

The Datto for [unclear] [unclear]
Balfour is [unclear] [unclear] rather
the meeting of the TAMU [unclear] 1 Nov.

sent him [unclear] return
to Report's report in 29 1918, duplicate of
20179 [unclear], 21 of 1 of Order No. 20 of 1921
(20177)

7. 11. 21
acc'd P. H. N.
was signed [unclear]

[unclear]

Colonial Office
London & Protectorate of Kenya.
No. 422

20179
25 APR 21

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

26 March, 1921.

259

Sir,

Am/4415/10
In reply to Viscount Milner's despatch
No. 1492 of 18th October, 1920, I have the honour to
enclose a copy of a report drawn up by Dr. Paterson's
report. Acting Principal Sanitary Officer, who recently
visited the Municipal Native Beer Brewery and the
Native Location and similar institutions in Durban.

2. This report has been reviewed by the
Acting Chief Native Commissioner who is in entire
agreement with the views expressed therein.

3. I fully concur in the finding of the report
and in this respect I would invite your attention
to the powers created under clause 29 and sub-section
of the succeeding clause of an Ordinance Intituled
an Ordinance to regulate the Manufacture and Sale
Native Intoxicating Liquor referred to in Dr.
Paterson's report: copies of the Ordinance are being
forwarded by this mail.

40/2017/2

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your humble, obedient servant,

[Signature]
GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
WINSTON CHURCHILL, P.C., M.P.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W.

20179

REC'D
25 APR 21

26
20 March, 1921.

Sir,

259

Nov/44/185/20

1/2

Paterson's Report.

January, 1921.

In reply to Viscount Milner's despatch No. 1498 of 18th October, 1920, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a report drawn up by Mr. Paterson, Acting Principal Sanitary Officer, who recently visited the Municipal Native Beer Brewery and the Native Location and similar institutions in Durban.

2. This report has been reviewed by the Acting Chief Native Commissioner who is in entire agreement with the views expressed therein.

3. I fully concur in the finding of the report and in this respect I would invite your attention to the powers created under clause 29 and sub-section of the succeeding clause of an Ordinance Intituled an Ordinance to regulate the Manufacture and Sale of Native Intoxicating Liquor referred to in Dr. Paterson's report; copies of the Ordinance are being forwarded by this mail.

Gov/2017/2

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Your humble, obedient servant,

W. K. ...

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WINSTON CHURCHILL, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S. W.

P. O. Box No. 140.
Telephone No. 420.

In Despatch No. 42201
Ns. 35/1140/3.

MEDICAL DEPT.
HEAD OFFICE
NAIROBI, 4th January 1930

Sir,

260

SALE CONTROL & REVENUE FROM NATIVE BEER

Your Memo No. S. 21559/1/7 of 17th instant
copy of Colonial Despatch No. 1498 of 1929

In accordance with your above request I have directed by the Hon. Acting Principal Secretary to submit any observations which I may have on the working of the Native Beer monopoly in East Africa.

2. I spent 14 days in Durban in 1929 and was kindly given facilities for inspection of matters referred to and of inspecting the Native Beer Brewery, beer, and eating houses, locations, etc., by the Town Clerk, and the Medical Officer of Health as well as by Colonel Morris, the Manager of the Native Affairs Department of the Corporation.

3. Colonel Morris besides demonstrating the Native Beer Brewery, Eating Houses and Locations also submitted a number of Reports, acts, and papers bearing on the subject. These I enclose as they are all of less or more relevance and may be of interest to the Hon. Acting Chief Native Commissioner. I would be glad if they might ultimately be placed in this office as we do not possess them in duplicate.

4. The Durban Native Beer Brewery, Eating Houses, Locations, etc., etc. are under the control and management of a Native Affairs Department which is a department of the Corporation and is entirely separate from the Native Affairs Department of the Union. The management of most of the capital expenditure on the above mentioned matters was provided by the profits on the sale of Beer.

5. The management under the Department is satisfactory but it should be noted that the results achieved are largely due to the personal efforts of the two - Mr. Marwick and Colonel Morris - who have been in charge of the Native Affairs Department of the Corporation. It would be gravely doubtful whether any municipality or other authority would be able to manage such a Department or such a monopoly in this manner.

6. With regard to the desirability of establishing monopolies in Native Beer in East Africa, I venture an opinion. The conditions which obtain in South Africa probably do not justify the establishment in East Africa to such an extent as to justify intensive control.

The establishment of Beer houses either alone or in conjunction with eating houses

THE HON'BLE
THE AG. COLONIAL SECRETARY,
NAIROBI.

P. O. Box No. 140.
Telephone No. 420.

INCL
In Despatch No. 422 of
No. 39/1140/3.

MEDICAL
HEAD OFFICE
NAIROBI, 4th December

Sir,

260

SALE CONTROL & REVENUE FROM TOBACCO

For 14/11/30
Your Memo No. S. 21559/47 of 17th instant
copy of Colonial Despatch No. 1498 of 19

In accordance with your above request I am directed by the Hon: Acting Principal Secretary to submit any observations which I may have on the working of the Native Beer Monopoly in

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in East Africa
5. The management under the Department of Native Affairs but it should be noted that the results achieved are largely due to the personal efforts of the two - Mr. Marwick and Colonel Morris - who have been in charge of the Native Affairs Department of the Corporation. I would gravely doubt whether any municipality or about to be established would be able for some time to manage such a Department or such a monopoly in this manner.

6. With regard to the desirability of establishing a monopoly in Native Beer in East Africa, I venture an opinion. The conditions which obtain in South Africa probably do not obtain in East Africa to such an extent as to justify intensive control.

The establishment of Beer houses either alone or in conjunction with eating

THE HON'BLE
THE AG. COLONIAL SECRETARY,
NAIROBI.

might not imperiously lead to the acquisition of a habit of drinking strong and life-ruinous liquors of the Native type, especially so when such a habit is as yet and by all means foreign.

It should be noted that the establishment of this monopoly in East Africa was primarily effected to prevent the illicit consumption of European Liquors by natives. It is to provide properly brewed beer native in place of the disastrous concoctions which the town natives prepared in the absence of the really expert brewers - the old women of the reserves and (2) as to diminish drunkenness. This result seems to have been achieved.

8. The production of revenue was a secondary consideration.

9. The Secretary of States despatch seems to put these considerations in the reverse order and I am afraid that a similar point of view might be taken by any municipality in East Africa with disastrous results. I would, therefore, suggest that the proper Authority to control and manage such a monopoly, should it be established, is the Native Affairs Department of the Colony and Protectorate.

10. "Municipal Eating Houses such as those of Durban would, however, fill a long felt want of the floating and resident Kikuyu and Kavironda populations of Nairobi and Mombasa and should certainly be established. Care should be taken, however, that the many excellent eating houses established in Mombasa by Arabs and Swahilis for Arabs and Swahilis are not interfered with. These eating houses are under the supervision of the Health Officer, Mombasa, and have served a very useful educational purpose. They are also a legitimate form of private enterprise. There may also be some of this type in Nairobi.

11. Whether any Eating Houses and Licenses should be managed and controlled by Municipalities in East Africa is, I would suggest a matter which should not urgently be decided. That the Control of the District Commissioner, Mombasa, would certainly be enlightened and satisfactory from the Sanitary and political stand-point I have no doubt. Control by any Municipality which has hitherto been established in East Africa would, I am afraid, be unsatisfactory to a degree.

12. The above covers the general question. The considerable amount of detailed information as regards construction, organization and management with which Colonel Morris kindly provided me, I shall be glad to place at the disposal of any department interested.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. P. P.

40. CHIEF SANITATION OFFICER.

J. A. P. P.

Gw Kenya

262

20179/21

15 Nov 1921

DRAFT

I am not transmitting,

forwarded to this Dept.,

as described below -

- Mr. J. J. O'Connell
- Mr. P. J. O'Connell
- Mr. ...
- Mr. Grindle
- Sir H. Lambson
- Mr. H. Ross
- Mr. J. Piddan
- Mr. Wood
- Mr. Churchill

(1) Report by Mr. J. Hope ...

Deputy P.M.O. Uganda, ...

concerning ... the ... system

... of ...

(6) ...

of Kenya ...

report by Mr. H. P. ...

27/11
 1/2
 1/20 of ...

Chief Sanitation Officer, in the
working of the water supply monopoly
in Darba.

(c) Copy of the Kenya Water

Report Volume No 20 of 1921.

(Signed) H. J. READ

263

L. E. S. "WALTER CASTLE"
AT SEA, BORD., MAY, 1921.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions received from the Uganda Government, I have the honour to submit herewith a Report on an Enquiry into the Burban System of Control of Native Beer.

I have mentioned in the Report certain considerations which came to me, and conclusions which I formed, as to the merits of the Burban Monopoly System and its applicability to Uganda. I have not, however, added any recommendations, as they do not appear to come within the scope of the present Enquiry.

The Report is submitted in quadruplicate, and I shall be glad if one copy may be sent to the Town Clerk, Durban, to whom I am much indebted for the assistance and courtesy which were extended to me during the course of my investigations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Walter Castle

Deputy Principal Medical Officer.

Uganda Protectorate.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office,
London.

LEGISLATION TO REGULATE THE SALE OF BEER

SECTION 1

1. The drinking of Kaffir beer has been a

recognized custom in the social life of the South African Native for generations. It was brewed at the Kraals from Kaffir corn, and was used habitually as a beverage by natives, both male and female; it was supplied at feasts and ceremonies, and was always offered to guests. It was not, however, offered for barter or sale, and, as far as can be ascertained, was never demanded as tribute to the chiefs, as is the custom in Uganda.

2. In the native mind this tribal beverage was looked upon traditionally as an article of diet. The natives commonly use the word "food" when referring to beer, and often they announce their hunger rather than their thirst when asking their host for beer.

3. Official recognition of this custom of beer drinking among the adult males has been given by successive governments through various instructions, laws, and regulations, dating from the Royal Instructions of 1864 to the Native Beer Act (No. 1) of 1905.

4. During the course of development of native towns in the bigger towns and industrial centres it is observed that native beer was brewed and sold from the kraals to the towns and later it was brewed by the natives and sold in the towns.

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(8)

Social abuses became prevalent, and the native chiefs began to complain of the gradual disintegration of their customs, and further that their people, including their women, were drifting away from the obligations of kraal life.

5. In the towns themselves this profitable traffic in beer soon passed into the hands of unscrupulous Europeans, Italians, Greeks, ^{also} Indians and aliens of undesirable repute. These vendors vied with each other in adulterating their wares with treacle, methylated spirits, and other noxious ingredients, to add to their potency and attractiveness to the native. There are said to have been over one hundred of these shabbeens in Durban in 1908, and drunkenness among the natives, disorderly conduct, and crime were at this date becoming increasingly prevalent. (See Statistical Tables, Appendix B.)

6. Legislation empowering control over the sale of beer was manifestly necessary, and this was accomplished by the passing of the Native Beer Act of 1907, which came into force on the 1st of July 1908. The provisions of this Act the Government had to control the sale and consumption of beer under conditions which, in the early days, were a great indulgence in his behalf. The Government ensured his partaking of it in a strict and controlled surroundings and in a strict...

Handwritten signature or initials at the bottom right of the page.

(8)

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5. In the towns themselves this profitable traffic in beer soon passed into the hands of unscrupulous Europeans, Italians, Greeks, ^{also} Indians and aliens of disreputable repute. These vendors vied with each other in adulterating their wares with treacle, methylated spirits, and other noxious ingredients, to add to their potency and attractiveness to the native. There are said to have been over one hundred of these shabens in Durban in 1908, and drunkenness among the natives, disorderly conduct, and crime were at this date becoming increasingly prevalent. (See Statistical Tables, Appendix E.)

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(4)

SECTION 11.

LEGISLATIVE, being an account of the legislation
 favouring the present system of control:

7. In order to facilitate an explanation of the system now in force a copy of the Native Beer Act, No. 25 of 1906 (Natal) is attached. (vide infra, Appendix G.) It will be seen that the Act is divided into three parts, of which Part 1 provides for places outside Boroughs and Townships; while Part 2 provides for Boroughs and Townships; and Part 3 contains general provisions applicable throughout the whole Colony of Natal.

8. Part 2. of this Act, which embodies the Durban procedure, is further divided under two headings:-

(a) The License System.

(b) The Monopoly System.

These systems are alternative, the first providing for the issue of licenses to approved persons for the sale of beer to natives, and the second authorizing Town Councils to manufacture and sell beer to natives, under certain safeguards and specified conditions. The latter, referred to as the Monopoly System, is the one that has been adopted by the Durban Municipality.

9. Under the Act all moneys received from any source in connection with the Monopoly System must be paid into a bank to the credit of a special account known as the "Native Administration Fund". The moneys of this fund

14. **THE BEER BREWERY, Ordinance Road.**

On the first introduction of the Maltipoly System the beer was brewed by the two original brewers referred to above and served by the Municipality by simple native methods, and a considerable supply was produced and distributed with such satisfactory results that it was decided to establish a brewery for its manufacture on a large scale. The present native brewery in Victoria Road was accordingly erected in 1909, at a cost of 27,000. It is a very fine four storied building constructed of brick with tiled roof, with external dimensions of 72 feet by 48 feet, ^{it is} ~~built~~ on a plot of 100 feet by 100 feet. ^{area} On the ground floor are offices, two spacious ~~store~~ rooms, an engine room and a cooling chamber. The first floor is used as a fermenting room; the second floor for a still and cooling room; and the top floor for a mashing room. There are also stabling for thirty horses, a van shed, store, ~~rooms~~ for the workers with kitchen, wash house and sanitary arrangements. Structural alterations are at present in progress. (See photographs, Appendix 2.)

15. The brewery is under the management of a European ~~and~~ brewer (Mr. H. E. Gage) who kindly showed me over the establishment and explained all the processes of ~~the~~ ~~brewing~~. One thousand gallons of beer are at present produced every day ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~amount~~ ~~of~~ ~~material~~ ~~used~~ (Uganda ~~beer~~ or greater millet) with ~~the~~ addition of one third by weight of malic acid. The cost of production is 9d. per gallon and it is retailed to the natives at 1/6 per 2/3 gallon, and the yearly profits resulting from the maltipoly are at present about £1600. Brewer records the height at the brewery of the quantity of beer sent out, the ~~number~~ ~~of~~ ~~gallons~~ brewed daily, and the amount of material used in the ~~manufacture~~. The beer is ~~sent~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~shops~~ ~~from~~

18. ~~THESE ARE THE FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS~~

There are four of these large establishments situated in different populous native quarters of the township. They were erected at different times at a total cost of some £411,000; and all are constructed on similar plans and are contained under the same regulations. Two of these establishments were visited and inspected, one at Queen Victoria Street, and one at Prince Alfred Street. (See ~~Appendix C.~~ Appendix C.)

19. The establishment at Queen Victoria Street is a large single storied building, in plan about 100 feet square, with an asphalt floor. The sides are closed with high paling fences so that everything that goes on inside can be seen from the street. The beer drinking portion of the building is separated from the eating side by means of a strong wire partition, which only being admitted to the one side. Near the centre of the room there is a compartment of raised platform and glass windows, which serves as an office for the manager and enables him to see everything that goes on in all parts of the building. He can thus exercise effective supervision and detect any loitering or disorderly conduct and prevent any from indulging in excessive drinking.

20. Entrance to the beer hall can only be gained through a passage which is directly opposite a window in the office, where each native pays you a ticket for the value of the beer drunk by him. Upon presentation of this ticket to the native attendant bar he is allowed to go to one of the tables provided for the purpose. After he leaves the bar he is not allowed to return to the bar.

... (or one of the measure, of which there are only three to the
... at a point of 50¢ per pint. 214

... have been
... been
... between
... all 2-20-21. No
... take place

... of each building, which
... are rented at 1/- per day to
... as caterers to their fellow
... to trade in the premises.
The fee of 1/- also entitles the native table holder to
the free use of a dining room with a common fireplace together
with a plentiful supply of water, fuel, and electric light when
necessary.

23. The ... are directly ... to
the ... with ... to the maintenance of ...
while strict ... supervision over the ... and
its preparation is ... in the interest of ... A
large plate of ... consisting of ... vegetables,
rice, etc., costs 50¢. ... caterers also sell tea and
coffee at 10¢ per cup. ... well as highly cultured mineral waters
of ... but of ... beer or ... are here obtain-
able. The eating ... of the establishment, ...
food only is sold.

24. A ...
the eating house ...
or ... square, which ...

The six grounds outside the building blocks a dining hall has been built of brick with tiled roof capable of accommodating 100 persons at one sitting. Two large kitchens about 40 feet square are each provided with gas stoves and a wash-up place made of brick. The shower bath houses and latrines are connected with the water and sewerage systems of the town. A large hall about 100 feet by 150 feet has been constructed of brick and iron with concrete floor. Here concerts are held and games provided, while football and other outdoor games are played in the recreation grounds close by. The grounds on which the buildings are built are nearly 3 acres in extent and are about a mile from the centre of the town.

22. Housing of native women has not come within the scheme of this particular location, but in order to minimise the inconvenience arising from the uncertain residence of native women in the town the Town Council has provided in the grounds of this location an enclosed separate brick building consisting of 6 rooms for the accommodation of women and their children who come to the town to visit their families. A hostel for native women is provided in another part of the town (vide infra).

Manager of the location for native males... and he also supervises the married... His duties are to let the... institution, to appoint a... to endeavour in every way... and punctuality. In... he arranges recreation for them. The charge made to the natives for the use of a bed at the institution is

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE
ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLES
COLLECTED AT THE SITE
ON THE DATE MENTIONED
AND THE RESULTS ARE
AS FOLLOWS: THE
CONCENTRATION OF THE
ELEMENTS IS AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION IV

~~Section IV - The System of Native Control~~

~~Section IV - The System of Native Control~~ under the Native Monopoly

~~Section IV - The System of Native Control~~

~~Section IV - The System of Native Control~~

~~Section IV - The System of Native Control~~

In a report by the Chief Magistrate of Durban, (Mr. Harry Kings, Esq.) to the Transvaal Liqueur Commission of 1908, he summarized his views as follows:-

"I have always advocated Native Control with regard to the supply of beer and beer to the natives for two reasons. First, the quality and price of provisions and liquor will be under the direct supervision of the Native Officers; second, the people who at the present time are engaged in supplying the natives; the natives are not of such a class as to exercise the best influence on the native. I look forward to the time when the issue of licenses to private individuals for native eating houses will be a thing of the past."

Seven years later, when the Durban Monopoly had a fair trial, the Chief Magistrate in his report to the Johannesburg Housing and Beer Commission stated emphatically that he wished to withdraw all of his 1908 report on the system; but, on the other hand, his opinion was that the working of the system he recommended for the past seven years to be carried out at the present time, and that it would be upon the native population that the system would have the most beneficial and most orderly effect.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you request information regarding the number of arrests for drunkenness in the District of Columbia for the years 1925 and 1926, inclusive. The native population of the District of Columbia increased during this period from 10,100 in 1925 to 12,000 in 1926, and it will be seen that the number of arrests for drunkenness relative to the population steadily increased up to the passing of the Native Beer Act of 1926, after which there was a marked percentage reduction. According to these tables the percentage of arrests to the population in 1925 was 2.14, and it rose to 2.45 in 1926, after which it generally decreased to 1.85 in 1927. The increase in the number of arrests during 1925 and 1926 is attributable to the Chief Magistrate to the presence in the District, in connection with military occupation, of a large number of colored persons whose occupations in many cases afforded them opportunities of obtaining liquor and passing it to their fellows or to retail...

20. Comparative Statistical Tables from the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, showing the number of arrests for drunkenness, by number of the peace, and volume for the years 1925 and 1926, inclusive. The native population of the District of Columbia increased during this period from 10,100 in 1925 to 12,000 in 1926, and it will be seen that the number of arrests for drunkenness relative to the population steadily increased up to the passing of the Native Beer Act of 1926, after which there was a marked percentage reduction. According to these tables the percentage of arrests to the population in 1925 was 2.14, and it rose to 2.45 in 1926, after which it generally decreased to 1.85 in 1927. The increase in the number of arrests during 1925 and 1926 is attributable to the Chief Magistrate to the presence in the District, in connection with military occupation, of a large number of colored persons whose occupations in many cases afforded them opportunities of obtaining liquor and passing it to their fellows or to retail...

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THE SYSTEM

consideration of the system... the Eastern Money... against the system... Councils, Executive... critics are... allowed to drink... freely in extending it to the... at the... (Mr. S. F. Layman) states that... system for the... substantiated... instances or statements... in no case has a single...

STATE OF MIND

41. Mr. Layman, who has the... knowledge of the working of the system, advised-

" Though the system... to be still... is proving... the nature of... regard to his... against his... it is an... reversed, but it has the... one... bringing... for their... bear a part...

Enacted by His Majesty the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of India, as follows:-

1. This Act may be cited as "The Native Beer Act, 1908".

2. Nothing in the former Act, 1906, or in any act amending the same, shall apply to Native Beer, and any reference therein to the said Act, are hereby repealed, but with the exception in the application or enforcement of any of the provisions of the said Act, as respects the said Native Beer.

3. The provisions of the said Act, 1906, shall apply to the said Native Beer as if it were a beverage of the same nature as the said Native Beer, and as if it were a beverage of the same nature as the said Native Beer.

4. The provisions of the said Act, 1906, shall apply to the said Native Beer as if it were a beverage of the same nature as the said Native Beer, and as if it were a beverage of the same nature as the said Native Beer.

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8. The provisions of the said Act, 1906, shall apply to the said Native Beer as if it were a beverage of the same nature as the said Native Beer, and as if it were a beverage of the same nature as the said Native Beer.

9. No sale or supply of Native Beer or malt as a beverage shall be made in any place where any other business or any other business is carried on, is prohibited.

10. The provisions of the said Act, 1906, shall apply to the said Native Beer as if it were a beverage of the same nature as the said Native Beer, and as if it were a beverage of the same nature as the said Native Beer.

Provisions Applicable to Boroughs and Townships.

License System.

22. The by-law of a borough or township may provide for the issue of licenses by the Licensing Board, appointed under the Liquor Act, 1926, to approved persons to sell Native Beer within the borough or township.

23. Such by-law may prescribe the conditions under which the licenses may be applied for, granted or renewed, the hour of closing, the conditions to be observed by License-holders, and by persons using the licensed premises, the enforcement, revocation or suspension of a license upon any conviction for a contravention of such by-law, and all matters whatsoever relating to the licenses or the business of selling Native Beer, and the administration of the Act within the borough or township.

24. The by-law may provide for the guidance of the Licensing Board in granting licenses and for the conditions to be observed by license-holders.

25. A Licensing Board shall have regard to all evidence

- (a) the character of the applicant;
- (b) the position and character of the premises;
- (c) the manner in which any similar business of the applicant has been conducted in the

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(5) No new license shall be granted or transferred to any person or to the wife of any person who, within one year previous to the application, has been convicted under the Liquor Code for any illegal sale or supply of liquor, or of the offense under this Act or the By-Laws, and no license shall be granted during the term of any suspension ordered by the Court. No application for a license shall be applied for by a person not holding a license, or in respect of premises not licensed, at the

(6) The Commission shall have the right to inspect and copy all records and books kept by any licensee.

(7) The Commission shall have the right to require any licensee to furnish such information as it may deem necessary for the purpose of enforcing this Act.

(8) The Commission shall have the right to require any licensee to furnish such information as it may deem necessary for the purpose of enforcing this Act.

(9) The Commission shall have the right to require any licensee to furnish such information as it may deem necessary for the purpose of enforcing this Act.

(10) The Commission shall have the right to require any licensee to furnish such information as it may deem necessary for the purpose of enforcing this Act.

20. Any person, and, not being employed as a servant of the Council or board for the purpose of this Act, who sells or supplies the same to any person or to any person, except in such quantities as may be authorized by the Council or board, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

21. All moneys received from any source in connection with the Native Land Settlement System, including fines for contravention of by-laws and the proceeds of any investment of the revenue, shall be paid into a bank to the credit of a special account known as the Native Land Settlement Fund, and hereinafter referred to as the Fund.

The moneys of the Fund shall be expended by the Council or board for the following purposes and for no other—

- (a) Defraying expenses in connection with the administration of this Act;
 - (b) Establishing a location under Act 8, of 1904, and the administration of that Act, in any territory in which the by-laws under the said Act are in force;
 - (c) The provision of schools for Natives;
 - (d) Providing special accommodation for Natives; and
 - (e) In relation to the sphere of existing legislation.
- (f) No moneys shall be expended in the interests of the Natives residing in or resorting to a village or township.

22. Proper accounts shall be kept of all receipts and expenditure in connection with the Fund, and a copy of these shall be rendered annually in the month of September for the information of the Secretary for Native Affairs.

General.

23. It shall be the duty of every council or board to make adequate provision for the requirements of the Native population of the borough or township in regard to the supply of Native beer, whether under the license system or that of Municipality.

24. The by-laws may prescribe punishments for contravention thereof or Part II of this Act not exceeding a fine of Twenty Pounds (£20), and in default, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months.

PART III.

REGULATION OF THE SALE OF NATIVE BEER.

25. If any Native beer is mixed with any other spirituous liquor or ferment it shall be no longer regarded as Native beer, and any person making, selling, supplying, using or being in possession of it or in any way dealing with it, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding Twenty Pounds (£20), or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Any Native beer containing less strength of 4 per cent, by weight, of alcohol than that to be deemed pure

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been mixed with other spirituous liquor, and shall come within the foregoing provisions of this section.

26. The sale of Native Beer to any female who lives, and to children under the age of fifteen years, is prohibited. The penalty for each violation of this section of the Act shall be a fine not exceeding twenty pounds (\$20), and, in default of payment, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months.

27. Any Police Officer or Constable shall be entitled at all reasonable hours called on in the performance of his duty, to search for and seize any quantity of Native Beer, or any article or container for the purpose of removing the same, or any article or container, in an event, or for any other purpose.

28. Any Officer or Constable may, at any time, enter any Borough or town Police Station, or any premises at which beer is being made, or any premises where the regulations or by-laws of the Council are in force, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same are being made in accordance with the regulations or by-laws.

The authority hereby conferred on any Officer or Constable may be exercised by any Officer or Constable in charge of the premises.

Any person who is convicted of an offence under this section may be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds (\$10), and upon the person so convicted, or upon the manufacturer, keeper or warehouseman, it may be forfeited by order of the Magistrate.

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any other law, and the provisions of this section.

50. The occupier or person having charge of the premises on which a sale takes place in contravention of this Act or the regulations or by-laws, shall be liable to be convicted of such offence as if he were the person who actually took part in the sale, notwithstanding that he may have had no direct knowledge of the sale, unless he can prove that the sale took place without his knowledge.

51. Any person who is convicted of an offence under this Act or the regulations or by-laws, shall be liable to be fined or imprisoned, or both, as the Court may think fit, and the provisions of this section shall apply to any person who is convicted of such offence as if he were the person who actually took part in the sale, notwithstanding that he may have had no direct knowledge of the sale, unless he can prove that the sale took place without his knowledge.

52. All contraventions of this Act and of the regulations or by-laws shall be cognizable by the Court of a Magistrate, and all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates, in cases where all the parties to the proceedings are natives, shall be heard and determined by the Native High Court, and shall be heard and determined before the Native High Court.

53. All contraventions of this Act and of the regulations or by-laws shall be cognizable by the Court of a Magistrate, and all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates, in cases where all the parties to the proceedings are natives, shall be heard and determined by the Native High Court, and shall be heard and determined before the Native High Court.

54. The occupier or person having charge of the premises on which a sale takes place in contravention of this Act or the regulations or by-laws, shall be liable to be convicted of such offence as if he were the person who actually took part in the sale, notwithstanding that he may have had no direct knowledge of the sale, unless he can prove that the sale took place without his knowledge.

55. Any person who is convicted of an offence under this Act or the regulations or by-laws, shall be liable to be fined or imprisoned, or both, as the Court may think fit, and the provisions of this section shall apply to any person who is convicted of such offence as if he were the person who actually took part in the sale, notwithstanding that he may have had no direct knowledge of the sale, unless he can prove that the sale took place without his knowledge.

56. All contraventions of this Act and of the regulations or by-laws shall be cognizable by the Court of a Magistrate, and all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates, in cases where all the parties to the proceedings are natives, shall be heard and determined by the Native High Court, and shall be heard and determined before the Native High Court.

57. All contraventions of this Act and of the regulations or by-laws shall be cognizable by the Court of a Magistrate, and all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates, in cases where all the parties to the proceedings are natives, shall be heard and determined by the Native High Court, and shall be heard and determined before the Native High Court.

58. All contraventions of this Act and of the regulations or by-laws shall be cognizable by the Court of a Magistrate, and all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates, in cases where all the parties to the proceedings are natives, shall be heard and determined by the Native High Court, and shall be heard and determined before the Native High Court.

Done at the Government Office, Natal, this 1st day of December, 1908, by command of His Excellency the Governor.
Matthew Nathan, Governor. G. O. Grady Gibbins, Colonial Secretary.

BOROUGH OF DORSET

COMPANIES LISTED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 1908 AND THE COMPANIES ACT 1929

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264
265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312
313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336
337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384
385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408
409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432
433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456
457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504
505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528
529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552
553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576
577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624
625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648
649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672
673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696
697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744
745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768
769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792
793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816
817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840
841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888
889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912
913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936
937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984
985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008
1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032
1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056
1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080
1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104
1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128
1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152
1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176
1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200

11,500.
15,000.
20,000.
25,000.
30,000.
35,000.
40,000.
45,000.

BOROUGH OF DORSET

GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS OF PARLIAMENTS GOVERNING A PART OF THE COUNTY OF DORSET

Year	1832	1835	1838	1841	1844	1847	1850	1853	1856	1859	1862	1865	1868	1871	1874	1877	1880	1883	1886	1889	1892
1832	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
1835	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
1838	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
1841	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
1844	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
1847	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
1850	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
1853	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
1856	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
1859	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
1862	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
1865	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
1868	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
1871	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1874	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
1877	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102
1880	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
1883	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
1886	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
1889	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
1892	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
Total	601	617	633	649	665	681	697	713	729	745	761	777	793	809	825	841	857	873	889	905	921

1832 1835 1838 1841 1844 1847 1850 1853 1856 1859 1862 1865 1868 1871 1874 1877 1880 1883 1886 1889 1892

MUNICIPAL NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, DUNDAS.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF BREACHES OF THE PEACE AND VAGRANCY.

January 1919 to 31st December 1920.

MONTH. 1919. 1920. 1919. 1920.

JANUARY.	34.	95.	149.	149.	70.	5.
FEBRUARY.	61.	95.	83.	82.	75.	55.
MARCH.	72.	79.	60.	74.	97.	85.
APRIL.	97.	67.	102.	78.	84.	78.
MAY.	59.	32.	65.	77.	82.	74.
JUNE.	153.	103.	83.	88.	88.	5.
JULY.	68.	76.	66.	101.	127.	5.
AUGUST.	76.	67.	70.	63.	57.	6.
SEPTEMBER.	44.	65.	63.	66.	77.	72.
OCTOBER.	69.	126.	110.	97.	88.	37.
NOVEMBER.	66.	64.	67.	66.	67.	6.

DECEMBER.	7.	108.	175.	116.	64.	64.
TOTAL.	82.	174.	174.	174.	87.	163.
JANUARY.	72.	66.	62.	64.	160.	160.
FEBRUARY.	67.	113.	114.	100.	155.	155.
MARCH.	40.	101.	101.	101.	101.	101.
APRIL.	4.	107.	107.	107.	107.	107.
MAY.	23.	122.	122.	122.	122.	122.
JUNE.	25.	107.	107.	107.	107.	107.
JULY.	66.	173.	173.	173.	173.	173.

