difficulty of procuring labour, particularly for railway work, due largely to the high rates of pay offered by planters and contractors, it has recently been necessary in certain areas to authorise the payment to Government employees of higher rates of pay than those fixed by the Committee, and it has become obvious that more elasticity is required. A permanent Labour Board has therefore been appointed to deal with all questions regarding rates of pay for Government labourers throughout the Territory, and to recommend from time to time what changes should be introduced in the standard rates.

LABOUR DIFFICULTIES IN MAFIA ISLAND.

43. The abolition of the status of slavery caused considerable difficulty in Mafia Island, where coconut plantations are numerous. In Mafia slavery was, until the year 1922, the

principal feature of the social system, there being several thousand slaves on the island. The freed slaves refusing to work for their former owners, the Arab planters found themselves unable to keep their plantations in proper order. As a temporary measure to tide over the critical period and to prevent the collapse of the coconut industry of the island the Government decided to advance funds on proper security for a limited period to enable the Arab owners to pay the labour and to meet other necessary expenses connected with the harvesting of their crops, and thus make a fresh start.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL.

MISSIONS WORKING IN THE TERRITORY.

44. The following missions, other than Roman Catholic, are working in the Territory : —

The Universities' Mission to Central Africa.
Church Missionary Society.
Church of Scotland Mission Society.
Livingstonia Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland.
London Missionary Society.
Seventh Day Adventists.
Evangelical Lutheran Church.
African Inland Mission.
Moravian Missions.

The Roman Catholic Societies established are : —

The White Fathers.
The Fathers of the Holy Ghost.
The Capucin Fathers.
Italian Fathers of the Consolation.
The Benedictine Fathers.

MISSIONS — SPHERES OF WORK.

45. It is not intended to introduce any system of spheres of missionary influence. The Mandate makes the free exercise of religion subject to the condition that it should not be prejudicial to public order and the Mandatory has the right to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of order. It is therefore open to the Government, if necessary for the maintenance of order, to issue regulations which might have the effect of restricting, in some measure, the free teaching of religion, but it is confidently anticipated that missionary authorities will co-operate with the Government so as to render any such proceeding unnecessary.

TRANSFER OF GERMAN MISSION PROPERTIES.

46. In accordance with the Provisions of Article 438 of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers with Germany, the property formerly held by German religious missions professing the Protestant faith is about to be formally transferred to a Board of Trustees approved by a deed signed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 26th of July, 1923. Similar arrangements as regards property formerly held by German Roman Catholic missions are under discussion.

RECOGNITION OF GERMAN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

47. The Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland has been informed that it will be open to them to recommend German missionary societies for recognition as approved societies in common with missionary societies of other European countries for the purpose of admission into the Territory for missionary work.

NATIVE LIQUOR.

48. The manufacture, sale and consumption of native liquor in townships is regulated by the Native Liquor Ordinance, 1923, while control outside townships is effected by means of regulations under the Native Authority Ordinance, 1923. Proposals for the extension of the provisions of the Native Liquor Ordinance to certain areas outside townships are at present under consideration. In order to discourage *tembo* drinking as much as possible, instructions have been given that permits to tap trees for palm wine should not be issued.

SALE AND SUPPLY OF LIQUOR TO NON-NATIVES.

49. The sale and supply of liquor to non-natives is regulated by the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance, 1923. The Ordinance prohibits the manufacture of potable spirits, controls the possession of stills, and forbids the supply to natives of liquor other than native liquor. The only spirits permitted to be manufactured are denatured or methylated spirits for medical, industrial, and other purposes, as authorised by Article 6 of the Convention of 1919 relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa, and provision for controlling the possession and use of stills as permitted by the Convention is necessary. So far no licences have been granted for the manufacture of denatured spirits under the provisions of the Ordinance nor have any applications been received. Licences for the possession of stills would be granted only in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention. Statistics relating to the importation of alcoholic liquors in 1924 are given below :—

	1924	Value.
	<i>Quantity</i> <i>Gals.</i>	£
Wines	15,884	7,372
Beer	61,457	12,976
Brandy	2,241	2,211
Gin and Geneva	2,014	1,693
Liqueurs	336	449
Rum	20	19
Whisky	17,007	23,590
Unenumerated	55	66

The tariff on imported liquor is shown in the schedules to the Customs Tariff Ordinance, No. 34 of 1923.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

50. Resolutions were passed by the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations and by the Council of the League regarding the application to mandated territories of the International Convention of 1921, for the suppression of the traffic in women and children. His Majesty's Government pointed out that the primary object of the Convention was the suppression of the criminal traffic in European women and children for immoral purposes abroad, and that, as no such traffic existed in the mandated territories, there appeared to be no advantage to be gained by the introduction of legislation specially directed against a criminal practice which did not exist.

The present law of the Territory on this subject follows the Indian Penal Code, Sections 361-363, 366, 368, 372 and 373. Further legislation is contained in the Young Girls' Protection Ordinance, No. 33 of 1921, and Section 16 of the Native Vessels Ordinance, No. 9 of 1921. The Immigration Ordinance, No. 16 of 1924, prohibits the entry into the Territory of prostitutes and persons interested in the proceeds of prostitution. The Government of India is considering an amendment of the Indian Penal Code, and when the form of the Indian legislation is finally settled the question of amending the law of the Territory will be taken up.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF POPPIES, ETC.

51. It was reported that poppy capsules were being imported into the Territory presumably for the purpose of the preparation of opium. The cultivation of the opium poppy is prohibited, but, as the poppy and its capsule are not included in the definition of "opium" in the Opium Proclamation, No. 24 of 1920, importation did not appear to be prohibited. An order was therefore issued, under powers conferred by the Customs Ordinance, 1922, prohibiting the importation of all preparations of poppies, excepting red poppy petals and syrup of red poppies (*papaver rhæas*).

TRAFFIC IN BHANG.

52. It was reported that Cannabis Sativa (known as Hemp, or True Hemp, and in Swahili as Bhang or Bangi) was being sold to natives by Indian traders in country districts. Importation has been prohibited and orders are being issued under the Native Authority Ordinance to prevent the growing of hemp by natives.

The plant has been cultivated and used as a narcotic by many of the natives but it is hoped that the measures which have been taken will result in a speedy suppression of the practice.

NATIVE CEREMONY KNOWN AS NGASHU.

53. Instructions have been given under the Native Authority Ordinance, 1923, for the prohibition, restriction or regulation of the native ceremony known as Ngashu, celebrated

in the Usumbara and Moshi districts. The ceremony, as practised in the districts of Usumbara and Moshi, was of a revolting nature and demoralising and debasing to the participants; further, there was reason to believe that certain superstitions connected with the ceremony gave rise to infanticide.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

EXPENDITURE ON MEDICAL SERVICES.

54. For the financial year 1924-25 the approved estimate of expenditure amounted to £119,249. The shortage of staff still, however, continues, but the position in this respect is gradually improving. Great expansion of medical organisation to meet increasing demands is necessary in the near future, and it is proposed to take steps in this direction next year.

MEDICAL.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

55. During the year extensions were made to the hospitals at Kigoma, Mwanza, Songea, Tanga and Mikindani, while plans were prepared for new hospitals at Moshi, Kilosa and Dodoma. A type plan for native hospitals has been prepared.

A certain number of lunatics are confined at the Lunatic Asylum at Lutindi, but the Asylum is situated in a remote district and the accommodation available is inadequate for the needs of the Territory. It is necessary at present to confine criminal and other lunatics in ordinary gaols. This is most undesirable and the erection of a Central Lunatic Asylum at Dodoma to accommodate both criminal and civil lunatics is about to be commenced. A small asylum and gaol for criminal lepers will also be erected at Dodoma.

NATIVE ATTENDANCE AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

56. A substantial increase of the attendance at the different medical stations has taken place during 1924 (*see comparative table below*). There are 34 main centres from which returns have been received showing a total of 21,686 in-patients and 146,010 out-patients, with 671 deaths. The great success incident in the treatment of yaws with bismuth has proved of great value in inducing sufferers from other diseases to apply for treatment and the increase of attendance has been very largely due to the propaganda which has been instituted in this connection. Besides the figures given above, several thousand natives were treated for minor ailments at the smaller dispensaries, in charge of African dispensers and dressers.

	<i>In-Patients.</i>	<i>Out-Patients.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1921	11,458	100,978	112,486
1922	13,650	103,409	117,059
1923	16,482	110,445	126,927
1924	21,686	146,010	167,696

FEES FOR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON AFRICAN NATIVES.

57. Medical Officers and Sub-Assistant Surgeons are not entitled to fees in respect of advice to, or attendance on, African natives. No charges of any kind are paid by African natives for attendance, medicines, dressings or maintenance at Government hospitals and dispensaries, whether they are treated as in-patients or out-patients, except in the case of Government employees drawing 100s. a month or more, and of employees of commercial firms, planters, etc.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

58. The initiation of any general scheme to deal with this question must be preceded by careful experiment and any steps taken must be so designed as to secure that the facilities to be afforded will be acceptable to native women. A European Nursing Sister was attached to the Health Office at Dar-es-Salaam at the end of the year, and one of her duties is to ascertain by personal investigation the attitude of the natives and to endeavour to gain their confidence and to remove any prejudice existing as regards the treatment of maternity cases in hospital. This Nursing Sister has already attended several maternity cases at their own homes. A number of other cases have been attended at the Native Hospital, at which a Senior Nursing Sister, who is well qualified both professionally and by her knowledge of Swahili, is in charge of the maternity ward. A small maternity home has been commenced in Dar-es-Salaam and will shortly be completed: should it prove popular with native women, similar institutions will be provided in other parts of the Territory.

MEDICAL WORK PERFORMED BY MISSIONS.

59. The missions still continue to do valuable work among the natives. Apart from general diseases, they devote special attention to the treatment of yaws, venereal diseases and leprosy. The use of bismuth in the treatment of yaws is becoming increasingly popular.

CARE OF SICK LABOURERS ON PLANTATIONS.

60. This problem is assuming important proportions and a comprehensive memorandum dealing with the various aspects of the subject has been printed and distributed widely to the Chambers of Commerce, all employers of labour, and to the administrative and medical staff. The memorandum, besides general considerations, deals with and supplies data under the following heads: —Pre-recruiting problems, recruiting, diet and feeding, clothing, housing, cleanliness of huts, the maintenance of cleanliness, water supplies, bath and laundry accommodation, fuming of pit latrines, hospital accommodation and routine organisation for prevention and cure of sickness, hospital staff, hospital diet for Africans, foodstuffs and medical comforts, drugs and dressings.

SANITATION.

61. The general sanitation of the townships in the Territory has been maintained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. The extension of the water mains at Dar-es-Salaam has been continued and a scheme to provide an increased supply of potable water is under consideration at the present time. At Tanga a new cement drain is being constructed which will provide a satisfactory channel for the surface drainage of the greater part of the town and will greatly facilitate the removal of mosquito breeding places. Many minor improvements such as the provision of additional incinerators and public latrines have been carried out by the Public Works Department in towns throughout the Territory. Practical experience of the application of the Township Rules, 1923, has shown the necessity of alterations and amendments. Many of these have been considered during the year and the amended rules should be published early in 1925.

Twelve meetings of the Central Town Planning and Building Committee were held during 1924 and much progress was made with the consideration of the plans and lay-outs of many of the townships.

Buildings Areas in Dar-es-Salaam.

62. The township of Dar-es-Salaam has been divided for building purposes into three zones. In the first zone residential buildings of European type only may be erected, in the second zone combined residential and trading buildings only may be erected, while the third zone has been reserved for native quarters. In demarcating the zones provision was made for the preservation of necessary open spaces.

Rules for Aerated Water and Ice Factories.

63. Comprehensive rules relating to the construction and conduct of aerated water and ice factories have been issued. They were prepared after careful consideration of regulations issued by the Egyptian Department of Public Health and the sanitary rules and regulations for the cities of Panama and Colon, and as a result of local experience. The rules ensure that aerated water and ice will be manufactured under satisfactory sanitary conditions.

EPIDEMICS.

64. There were no serious outbreaks of dangerous infectious diseases during 1924. A few cases of plague occurred in the endemic areas in the Dodoma and Mwanza Districts. Towards the end of the year what was believed to be a new focus of infection was found in the Mbulu sub-district of Arusha; this outbreak resulted in 17 deaths. The decrease in the incidence of smallpox during the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 was still more marked during the year under review. Of the 30 cases notified 25 cases with 12 deaths were reported from the Bukoba District; no deaths occurred in the remainder of the Territory. During the year about 104,000 vaccinations were performed. Influenza was responsible for 38 deaths. The number of cases which occurred is not known. A large proportion of the milder cases would certainly not be notified. The most severe outbreak was in the Tanga District, the whole area being affected. Twenty-six deaths were reported from this district. Only two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified: both these occurred at Mwanza. The following table shows the incidence of smallpox, plague, cerebro-spinal meningitis and influenza during the four years 1921 to 1924:—

Year.	Small-pox		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		Plague.		Influenza.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths.
1921	1,267	151	17	4	—	163	—	113
1922	390	46	9	6	52	40	1,176	37
1923	217	33	101	89	39	26	1,933	291
1924	30	12	2	1	42	35	—	38

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

65. While there does not appear to be any danger of a widespread epidemic of Rhodesian sleeping sickness it is probable that competent observers would find numerous foci of infection throughout the very extensive area of the Territory infested with the tsetse fly of the *morsitans* group.

In the Mwanza District where Rhodesian sleeping sickness was found in 1922, a few fresh cases have been discovered during the year. It has only been possible to station native dressers in the affected district, though visits have also been made by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The Medical Officer who had been detailed for special duty in this area unfortunately fell sick *en route* for Mwanza and had to be invalided to England. Where the instructions issued to the native Chiefs by the Senior Commissioner have been complied with the disease appears to be completely under control. An Administrative Officer has now been stationed in the sleeping sickness area and closer supervision should result in a general improvement in those parts of the affected area where the instructions issued by the Senior Commissioner have not been properly carried out in the past.

Early in the year reports were received that a disease resembling sleeping sickness was present in the neighbourhood of Liwale, a Sub-District of Kilwa. That it was sleeping sickness was confirmed at Dar-es-Salaam. The investigator sent down estimated that less than twenty deaths had occurred during 1923 and early 1924. He found only three positive cases amongst the many hundreds of natives examined during his tour. The natives were concentrated in fly-free areas as far as possible and instructed to increase the area of clearings round their huts and gardens. No information of any further outbreak in the District was received during the remainder of the year.

In August a number of deaths suspected to be due to sleeping sickness were reported from the Ufipa District. A Medical Officer who has had previous experience of human trypanosomiasis in the Mwanza District was detailed for duty in this area which lies across the main native traffic routes between Tabora and the south-western portion of the Territory. By the end of the year this investigator had discovered 32 cases of the Rhodesian type of sleeping sickness. Reports have recently been received that cases of trypanosomiasis have been discovered in the Tabora District, the infection having been acquired near the Wala and Ugala Rivers approximately fifty miles north of the area at present being investigated in the Ufipa District. It is hoped to despatch a second Medical Officer to this District and to make a thorough survey of the whole area.

During 1924, a few cases of human trypanosomiasis have been reported from Kigoma and Ujiji on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. The Medical Officer stationed at Kigoma is at the present time investigating the question where these cases became infected, whether in this Territory or in those adjoining. It is known that *Glossina palpalis* is common along the lake shore and that sleeping sickness was endemic during the German occupation. Clearings at landing and watering places have been maintained as far as possible and no further cases of sleeping sickness have been reported from the lake area up to the end of the year. The position requires further investigation and it is proposed that, when the survey of the Ufipa District has been completed, the Medical Officers now engaged in that area shall be employed to investigate the conditions along the shores of Lake Tanganyika from Kasanga to Ujiji.

Treatment with Bayer 205 and Tryparsamide, the latter kindly supplied by Dr. Louise Pearse of the Rockefeller Institute, has been carried out, but reports on the results achieved have not yet been received. Both tartar emetic and soamin are also being used.

VENEREAL DISEASE AND YAWS.

66. The treatment of these diseases has been largely extended by the use of the soluble salts of bismuth with most gratifying results. A special venereal diseases clinic was opened in the Bukoba District with the view, if successful in attracting the native, to its general and systematic adoption later throughout the Territory.

The number of natives presenting themselves for treatment for syphilis in 1923 and 1924 were as follows :—

1923	2,667
1924	4,377

It will be seen from the above figures that the natives show an increasing disposition to present themselves voluntarily for treatment for venereal disease. The large population

and its wide distribution render it almost impossible to ensure that any measures directed towards compulsory treatment could be administered satisfactorily. In these circumstances it is considered best to encourage the natives to present themselves voluntarily for treatment, thus ensuring the reduction of infectivity on a large scale. It is also considered that the compulsory detention of natives until complete cures have been effected would result in a decrease in the number of applicants for treatment and thus render the general position less satisfactory than at present. It has been suggested that in order to check the spread of venereal disease, itinerant native traders should be required to submit to a medical examination before being licensed. This procedure, however, would afford no guarantee that the holder of the licence would not subsequently contract venereal disease, and it would be impracticable to require him to submit to periodical examinations particularly as he would frequently be far removed from any medical officer. Moreover, large numbers of natives proceed independently to remote districts in search of work and are no less a danger than the comparatively small class of itinerant traders. Consequently it is thought inadvisable to make any special regulations for traders which could not be applied to other travellers, but that the best course to pursue is sustained and patient effort directed towards encouraging natives to present themselves voluntarily for treatment.

The improvement in the situation as regards yaws has been material, the number of cases treated being six times that treated during the previous year. The following table shows what has been accomplished, and it is hoped that a still further increase will be effected during 1925, the organisation for dealing with this disease having now been elaborated :—

April to December, 1920	..	..	..	..	..	636
1921	..	..	..	..	..	1,109
1922	..	..	..	..	..	3,123
1923	..	..	..	..	..	3,616
1924	..	..	..	..	..	20,741
					Total	29,225

QUARANTINE.

67. Since 1920 the Quarantine Station at Zanzibar has been used, when necessary, by the Government of the Territory, payment being made either by the steamers or the Companies concerned, or by the Government on the basis of the number of persons accommodated. Under this arrangement the Zanzibar Government received a small sum only, entirely disproportionate to the advantage derived by the Territory, and it has now been arranged that one-fourth of the cost of the upkeep of the station shall be borne by Tanganyika funds.

MILITARY AND POLICE.

STRENGTH OF GARRISON.

68. The military garrison of the Territory consists of the 2nd and 6th battalions of the King's African Rifles, the former being recruited in Nyasaland. The total establishment on 31st December, 1924, consisted of 1,605 combatant native ranks and 65 European officers and non-commissioned officers. There is also a reserve of combatant native ranks numbering 508.

MILITARY RECRUITMENT OF NATIVES OF THE TERRITORY.

69. His Majesty's Government have agreed that natives of Mandated Territories shall not be recruited while within those territories for military service in a unit liable to serve outside those territories. Accordingly it has been decided that gun porters and stretcher bearers for the 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles, which is recruited in Nyasaland and is liable for service outside the Territory, should be obtained from Nyasaland and not locally as has been hitherto the practice.

THE POLICE FORCE.

70. The police force consisted of 60 European officers and non-commissioned officers, 28 Asiatic and native sub-inspectors and 1,765 native ranks. The prison service which numbered 7 European gaolers and 401 African warders is also under the direction of the Commissioner of Police.

CRIME.

71. Crime generally has been normal during the year. Cases of violence against the person were slightly fewer than in the previous year and it is a matter for congratulation that this form of crime remains so well under control. While cases of serious theft and robbery remain

stationary and normal, the number of petty thefts, in which the property stolen was valued at less than 100 shillings, shows a considerable increase. The majority of these last-mentioned offences are committed in the native quarters of the towns.

The numbers of male prisoners sentenced to imprisonment during the years 1923 and 1924 were as shown below :—

	1923.	1924.
Long term	843	1,049
Short term	3,451	4,679

Eighty-five females and four juveniles received sentences of imprisonment in 1924.

The increased number of persons committed to prison for short terms is due principally to the operation of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance and the Township Regulations, while the increase in the number of long-service prisoners is primarily due to the large number of convictions for theft.

CENTRAL GAOL.

72. The erection of a central gaol suitable for the accommodation of long-service prisoners and providing facilities for proper classification, training and progressive treatment is very necessary. Plans for the erection of such a prison at Tabora are being prepared. The system of association wards will be abandoned at this prison in favour of separate cells where prisoners can be isolated.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

73. The total number of firearms registered in the Central Registry up to the end of 1924 was as under, but it is believed that there are still a number of obsolete muzzle-loaders in the possession of natives, remaining to be registered. Apart from muzzle-loaders, practically all arms in the possession of non-natives.

Arms of precision	3,387
Shot guns	2,239
Muzzle-loaders	7,400

The amount of ammunition imported was :—

Ball cartridges	153,036
Shot cartridges	91,917
Percussion caps for muzzle-loaders	40,000

FINANCIAL.

GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION.

74. At the close of the financial year, 1923-24, an actual surplus instead of an estimated deficit was shown on Ordinary Recurrent Account (excluding Railways), indicating not only a gratifying expansion of trade but also more economical working of the government machinery. The steady increase of railway revenue gives ground for the hope that before long the deficit on Railway Ordinary Recurrent Account will disappear. The revised estimates for 1924-25 reveal the probability of a surplus of £60,563 on Ordinary Recurrent Account, and a railway deficit, apart from capital expenditure, of £100,000, against the original estimate of a deficit of £38,240 on the ordinary budget and a railway deficit of £133,992.

The estimated revenue for 1925-26 is £1,635,530 or £310,860 more than the approved estimates for 1924-25 and £203,230 more than the revised estimates for that year. Important increases have been budgeted for under Customs, licences, taxes, etc., and railways. The anticipated increase of receipts from import duties indicates the confidence with which the maintenance of the present remarkable rate of improvement in the import trade is anticipated. There are no export duties. The increase expected under licences, taxes, etc., will come principally from the increase of hut and poll tax from 6s. to 10s. in the greater part of the country. Railway receipts are expected to benefit not only by a considerable increase in the local production of economic crops, but also by a greater volume of transit traffic to and from the Congo.

FISCAL LEGISLATION AMENDED.

75. Ordinances amending the Profits Tax Ordinance, 1923, and the Trades Licensing Ordinance, 1923, were enacted and brought into force on 1st April, 1924. The whole question of trades licensing and taxation of property is under close observation by the Government with a view to determining whether existing legislation is satisfactory as a permanent feature.

HUT AND POLL TAX.

76. It has been decided to increase the native hut and poll tax in the more prosperous districts from 6s. to 10s. as from 1st April, 1925, with the exception of certain areas in those districts in which the natives are not yet in a position to bear increased taxation. In the Bukoba district the tax will be increased from 9s. to 12s. The rate now paid is lower than that paid in neighbouring territories. Trade and native production have increased recently and it is considered that the natives are now in many districts well able to make a greater contribution than previously towards the cost of administration. The increase in the tax will be accompanied by the commutation for a cash payment of tribute now levied by Chiefs on their tribesmen either in kind or service where such services have hitherto been rendered.

In the less prosperous districts in the south-western area, which at present suffer from inadequate transport facilities, the tax will for the present continue to be 6s. In the Kigoma district and in the sub-district of Biharamulo, where a rate lower than 6s. has been in force, it has been decided that the stage of development does not yet admit the imposition of increased taxation.

EXEMPTION FROM CERTAIN TAXES ON GROUNDS OF POVERTY.

77. Ordinances were passed during the year empowering Administrative Officers in districts or sub-districts to grant certificates of exemption from house tax and municipal house tax to persons without means or unable, owing to age or infirmity, to obtain employment.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

78. The revenue derived from Import Duties for the years 1923 and 1924 was as follows :—

1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£324,787
1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£403,006

An increase is anticipated for the year 1925.

The import duties charged are set forth in the Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance, No. 34 of 1923, which contains tables of specific and *ad valorem* duties and also a table of articles which may be imported duty free.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

79. The provisions of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, No. 34 of 1923, were found to bear hardly on importers at various ports on Lakes Victoria and Nyasa. Such importers had to pay customs duty on any charges incurred for freight, etc., between the port at which the goods were landed in the first instance, viz., Mombasa or Beira, and the customs station at which they finally entered the territory; whereas importers at Kigoma, on lake Tanganyika, served by the Central Railway, paid customs duty only on the landed cost at Dar-es-Salaam. The main Ordinance was therefore amended by the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 14 of 1924, so as to provide that the value for customs purposes of goods arriving in the original coverings in which they were exported from the country of manufacture or shipment, for importation at any inland customs station in the Territory, shall be ascertained as though the place of importation were the first port of entry on the East Coast of Africa.

CUSTOMS UNION.

80. The question of a complete co-ordination of customs services and procedure with the neighbouring dependencies has received very careful consideration during the year, and it is hoped that agreement will soon be reached on the question of the adjustment of certain outstanding points of difference.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

81. For the year ending 31st March, 1924, revenue amounted to £1,315,188, exceeding the estimate of £1,257,540 by £57,648, and the total expenditure amounted to £1,901,158, being £34,951 less than the estimate of £1,936,109, leaving a gross deficit of £585,970. The deficit was composed as follows :—

Extraordinary Expenditure, mainly of a capital nature	..	..	£209,759
Less Surplus on Ordinary Budget	..	..	944
			£208,815
Railway Running Loss	..	..	£92,220
Railway Capital Expenditure	..	..	284,935
			377,155
			£585,970

82. The following figures show the revenue and expenditure for the last five years :—

				Ordinary Revenue.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
				— £	— £	— £	— £
1919-20	..	..	..	565,319	683,202	117,883	—
1920-21	..	..	..	790,467	908,611	118,144	—
1921-22	..	..	..	782,526	1,117,129	334,603	—
1922-23	..	..	..	932,470	1,045,960	113,490	—
1923-24	..	..	..	1,073,779	1,005,153	—	68,626 ²

Extraordinary Expenditure, mainly of a capital nature :—

											£
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,964
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,776
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,571
1922-23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160,420
1923-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209,759

Railway Recurrent Revenue and Expenditure :—

						Ordinary Revenue.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Deficit.
						— £	— £	— £
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	103,778	262,240	158,462
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	156,377	349,611	193,234
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	195,666	387,014	191,348
1922-23	..	..	..	..	..	227,546	353,651	126,105
1923-24	..	..	..	..	..	241,409	333,629	92,220

Railway Capital and Extraordinary Expenditure :—

											£
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,351
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,356
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119,668
1922-23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,618
1923-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284,935

A steady improvement took place in the financial position of the Railways, and in 1923-24 the working loss was reduced on the Central Line to £54,133, on the Tanga Line to £36,862, and the loss on the Lindi Tramway was £1,225, whilst interest charges are being paid on the loans for capital expenditure. The policy which is being pursued of fostering the transit trade with the Belgian Congo, and increasing local traffic by the development of production and the construction of feeder lines, should undoubtedly continue the improvement which has marked the results of the past three years.

83. The following is an analysis of the revenue, other than railway receipts and certain reimbursements, collected during the year 1923-24 :—

	£	Percentage of Total Revenue.
1. House, Hut and Poll Tax	426,333	40.8
2. Customs Duty, etc.	337,157	32.2
3. Receipts from Government Undertakings other than Railways	90,964	8.7
4. Miscellaneous Receipts, including Sale of Ivory	61,612	5.9
5. Trade Licences and Profits Tax	37,963	3.7
6. Other Licences and Taxes	31,703	3.0
7. Fees, Fines and Miscellaneous Duties	25,793	2.5
8. Revenue from Land, including Mining and Forest Royalties	19,850	2.0
9. Shipping Dues, etc.	12,948	1.2

It will be observed that, of the above revenue, totalling £1,044,323, house, hut and poll taxes, mainly paid by natives, accounted for 40.8 per cent. while customs duty accounted for 32.2 per cent. As cotton piece goods, mainly for native use, formed over 40 per cent. of the imports and as natives purchase imported articles such as kerosene, cigarettes, tobacco and hardware, it is clear that an appreciable proportion of the Customs Duties fell on the native population.

¹ The figures given in this paragraph do not agree in some instances with those detailed in paragraph 84, as they have been compiled to show the true commitments of each year and not the actual accounting figures.

² Reduced to £944 owing to the refund of an amount due to the Imperial Government.

84. The following figures show details of total revenue and expenditure under the various heads since 1919 :—

Heads of Revenue	Actual Revenue, 1919-20	Actual Revenue, 1920-21	Actual Revenue, 1921-22	Actual Revenue, 1922-23	Actual Revenue, 1923-24
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	140,709	188,200	209,867	267,940	325,677
Port and Marine	15,375	30,666	24,308	25,547	26,727
Licences, Taxes, etc.	308,887	442,268	418,872	475,077	506,418
Fees of Court, or Office, Receipts for, or in aid of, Specific Government Services and Reimbursements..	41,216	71,644	63,565	83,390	89,120
Posts and Telegraphs	15,573	27,970	29,156	30,360	29,719
Revenue from Government Property	11,601	18,901	26,041	34,730	40,394
Miscellaneous	31,958	10,818	8,592	83,358	55,031
Total	565,319	790,467	781,401	1,000,402	1,073,086
Land Sales	—	—	1,125	638	693
Total	565,319	790,467	782,526	1,001,040	1,073,779
Railways	103,778	156,377	195,666	227,546	241,409
Total	669,097	946,844	978,192	1,228,586	1,315,188
Grant-in-Aid by Imperial Treasury	—	316,000	92,109	—	—
Total	669,097	1,262,844	1,070,301	1,228,586	1,315,188

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure, 1919-20	Actual Expenditure, 1920-21	Actual Expenditure, 1921-22	Actual Expenditure, 1922-23	Actual Expenditure, 1923-24
	£	£	£	£	£
Charges on account of Public Debt	—	—	—	—	22,341
Pensions	—	—	718	882	4,015
His Excellency the Governor	7,432	11,989	10,649	10,620	8,165
Secretariat	6,857	12,879	15,041	13,825	12,911
Printing and Stationery	3,895	13,606	12,040	10,583	11,047
District Administration	107,014	167,294	185,650	167,826	168,840
Treasury	6,716	13,028	14,976	13,109	14,056
Customs	9,865	22,995	24,478	23,005	24,050
Port and Marine	28,496	45,023	49,020	44,410	37,806
Audit Department	1,462	8,697	7,759	7,620	7,386
Legal Department	2,556	13,338	25,822	23,902	23,153
Police and Prisons	59,565	108,751	119,453	123,564	113,116
Medical and Sanitation	48,807	90,787	101,918	89,999	91,341
Veterinary Department	14,566	19,886	35,851	31,962	30,434
Education	174	3,106	8,058	9,359	11,024
Transport	2,665	6,569	9,714	8,598	8,275
Military (King's African Rifles)	—	123,783	190,237	160,398	146,078
Military (Commitments)	—	—	36,508	218,223	—
Miscellaneous Services	44,379	33,692	28,969	34,608	91,888
Posts and Telegraphs	29,721	69,982	77,259	67,543	61,616
Lindi Tramway	—	—	2,505	3,244	—
Agricultural Department	2,176	6,127	16,761	19,982	21,870
Forestry Department	525	4,934	12,584	12,198	12,872
Game Department	242	3,234	8,365	10,216	7,461
Land, Survey and Mines Department	—	4,199	19,436	25,226	25,840
Nyanza Salt Mines	—	—	5,998	7,323	5,834
Electricity Department	—	—	—	—	9,427
Public Works Department	14,295	38,102	49,110	46,740	39,548
Public Works Recurrent	37,063	86,610	87,203	82,271	62,442
Total Ordinary Expenditure..	428,471	908,611	1,156,142	1,267,427	1,072,836

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure, 1919-20	Actual Expenditure, 1920-21	Actual Expenditure, 1921-22	Actual Expenditure, 1922-23	Actual Expenditure, 1923-24
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i>					
General	—	—	—	32,372	114,530
Public Works	15,095	41,419	117,973	111,416	89,442
Posts and Telegraphs	1,411	2,762	2,143	13,573	5,787
Port and Marine	51,997	17,021	27,455	3,059	—
War Expenses	14,461	20,574	—	—	—
Total Extraordinary Expenditure	82,964	81,776	147,571	160,420	209,759
<i>Railways.</i>					
Railways Ordinary	262,240	349,611	384,509	350,407	333,628
Railways Extraordinary	16,351	49,356	119,668	33,618	284,935
Total Railways	278,591	398,967	504,177	384,025	618,563
Total Expenditure	790,026	1,389,354	1,807,890	1,811,872	1,901,158

LOANS.

85. Apart from free grants received in 1920-21 and 1921-22 totalling £408,109, financial assistance from the Imperial Exchequer has been in the form of repayable loans. The total of loans received to 31st March, 1924, amounts to £2,385,891, of which £1,726,653 has been expended, leaving a balance of £659,238 carried forward. Repayment terms have not been fixed except in the case of the loan of £37,919 for the electric power station, which is being liquidated by a combined interest and sinking fund annuity spread over a term of 24 years. This annuity is subject to review in 1929.

Interest is being paid at present only on that portion of the loan total devoted to revenue earning works. Up to 31st March, 1924, this portion amounted to £476,140 and comprises:—

Electric Power Station Loan	£37,919
Railway Capital Expenditure	£4438,221

The annual payment in respect of these loans is £26,844. As stated above, the payment in the case of the electric power station loan includes sinking fund. Interest charges on the remaining loan expenditure of £1,250,512 have not yet been fixed.

CURRENCY.

86. The coinage consists of a silver shilling as the standard, with a silver 50 cents coin (half-shilling), and subsidiary copper coinage of ten, five and one cent pieces. There is a note issue consisting of notes of the following denominations:—

Shillings	1,000
"	200
"	100
"	20
"	10
"	5

The German silver coinage has been redeemed at the rate of two shillings to the rupee, and withdrawn from circulation; it ceased to be legal tender as from 1st April, 1923. The German subsidiary nickel and copper coinage (Hellers) is in the course of redemption, and 30th June, 1925, has been fixed as the date when these coins will cease to be recognized as legal tender. In addition to German coinage it was necessary to redeem Indian silver coinage in the Territory: redemption has been effected at the rate of two shillings to the rupee, and Indian coinage ceased to be legal tender in the Territory as from 23rd July, 1921.

The conditions governing the withdrawal of the various German currencies in circulation in the Territory at the time when the present Administration was inaugurated are dealt with exhaustively in the Treasurer's Annual Report for the financial year 1923-24, copies of which have been supplied to the League.

TRADE.

87. The improvement shown in the trade of the Territory during 1923 has not only continued but has been considerably enhanced during 1924. The value of domestic exports increased by 5.75 per cent. from £1,657,601 to £2,611,303. The value of imports increased by 14.7 per cent. from £1,799,038 to £2,062,646. The much larger percentage of increase in exports will probably be reflected in increased imports in 1925. The balance of trade, an excess of exports over imports of £548,657, shows a healthy state of affairs.

VALUE OF TRADE.

88. The value of the trade of the Territory during 1924 was as follows :—

Imports	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,062,646
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,695,284
Transit	..	..	..	..	..	..	693,092
							<u>£5,451,022</u>

VOLUME OF TRADE.

89. The following comparative table of the value of the trade of the Territory for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924, illustrates the steady progress made. The figures given are exclusive of bullion and specie :—

				1922.	1923.	1924.
				£	£	£
Imports (commercial)	..	..	..	1,238,086	1,475,096	1,901,563
Imports (Government)	..	..	..	148,126	323,942	161,083
Exports	..	..	..	1,441,584	1,733,229	2,695,284
Transit	..	..	..	270,866	266,598	693,092
				<u>£3,098,662</u>	<u>£3,798,865</u>	<u>£5,451,022</u>

The large increase in the transit trade is due to the importation of railway material and lake and river craft for the Congo and to increased exports of copper, cassiterite, palm kernels, hides and skins, peas and beans and ivory from that country.

90. The trade of the Territory was distributed among the ports as follows :—

Dar-es-Salaam	..	..	..	..	..	48.8 per cent.
Tanga	..	..	..	..	..	18.0 "
Mwanza	..	..	..	..	..	11.8 "
Bukoba	..	..	..	..	..	7.9 "
Lindi	..	..	..	..	..	4.9 "
Other ports of entry	..	..	..	..	..	8.6 "

IMPORTS.

91. The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal items of import for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 :—

Articles.	1922 Value	1923 Value	1924 Value
	£	£	£
Cotton piece-goods	590,466	722,325	811,679
Foodstuffs	141,312	132,179	175,467
Building materials (including cement and galvanised iron sheets)	47,918	58,152	51,316
Kerosene and motor spirits	29,365	38,442	46,223
Tobacco	29,443	21,758	24,160
Spirits	30,122	25,623	28,016
Machinery	17,811	82,445	94,514
Iron and steel manufactures	24,769	192,278	108,318
Cigarettes	16,028	16,063	28,183
Wines and Beer	13,927	12,597	20,350

Colton Piece Goods. — The value of these had increased by nearly £100,000, but the percentage to the total imports remains about the same. The goods comprising this item of the import trade were, in order of value :—(a) Grey unbleached (americani and chadder) mainly of United Kingdom, Japanese and British Indian manufacture ; (b) dyed piece goods, chiefly from the United Kingdom, British India, Germany and Holland ; (c) coloured piece goods of United Kingdom, British India, German and Dutch manufacture ; (d) white bleached (batta, white shirting, drill and duck), mainly from the United Kingdom ; (e) printed piece goods, manufactured principally in the United Kingdom and Holland ; (f) blankets from the United Kingdom, British India, Germany and Holland.

Iron and Steel Manufactures show a large falling off in value. This is accounted for by the fact that the plantations had largely completed their equipment of rails, etc., in the previous year.

EXPORTS.

92. All the principal articles show satisfactory increases in value. The following table gives the comparative tonnage of the principal domestic exports for the years 1913, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, and the values for 1924 :—

Principal Domestic Exports.

Articles	1913. Tons.	1921. Tons.	1922. Tons.	1923. Tons.	1924. Tons.	Value in 1924.
Sisal	20,834	7,923	10,224	12,845	18,428	£644,835
Groundnuts	8,961	8,448	12,518	16,508	18,684	359,918
Coffee	1,059	3,827	4,271	4,047	5,261	352,529
Cotton	2,192	1,096	1,544	1,469	2,541	373,753
Copra	5,477	6,104	5,948	6,669	8,125	178,194
Hides and Skins	3,456	356	1,518	2,068	2,547	185,843
Grain	2,232	19,449	18,912	11,786	14,483	130,295
Simsim	1,476	1,385	2,778	4,435	3,909	80,324
Beeswax	559	183	333	302	425	44,666
Chillies	6	½	9	519	910	18,596
Ghee	338	630	380	395	472	25,589

The increased tonnage of sisal hemp exported is very gratifying. The figure is within 2,400 tons of the pre-war record and it is confidently anticipated that the record will be exceeded in 1925. The demand for groundnuts continues to be steady and the increased production was absorbed readily. European production of coffee remained about the same in quantity but prices realized were much higher than in the previous year : the native coffee crop of Bukoba increased from 51,251 cwt. to 73,620 cwt. Cotton showed a large increase in tonnage exported and prices were good : increased exports may be anticipated. The tonnage of copra exported increased about 20 per cent. and it is expected that Mafia Island will increase the export in future. The figures for hides and skins show a satisfactory increase and the trade will expand in consequence of the attention being directed to it by the Veterinary Department. Grain shows an increase notwithstanding the fact that it was necessary at various ports to curtail exports owing to local demands. Chillies show a large increase in quantity, but the price obtained for the crop in the Bukoba area was much lower than in the previous year. Ghee shows a decided improvement which will be continued as a consequence of the activities of the Veterinary Department.

The following tables give comparative figures of the export of gold, mica and ivory during the years 1923 and 1924. The increased export of gold is largely due to alluvial mining in Rungwe District :—

	1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold (ozs.)	1,320	£ 5,937	7,577	£ 30,349
Mica (tons)	32	19,172	57	27,638
	1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Ivory—	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Domestic	686	51,393	743	66,643
Transit	762	47,109	794	53,758
Total	1,448	98,502	1,537	120,401

AGRICULTURE.

93. Final statistics in respect of the year 1924, other than export figures, are not yet available: next year it will probably be possible to supply fuller information though it is unlikely that complete figures will be available at the time when the Annual Report on the Territory must necessarily be prepared. That the general position is extremely satisfactory is clearly shown by the comparative table of the principal domestic exports included in the section of this report dealing with trade: the position in 1924 as compared with 1913 is even more gratifying and has been dealt with in paragraph 18 of this report, more particularly from the point of view of the increased share of the native population in the export trade as compared with pre-war days.

The following notes, taken mostly from annual reports of Senior Commissioners and administrative officers, afford a general idea of the position in the various districts during 1924.

Arusha. — Considerable increase in the planted areas of coffee has taken place. Cotton has been planted by Europeans and Indians.

Bagamoyo. — Over 34 tons of cotton seed were distributed and the cotton production was more than quadrupled as compared with the previous year. The total cotton crop sold in the district was 417 tons; over 50 per cent. being of the first grade. Efforts were made to induce the natives to use ploughs.

Bukoba. — Owing to the fall in prices and the labour entailed in picking, the growing of chillies is becoming unpopular. Groundnuts have ceased to be an important crop, only 177 tons being exported during the year. There was some shortage of foodstuffs due mainly to the fact that women only have worked on the land and their energies have been directed by the men to the cultivation of coffee at the expense of the usual ground crops. The main product was coffee, the export for 1924 being 3,535 tons, as compared with 2,562 tons in 1923. About 20 per cent. of the coffee is of the "Guatemala" (Arabian) variety, no longer planted by the natives, the remainder being the Robusta or Bukoba native variety. Cotton has not yet proved successful in this district.

Dar-es-Salaam. — Cotton has been fairly successful during the year, and in some parts growers have made very good profits; elsewhere in the district the crop was a failure, and heavy losses were sustained. The distribution of cotton seed for next year's crop for the first time shows a decrease, but cotton will be replaced by much needed foodstuffs. Simsim and groundnuts do not succeed in this district, but grains do fairly well as a rule.

Dodoma. — During the year, 2,695 tons of groundnuts, including produce of Kondoa Irangi, were exported. But for the failure of the rains at least 5,000 tons would have been produced. Generally the largest export is grain, but its sale on the markets was prohibited owing to the shortage of foodstuffs due to the lack of rain.

Iringa. — Owing to lack of transport facilities native foodstuffs constitute the main production of this district. The natives are showing a disposition to grow wheat. Groundnuts are grown, but cannot be exported owing to the heavy cost of transport. At the request of the natives experiments are being made to prove the suitability of the district for cotton growing.

Kigoma. — A steady increase has taken place in the cultivation of simsim and rice. Groundnuts are grown but the export is small. Enquiries are being made as to the crops most suitable for this district and an endeavour is being made to introduce soya beans.

Kilwa. — The cotton crop did not come up to expectations owing to the failure of rain in the early part of the year. There was a slight shortage of foodstuffs and it was necessary to control export. Considerable quantities of simsim and rice were grown.

Kondoa Irangi. — The principal food crop grown is mtama, and a considerable surplus is exported. Groundnuts were first grown in 1922, since when the area planted has increased regularly and rapidly. In the Mkalama sub-district it is estimated that the natives have under cultivation for the 1925 crop 100 per cent. more ground than was used in 1924.

Lindi. — Although the cotton crop established a record it was not so heavy as was anticipated. Groundnuts and simsim did well. The mtama crop was below the average, but for the first time about 500 tons were exported to Europe to be made into biscuits. The export of sisal increased considerably. Other crops grown are maize, cassava, and rice.

Mahenge. — Cotton production increased from 61,200 lb. in 1923 to 164,200 lb. in 1924. The natives are showing increased interest in cotton growing, and it is hoped that production will be much greater next year.

Morogoro. — Two hundred and eight tons of Uganda cotton seed were issued to natives early in the year. There were about seventy-five non-native growers of cotton in the district, mostly Greeks and Indians. The cotton crop was extremely satisfactory. Large areas of sisal were planted up and the export increased over 300 per cent. There was a slight decrease

in the export of rice due to consumption by plantation labour. Simsim remained much the same. The district exports considerable quantities of fruit, vegetables, onions and potatoes.

Moshi. — There was a still further increase in production from native sources. The cotton output was more than doubled, being 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons in 1924 against 40 tons in 1923. The total number of coffee trees tended by natives on the mountain side amounts to 700,000 as compared with 500,000 in 1923. There are estimated to be rather more than 140,000 bearing trees at the end of the year under review. Maize is being increasingly grown by European planters. The rains were short during the year and drought was experienced in certain areas, causing a food shortage, which necessitated the prohibition for some months of the export of maize.

Mwanza. — The groundnut crop for 1924 would probably have established a record but for unfavourable climatic conditions. Although the export of cotton in 1924 was the best on record, the crop was a comparative failure as many plantings were destroyed in consequence of long drought after the early rains, and the short duration of the heavy rains. The rice crop was very satisfactory. The adverse season was responsible for a reduction in the export of simsim, which otherwise would have increased considerably.

Pangani. — European agriculture in this district is confined to sisal, the output being much increased in 1924. There are thirteen flourishing sisal estates in the district. Next year a certain amount of cotton in addition to sisal will be planted by the estate managers. Of the native-grown crops the chief is still copra, but in 1925 cotton will take first place. There was an increase of 283 tons in the export of copra. The introduction and fostering of cotton as a native grown crop was the agricultural feature of the year. Work began in December, 1923, when the registration of those natives who expressed themselves willing to plant cotton commenced. Between December, 1923, and March, 1924, over 2,000 names were registered; for 1925 the number of native growers registered is 7,402.

Rufiji. — Seed mealies, beans, and pigeon pea have been distributed in the hope that a better strain will result next year. Enforcement of the coconut disease regulations has made a great difference in the plantations on the coast and the benefit will be felt in the next crop. Cotton seed has been supplied free to the natives and every effort has been made to get the cultivator to produce cotton. 40 per cent. of the cotton yield expected was lost through the drought early in the year.

Rungwe. — Native foodstuffs are the main production, but cotton is being introduced experimentally. In certain parts of the district wheat is grown extensively. A few Europeans grow coffee. Improved communications are necessary before this district will be able to contribute much towards the export trade.

Songea. — Native foodstuffs and grains are the main crops produced. Groundnuts, simsim, and tobacco are also grown. Exports are negligible and cannot be expanded without improved communications. Experiments with cotton are being made.

Tabora. — Groundnuts are the chief article of export. Figures of the total output for the district cannot be given as much of the crop is exported *via* Mwanza, but there was a very large increase in production. The cotton crop did not come up to expectations owing to shortage of rain at a critical period: the total output was approximately 500,000 lb. seed cotton, of which 450,000 lb. came from Shinyanga. Two hundred and twenty-five tons of cotton seed will be planted next year by the Shinyanga natives as against 50 tons in 1924.

Tanga. — Except a small quantity of copra and rice the natives do not contribute any produce for export; it is probable, however, that they will produce a certain amount of cotton in 1925. Considerable quantities of sisal and coffee are produced by non-native planters.

Ufipa. — Foodstuff crops were not good and at one period it was necessary to prohibit export from the Namanyere sub-district. The growing of wheat will probably be extended.

Usambara. — The chief crops grown by non-natives are sisal, coffee, and cotton. There was a satisfactory increase in sisal and further development has been pursued energetically. The total acreage under mature sisal is estimated at 8,500 acres, while 4,300 acres have been planted since 1921. The total acreage under coffee is estimated at 2,200 acres, while about 1,650 acres were planted with cotton. Particular efforts were made to encourage the natives to grow crops such as maize, rice, potatoes, and millet owing to the demand for foodstuffs for labour introduced from outside districts: not only was the local demand met but there were considerable increases in the export of rice, maize, and potatoes.

COTTON.

The policy of the Government is to encourage the production of cotton of the best quality where it can be successfully grown without endangering the cultivation of native foodstuffs, and in localities where facilities are available for the disposal of the crop under proper safeguards. Administrative and agricultural officers are fully aware of this policy and of the need for an economic value of cotton as well of its value to the natives as the most profitable cash crop. Instructions have been issued on the subject of the protection of cotton against insect pests. These instructions are intended to discourage late plantings and to ensure that up-rooting

and burning shall be carried out thoroughly and by the prescribed dates. Administrative officers have been instructed to impress upon all natives the importance of strict observance of the instructions, and to make clear to them the serious consequences to their own interests which will result from any neglect of proper precautions, especially in view of the presence of the pink bollworm in certain districts.

The following table shows the production of cotton lint by natives in 1922-23 and 1923-24.

Production of Cotton Lint by Natives.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Lint in lb.</i>	
	1922-23.	1923-24.
Morogoro	98,666	448,965
Mwanza (including Shinyanga)	714,366	1,753,117
Rufiji	245,042	238,579
Lindi	54,432	248,469
Bagamoyo	56,858	50,319
Kilwa	39,796	124,905
Moshi	7,421	33,891
Dar-es-Salaam	379	29,601
Pangani	4,950	1,639
Mahenge	6,681	7,725
Tanga and Usambara	508	3,500
Total	1,229,099	2,940,710

Percentage of total production of the Territory :
1922-23, 42.8 ; 1923-24, 64.3.

The 1924-25 cotton crop is estimated at 6,800,000 lb., native production being about 75 per cent. The increasing interest taken by the natives in cotton growing is indicated by the fact that the Shinyanga natives, who took 50 tons of seed for the 1924 crop, have taken 225 tons for 1925. The amount of cotton seed taken for 1925 by the districts of Lindi and Mwanza shows a considerable increase on previous years.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

During 1924, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation decided to suspend their activities and experiments in connection with cotton cultivation in the Territory and to withdraw their officers.

COFFEE GROWING IN KILIMANJARO AREA.

In order to ensure the success of native coffee growing in the Kilimanjaro area and to safeguard both native and European plantations against disease, an experienced European coffee grower has been engaged temporarily who will supervise native coffee growing and advise European planters. He will be replaced when possible by a District Agricultural Officer with the necessary qualifications. An interesting development of native coffee growing in this area was the establishment of a Native Planters' Association. At present funds are being provided by the native coffee planters at the rate of one shillings per head. The general system is that one or two natives are appointed by each area to represent the coffee planters in that particular district. They keep books showing the details of each plantation, inspect plantations and report diseased or dirty coffee plantations to the coffee officer. In time it is hoped to expand the activities of the Association to include such other native crops as seem to require a similar form of control or organisation.

PLOUGHING SCHOOLS.

There are three ploughing schools in the Tabora District, two at Shinyanga and one at Nzega, and one in the Mwanza district. One hundred ploughs have been issued at Shinyanga, seventeen at Nzega, and thirty at Mwanza. The ploughs have been sold on credit and are to be paid for within two years.

IMPERIAL BUREAU OF MICOLOGY.

The work of this Bureau is of great value in combating crop diseases. In order to assist in placing the Bureau on a secure and permanent basis the Government of the Territory has agreed to contribute £100 annually towards its expenses.

VETERINARY.

RINDERPEST.

94. This disease is still very much in evidence, and its control absorbs most of the time and attention of the Field Staff of the Veterinary Department. The close of the year, however, showed gratifying results. The districts of Singida, Mkalama, and Dar-es-Salaam were completely free from the disease. Tabora and Kondoa Irangi had each only one small outbreak remaining, and Arusha and Shinyanga showed marked improvement. Bukoba district, which had been free for the greater portion of the year, had six outbreaks to be dealt with, but the position was well in hand at the end of the year. The districts of Mwanza and Musoma for the whole period under review figured as rinderpest centres, and at the close of the year six and five outbreaks respectively were still in existence. The methods adopted in suppressing the disease were strict quarantine measures and the judicious use of anti-rinderpest serum. The usual difficulties in preventing the spread of the disease were experienced, viz., the scarcity of grazing and water in the dry season, the apathy of the natives in some districts in reporting outbreaks promptly, and the illicit movements of stock which are attempted. The latter two factors have become less serious since the institution of an intelligence system of native veterinary guards.

CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

At the end of 1924 the number of cattle in quarantine for this disease was 170,000, almost equally divided between two main quarantine areas. The total mortality for 18 outbreaks of this disease was 3,628 head of cattle. Inoculations with natural lymph and lymph and glycerine were carried out on a small scale. The question of inoculations is being carefully studied, and it is proposed to practise it more extensively in future. Other cattle diseases call for no particular comment.

THE MPAPUA LABORATORY.

The production of anti-rinderpest serum was extensively carried on during the year and, in addition to meeting the heavy requirements of the Territory, it was possible to meet demands from Zanzibar and Kenya.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS AND NATIVE PERSONNEL.

Every effort is made to instruct native stock owners in the best methods to adopt in order to improve their flocks and herds, and to prevent disease. They are urged to castrate all unsuitable male stock and to avoid inbreeding. The correct methods of flaying and preparing hides and skins have been explained to the natives and demonstrations given when possible. The native personnel has been augmented and a number of competent and reliable men have been enlisted. In addition to their ordinary training the majority of the native staff receive special instruction at the Pathological Laboratory, and this experience proves invaluable to them in the field.

GHEE PRODUCTION.

This industry has been a distinct success in the Mwanza District, where European departmental dairy experts are stationed. A number of selected natives have been trained, some of whom are now competent to act as Ghee Instructors. Demonstrations in the best methods of manufacture of this dairy product are given and the disadvantages of the haphazard and careless procedure hitherto practised by the natives pointed out to them. During the year 521 ½ tins of good ghee were manufactured, which realised 12,872s. and, after deducting working expenses, the scheme showed a profit of 2,418s. Proposals are afoot for the establishment of ten centres for the purchase of butter and the improved manufacture of ghee. Advances will be made to initiate the scheme and will be recovered within a period of two years from the proceeds of the sale of the ghee. At the end of two years the management of the centres will be handed over to co-operative Native Dairy Societies, which will be formed and conducted with the advice of the Veterinary Department and under the supervision of District Administrative Officers.

IMPROVEMENT OF SKIN AND HIDE INDUSTRY.

Propaganda carried out by the Veterinary Department during the past two years has resulted in a marked improvement in the quality of hides and skins. But it has been ascertained that the Indian buyers rarely examine the skins, and purchase by weight without regard to quality. Consequently the natives are discouraged and will presently revert to the former

unsatisfactory methods of preparing hides and skins for the market. It is proposed to employ a trained native hide selector who would buy a limited quantity of first-class hides at markets up-country at a rate slightly in advance of the market rate for hides sold by weight: the hides so purchased could readily be sold to exporters. It is hoped that this scheme will speedily secure for the native a better price for skins and hides which have been properly prepared.

FORESTRY.

FOREST RESERVES.

95. When the Forest Ordinance of 1921 was enacted all areas reserved as forests by the German Government were made forest reserves, since it was obvious that it would take years to re-examine each area and to decide as to the necessity of its reservation. Investigation is proceeding gradually, and no land unsuited for the permanent production of timber or fuel will be kept as forest reserves. Certain areas in the Mwanza District have been withdrawn from the list of reserves as they contain little but scrub, palms, and rock, and an area in the Morogoro District has been given up to cotton growing.

CULTURAL OPERATIONS AND PROTECTION.

Reafforestation by planting and by assisted natural reproduction has been steadily continued. Efforts have been directed mainly to the propagation of Pencil Cedar (*Juniperus procera*) and African Teak (*Chlorophora excelsa*) in the highland forests, and to the regeneration of tannin-bark and pole-producing species in the mangrove swamps of the coast. Artificial regeneration of all these valuable species has now almost entirely emerged from the experimental stages and conforms to systems the efficacy of which, given normal conditions, is practically assured. Fire protection has been extended to the northern slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, where extensive and valuable forest has been subjected for generations to gradual demolition by fires kindled by Masai nomads in the adjacent grass plains of Kenya Colony.

SURVEYS AND EXPLOITATION.

Marked progress is to be recorded in the more detailed examination of the growing stock in valuable forests of the highlands with the object of ascertaining the quantity, quality, and distribution of the timber species as a preliminary to the formulation of working plans for eventual exploitation, and in order that reliable information may be available for persons interested in forest investments. A working plan has been commenced for the camphor forests comprising the southern forest girdle of Mount Kilimanjaro, the whole of which now forms the subject of a timber concession (approximately 384,000 acres) granted by the Government to Mr. P. Blunt of the New Hornow Sawmills during the year under report.

The New Hornow timber concession of 60,000 acres in the Usambara hills has been subjected by mutual consent to revised conditions embodying a working plan, which provides for a more systematised management of the forest than would have been possible had the original conditions included in the sale of the property been adhered to. This concession and mills are now in the hands of the Tanganyika Forests and Lumber Company, Limited. Although its logging operations were not fully organised by the close of the year, the Company has done energetic and valuable pioneering work in its efforts to bring local timbers to the notice of the trade overseas.

The productive capacity of the forests of the Territory is much greater than any local consumption of timber that can reasonably be foreseen within the next 25 years.

FOREST SQUATTERS.

A feature of forest management during 1924 was the progress made in establishing controlled forest cultivation by natives with the ultimate aim of reafforestation.

IMPERIAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE.

Facilities for the training of forest officers will in future be afforded by the Imperial Forestry Institute, opened at Oxford in October, 1924. The Government of the Territory contributes £350 per annum towards the expenses of the Institute.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

THE LAND ORDINANCE.

96. Under the Land Ordinance of 1923, the whole of the lands within the Territory are declared to be public lands, but the validity of any title to land or interest therein lawfully acquired before the date of the Ordinance is not affected thereby. The Ordinance provides

for the granting of rights of occupancy for any periods up to 99 years. The maximum area which may be granted under the Ordinance is 5,000 acres. No grant of freehold is to be issued except where this is necessary to give effect to any contract or undertaking by the former German Government. When a non-native desires a right of occupancy in respect of public land, the rent to be charged in the first instance is determined by public auction subject to a reserve or upset rent, the initial rent being revisable at the end of 33 years and again at the end of 66 years. The upset rent varies in different localities, the minimum being 50 cents of a shilling per acre. The occupier has to undertake obligations as to cultivation, fencing, and development according to the use to be made of the land.

ALIENATION OF LAND.

It is not intended to alienate any further land for agricultural or pastoral purposes in the district of Tanga, in the districts of Usambara and Pangani north of the Pangani River, in the cultivated areas of Moshi and Arusha districts round Kilimanjaro and Meru, or in that area which is reserved for the use of the Masai tribe. Applications for land for special purposes are dealt with on their merits.

There has been a steady demand for land for agricultural purposes from bona-fide settlers throughout the year. In the vicinity of Kimamba, in the Morogoro District, the area having been proved to possess excellent cotton soil, a large block was demarcated and the lease sold by public auction to planters at the beginning of the year at an upset rental of 2s. per acre per annum, and additional plots have been auctioned during the year. There is an area of approximately 7,500 acres cleared for cotton cultivation during the coming year, and from the further applications received for land in the Mkata plains for cotton cultivation there is every prospect of this huge area of unpopulated country being opened up in the near future. In the Arusha-Chini area of the Moshi District a block comprising 2,000 acres in 100 acre plots has been laid out on application by prospective cotton planters. Rights of occupancy have also been granted in various other districts for coffee-planting and general farming. The total area granted for agricultural purposes during the year under rights of occupancy was approximately 16,625 acres, distributed as follows :—

District.	Area, Acres.	Gross Rental Per Annum.
Morogoro	12,544	22,373.80
Rungwe	1,431	715.50
Dodoma	100	75.00
Arusha	2,500	300.00
Tabora	50	25.00

The total area alienated for agricultural purposes by the present Government is 25,749 acres. Apart from Government and native holdings 1,780,369 acres are held by non-natives for agricultural purposes, the areas held by British subjects and foreigners being as follows :—

	Acres.
British Subjects other than Indians	1,118,073
Indians	266,154
Foreigners	396,142

TRADING CENTRES.

The small townships along the Central Railway have justified their establishment as is evidenced by the number of plots taken up during the year. In the nine trading centres 152 plots have been granted by public auction on rights of occupancy for 25 and 33 years at an average rental of 446s. per 10,000 square feet.

GINNERY PLOTS.

Leases of plots have been sold by public auction in various parts of the Territory, the upset price being 20s. per acre per annum for a 5-acre plot. The rights of occupancy have been purchased at rentals varying from the upset rental in one case to as much as £1,000 per annum in another.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

Sections 5 and 7 of the Land Registry Ordinance, 1923, which provide for the registration of titles in certain circumstances, have been applied to the whole of the Territory and Section 11 has been applied to the district of Dar-es-Salaam. The provisions of Section 61 (1) of the Ordinance, which require survey before registration, would, as it stands, exclude native titles from registration, even if proved, in probably every instance. As it would not be practicable to demand full survey in such cases, an amendment to Section 61 of the Ordinance will, therefore, shortly be enacted in order to enable claims to be registered without complete survey.

TOWNSHIP SURVEYS.

The survey of the principal townships has been steadily carried out and plots for trading and residential purposes demarcated. In addition, areas for commercial and residential purposes, open spaces, markets, sites for factories and offensive trades, godowns, schools, churches, hospitals, cemeteries, etc., have been reserved in the various townships after approval by the Central Town Planning and Building Committee.

WATER RIGHTS.

Under the Land Ordinance all water rights are reserved to the Government. Under the Ordinance to regulate the use of natural sources of water supply, which was enacted in 1923, District Water Boards have been created for the districts of Arusha, Moshi, Usambara, and Tanga, with a Central Advisory Board for the Territory.

MINING.

GOLD REEF MINING.

97. A large amount of prospecting and opening up of reefs in several blocks of claims has been carried out during the year in the Mwanza District and many new claims have been pegged. The actual mining and production of gold has been disappointing, chiefly owing to lack of the necessary labour. The output of gold from this area amounts to 241 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. as compared with 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in 1923. The principal block of claims is about to be taken up by companies, as is also the Kilimafeza Mine, and, with the installation of stamps and machinery when mining leases are granted, the output should be increased during the year 1925.

SEKENKE MINE.

This mine has now been reopened and crushing commenced in June. Owing to several difficulties the output has been somewhat restricted, but 743 oz. of gold were produced by the end of the year.

GOLD, ALLUVIAL.

The Lupa River goldfields have proved to be rich in gold, and the area from which gold is extracted by the simple process of sluicing is extensive. The number of miners on the area increased from 25 at the beginning of the year to 52. The number of claims pegged during the year was 128 and of these 81 have been abandoned. As only one alluvial claim can be held at one time, claims are pegged and the heavy gold extracted, and when it begins to fall off the claim is abandoned and a new one pegged. This accounts for the number of claims pegged and abandoned with only 52 miners on the diggings. The amount of gold exported from this locality during the year was 6,805 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. valued for royalty purposes at £27,222.

TIN.

What appears to be a very valuable discovery of tin (cassiterite) has been made in the Bukoba District and is being extensively prospected under a sole prospecting licence. A shipment of 20 tons for assay purposes has been made, this amount having been obtained during two months' work in one area.

SALT.

The total amount of salt produced during the year was 4,556 tons, valued at £20,408. Apart from the Nyanza Salt Works in the Kigoma District, which are under the management of the Railway Department, a fair quantity of salt has been produced in the Dar-es-Salaam District from saline springs and sea water.

MICA.

The mining of this mineral has continued during the year and many new claims have been pegged and opened up. The amount exported was 55 tons, valued for provisional royalty at £33,000, but the total value will be in excess of the valuation. Most of this mica was produced from the Morogoro and Ufipa districts. The output from Usambara has fallen off to only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons for the year.

GEOLOGICAL MAP AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A geological map of the Territory is in course of preparation, as part of a scheme brought forward at the International Geological Congress at Brussels in August, 1923. The preparation of the map, with the exception of the Bukoba area, has been entrusted to Dr. E. O. Teale, of the Gold Coast Geological Survey, whose services were lent to this Territory for a short period in 1921; the Bukoba area will be dealt with by a member of the geological staff of the Uganda Protectorate. In view of the immense benefit likely to result from the discovery of coal or valuable mineral deposits, consideration is being given to proposals for the creation of a geological staff to revive the survey discontinued in 1922 on financial grounds.

MANUFACTURES.

98. There are no manufactures proper in the Territory.

EX-ENEMY PROPERTY.

99. The disposal and liquidation of ex-enemy property has proceeded steadily. In a few cases purchasers of estates have obviously under-estimated the capital which would be required for development purposes and are consequently having some difficulty in meeting their obligations to the Custodian. So far, however, it has been necessary to resume possession of only three minor estates.

The total area of estates scheduled for sale up to the end of the year was 1,751 square miles. Only 102 lots remain unsold: of these 46 are building plots on the outskirts of Tanga township, for which there appears to be little demand, and the remainder are properties of small importance practically all situated south of the Central Railway. The amount realised by the sale of properties up to the end of 1924 was £1,221,495.

Up to the end of the year 835 estates had been scheduled for liquidation and all had been dealt with. Altogether a sum of nearly £250,000 has been disbursed in payment of claims, approximately £28,864 having been paid out during 1924. Various amounts totalling £14,438 were remitted to Germany during the year in respect of eleemosynary payments to the former owners of assets in the Territory who were in necessitous circumstances.

BANKS.

100. Banking interests are represented by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, which act as bankers to the Government, and has branches at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Mwanza, Bukoba, Moshi, and Lindi, the National Bank of India, Limited, and the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, both with branches at Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga, and the Banque du Congo Belge, with branches at Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma.

There is no Savings Bank in the Territory at present, but the desirability of establishing such a bank with branches at all Post Offices is being investigated.

LEGISLATION.

ORDINANCES ENACTED DURING THE YEAR.

101. The more important Ordinances enacted during the year were:—

- The Weights and Measures Ordinance.
- The War Graves Ordinance.
- The Profits Tax Ordinance.
- The Trades Licensing Ordinance.
- The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance.
- The Copyright Ordinance.
- The Immigration Ordinance.
- The Native Foodstuffs Ordinance.

All the above Ordinances are referred to in other paragraphs of the Report.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL POLICY.

102. Instruction in hygiene, agriculture, and industries is given so far as is possible in the 74 Government Schools established in various parts of the Territory and the desirability of increasing the scope of such instruction, both in Government and in Mission Schools, is

thoroughly realised ; active co-operation and assistance is given by the Medical and Agricultural Departments. At the present stage the preparation of suitable literature is probably the most urgent need and steps are being taken to supply it.

The education of women represents a problem of considerable difficulty and complexity and is receiving the serious consideration of the Government. More staff and more funds are required : literature must be prepared : the best methods of imparting instruction and the best age at which such instruction can be imparted must be decided.

Experiments are being tried on the principles of the Boy Scout movement, which afford promising possibilities for the moral instruction of children without definite religious convictions.

The policy of the Government has hitherto been to refrain from any system of grants-in-aid of mission or other non-Government schools, mainly on the ground that the duty of the Government is to take upon itself the task of educating the native inhabitants. It is hoped that it will be found possible to make a substantial increase in 1925 in the staff of the Education Department.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NATIVE EDUCATION.

103. Towards the end of 1923 the Secretary of State appointed a Standing Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to advise on matters connected with native education in Tropical Africa. The Committee includes a paid member who acts as Secretary ; he will visit the Tropical African Dependencies as occasion arises, in order to be in a position to furnish the Committee with first-hand information regarding conditions in Africa and to keep in touch with the local educational authorities. Major Vischer, the present Secretary, accompanied the Phelps-Stokes Commission on Native Education in an independent capacity when it visited Tanganyika Territory in April, 1924.

PHELPS-STOKES EDUCATION COMMISSION TO EAST AFRICA.

104. The Trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, of New York, appointed a Commission to proceed to East Africa during 1924, with a view to making an educational survey of conditions among the natives of East Africa. The Commission was under the Chairmanship of Dr. Jesse Jones, Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and the personnel included Dr. Aggrey, a native of the Gold Coast.

STAFF.

105. An important point of progress during the year has been the provision of funds for a larger teaching staff, both European and native. The personnel of the European staff has been increased from five to fourteen by the appointment of a Deputy Director of Education, five Assistant Masters, two Industrial Instructors, and a European clerk ; unfortunately none of these officers, excepting the Deputy Director, arrived in the Territory by the end of the year, so that the advantage of this additional staff has not yet made itself felt. In spite of many difficulties the number of Government schools increased during the year from 65 to 74, and the native teaching staff increased in proportion. Owing to the shortage of European staff the number of inspections carried out was fewer than usual, but with the increased staff now provided for it is hoped that it will be possible to give this very important branch of the work of the Education Department the attention it deserves.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

106. Financial provision exists for the building of six new Government schools of a permanent type and two of these have been completed. Some necessary additions have been made to the school workshops in Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga, where the expansion in industrial work owing to the increased number of apprentices has been pronounced. Electric light was installed in the permanent school buildings at Dar-es-Salaam so that the classrooms might be used for night school work. Four new village schools were built by native Chiefs and three by the Government.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

107. There are Central Schools at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Bukoba, and Tabora ; the last-named, where special attention is to be paid to the education of the sons of Chiefs, was not opened till the end of the year. Boys of outstanding ability and promise are drafted from the village elementary schools to the Central Schools where a more advanced training is given in literary and practical subjects, special attention being devoted to instruction in improved methods of agriculture. The curriculum at all central schools includes a knowledge of English, mathematics, hygiene, and such subjects as will eventually fit the native to compete for clerical posts in an African Civil Service. It had been intended to build a large Central School and native teachers' training centre at Morogoro, but it was eventually decided that Mpapua, a

station further inland in the Dodoma District, would be a more satisfactory place both from the educational and health standpoints. A beginning has been made by clearing the ground for the laying-out of the proposed new buildings, and it is hoped to transfer the present teachers' training centre from Dar-es-Salaam to the new buildings at Mpapua in the coming year.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

108. Owing to the insufficient supply of trained native teachers and the fact that the small European staff did not permit adequate supervision it has not been possible to open the number of new schools which Administrative Officers and native Chiefs asked for. Village elementary schools are nearly all situated in positions where population is most dense with a view to creating as wide a sphere of influence as possible. Preference of entry is always given to the sons of local Chiefs and village Headmen. The native teaching staff has undergone careful reorganisation in the areas of Bukoba and Tanga, which are both under the supervision of European headmasters. During the school holidays the native teachers from these rural schools are called into the central schools for a period of training, including medical and agricultural work. All teaching in these schools is through the medium of Ki-Swahili.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

109. With the appointment of two European Industrial Instructors the progress in all industries will become rapid, for the African displays an unquestionable ability for acquiring knowledge of industrial work in an incredibly short time. School boys are apprenticed for a period of not less than three years to a particular trade. At Dar-es-Salaam there are 67 apprentices and in Tanga 76 ; they include carpenters, tailors, boot-makers, blacksmiths, masons, printers, and weavers. In addition a number of ex-school boys have been apprenticed to the railway workshops and to the Post and Telegraphs Department.

HYGIENE AND MEDICAL ATTENTION.

110. In all schools where European inspection has been possible a marked improvement in the general physique of the children is observable as a result of improved discipline, organised drill, and games. The Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga Central Schools possess well-equipped dispensaries, which are under the daily supervision of the local Medical Officers. An arrangement exists at Dar-es-Salaam whereby pupil teachers, and teachers undergoing courses of instruction, receive practical training at the native hospital in the treatment of wounds and other ailments. The publication of a Ki-Swahili text book on hygiene by the Director of Education has proved of invaluable assistance in health propaganda work.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN EDUCATION.

111. There are no Government Schools for European or Indian children, but the Government makes an annual grant of £450 to the Dutch Education Committee of Arusha where there are three schools for the children of the local Dutch-speaking settlers. The total number of children, boys and girls, attending these schools is 113. The Indian communities maintain schools at all the large towns in the Territory and as a rule charge school fees ranging from 3s. to 7s. per mensem. Both boys and girls are admitted to these schools.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

112. The majority of missionary societies working in the Territory have increased the number of their schools ; their European staff has also been increased. All societies deplore the serious lack of trained native teachers ; in the south-western area better trained native teachers are being brought over from the Nyasaland missions, and the Universities Mission to Central Africa have recently completed a large training centre not far from Dar-es-Salaam to accommodate up to 400 pupil teachers.

It is acknowledged that attendance at missionary schools is very irregular and unsatisfactory but in schools where trades are taught or where a more advanced type of education, including English, is given, the attendance is noticeably better. The excellent technical schools of the Moravian and Lutheran Societies which were dismantled during the war are now being re-equipped.

KORANIC SCHOOLS.

113. There are over 700 native Koranic schools in the Territory with an average attendance of approximately 8,000 children. Eighty per cent. of these schools are in the coastal districts. The educational value of these schools is very slight, as pupils are rarely taught anything except the repetition of passages from the Koran and comparatively few ever learn to read and write in Arabic.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

114. A feature of considerable interest is the recent demand that has arisen for night schools which at the request of Government native employees have now been opened at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, and Bagamoyo. In several districts night classes are held for the men of the King's African Rifles and the Police Force.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION SERVICES.

115. The following table of expenditure indicates the increasing attention that is being given to education :—

1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
£3,106.	£8,058.	£9,359.	£13,156.	£18,851.

The amount proposed to be spent in 1925-26 is £32,000.

NATIVE NEWSPAPER.

116. "Mambo Leo", the Government Swahili monthly paper, commenced its third year of publication on 1st January, 1925, and continues its successful career, the latest circulation figure being 8,500. It is read by literate Africans to the illiterate and its appeal is not by any means confined to actual subscribers. Among the regular contents are pictures of local and general interest, articles on agriculture, trade, etc., translations of stories of travel and adventure, tribal history, district news, competitions, poems, and a correspondence section. Two-thirds of the contents of the paper are contributions by African readers. Advertisements are accepted and the publication affords an unrivalled opportunity of reaching all classes of natives in the Territory.

CLIMATE.

CLIMATIC ZONES.

117. The climate of the Territory varies greatly according to the height above sea-level of the several districts. Roughly, four climatic zones can be distinguished, though even among these there are considerable local variations :—

(i) *The warm and rather damp coast region with its adjoining hinterland.* — Here, conditions are tropical, though not unpleasant except just before and during the rainy seasons, when the heat is trying and the atmosphere humid. The average yearly temperature is 78 deg.

(ii) *The hot and moderately dry zone between the coast and the central plateau (300 ft.—2,000 ft.).* — This zone is characterised by low humidity of atmosphere, less rain, and a temperature rather lower but with greater daily and yearly variations.

(iii) *The hot and dry zone of the central plateau between 2,000 ft. and 4,000 ft. in height.* — The climate of this zone differs greatly in parts, but its prevailing characteristics are low humidity, little rainfall (at Tabora an annual average of 32 in.), a fairly high mean temperature, with great daily and yearly variations, sometimes exceeding 36 deg. Fahr. daily. The heat is dry, but not so trying to the European as the moist and steamy warmth of the coast, while the nights are invariably cool.

(iv) *The semi-temperate regions around the slopes of Kilimanjaro and Meru, of the Usambara highlands, the Ufipa Plateau, and the mountainous areas of the south-western area (5,000 ft.—10,000 ft.).* — Frosts occur at the higher altitudes and the nights are cold. These districts enjoy a bracing climate and alone can be considered healthy for Europeans, but prolonged residence in these altitudes is apt to produce nervous strain even though physical fitness is maintained.

There are two well-defined rainy seasons annually. Generally speaking, the long rains begin in February or March, and last for two or three months, while the short rainy season extends from October to November, but the rainfall is low for a tropical country, and droughts are not infrequent.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

118. During the year capital expenditure was sanctioned on the following works, funds being provided, as required, by loans from the Imperial Exchequer on terms of repayment to be decided later.

Railway from Tabora to Kahama. — In a northerly direction for about eighty miles, to be a feeder line to the Central Railway. The question of a further extension to Shinyanga is under consideration and it has been recommended that its construction should be given priority over all other works of utility not already sanctioned.

Lindi Light Railway. — Extension to the port of Lindi and reconditioning as far as Ndanda. *Kigoma.* — Improvements to the wharf and the construction of a slipway.

Dar-es-Salaam Harbour. — Extensions and improvements to wharf and plant, including cranes for the wharf with the object of providing additional berths for lighters and accelerating the discharge of cargo.

Temporary Jetty and Cranes. — To cope with the congestion of merchandise at the Dar-es-Salaam wharves, a temporary jetty was constructed and two additional cranes were obtained and erected to enable cargo to be handled pending completion of the harbour improvement scheme.

Railway Rolling Stock. — In order to cope with rapidly increasing railway traffic on the Central Railway, and to provide rolling stock for the Tabora-Kahama extension, an order for sixty wagons was placed towards the end of the year. Thirty-five miles of permanent way were also ordered.

Railway Extension to Arusha. — The planting and commercial communities of Arusha urged that the Moshi-Sanya River Railway should be extended to Arusha. The question whether such a railway should be constructed is dependent to a large extent on whether it would prove remunerative. An economic survey is therefore being made of the area which would be affected by the suggested extension. Apart from the area of suitable land and the quantity of crops likely to be grown, it is essential to determine the amount of labour available to work the land and produce the crops.

The Tanganyika Railway System. — The Tanganyika Railway system consists of the following : —

- (i) The Central Railway, which is the main trunk line, 772½ miles long, connecting Dar-es-Salaam with Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika.
- (ii) The Tanga Railway, 219 miles long, which runs between the Port of Tanga and Moshi.
- (iii) The Lindi Tramway, a narrow-gauge line, running between Mingoyo (near Lindi) to Ndanda, 57 miles.

An extension of the Tanga line for 21 miles, from Moshi to the Sanya River, on the borders of the Arusha district, was completed during the year.

Lindi Tramway. — The Lindi Tramway, which had been closed down as unremunerative, was reopened for traffic on 1st July, in order to facilitate the transport of produce from up-country. Traffic was dealt with by man-handled trollies, in accordance with a suggestion made by the Senior Commissioner, Lindi; the experiment proved successful, and it is proposed to continue the system next year in order to give the Railway Administration a free hand to proceed with the work of reconditioning and construction.

TARIFF AND TRAFFIC.

119. The new tariff, which came into operation on 1st January, 1924, has proved very satisfactory. By its favourable rates it has made the Tanganyika route possible for the eastern Congo traffic and an attractive competitive one with Beira for the Katanga District. During 1924, the Central Railway transported 7,907 tons of copper from the Katanga mines and it is probable that the figure will be more than trebled in 1925. In addition to copper, 1,324 tons of cassiterite were transported. The long haul traffic essential to the Central Railway has been secured.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OF AFRICAN ARTISANS.

120. During the year a form of indenture for African apprentices was approved. There are now boys of ages between 14 and 17 under tuition, besides a large number of older boys whose ages did not allow of their being indentured. The instructional staff has been augmented. Progress, though slow, is on satisfactory lines.

On 1st January, 1924, 381 Asiatic and 659 African artisans were employed; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 398 and 637.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING SERVICES.

121. The following ocean-going steamship lines call regularly at the principal ports : —
British India Steamship Company, Limited.
Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited.

Messageries Maritimes.
 Clan Ellerman Harrison Line.
 Holland East Africa Line.
 Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie.
 Italia Società di Navigazione.

Coastal services between the various ports in this and adjoining territories are maintained by the Zanzibar Government steamers and the British India Steam Navigation Company. A tug and lighter service has been established on the coast by the African Wharfage Company and has proved a great convenience. A large proportion of the coastal trade is carried on by dhows.

SERVICES ON LAKES VICTORIA AND TANGANYIKA.

The ports of Mwanza and Bukoba, on Lake Victoria, are regularly visited by the service of the Uganda Railway Marine, which, during the produce season, is augmented by tugs and lighters.

The ss. "Mwanza," owned by the Government, maintains a service on Lake Tanganyika and the ss. "Goetzen" will be employed on the lake when she has been reconditioned. At present the steamers of the Grands Lacs Company continue to carry the bulk of the trade on Lake Tanganyika.

TONNAGE.

The number of ocean-going steamers other than coastal which entered and cleared at the coast ports of the Territory during 1924, is given below :—

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
British	204	758,922
French	76	284,402
Dutch	75	301,044
Italian	28	68,906
German	16	74,562

NEW VESSEL TO REPLACE THE GOVERNMENT SS. "LORD MILNER".

A vessel is essential for the purpose of visiting and repairing the lights and buoys on the coast and it is proposed therefore to purchase a new ship in the near future to replace the ss. "Lord Milner," which is unseaworthy and has been laid up for a considerable period. Until a new ship has been obtained to replace the ss. "Lord Milner," it is necessary to arrange with the Zanzibar Government for the hire of a vessel from time to time to carry out essential buoy and lighthouse work.

SALVAGE OF SS. "GOETZEN".

The salvage of the ss. "Goetzen" was completed on 16th March. The vessel is now being reconditioned at an estimated cost of £20,000. The cost of running the vessel is estimated at £6,400 per annum. Although the vessel will probably be run at a loss for a year or two, it is anticipated that the opening up of the area bordering the south-eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika and the increased traffic accruing to the Central Railway will more than compensate the Government for any loss incurred.

ROADS.

DODOMA-IRINGA ROAD.

122. The construction of the new road from Dodoma to Iringa is proceeding and has reached the Ruaha River. The construction of a bridge over the river will be a costly work, for which funds are not at present available, but will eventually be necessary if full use is to be made of the new route. For the present a pontoon ferry will suffice.

TABORA-MWANZA ROAD.

The necessity for this road was in some doubt when the construction of a railway from Tabora to Kahama was decided on and work was postponed, but it is now considered that both railway and road are required. The survey of the road and of other roads in the Tabora and Mwanza districts, which will act as feeders to the new railway line and improve communication with the lake ports has been commenced.

MAINTENANCE WORK.

Improvements to roads and bridges were carried out on all the important trunk roads. Heavy damage was again caused by floods on the Moshi-Arusha Road. The construction of permanent bridges was proceeded with. New bridges were constructed on the Iringa-Tukuyu, Korogwe, Kilosa and other roads.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POSTAL.

123. There was a marked increase in the volume of all classes of postal work. Internal correspondence exceeded that of the previous year by 25 per cent., while external correspondence forwarded and received showed increases of 12 and 15 per cent. respectively. Parcel post business with other countries increased by 20 per cent. inwards and 1½ per cent. outwards. During the year arrangements were made for the exchange of parcels with India, Egypt and Portuguese East Africa.

TELEGRAPHS.

124. Telegraph traffic increased in volume by 20 per cent. and net telegraph revenue by 17 per cent. The telegraph system, which comprises approximately 3,300 miles of route and 5,600 miles of wire, is connected with the land lines of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. The Eastern and South African Telegraph Company has an office in Dar-es-Salaam and communication by cable is possible with all parts of the world. The Belgian Government maintains a wireless station at Kigoma for communication with the Belgian Congo. During the year the rates for press telegrams, accepted at telegraph offices in the Territory for delivery in the Territory or in Kenya Colony, were revised. A letter telegram service at quarter rates with a minimum of twenty words has been instituted for telegrams despatched to the majority of British Colonies and to the United States. Previously this arrangement applied to Great Britain and Ireland only. In connection with this service telegrams in plain language and in English or French only are accepted at all up-country telegraph offices at reduced rates.

PERSONNEL.

125. The establishment of the department consisted of 73 Europeans, 47 Asiatics, and 664 Africans. The number of Africans employed on postal and clerical duties exclusive of telegraphists and telephonists increased from 20 in 1923 to 28 in 1924. The standard of ability has improved generally. Five youths are in training in the Electrical Mechanician's workshop, and are well reported on. The whole of the telegraph and telephone operating in the Territory is performed by Africans under European supervision.

AERODROMES.

126. There are aerodromes at Mwanza and Tabora, but no aeroplanes were flown in the Territory. It is believed that an aeroplane could land at the Mwanza aerodrome in its present condition, but to ensure safety some minor work would probably be necessary. Any work required could be carried out in ten days. The aerodrome at Tabora is classed only as a "landing ground", and there is no accommodation for machines. It could be put into good condition at a nominal cost within a week. Although the surface of the ground is good during the dry months, it becomes sodden during the rains.

PUBLIC WORKS.

127. The programme of works continues to increase with the development of the country, and has necessitated proposals for additional staff for the Public Works Department. The work carried out during 1924 included the erection of new houses at Tanga, Moshi, Songea, Iringa, and other stations, and extensions to the hospitals at Kigoma, Mwanza, Songea, Tanga, and Mikindani. Plans and estimates were prepared for the construction of a Central School and Native Teachers' Training Centre at Mpapua, a Central Lunatic Asylum and Leper Gaol at Dodoma, and new hospitals at Dodoma, Moshi and Kilosa. Construction work on the new wharf scheme at Dar-es-Salaam was commenced, while improvements were also made to the existing jetties, and an additional jetty was constructed to deal with the increased traffic pending the completion of the new wharf.

ELECTRICITY.

128. There are four Government-owned generating stations in the Territory situated at Dar-es-Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, and Kigoma, the three latter being operated by the

Railway Department. There is also a privately-owned power station at Tanga. The demand for electrical energy has increased at a rapid rate, particularly in the larger towns, and has necessitated considerable additions to the plant installed. A new large generating unit has been ordered for the Dar-es-Salaam Power Station.

APPENDIX I.

QUESTIONNAIRE OF PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION WITH BRIEF REPLIES.

I. SLAVERY.

- (a) 1. Q. What measures are being taken with a view to ensure the suppression of the slave trade ?
A. Slave trading is a punishable offence under Sections 370 and 371 Indian Penal Code.
2. Q. What results have been obtained ?
A. The prohibition is completely effective.
- (b) 1. Q. Is slavery recognised legally ?
A. No. The status of slavery was abolished by the Involuntary Servitude (Abolition) Ordinance 1923.
2. Q. Does domestic or other slavery still exist ? Give statistics.
A. Slavery no longer exists in any form.
3. Q. What are the principal causes of slavery (gambling, drink, etc.) ?
4. Q. Is the pledging of a person recognised legally ?
A. No.
5. Q. Under what conditions can a slave get his freedom ?
A. See reply to question (b) 2.
6. Q. What measures have been taken, or are being taken, to provide for the emancipation of slaves and to put an end to all slavery, domestic or otherwise ?
A. See reply to question (b) 1.
7. Q. Is there any time-limit fixed for the emancipation of slaves ?
A. Unnecessary : *Vide* reply to (b) 1.
Q. If in the affirmative, how long is the period ?

II. LABOUR.

- (a) 1. Q. Have measures been taken to ensure, in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, the taking into consideration of conventions or recommendations of International Labour Conference ?
A. The recommendations of the International Labour Conference are hardly suitable to local conditions. Labour is almost exclusively agricultural and there are no industries or manufactures of any importance in the Territory.
2. Q. Are these conventions or recommendations being carried into effect ?
A. See reply to (a) 1.
3. Q. By what other provisions is free labour protected ?
A. The Master and Native Servants Ordinance 1923 defines the relations between employer and employed.
- (b) 1. Q. What are the measures intended to ensure the prohibition of forced labour for purposes other than essential public works and services and what are the effective results of these measures ?
A. The prohibition of such forced labour is accepted as an axiom laid down by the Mandate itself, and no further action appears to be necessary to ensure it. Any case of the forcing of such labour would be an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code which is applied to the Territory.

2. Q. For what public works and services is forced native labour required ?
- A. The compulsory recruitment of paid labour for essential public service is permitted by the terms of the Mandate. It is sometimes necessary to require natives to work (for payment) as Government porters, or on the repair and construction of roads, or in order to assist in loading and unloading steamers of the Uganda Marine at the ports on Lake Victoria Nyanza. The requisitioning of paid native labour in order to ensure before the planting season the distribution of Government cotton seed to native cultivators or in order before the rains to clear native produce from the interior to places whence it can be conveyed to its destination by motor, wagon, or dhow, has occasionally taken place in one district but has now been ordered to be discontinued, since it is doubtful whether such work, though manifestly in the interest of the native cultivators, can properly be considered to be essential public service. Administrative Officers have been instructed to furnish annual returns showing the extent to which labour has been requisitioned for essential public works and services and the number and nature of punishments inflicted in this connection. Statistics will be supplied in the next Annual Report.
3. Q. Are there any other forms of forced labour, such as labour in lieu of taxation maintenance of highways, etc. If any in the affirmative, how are these regulated ?
- A. Labour in lieu of taxation is only permitted if the native is unable to pay his hut tax in cash and has made no effort to discharge his liability. In these cases, he is required to work for such period as is necessary to earn the amount of his tax at the rate of wages prevailing locally for unskilled labour. The work is invariably performed locally and the native is not required to leave his district. District roads, apart from metalled or trunk roads which are maintained by the Public Works Department, are kept clean by the natives in accordance with long-established custom. Cleaning is, as a rule, only necessary for a few days after the rainy season. Each village is responsible for the strip of road within its borders and the work is distributed equally among the householders.
- (c) 1. Q. How is the recruiting of labour required by private enterprise organised and regulated ? Does the Administration participate in this recruiting ?
- A. The recruiting of labour by private enterprise is regulated by the Master and Native Servants Ordinance 1923. The Administration does not participate or assist in any way in the recruitment of labour for private enterprise.
2. Q. Does the Administration allow recruiting in the mandated area of labour for another Territory ? If so, under what conditions ?
- A. The recruitment of labour for employment outside the Territory is regulated by the Master and Native Servants Ordinance 1923, of which Sections 3 (1), 5, 8, 9 particularly apply. From these Sections it will be seen that labourers may not be recruited for work outside the Territory except with the Governor's consent and on a written contract, the form and conditions of which are laid down in the Schedule to the Ordinance. It is clear that each request to recruit labour for foreign service must be judged on its merits, and that consent would depend not only upon demand within the Territory, but upon the locality and climatic conditions, etc., at the proposed place of employment. For instance, the recruitment of labour from the plains for work at high altitudes or of natives of this Territory for work in the South African mines would not be permitted. See paragraph 41 of the Report.
3. Q. What compulsory and disciplinary measures are authorised with respect to native labour ?
- A. Native labourers can only be punished on the order of a competent court for offences which are cognizable in the courts. The jurisdiction and powers of the courts, punishable offences, and penalties relating to labour in particular are set out in Section 29 and the following Sections of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance 1923. No disciplinary or correctional measures are permitted other than those sanctioned by the courts.
4. Q. What powers has the Administration for controlling labour contracts in order to ensure their loyal fulfilment both on the part of employer and employed, and what powers does it possess to prevent any abuses in this respect ?
- A. Section 4 of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance 1923 requires all written contracts to be attested before a magistrate or an administrative officer, who must read over and explain the contract to the servant. Unless this is done the contract is invalid and unenforceable against the servant. Breach of contract on the part of employer or employee is an offence under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance 1923, and is punishable under Sections 39 and 32 respectively. Contracts for service outside the Territory require the prior sanction of the Governor.

III. ARMS TRAFFIC.

1. *Q.* What measures are being adopted to control the traffic in arms and ammunition ?
A. The traffic in the importation of arms and ammunition is strictly controlled by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance 1922, which gives effect to the provisions of the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye.
The Ordinance works well, and is satisfactory in every way. To protect their crops against vermin, natives have so far been permitted to retain their muzzle-loading guns which have been in their possession for several years. Under the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance the Governor's consent is required to the possession of a breech-loading weapon by a native. This permission has only been sparingly given to a few trustworthy natives occupying responsible positions.
2. *Q.* What are the statistics relating to imports of arms and ammunition of different categories ?
A. Sporting ammunition to the number of 225,000 rounds, and 356 sporting guns and rifles and 145 pistols or revolvers were imported into the Territory during 1924.
See Paragraph 73 of the Report.

IV. TRADE AND MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS.

1. *Q.* What steps are being taken to assure the prohibition of abuses of the liquor traffic ?
A. Spirits are not used as an article of trade with the natives.
2. *Q.* How is the campaign against alcoholism organised ?
A. *See* paragraphs 48 and 49 of the Report.
3. *Q.* What are the effects of these measures (statistics relative to the import and to the local manufacture of alcoholic liquors, etc.) ?
A. Wines and beers to the value of £20,348 and potable spirits to the value of £28,003 were imported into the Territory in 1924. Such liquor is for non-native consumption only.
The only liquor manufactured locally is native beer the consumption of which at most native ceremonies is demanded by tribal custom. The drinking of palm wine is discouraged and permits to tap trees are not issued.
4. *Q.* What are the countries of origin of alcoholic liquor, other than wine and beer, imported into the Territory ?
A. The United Kingdom and British Possessions, from which alcoholic liquor, other than wine and beer, to the value of £26,822 was imported. Other countries are France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Portugal from which small quantities totalling £1,181 in value were imported.
5. *Q.* What measures have been taken to assure the prohibition or regulation of the importation, production, and consumption of dangerous drugs ?
A. The complete control of opium and its derivatives is provided for by the Opium Proclamation 1920, which enforces the terms of the Opium Convention of 1912. The preparation and sale of drugs and poisons is governed by the Drugs and Poisons Proclamation 1920. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited, and all opium, cocaine and other similar preparations imported must be deposited in a Government store, from which delivery can only be obtained on the authority of the Principal Medical Officer. Power is given to Native Chiefs under paragraph 6 (*c*) of the Native Authority Ordinance 1923 to issue regulations and orders to prohibit or restrict the cultivation, collection, possession or use of plants and herbs of a poisonous, stupefying or other noxious character, and the manufacture, distribution or sale of any derivatives therefrom.
See paragraphs 51 and 52 of the Report.

V. LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

1. *Q.* What measures are being taken to guarantee liberty of conscience and religion ?
A. There is complete liberty of conscience and religion throughout the Territory, provided, of course, that this is not prejudicial to law and order. Native customs are not subject to interference provided that they are not repugnant to civilised ideals of humanity and morality.

2. Q. What restrictions have been laid down for the maintenance of public order and morality ?
- A. Sundry legislation provides for the maintenance of public order and morality. Among the more important Ordinances may be mentioned :—
The Native Authority Ordinance, Peace and Order Ordinance, Witchcraft Ordinance, Young Girls Protection Ordinance, Township Ordinance, Native Liquor Ordinance, Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance, Highways Ordinance.
The Indian Penal Code is applied to the Territory.
3. Q. Is there free exercise of religious worship and instruction ?
- A. Yes, provided that this is not prejudicial to law and order.
4. Q. If not, what restrictions are there to limit such exercise ?
5. Q. What are the results of such restrictions ?

VI. MILITARY CLAUSES.

1. Q. Has the Mandatory Power established or maintained fortresses or military or naval bases in the mandated territory ?
- A. No.
2. Q. What are the forms of native military organization and instruction ?
- A. See paragraphs 68 and 69 of the Report.
3. Q. Are there any police forces, independent of the military, charged with defence of the territory ?
- A. See paragraph 70 of the Report.
The police force is armed and, in addition to its primary function of dealing with the detection and suppression of crime, is charged with the guarding of public offices and treasuries, the escort of specie and prisoners, etc. Other branches of the force perform the work of water police, criminal investigation, and the supervision of immigration.
- Q. What is the respective importance of the two forces and the amount spent on each ?
- A. The King's African Rifles is a military force charged with the maintenance of public order, if this is threatened to such an extent as to warrant military intervention. The duties of the police force are enumerated in the preceding paragraph.
For the financial year ending 31st March, 1924, the cost of maintaining the military service was £146,078, and the cost of maintaining the police service, with which is combined the prison service, was £113,116.
4. Q. In what respect is the military organization of the mandated territory different from that in force in the neighbouring possessions of the mandatory Power ?
- A. The military organization differs from those of neighbouring British Dependencies in that, in accordance with the terms of the Mandate, natives of Tanganyika are not available for service outside the Territory. This principle is enunciated in the King's African Rifles Ordinance 1923.

VII. ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

1. Q. What provisions are made to secure economic equality as regards : —
- (a) Concessions ?
- A. Complete equality exists.
- (b) Q. Land tenure ?
- A. Complete equality exists except for the prohibition referred to in Question 2 below.
- (c) Q. Mining rights (in particular, prospecting) ?
- A. Complete equality exists except for the prohibition referred to in Question 2 below.
- (d) Q. Fiscal regime (direct and indirect taxation) ?
- A. Complete equality exists.
- (e) Q. Customs regulations (imports, exports, transit) ?
- A. Complete equality exists.

2. *Q.* What are the exceptions, if any, in each category ?

A. Ex-enemy nationals of States which are not members of the League of Nations are not permitted to hold land except on licence from the Governor. "Land" includes any interest, whether legal or equitable, in land, mines and minerals, and mineral oil as defined by the Mineral Oil Mining Ordinance, 1922, but does not include a mortgage. No licence is required in respect of plots of 5 acres or less held on an annual tenancy for the purpose of residence, trade, or business.

VIII. EDUCATION.

1. *Q.* What steps are being taken for the elementary education of the natives of the Territory (organization and statistics) ?

A. See paragraph 108 of the Report.

2. *Q.* What steps are being taken to provide for higher education of the natives, such as medical, veterinary, and technical ?

A. See paragraphs 94, 107, 109, 120, 125 of the Report.

3. *Q.* In what languages is instruction given in the different categories of schools ?

A. In Ki-Swahili in the elementary, and in English and Ki-Swahili in the primary schools controlled by Government.

In mission schools instruction is generally given in the vernacular, and seldom in Ki-Swahili except in the coastal districts.

4. *Q.* Are mission schools compelled to submit to certain conditions, and, if so, what ?

A. No.

IX. PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. *Q.* What steps are being taken in the territory to provide for public health, sanitation, and to combat endemic and epidemic diseases ?

A. See paragraphs 54 to 66 of the Report.

2. *Q.* What provisions are made for medical assistance ?

A. European medical officers are stationed in all the more important districts, and Indian sub-assistant surgeons or compounders are posted to the smaller stations. Well-equipped hospitals are attached to district headquarters, and free medical attendance is provided for all natives.

3. *Q.* What is the actual situation as regards prostitution, and what steps are being taken in this matter ?

A. Prostitution is mainly confined to the towns. Among many tribes native custom permits irregular relationships between the sexes, a state of affairs which can only be changed gradually with the advance of civilisation and by patient missionary effort, but prostitution in the ordinary sense of the word is infrequent in country areas. Loitering in the streets of townships for the purpose of prostitution is an offence under Ordinance No. 17 of 1921. Sexual intercourse with girls under the age of twelve years is prohibited by the Young Girls' Protection Ordinance No. 33 of 1921. The Township Rules, 1923, empower Administrative Officers to repatriate to their homes within the Territory any undesirables entering townships. The Immigration Ordinance, No. 16 of 1924, prohibits the immigration of prostitutes or persons interested in the proceeds of prostitution except in the case of natives born or domiciled in the Territory.

X. LAND.

Q. What systems of land tenure and forest law exist ?

How are they legally recognised ?

What lands are considered as belonging to the State, and what are regarded as communally owned ?

A. The lands of the Territory may be classified according to their tenure as follows:—

(a) Lands which have been appropriated by written legal process or title to the use of individuals.

(b) Lands which by virtue of custom or long prescriptive possession have been constituted into collective or individual estates the ownership of which is not supported by title and can only be established by repute, custom or prescription.

Rights to land granted by the German Government are recognised subject to proof of title within five years from the date of the Land Ordinance. Land granted by the German Government is held either freehold or on lease, with the

option of purchase. No freehold title can be obtained under the Land Ordinance 1923, but a right of occupancy for a period not exceeding 99 years may be granted under the Ordinance.

With these exceptions the domain is regarded as belonging to the Tanganyika Territory, to be held and administered for the use and benefit, direct and indirect, of the natives.

Certain areas are preserved as forest reserves by Government for reasons of rainfall and to prevent destruction of valuable timber. With the exception of these, natives have access to, and communal rights in accordance with native custom over, forest areas which are not privately owned.

Q. What measures are being adopted for the registration of landed property ?

A. The following Ordinances deal with the registration of landed property :—

(1) Registration of Documents Ordinance 1923, which replaced the Ordinance of 1921.

(2) The Land Registry Ordinance 1923.

See also paragraph 96 of the Report.

Q. What are the regulations for the alienation of land in which native or non-native communities exercise rights by virtue of heredity or use ?

A. When any particular area of land is applied for the usual procedure is to refer the application to the administrative officer in charge of the district in which the land applied for is situated. The land is then visited by an administrative officer and an enquiry is instituted on the ground as to whether the land is affected by any native rights of ownership or occupation, either permanent or intermittent, or whether it is really vacant land. If any native rights are likely to be infringed they are specifically safeguarded in the grant, or if this is not feasible the application is not proceeded with.

Q. What are the measures being taken to protect rights and interests of native and non-native communities in respect to land usury, forced sales, etc. ?

A. Transfers of land from natives to non-natives are not permitted except with the sanction of the Governor, and such transactions as have been allowed relate only to small holdings on the coast belonging to Arabs or Swahilis.

In many cases in the past Indians obtained mortgages on coconut and other plantations belonging to the natives on the coast as security for money lent or for credit given.

The Credit to Natives (Restriction) Ordinance 1923, will prevent this in future as it debars suits for the recovery of money advanced to natives unless the debt was approved by an administrative officer in the first place.

XI. MORAL, SOCIAL, AND MATERIAL WELFARE.

Q. What are, generally speaking, the measures adopted to ensure the moral, social, and material welfare of the natives (measures to maintain the interests, rights and customs of the natives, their participation in public services, native tribunal, etc.) ?

A. Referred to throughout the Report under different headings.

XII. PUBLIC FINANCES.

The general schedule of receipts from, and expenditure on, the territory, budget system, indication of the nature and assessment of taxes.

See paragraphs 74 to 84 of the Report.

XIII. DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

Births, marriages (polygamy), deaths, emigration, immigration.

For statistics of population see paragraph 35. Registration of births is compulsory in the case of Europeans and Americans and of deaths in the case of all non-natives. Compulsory registration by natives generally is not possible in the present stage of tribal development and no statistics of native births and deaths are available, though it is known that infant mortality is high. Legislation to make the registration of births and deaths compulsory in townships is under consideration.

For immigration, see paragraph 36.

Europeans proceed to a temperate climate for a periodical change but there is no emigration in the proper sense of the word.

APPENDIX II.

Government Notice No. 7.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

PROCLAMATION NO. 2 OF 1925.

The Courts Ordinance, 1920 (No. 6 of 1920).

NATIVE COURTS.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by the Courts Ordinance, 1920, and otherwise, I hereby order and proclaim as follows :—

1. This proclamation may be cited as the Native Courts Proclamation, 1925.

2. In this Proclamation :—

“ Native ” includes a native of the Tanganyika Territory and any member of an African race (including any Swahili or Somali) with a permanent residence in the Territory.

“ Supervisory Court ” means the Court of the Administrative Officer in-charge of the District.

3. A Native Court which is declared to be a Native Court of the First Class shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter appearing, exercise such jurisdiction over natives as is set forth in the First Schedule hereto, together with any special jurisdiction which may be conferred on such Court.

4. A Native Court which is declared to be a Native Court of the Second Class shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter appearing, exercise such jurisdiction over natives as is set forth in the Second Schedule hereto, together with any special jurisdiction which may be conferred on such Court.

5. Subject to any express provision conferring jurisdiction, none of the said Courts shall have jurisdiction to try —

- (a) Cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death is alleged to have resulted or which is punishable with death or imprisonment for life.
- (b) Cases in connection with marriage other than a marriage contracted under or in accordance with Mohammedan or any native law or custom, except where both parties are of the same religion and the claim is one merely for dowry.
- (c) Cases relating to witchcraft.
- (d) Cognizable offences committed in any place in the District which is declared to be a Township.
- (e) Cases in which any party or the accused or complainant is not a native : provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Court cases in which the complainant is the Crown or a department of the Government or official of the Government acting in his official capacity.

6.— (1) An appeal shall lie from a Native Court of the Second Class to a Native Court of the First Class.

(2) An appeal shall lie from a Native Court of the First Class to a Subordinate Court of the First or Second Class.

(3) Provided that in any Proclamation creating a Native Court of the Second Class, an appeal may be directed to lie from the said Native Court of the Second Class to a Subordinate Court of the First or Second Class instead of to a Native Court of the First Class.

(4) The Supervisory Court may direct to which Subordinate Court of the First or Second Class an appeal shall lie : and in the absence of any such direction an appeal shall lie to any Subordinate Court of the First or Second Class in the District.

7.— (1) Native Courts and Subordinate Courts in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred in this Proclamation shall be under the supervision of the Supervisory Court.

(2) The Supervisory Court may direct that any case or class of case within the jurisdiction of a Native Court shall be enquired into or tried before itself or before a Subordinate Court of the First or Second Class.

8. When sentence of whipping has been imposed by a Native Court and the said sentence is confirmed by the Supervisory Court, the Supervisory Court shall issue such instructions as shall ensure that the sentence is carried out in accordance with the law governing the infliction of corporal punishment.

9. The Supervisory Court may of its own motion or on petition revise any of the proceedings of any Native Court having jurisdiction under this Proclamation or of any Subordinate Court in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction under this Proclamation and may pass or make such judgment or order therein as the Native Court of the first instance could have passed or made as may be just.

10. Subject to any direction of the High Court, the powers of the Supervisory Court may at the request of such Court be exercised by any Subordinate Court of the First or Second Class, provided that the Supervisory Court may for good cause shown revise any order or decision of such Subordinate Court.

11. The Supervisory Court may, if it thinks fit, in any case from an appellate Court under this Proclamation which comes before it, give sanction for an appeal to be allowed to the High Court. And in any such case, such appeal shall be treated as an appeal from a Subordinate Court and shall be subject to the same Rules as to procedure, fees and otherwise, so far as the same are applicable.

12. The High Court may of its own motion or on petition revise any of the proceedings of any Court having jurisdiction to hear or revise any case under this Proclamation.

13. An Administrative Officer may, subject to the direction of the Supervisory Court, sit in any Native Court as adviser.

14. The Supervisory Court may by order, subject to the direction of the High Court, restrict the jurisdiction of any Native Court in the trial of cases within the limits of the jurisdiction herein conferred.

15. All fees and fines collected in any Native Court in any District shall be paid into a fund to be called "The Native Courts Fund for the District of", which shall be under the control and general direction of the Officer in charge of the District and shall be applied by him for the maintenance of the Native Courts of the District and such other purposes for the benefit of the District as he shall think fit.

16. Nothing in this Proclamation or any Rules hereunder contained shall be deemed to affect the jurisdiction of any Subordinate Court.

JOHN SCOTT,
Acting Governor.

Dar-es-Salaam, 14th January, 1925.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Jurisdiction of Native Courts of the First Class.

A Native Court of the First Class shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide :—

(I) Civil Cases—

- (a) in which the amount or subject matter does not exceed in value six hundred shillings, or
- (b) relating to personal status, marriage and divorce under Mohammedan or native law, or
- (c) relating to inheritances which are not governed by the provisions of the Deceased Natives Estates Ordinance, 1922 : such jurisdiction shall be in addition to any jurisdiction conferred under the said Ordinance.

(II) Criminal Cases, provided always that no punishment other than imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding two hundred shillings and whipping not exceeding eight strokes shall be inflicted by such Court, and that in no case where fine has been ordered shall the imprisonment passed upon the offender in default of payment of fine together with the original term of imprisonment (if any) exceed a total of six months. Provided that a sentence of whipping shall require to be confirmed by the Supervisory Court.

(III) Appeals from Native Courts of the Second Class within the area of the jurisdiction of the said Native Court of the First Class, subject to the express provision that an appeal shall lie from the said Native Court of the Second Class to some other Court.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Jurisdiction of Native Courts of the Second Class.

A Native Court of the Second Class shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide :—

(I) Civil Cases —

- (a) in which the amount or subject matter does not exceed in value two hundred shillings, or
- (b) relating to personal status, marriage and divorce under Mohammedan or native law, or
- (c) relating to inheritances which are not governed by the provisions of the Deceased Natives Estates Ordinance, 1922 : such jurisdiction shall be in addition to any jurisdiction conferred under the said Ordinance.

(II) Criminal Cases, provided always that no punishment other than imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month and a fine not exceeding fifty shillings and whipping not exceeding six strokes shall be inflicted by such Court, and that in no cases where fine has been ordered shall the imprisonment passed upon the offender in default of payment of fine together with the original term of imprisonment (if any) exceed a total of one month. Provided that a sentence of whipping shall require to be confirmed by the Supervisory Court.

APPENDIX III.

Government Notice No. 8.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

RULES OF COURT.

Made by the High Court, with the approval of the Governor, under the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, and the Courts Ordinance, 1920.

No. 1 of 1925.

NATIVE COURTS.

1. These Rules may be cited as The Native Courts Rules, 1925.
2. These Rules shall apply to all Native Courts declared to be Native Courts under the Native Courts Proclamation, 1925.
3. Native Courts shall sit for the trial of cases as often as may be required by the Officer in charge of the District.
4. All civil cases shall be instituted in the Courts of the area in which the defendant resides.
5. In civil cases instituted before a Native Court, other than a Court of a Liwali, relating to personal status, marriage, inheritance or divorce, in which a question of Mohammedan law is involved, such Native Court shall, if there is in the District a Native Court of a Liwali, inform the parties that either of them has a right to have the case tried before the nearest Court of a Liwali in the District, and if either party desires the case so to be heard it shall be transferred accordingly.
6. All criminal cases instituted under the Native Courts Proclamation, 1925, shall be instituted in the Native Court of the area in which the accused resides or in which the offence is alleged to have been committed.
7. Every sentence of imprisonment passed by a Native Court shall be submitted to the Supervisory Court for inspection.

8. Subject to any judgment or order made on appeal or revision, the Magistrate of the Supervisory Court shall sign the warrant of commitment in accordance with such sentence, which shall be carried out in a prison declared under the Prisons Ordinance, 1921.

9. No sentence of whipping shall be carried out until the case has been inspected and the sentence has been allowed by a Supervisory Court.

10. Native Courts shall not issue process to compel the appearance of any native who is not permanently or temporarily residing in the District or of any native, who is in the service of the Government or of a sultan, headman or chief of another area, to give evidence, but should the evidence of such an excepted native or of a non-native be required by any of the said Courts and the Court be unable to secure such evidence without the issue of process, it shall report the case to the Supervisory Court and that Court may either :—

- (1) issue process to compel the appearance of the witness before the said Court, provided that no such witness who is not a native shall be compelled to give evidence before a Native Court unless an administrative officer is present, or
- (2) make such orders to take the evidence before itself (reasonable opportunity being given for cross-examination), as may be necessary to secure its production before the said Court, or
- (3) transfer the case for hearing before itself.

11. The fees specified in the Schedule hereto shall be leviable in the Native Courts.

12. The fee leviable on execution shall not be payable by the plaintiff but by the defendant only, all other fees shall be payable by the plaintiff, but may be remitted in whole or in part for reasons of poverty where the Court thinks fit.

Approved :—

.....
Acting Governor.
Chief Justice.

.....
Acting Judge.

Dar-es-Salaam, January, 1925.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE.

Fees leviable in Native Courts.

- 1. In Criminal Cases No fee.
- 2.—(a) In civil cases, where the subject matter is capable of being estimated at a money value 5 per cent. of the amount involved with a minimum fee of one shilling.
- (b) In other civil cases (*e.g.* native matrimonial cases) two shillings.
- (c) On execution, where execution is necessary 5 per cent. of the amount decreed ; with a minimum fee of one shilling.
- 3. On appeal in civil cases.

Such fee, if any, as the Court to whom the appeal is made shall order not exceeding twice the amount of the fee leviable in the lower Court.

