

ENYA

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20179

REF
REL 25 APR 21

20179

Portuguese Hill

1921

26 March.

last previous Paper

Govt 740 20
21
Urg.

native Beer

Sale & Control

Sends Report by Dr. Peterson's recent visit
to Municipal Native Beer Brewery in Durban

See minutes in 20177

Int'l. M.W.

2.V.21.
Tas - bus being up at the end of
June for control as follows in
6 Col. Balfour.

Laf. 16.5.21

Stone

C.M.H.

~~EAD~~

Reconciles.

C.M.H.

1/1/21

Balts of Balfour not due in PTO
England till end of October.

Balts. 6 m/well with

original 27/94 in agenda early in Nov. 1921.

Next subsequent Paper

v. 1.

27/94

Price

The Waterlow & Pennington Committee
Balfour is back in by law rather
the meeting of the TAPM's Committee 1 Nov.

1 saw him for formal return
Dr. Repard's report in 29/94, duplicate of
20179 enclosure, 41 pg of Order No 20 of 1921
(20177)

11.7.11.21

Acc'd F. 11. n

W.C.S. 8/1/21 enc

J. C. Ward
G. [Signature]

Colonial & Protectorate of Kenya.
No. 422

20179

RECD
P. 25 APR 21

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

26 March, 1921.

Sir,

259

In reply to Viscount Milner's despatch

Govt/144185/10
No. 1498 of 18th October, 1920, I have the honour to
enclose a copy of a report drawn up by Dr. Paterson
January, 1921. 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
the powers created under clause 29 and sub-section
of the succeeding clause of an Ordinance Intituted
an Ordinance to regulate the Manufacture and Sale
Native Intoxicating Liquor referred to in Dr.
Paterson's report: copies of the Ordinance are bei
forwarded by this mail.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your humble, obedient servant,

W. K. Ward

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S. W.

20179

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

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BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

R.F.O.
25 APR 2126 March, 1921.
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W.K. Hall
 GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, S. W.

INCLO

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

In Despatch No. 4220
No. 28/1140/3.

MEDICAL OFFICER
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
MAIROBI, 4th January

SIR,

268

SALE CONTROL & REVENUE FROM BEER MONOPOLY

Govt/44/187/20
Memorandum No. S. 21509/4/7 of 17th instant
copy of Colonial Despatch No. 1498 of 18

In accordance with your above direction directed by the Hon: Acting Principal M. to submit any observations which I may have working of the Native Beer monopoly in

2. I spent 14 days in Durban in Jan. and was kindly given facilities for inspecting the Native Beer Brewery, beer, and Eating houses, locations, by the Town Clerk, and the Medical Officer 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 number of Reports, acts, and papers bearing on subject. These I enclose as they are all less relevant and may be of interest to the Hon: Acting Chief Native Commissioner who would be glad if they might ultimately be in this office as we do not possess them in our

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 separate department of the Corporation and is entirely independent from the Native Affairs Department of the Union. Most of the capital expenditure on the above buildings was provided by the profits on the sale of Beer.

5. The management under the Department is good but it should be noted that the results achieved 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 corporation about to be established would be able for a long time to come to manage such a Department or such a monopoly in this manner.

6. With regard to the desirability of monopolies in Native Beer in East Africa, I venture an opinion. The conditions which would establish an monopoly in South Africa probably do not exist in East Africa to such an extent as to justify intensifying control.

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

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

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

MEDICAL AND
HEAD OFFICE
NAIROBI. 4th January

Sir,

260

SALE, CONTROL & REVENUE FROM BEVOXICANTS

Govt/44/187/20
Mugra

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copy of Colonial Despatch No. 1498 of 18

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THE HON'BLE

THE AG. COLONIAL SECRETARY.
NAIROBI.

right not impossible, due to the acquisition of a habit which would be a most painful meeting of the Native and European population. Such a habit is as yet and probably will be for some time to come.

It should be noted that the establishment of this monopoly in South Africa was primarily effected to prevent the illicit consumption of European Liquors by natives. (1) to provide properly brewed beer native in place of the disastrous concoctions which the town natives prepared in the absence of the ready expert brewers - the old women of the reserves and (2) so 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 Native and resident Kikuyu and Kavirondo 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 Wahilis are not interfered with. These eating houses are under the supervision of the Health Office, 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 Canteens should be managed and controlled by Municipalities in East Africa, I would suggest a matter which should not lightly 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, organisation and management with which Colonel Murrie 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,

Dr. Palmer

AG. CHIEF SANITATION OFFICER.

To Sir Poole

Gw Kenya
20179/21

262

15 Nov 1921

RAFT

M.B.

(A.C. 12)

MINUTE

Mr. J. Russell (14)

Mr. P. S. Parker

Mr.

Mr. Grindell

Sir H. Lambton

Sir H. Head

Mr G. Fiddian

Mr. Wood.

Mr. Churchill.

I am to transmit to you,

forwarded to this Dept.,

for despatch below:-

(1) Report by Dr. J. Hope Repton

Deputy P.M.O. Uganda, on his

experiments with the Barber system

of cutting hair.

(2) Ptg. 9th Oct 1921, on the

of Kenya, showing 71%
report by Mr. H. R. Paterson.

27/11/21
Gw
12
Gw
12
Gw
12

Chief Sanitation Officer, on the
working of the native bazaar monopoly
in Deoban.

(c) Copy of the Bengal Native

Legislative Assembly No 20 of 1921.

(Signed) H. S. READY

F

H. M. S. "WINDSOR CASTLE"

AT SEA, SUNDAY, 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 Durban System of Control of Native Bees.

I have recalled in the report certain considerations which occurred to me, and conclusions which I formed, as to the merits of the Durban 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,

J. Hope Naylor
Deputy Principal Medical Officer.

Uganda Protectorate.

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

INQUIRY INTO THE DURBAN SYSTEM OF CONTROL

OF NATIVE LADS.

In attempting a brief sketch of the present system of control of Native beer, and in endeavouring to make a system to supersede it, it will be necessary to look into the above subject under the following headings:-

I. HISTORICAL, being a short inquiry into the conditions and events which led the Durban Municipality to adopt their present policy of control.

II. LEGISLATIVE, being an account of the legislation governing the present system.

III. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESENT DURBAN SYSTEM, with a description of the various establishments for the native welfare visited in the course of the inquiry.

IV. RESULTS ACHIEVED, under the Durban Municipality System.

V. RECOMMENDATION as to what changes should be made in a system of control to Uganda.

VI. APPENDIX (a) Text of Native Beer Act (1923), Statute of Parliament, implementing TANZANIA LEGISLATION described under heading III.

NOTICE TO DIRECTOR HIGHWAYS AND OTHER VEHICLES

ANNUAL REPORT FOR

1937-1938

and demand and to collect taxes a gratuity of
one millidzane each time given to the
chief or representative of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~chiefs~~ ^{chiefs} of the
various districts and towns

and villages from a rated ~~population~~ . I

which included and had nothing above this amount
from time to time among their agents of

which to choose as rated ~~population~~ . II

Mojeay among all places united

and ~~population~~ ~~not to exceed~~ . III

and another not to exceed a sum
time not to exceed and all ~~population~~ ~~population~~ often

and demand and taxes ~~population~~ . VI

Mojeay

and ~~population~~ of no ~~population~~ . V

and ~~population~~ to make a sum

not exceed in case (a) ~~population~~ . VI

(b) ~~population~~ (c) ~~population~~ (d) ~~population~~

and ~~population~~ of ~~population~~ and ~~population~~

and ~~population~~ . VII million

REPORT OF A COMMISSION INTO THE PROBLEMS
OF THE NATIVE BEER ACT AND A BILL TO AMEND IT

1. The drinking of Kaffir beer has been a recognised 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 ceremonials, 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 Royal Warrants, dating from the Royal Instructions of 1890 and the Native Beer Act (Kaffir) of 1905.

During the course of development of native communities in the bigger towns and industrial centres, it was observed that native beer was brought in from the kraals to the towns and later it was brewed in the towns and cities.

卷之三十一

11. In what part of the country does the **MISSOURI LINE** run through? The **MISSOURI LINE** runs through the following states: **Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Texas.**

Social abuses became prevalent, and the native chiefs began to complain of the gradual disintegration of native 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 shebeens in Durban in 1906, and drunkenness among the natives, disorderly conduct, and crime were at this date becoming increasingly prevalent.

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6. Legislation empowering control over the sale of beer was manifestly necessary, and this was established by the passing of the Native Beer Act of 1908, which came into force on the 1st May 1909. Under the provisions of this Act the Government was enabled to control the sale and consumption of beer under conditions which, in the opinion of the Government, ensured his participation of it in a decent and orderly surroundings and in strict accordance with the

(4)

S E C T I O N 11.

LAW IN NATIVE AREAS., being an account of the legislation governing 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. 26 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 Licence System.

(b) The Monopoly System.

These systems are alternative, the first providing for the issue of licences to ~~selected~~ persons for the sale of beer to natives, and the second authorising 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 money received from an 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 money of this fund

(B)

must be exercised for the welfare of natives, and not for
others.

- (a) Restraining natives from consumption of beer.
- (b) Maintaining native hospitals under Act 2 of 1888 and the administration of that Act.
- (c) Establishments of schools for natives.
- (d) Providing hospital accommodation for natives, or contributing to the upkeep of existing hospitals.
- (e) Any other subjects in the interests of the natives.

10. It will be noted that under Clause 25 of the Act it is 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 beer, whether under the License System or under that of the Monopoly.

11. Under Clause 25 of the Act the maximum strength of alcohol permitted in native beer is 4 per cent; and any native beer exceeding the strength of 4 per cent shall be deemed to have been mixed with other spirituous liquor, and as such shall cease to be regarded as native beer; and any person dealing with it in any way shall be guilty of an offence. Under Clause 26 of the ... sale of native beer to any female person, or to native boys under 16 years of age, is prohibited.

14. THE BEER BREWERY ON THE NILE ROAD.

On the right bank of the River Nile near the town of Aswan the Beer Brewery is one of the largest concerns of its kind confined to above ground by the Bedouins by the most primitive methods, and is conducted under the guidance and direction of such authority figures that it was decided to establish a brewery for the manufacture of a Lager beer. The present brewery factory is situated upon the hillside already created in 1900, at a cost of £10,000. It is a very fine four storied building consisting of brick with tiled roof, with external dimensions of 75 feet by 30 feet ^{it is} being built up a plot of 100 feet by 100 feet on the ground floor are 40000, two apartments above being on either side and a cooling chamber. The first storey is used as a fermenting room; the second storey (as a still and cooling room) and the top floor for a malting room. There are also storerooms for grain barrels, a van shed, rooms, stables for our horses with stable, wash house and laundry department. Structural alterations are in progress. (See photographs, Appendix 2.)

15. THE BREWERY IS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF A ZAGHOON AND BREWER (Mr. H. S. H. Gage) who kindly allowed us onto the establishment and explained all the processes of the concern. One thousand gallons of beer are at present produced daily (one metric ton (Gauge "Metric" or greater weight) with the addition of one third by weight of mealie meal. The cost of production is 9d. per gallon and it is sold to the natives at 1/6 per 1/2 liter, and the nearly perfect control over the monopoly are at present about £16000 per month. The amount of gallons brewed daily, and the amount of mealie meal in the manufacture of the beer is as follows:

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—
—
—
—

20 December 1978 by P. M. *et al.* .81

and the *luteola* subspecies (*luteola*, *luteo-argentea*, *luteo-purpurea*) have been described as being intermediate between the *luteola* type and the *luteo-purpurea* type, and it is interesting to note that the *luteo-purpurea* type has been described as having a more or less yellowish tinge to the flowers, while the *luteola* type has a more or less purple tinge to the flowers.

The project is now being completed, delayed at
various times by weather conditions, the engineers
are now working on the dam in duplicate ways for

35. The production of sewage in the river is controlled by no regulation other than (from 30) being dictated by the growth slope of the city to 40. The volume is ~~100~~ only 10% of what the growth daily requires (at a population of about 120,000) only at present. We were supplied with a sample for testing before leaving the city/town and it proved a very palatable and apparently important beverage, and I have no doubt that what it lacked in flavoring was made up in body and nutrient. It is regarded by the natives as a delicious drink, but doubtless is to be a valuable, if somewhat expensive, adjunct to the daily native ration. It is also credited with a considerable therapeutic value as a diuretic and corrective in dyspepsia, scrofula, and chronic rheumatism, and I am informed that the local practitioners are beginning to prescribe it for these conditions. I was unable, unfortunately, to procure a chemical analysis to show its total nutrient and caloric values, with analyses apparently not being made.

37. The United States, however appears to be unreasonably large and costly for requirements, and Mr. Cope advises us that for a much smaller expenditure, of only £1000, a building out just sufficient for the needs of a small town ship can be erected. This has been done under his supervision in various English shipyards, in 1860, e.g. Harlisbury, Southampton, Brixton, Rotherhithe and Deptford, to which the Barber system has recently been extended.

10. THE HOTEL AND BEER HALL.

There are four or five large establishments situated in different portions of the eastern quarter of the township. They were erected at different times at a total cost of some £400,000; and all are constructed on similar plans and are conducted under the same principles. Two of these establishments were visited and inspected, one at 8 Queen Victoria Street, and one at Union Street. (See Appendix E.)

10. The establishment at Queen Victoria Street is a large single storied building, its area about 100 feet square, with an asphalt floor. The sides are enclosed with high galing fences so that anything 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 screen, the partition, ^{only} ~~the~~ edge only being admitted to the beer side. Only the centre of the room has a compacted ~~concrete~~ platform and glass windows, which serves as an off for the proprietor and enables him to see everything that goes on in all parts of the building. He has the exclusive ~~absolute~~ ~~supervision~~ and detects any lewdness or disorderly conduct and prevents any from indulging in excessive drinking.

10. Entrance to the beer hall can only be gained through a vestibule which is directly opposite a window in the office, where each customer gets a ticket for a glass of the beer shown by him. Upon presenting his ticket to the salver attendant he is issued with a glass and proceeds to one of the tables provided. When a customer leaves he leaves the last ticket with the attendant who then takes it up and gives him another.

the last few days, many native birds
have been seen. A
number of only small birds were seen between
the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. all day, no

25. The 100-^o f tenders are directly responsible to the proprietors with regard to the maintenance of cleanliness, while strict control supervision over the kitchen and its preparation is exercised in the interest of public health. A large plate of vegetable dishes consisting of various vegetables, rice, etc., costs Rs. 10.00. Non-alcoholic beverages like milk tea and coffee at Rs. per cup. As well as highly coloured mineral waters of course; tea or coffee, soup or refreshments are largely obtainable. The eating house belonging to the establishment, where food only is sold.

the setting house or stable by the inquiry, while for the time

(1) In the grounds outside the bathing blocks a large dining hall has been built of brick with tiled roof capable of accommodating 100 persons at one sitting. Two separate kitchens about 40 feet square are each provided with an open fireplaces and a washup place made of stone blocks. The shower bath houses and latrines are connected with the water and sewerage systems of the town. A swimming pool about 100 feet by 150 feet has been constructed of concrete and iron with concrete floor. Here concerts are held and various games provided, while football and other outdoor games are played in the recreation grounds close by. The grounds upon which the buildings are built are nearly 5 acres in extent situated about a mile from the centre of the town.

(2) Housing of native women does not come within the scheme of the particular location, but in order to minimize the difficulties arising from the indiscriminate residence of native women in the town the Town Council has provided in the grounds of the location an enclosed separate brick building consisting of 6 rooms for the accommodation of married and single native women to the town to visit them. A hostel for native women is provided in another part of the town. (vide infra).

(3) Manager of the location for native males is Mr. S. C. Rao and he also supervises the married native women (vide supra). His duties are to let the premises for their occupation, to appoint a chief supervisor and a staff of 16 men to endeavour in every way to maintain order and discipline, order and punctuality. In his charge he arranges recreation for them. The charge made to the natives for the use of a bed at the institution is

On your right is a parapet. The authorities have now come to
the conclusion that the parapet, which is now
in a state of dangerous subsidence and further
is not safe.

So, ~~REDACTED~~ At Eastern Viei. (See sketch above, Appendix B.) buildings which are terraces of simple stonewall embankments constructed in a first class manner, with brick walls, stone floors, &c. tiled roofs. There are 5 terraces each containing 30 cottages, and each of the 60 cottages containing 2 rooms with floor space of $1\frac{1}{4} \times 13$ ft. The partition dividing the rooms right up to the height of the outer walls with a view to ~~improved~~ ventilation. Verandas 8 feet wide are provided both back and front. An enclosed yard, 36 x 30 feet, contains a small brick ponyry, a coal house and a wash house. Laundry is provided in aggregate blocks for men and women.

51. The village is under the supervision of the Manager of the Bungalow for native under whose authority have been referred to (see page 51), only natives of approved character or good conduct are admitted to these quarters and there is considerable competition for admission. The charge for each dwelling is 15/- per month, including electric light and water. The buildings cost me £1000 per cottage and they do not pay. They are to be re-erected, however, on similar plans, as the Municipality are desirous that no model villages they should serve as an example lesson and education to the native in agriculture and orderly living. The loss in the Native Administration would be easily made up from the profits on the sale of Kaffir Wine. The condition of most of the cottages visited were found very clean and often neatly furnished, and the occupiers appeared very pleased with themselves and their surroundings.

（原書第 11 頁）

SECTION IV.

~~THE BURBAN MONOPOLY~~

1910

~~CONTINUATION~~~~THE BURBAN MONOPOLY~~

In a report by the Chief Magistrate of Durban, (Mr. Harry Pinner, Esq.) to the Government Liquor Commission of 1910, he summarized his views as follows:-

"I have always advocated a Royal Control with regard to the supply of wine and beer to the natives for the following reasons. The quality and price of provisions and liquor will be under the direct supervision of the Royal Officers; secondly, the people at the present time are engaged in supplying the liquor; the natives are not of such a class as to exert too great influence on the native. I look forward to the time when the issue of licences to private individuals for native eating houses will be a thing of the past."

Four years later, when the Durban Monopoly had a fair trial, the Chief Magistrate in his report to the Johannesburg Housing and Beer Commission said that he had emphatically then wished to withdraw it from his 1910 report on the system; but, on the contrary, his opinion was that the working of the system had continued for the past seven years to be carried out in the best interests, and that it worked upon the native population in the fairest, most equitable, most decent and mod ordre. (Johannesburg, 1916.)

29. Comparative Statistical Tables taken from
the Barber. Chief Statistician's Reports and estimated (Appendix
B.) showing the number of arrests for drunkenness, regardless
of the place, and vagrancy for the years 1892 to 1901
inclusive. The native population of Boston increased during
this period from 10,700 in 1892 to 15,000 in 1901; and it
will be seen that the number of arrests for drunkenness
relative to the population steadily increased up to the
passing of the Boston Beer Act of 1898, after which there
was a marked diminution in the number. According to these
tables the percentage of arrests to the population in 1892
was 3.1%, and it rose to 7.4% in 1898, after which it
gradually declined to 1.6% in 1901. The increase in the
number of arrests during 1892 and 1893 is attributable to the
Chief Statistician to the presence in Boston, in connection
with military encampment, of a large number of soldiers
persons whose occupations in many cases afforded them
opportunities of obtaining liquor and passing it to their
fellows or to native sons.

the Boston Spy. I believe that against the agents of the Boston Spy Council, Boston Massacre, Boston orators are constantly on the stage, allied to them being represented freely in extending it to the entire country. At the Middle, the author (Mr. G. Palmer) states right now a system for the rest of Boston's spy agents to be exposed as subversives; his suggestion is to have instances or photographs to verify the charge. He, however, in no case has a single instance of proof.

SUMMARY

41. Mr. Leggett, certain he is acquainted by his knowledge of the working of the system, advised:

"Though the system he believes may be expected to be still within itself like itself, it is still in proving a man's disloyalty dealing so to take the nature of a... the brain and the nation in regard to his own language as well as to guard against his opportunity & power for stronger treason. It is an opportunity which at any time can be reversed, but it has the advantage of being one that this disloyalty so do a work bringing the children to realize for their own safety to not bear a part in it."

卷之三

such a

for the execution of our scheme
to uplift & to
enable us to the said
and obtain financial aid
for other purposes
to make use of the services
of others of the government. The
need to invoke the financial
resources which has been
done by a responsible

47. is suffered as from a financial standpoint the cost of administration; should be borne in mind. (e) The money system expenses in connection with its house, & staff & administration would probably be considerably higher in Uganda than in South Africa, having regard to the higher cost of transport, buildings, plant, etc. (f) The large running expense of the Uganda natives of which I mean their diet of the natives in and around Kampala. (g) The cost of food per head per day (allowance), while in London they

the same or various types which are erected
for the same and similar purposes
in other parts of the world. In India we
have, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, Victoria, etc.,
and the designs of several large cities are examples of
this system of architecture. It may be difficult to find
any satisfactory up to the present time, the
various designs of buildings in the form of pyramids
which were common in the Egyptian and
Mexican cities, and others in the ancient
civilizations.

50. ~~REMARKS~~ In the same connection
mention was made the time is of importance
to Uganda to commence the development
of Uganda or the Uganda R. I. as outlined at
Durban, in the Yellowine ground.

(a) It could not pay. (pp. 17, 48)

(b) There is not enough for our welfare
of Uganda. (pp. 17, 48)

(c) The amount of industrial development among
ordinary natives of Uganda is not sufficient to
commence any drastic scheme of reform at the present
time. (pp. 17, 48, 51, 52).

(d) Education on an advanced and extensive
scale is already provided by the Uganda Administration
and the Missionary Societies, and social advancement
is similarly progressing (pp. 17, 48).

(e) For securing the Uganda Government
^{in many cases} which are possessed by the Missionaries. "Land can not be
readily bought because in Uganda at present (pp. 17,

51. Should with a measure be secured necessary,

work other officials except members to come back to work
 Majority of our functionaries have been sent back.
 The majority of our administrative officials have returned although
 certain technical experts have remained without, until called
 to handle the new "High International" venture and have
 many and difficult though no significant option to undergo this.
 In contrast all our main branches of the various
 institutions will be most up to date and will be
 handling such operations as at present.
 A number of us believe that the situation
 is now under control.

As per your query
 The reorganization plan as of 1st April 1948
 has been completed & in our case administration
 remained unchanged to protect it. Staff only in research and
 teaching - which will not be required at
 (being so working) - see also from 31 (a)
 Research and Administration - see (d)
 All other changes
 to be concerned handled by same out (e)
 The personnel to be concerned remain unchanged
 teaching except to restrict it. We offered you any
 (as 10,10,00-annum)
 additional pay (presented) - no insistence (g)
 Presently about 1000000000 people of which
 Government offices have established themselves out of 10
 million. (1000000000 people) (which is the
 existing service strength and growing out (g)
 and we expect the administrative strength out of buildings
 and equipment known to change in accordance
 with the present business and conditions.

However, I consider this a minor or nominal change
 and change by the present English Board, we can do nothing
 now but to accept the new arrangement
 and the

new arrangements will be effective. There is no significant
 change in our administrative plan and
 we hope to continue with the old system of the
 Board of Directors for a year to come. (See my letter of
 21st March).

(a) We decided that the new system will be too
 much cumbersome as the Board will be a piling
 of responsibilities because of the large
 number of members.

(b) We decided that the new system will be too
 much cumbersome as the Board will be a piling
 of responsibilities because of the large
 number of members.

(c) We considered the 1948 reorganization as better - mainly
 to do with the English Admin. Board (which, however, has a
 Mr. G. P. Lyman, Acting - of the U.S. Army, our military
 counterpart who remained in command). With all possible
 information and guidance of the American and Australian
 experts and experts dealing with our subject, made available
 freely (thus open to propagandist use among us). For several days
 Mr. Lyman met daily here in the Indian institution
 referred to and generally explained
 administration. His assistance was greatly appreciated
 only administrative necessity, as
 but had no military interest.

As recommended by His Excellency's Special Excellent Majesty, by and
with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and
the unanimous assent of State, as follows:-

1000 ft. up the stream at the Native Bear Agt., 1908.

~~..... the 2nd, 1898, or in any act amend-~~

...and the following are my strongest efforts.

卷之三十一

— 1 —

10. *Leucosia* sp. (Diptera: Syrphidae) was collected from the same area as the *Chrysanthemum* plants.

1990-1991
Yearly Report
of the
Geographic
Bureau
of the
U.S. Geological Survey

卷之三

Reviewing or surveying of the species

*Constitutive expression of *hsp70* and *hsp90* genes in *S. pombe**

... or simply or hedge row or wait as a

...and with any other business or in any
other place where it is reasonable to suppose it may be used.

and in general when it comes out, there is nothing to do but to let it go.

19. The following table gives the number of cases of smallpox in each county of New York.

1990s. In the 1990s, the Chinese government began to implement a series of policies to encourage the development of the private sector and to attract foreign investment. This led to significant economic growth and modernization in China, particularly in the coastal regions.

“**मृत्यु एवा ते जीवन् न विद्यते लोकान् इति विद्यते लोकान्**” अस्मिन् रूपे शब्दोऽपेक्षित न होते तथा शब्दोऽपेक्षित न होते।

Dear Dr. Ladd, I am enclosing a copy of the
memorandum of the State Board of Education
regarding the proposed legislation. I hope you will
be able to furnish me with your opinion.
Very truly yours,
John C. Ladd

திருவூர் திருவாலை புதுப்பிள்ளை

9. It is recommended that the State shall, without the
consent of Congress, be held liable for
any damage or loss suffered by
any person or persons who may be
employed by the State
to perform any service
or duty required by the
State, and that no person
so employed shall be
subject to any civil
action for damages
arising out of his
employment by the
State.

4. Participants shall be deposit a background check
formality as it is required by States who are not inmates of
the State or Federal Juvenile Justice system relating to your
or your child not been there for at least one day and
2. Such are authorizing authority

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

Supply Points (S.P.) are to indicate points of supply which are to be given to the unit. The S.P. will be shown on the map by a circle with a dot in it.

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BURGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

42. Any by-law of a burgh or township may provide for the issue of licences by the Licensing Board, appointed under the liquor Act, 1898, to approved persons to sell Native beer within the burgh or township.

43. Any by-law may prescribe the conditions under which the provisions may be applied for, granted or renewed, the hours of sale, the conditions to be observed by license-holders, and by persons using the licensed premises, the endorsement, suspension or cancellation of a license upon any conviction thereunder of such by-law, and all matters whatsoever relating to the licensee or the business carried on thereunder, and the administration of the Act within the burgh or township.

44. (1) The Minister may make provision for the guidance of the Licensing Board in granting licences and for the direction of the Board in respect to any licence.
 (2) In directing they shall have regard to all evil tendencies and to any power as to the use and character of the applicant.

(3) The position and character of the premises.

(4) The manner in which any similar business of the applicant has been conducted in the past.

- (S) 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 Act for any illegal sale or supply of liquor, or of an offence under this Act or the By-laws, and no license shall be granted during the term of any suspension ordered by the Court. The so-called "new license" is not a license applied for by a person not holding a license, or for renewal of premises not licensed, at the date of the original grant.

John Somers

1996-07-26 10:00 AM - 10:30 AM (EST) 10:30 AM - 11:00 AM (EST)

Herding of sheep

卷之三

any such lot in excess of one acre
or fraction thereof in any Borough or township in which
any part of the land is situated.

1. Any person, who, not being employed by or a servant of the Government or held for the purposes of this Act, makes any article of any kind or supplies the same to any person or for his use, whether free, except in such quantities as the Minister is able to keep by a supply of the Council or
2. Any person, who, not being employed by the Ministers, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

3. Any money received from any source in connection with the Native System, including fees for construction or by-laws and the proceeds of any investment of the revenue, shall be paid into a bank to the credit of a special account kept at the Native Affairs Protection Fund, and hereinafter referred to as the Fund.

4. The money at the Fund shall be expended by the Commissioner or Board for the following purposes and for no others:

- (i) Daily expenses in connection with the administration of this Act;
- (ii) Entertaining a Delegation under Act 5, of 1904, and the administration of that Act, the members of which the by-laws under the said Act are to be kept.
- (iii) The payment of Salaries for Native.
- (iv) Making occasional compensation for Native by addressing to the upholders of existing regulations.
- (v) An other object in the interests of the Native residing in or resorting to a village or township.

5. Any person, who, not being employed by or a servant of the Government or held for the purposes of this Act, makes any article of any kind or supplies the same to any person or for his use, whether free, except in such quantities as the Minister is able to keep by a supply of the Council or
6. Any person, who, not being employed by the Ministers, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

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- (ii) Entertaining a Delegation under Act 5, of 1904, and the administration of that Act, the members of which the by-laws under the said Act are to be kept.
- (iii) The payment of Salaries for Native.
- (iv) Making occasional compensation for Native by addressing to the upholders of existing regulations.
- (v) An other object in the interests of the Native residing in or resorting to a village or township.

22. Proper accounts shall be kept of all receipts and expenditures 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 State or Attorney.

卷之三

13. 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 respect to the supply of Native beer, whether under the license system or tenth of humanity.

- The by-laws may prescribe punishment for committing offences under or Part II of this Act and exceeding a fine of Rs. Four hundred ($Rs. 400$), and in default, imprisonment without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months.

XANTH. XXI

總理：「我以為我們應該在這裏暫時停一下，聽聽大家的意見。」

88. If any Native bear is armed with any gun or pistol, or any knife or dagger or sword it shall be no longer regarded as a Native bear, and any person making, selling, supplying, using or being in possession of it or so may way dealise 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 other reason, however, will not be acceptable.

40000 10000 20000
10000 10000 10000
20000 10000 10000

ad zo libriano t'ho
an' se g'noventi que
magari ci g'disponi te
i m'nti del tempo

... molto più alto
permette negozi di
antiquari, gallerie
e librai con una più
vasta

1. 1940-1941
2. 1941-1942
3. 1942-1943

LAST OVERNIGHT AND THIS
MORNING THE TROOPS ARRIVED
AT THE AIRPORT
TO ASSIST IN THE RESCUE OF
THE 1000 PERSONS TRAPPED
IN THE MOUNTAIN TUNNEL.

to the following:

129
—
—
—

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

40. The sale of Native beer to any female Native, and to Native boys under the age of fifteen years, is prohibited. The penalty for non-observance 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 Sergeant shall have authority at all reasonable hours, subject to his performing his duty, to enter and search any Native Bear Den, or any place where he has reason to suspect the presence of ~~any~~ ^{any} person, or animal, or thing.

The authority having charge of the office of the
Local Police Force may be required to furnish to each Person
sentitive in charge of an institution

many fines has, coupled with the fact that he has been used
to notice and to isolation, probably will not be
a small element you of need evident to clean off all
kind of native conduct to one who takes any kind of
notice and to retribution and if having off
of the law, (O.S.A) himself should prosecute him again a
normal trial would be fully disengaged, according to
Section XI, subsection one, Rule

The law, O.S.A. intended to protect subject who
was committing a law infraction, when it was seen that
any individual should be subject to greater or lesser
than the law, such as frequent or public or other conduct
which was causing disturbance or subjecting the
native himself with a view to
protecting himself from the law
so as to cover up his conduct and to subject him to
more than his due share of punishment
as a result of which he would be subject to greater
punishment and punishment which might have been
done to him, and which would done to subject to
such conduct by the person committing the infraction.
The best of evidence also to find, when asked of your
opinion your opinion of how, should be conducted
and how it better suited procedure off
and how it can be otherwise and could collect later

Section XI, second of which
states that it must then be used against the
native and may be necessary for conduct of your opinion when
he is to be taken before court, and to determine a date
when he can be tried. This section of which

protection for the king of Native beer or
will be off the top of this Act or the Regulations or by
law, it shall not be necessary to prove that any native actually
possess, or to allege or prove the sale to any particular
person, provided the Magistrate is satisfied that a trans-
action of the nature of sale actually took place.

30. The example of persons having charge of the law
on which a case takes place in consideration of this Act,
the regulations or by-laws, shall be liable to be examined
of such case, or as far as possible the actualy took place
in such case, and shall bring with him no less than
one witness, and, further that he may be compelled
by any person present at the examination to give evidence
of the statement he made that the sale took place in
the year.

Any person liable to be examined with respect
to any case, or by-laws, shall be compelled, upon being charged that case with
any person, and, further that he may be compelled to give evidence
of the statement he may be compelled to give evidence, either
together or separately.

31. Any person liable to be examined with respect
to any case or by-laws may be compelled to give evidence of the same
statement as such that immediate answer appear necessary
to prevent his escape.

32. All contraventions of this Act and of the regulations
or by-laws shall be可考iable by the Court of a Magistrate,
and all appeals from the judgment of Magistrate, in cases
where all the accused are natives, shall be deemed to
be Native cases, and shall be brought before the Native Court.

At the date of this Act, the King of Basuto
is command of his Excellency the Governor.

Matthew Nathan, Governor. G. O. Grady Gubbins
Colonial Secretary.

B O O K S I G H T S O F D O R R A X

COMPENSATION PAYMENT OF NATIVE INHABITANTS COVERING

THE PELMELT MFG. CO., QUINCY, MASS.

目 錄

四〇二

DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S DRAFTING GOVERNING

THE PELMETS OF TWENTY YEARS AGO

*Amphibians of the genus *Leptodactylus* from the Amazonian region of Ecuador*

BONOMAGE ON

DURBAN

LADY

COMPANY OF ESTATE HOLDING GOVERNING

A PERIOD OF TWENTY ONE YEARS FROM THE DATE

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.	200.	201.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

MUNICIPAL NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, DURBAN.

PARATIVE RETURN OF BREACHES OF THE PEACE AND VAGRANCY.

January 1915 to First, December 1920.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
JANUARY.	34.	95.	149.	94.	43.	7.	7.
FEBRUARY.	61.	98.	88.	98.	78.	66.	66.
MARCH.	72.	98.	60.	74.	77.	86.	86.
APRIL.	65.	62.	100.	78.	68.	76.	76.
MAY.	59.	42.	86.	77.	82.	74.	74.
JUNE.	55.	108.	108.	93.	66.	3.	3.
JULY.	68.	76.	69.	151.	157.	8.	8.
AUGUST.	46.	67.	75.	43.	57.	6.	6.
SEPTEMBER.	44.	85.	83.	82.	7.	72.	72.
OCTOBER.	89.	125.	110.	87.	89.	37.	37.
NOVEMBER.	89.	84.	49.	80.	6.	6.	6.
DECEMBER.	7.	12.	12.	175.	116.	64.	64.
JANUARY.	32.	122.	125.	174.	87.	168.	168.
FEBRUARY.	72.	98.	7.	7.	7.	166.	166.
MARCH.	49.	56.	102.	7.	7.	160.	160.
APRIL.	67.	118.	113.	7.	7.	155.	155.
MAY.	16.	151.	105.	7.	7.	150.	150.
JUNE.	4.	101.	101.	87.	87.	166.	166.
JULY.	23.	622.	626.	88.	102.	102.	102.
AUGUST.	22.	47.	44.	10.	61.	156.	156.
SEPTEMBER.	2.	12.	12.	7.	101.	152.	152.
OCTOBER.	66.	172.	172.	83.	82.	150.	150.
NOVEMBER.	23.	12.	12.	10.	10.	150.	150.
DECEMBER.	23.	12.	12.	10.	10.	150.	150.

卷之三十一

卷之三十一

20050 11

歸	參差率	±%	數量	±%	ST	標本號
SOT	單	-0.02	1744	-0.05	100	1000000000
POL	複	-0.03	1010	-0.07	100	1000000000
PLA	單	-0.01	212	-0.06	100	1000000000
PLA	複	-0.01	202	-0.06	100	1000000000
PLA	單	-0.01	163	-0.05	100	1000000000
PLA	複	-0.01	153	-0.05	100	1000000000
PLA	單	-0.01	12	-0.05	100	1000000000
PLA	複	-0.01	172	-0.05	100	1000000000
PLA	單	-0.01	203	-0.05	100	1000000000
PLA	複	-0.01	192	-0.05	100	1000000000

