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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

MANDATES

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN TERRITORIES UNDER B AND C
MANDATES.

STATISTICS : SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES
AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Note by the Secretary-General.

At its thirteenth session, the Permanent Mandates Commission took note of a Memorandum, drafted at its request by the Secretariat, containing various particulars on the liquor traffic in the territories under B and C mandates.

On September 1st, 1928, the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, communicated this Memorandum to the mandatory Powers and requested them to revise it.

The information contained in the original Memorandum, as revised by the mandatory Powers, has been incorporated in the present document, which the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate to the Council, to the Members of the League and to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
<i>Introductory Note</i>	4
I. STATISTICS (IMPORTS AND MANUFACTURE).	
<i>B Mandates :</i>	
Cameroons under British Mandate	6
Cameroons under French Mandate	7
Ruanda-Urundi	8
Tanganyika Territory	9
Togoland under British Mandate	10
Togoland under French Mandate	12
<i>C Mandates :</i>	
Islands under Japanese Mandate	13
Nauru	14
New Guinea	15
Samoa (Western)	16
South West Africa	17
II. SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.	
<i>B Mandates :</i>	
Cameroons under British Mandate	20
Cameroons under French Mandate	23
Ruanda-Urundi	26
Tanganyika Territory	27
Togoland under British Mandate	30
Togoland under French Mandate	33
<i>C Mandates :</i>	
Islands under Japanese Mandate	36
Nauru	37
New Guinea	38
Samoa (Western)	39
South West Africa	40
<i>Appendix.</i>	43

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN TERRITORIES UNDER B AND C MANDATES.

STATISTICS. — SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The information contained in the original Memorandum, as revised by the mandatory Powers, has been incorporated in the present document. Certain changes of form have been made and a few administrative details omitted in order to make it more uniform and easier to read.

The first part of this document contains a statistical table for each territory, relating to the import (and in certain cases to the local manufacture) of intoxicating beverages since the coming into force of the mandates system. It should be pointed out that the data furnished up to the present by the mandatory Powers have not been arrived at by uniform methods, and several of the mandatory Powers have not been able to indicate the amount of alcohol contained in the various kinds of beverages.

The second part of the document gives information as to the Customs tariffs on alcoholic beverages. The fees and conditions for the granting of licences for the sale of these liquors are also shown, together with a summary of various other provisions concerning prohibition, definitions, etc.

As the dates on which the mandatory Powers have forwarded their corrections and supplements to the Memorandum vary considerably, the chapters relating to the different territories are not up to date to the same extent.

In order to facilitate the consultation of this document, an expert—Sir Robert Robertson of the Government Laboratory, London—has been good enough to furnish the Secretariat with certain notes giving the equivalent between the various terms indicating alcoholic contents as measured by different systems. These notes are given partly as an appendix at the end of the document, partly as footnotes printed in italics.

The Secretariat wishes to express to Sir Robert Robertson and his Assistant, Mr. Tate, its gratitude for the assistance given through these notes, and to Mr. Clifton Roberts its thanks for valuable suggestions concerning various points in this document.

I. Statistics.

INFORMATION RELATING TO IMPORTS AND LOCAL
MANUFACTURE.

B. Mandates.

CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

Area: 34,236 square miles (88,671 square kilometres).

Population¹ (1928): Native: 718,864; non-native: 292.

IMPORTS.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	
SPIRITUEUX²:									SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS:²
Eau-de-vie	44	36	24	37	90	271	352	170	Brandy
Whisky	377	790	593	728	383	961	994	1,149	Whisky
Gin	246	476	379	1,025	812	1,762	2,834	3,360	Gin
Rhum	9	2	11	3	4	47	113	74	Rum
Liqueurs	26	41	30	27	44	179	120	151	Liqueurs
AUTRES BOISSONS ENIVRANTES³:									OTHER INTOXICATING BEVERAGES:³
Vins et vermouth.	262	729	814	939	1,496	4,100	6,354	8,938	Wines and Vermouth
Ale, bière, etc.	679	1,566	3,108	4,356	10,481	15,097	22,479	26,120	Ale, Beer, etc.

Figures in imp. gallons: 1 imp. gallon = 4.54 litres.

RETURN SHOWING QUANTITY AND STRENGTH⁴ OF SPIRITS IMPORTED INTO THE BRITISH CAMEROONS FOR THE YEARS 1924 TO 1928.

Gin.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
41°	100	—	20	371.4	59
42°	248	328	667.82	171.58	444.5
43°	100.5	165.17	294.08	983.15	1,221.17
44°	100	20	20	278.18	119.67
45°	348.16	61.77	567.16	639.7	925.41
46°	—	134	105.83	181.49	226.34
47°	82	10	23.83	—	2
48°	3.83	2	4	10	—
49°	—	—	—	—	—
50° ⁵	42.33	91.48	59.18	198.74	362.02

Whisky.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
41°	—	—	4	—	—
42°	2	—	—	—	—
43°	68	40	245.66	10	49.5
44°	45.83	10	294.59	905.49	990.33
45°	397.84	215	320	23.67	69.16
46°	189.5	20	40	6	—
47°	0.17	—	5.33	8	—
48°	—	—	—	—	—
49°	—	—	—	—	—
50° ⁵	24.25	98.35	51.87	41	39.78

Figures in imp. gallons: 1 imp. gallon = 4.54 litres.

MANUFACTURE.

No control is exercised over the manufacture and sale of native fermented liquor outside a township except in so far as it is made from the oil palm.⁶

The process of distillation is not known to the natives.⁷

¹ The native population of districts not included in "prohibition zones" under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the St. Germain Liquor Traffic Convention is 103,746, as against a native population of 615,118 in prohibition zones

² The term "Spirituous liquors" includes brandy, gin, rum, whisky, liqueurs and alcoholic bitters, all of which are of a strength of not less than 40° Tralles.

³ "Other intoxicating beverages" above 3 per cent by weight of pure alcohol includes ale, beer, cider, perry, porter and stout containing not more than 10 per cent by weight of pure alcohol and wines containing not more than 20 per cent by weight of pure alcohol.

⁴ The headings of the columns are given in degrees thus: 41°, 42° to 50°. These are degrees Tralles. The equivalent proof strengths are as follows:

Degrees Tralles	Percentage of Proof Spirit	Degrees Tralles	Percentage of Proof Spirit
41	71.7	46	80.6
42	73.5	47	82.4
43	75.2	48	84.2
44	77.0	49	85.9
45	78.8	50	87.6

⁵ Not tested. Duty charged at full rate.

Brandy, rum and liqueurs are not tested and duty on them is charged at the full rate.

⁶ Annual Report, 1925, page 54.

⁷ Annual Report, 1926, page 52.

CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH MANDATE.

Area: 164,094 square miles (425,000 square kilometres)

Population (1927): Native: 1,900,000; non-native: 2,000.

IMPORTS. ¹

Désignation des boissons	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Description of Beverages
Eaux-de-vie de toute sorte . . .	38.717	56.900	119.021	80.638	62.873	173.895	103.084	Brandies of all kinds
Liqueurs	5.940	15.254	15.966	24.044	17.347	25.146	8.630	Liqueurs
Vins en fûts . . .	138.420	137.335	273.924	451.101	963.854	1.664.721	856.454	Wine in casks
Vins en bouteilles .	34.613	43.083	86.942	95.651	137.015	302.768	220.123	Wine in bottles
Vins de liqueur . .	33.036	12.021	22.453	39.122	29.008	47.173	42.372	Liqueur wines
Vins mousseux et champagnes . .	13.249	9.395	17.362	32.798	35.391	81.289	62.667	Sparkling wines & champagne
Total des vins . .	219.318	201.834	400.681	618.672	1.165.268	2.095.951	1.181.616	Total wines
Bière	61.754	68.962	74.251	137.448	183.700	455.734	514.270	Beer

Figures in litres: 1 litre = 0.22 imp. gallon.

LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

The native alcohol "dolo" or "pipi", otherwise millet beer, is really more in the nature of spirits than of beer; it is a grain alcohol of low strength. Its manufacture and sale, like the use of palm wine, render their authors liable to penalties; in practice, however, only the abuse of this beverage is repressed, on account of its harmlessness when taken in moderate quantities.

No distilled beverages are manufactured in the Cameroons, and a still or other contrivance of the kind might be sought in vain among the European or native population. The import and possession of stills was prohibited by Decree dated August 28th, 1928.

¹The above quantities are not entirely consumed in the Territory. This is proved by the fact that a large part of the stocks imported are intended for other destinations. It should also be borne in mind that, from 1921 to July 1926, the European population increased from 750 to 1,746 persons, and that the growth of the white population occurred chiefly during this latter year; thus, the population of Duala increased by 176 from July to November.

RUANDA-URUNDI.

Area: 21,429 square miles (55,500 square kilometres).

Population (1927 estimate): Native: 5,000,000; non-native: 837.

IMPORTS.

	1926 ¹	1927
Alcohol and distilled liquor over 15° ²	5,509	11,605
Alcohol and liquor containing fermented alcohol, including wine over 15° ²	1,199	3,415
Wines of all kinds, including sparkling wines	12,892	27,221
Beer	23,095	50,825

(The figures are given in litres: 1 litre = 0.22 imp. gallon.)

MANUFACTURE.

There is no local distillery.

¹ The statistics for previous years do not take account of re-imports from, or re-exports to, the Belgian Congo. They have, therefore, not been reproduced here. As requested by the Permanent Mandates Commission at its seventh session, the mandatory Power undertook to furnish, as from 1926, statistical information showing the consumption in Ruanda-Urundi itself.

These figures have been obtained by adding the imports from countries other than the Belgian Congo to those from the Belgian Congo and by deducting re-exports from Ruanda-Urundi to the Belgian Congo (Annual Reports, 1926, page 87, and 1927, page 65).

² Fifteen degrees (Gay-Lussac) is equivalent to 26.2 per cent proof spirit.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Area: 373,494 square miles (967,341 square kilometres).

Population (1928 estimate): Native: 4,740,706; European: 5,808; Asiatic: 21,859.

IMPORTS.

	1924 *	1925	1926	1927	1928	
Eau-de-vie	2.241	3.990	4.757	4.775	5.135	Brandy
Whisky	17.007	22.401	20.472	21.796	26.622	Whisky
Gin et genièvre	2.014	2.491	2.894	4.620	3.445	Gin and Geneva
Rhum	20	51	25	39	28	Rum
Liqueurs	336	408	1.185	657	979	Liqueurs
Vins	15.884	19.163	26.140	23.557	28.690	Wines
Bière	61.457	64.980	90.419	120.151	114.458	Beer
Non spécifiés	55	151	157	76	30	Unenumerated

Figures in imp. gallons: 1 imp. gallon = 4.54 litres.

* Detailed statistics for the years 1922 and 1923 are not available.

Degree of Alcohol by Weight of Liquors shown in the above Table.

Boissons	Gay-Lussac	Sykes en % du P. S. Sykes % of P. S.	Degré d'alcool pur en volume Degree of pure alcohol by volume	Liquors
Eau-de-vie	45°	78,8	45,3	Brandy
Whisky	46°	80,6	46,3	Whisky
Gin et genièvre	45°	78,8	45,3	Gin and Geneva
Rhum	48°	84,1	48,3	Rum
Liqueurs	42°	73,5	42,2	Liqueurs
Vins	34°	59,4	34,1	Wines
Bière	Aucune vérification	0 tests available		Beer

Note. — The figures given above are necessarily average figures, owing to variation in the brands imported. It is not possible to say definitely whether any of the wines and spirits are under 3 per cent of pure alcohol as no spirit test is made of these liquors, but it is unlikely that this would be the case. No spirit test is made of syrups and beverages, but it is improbable that the alcoholic content of any of these would be over 3 per cent.

"Pure" alcohol, for the purpose of these statistics, is taken as being "absolute" alcohol at a strength of 174 per cent of proof spirit or upwards in accordance with the provisions in the Warehousing Regulations of the United Kingdom.

MANUFACTURE.

Native beer, the consumption of which at most native ceremonies is demanded by tribal custom, is manufactured locally.¹

¹ Annual Report, 1926, page 78.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

Area: 13,240 square miles (34,292 square kilometres) approximately.

Population (1921 Census): Native: 187,939; non-native: 20.¹

IMPORTS. ^{2 3}

Spiritueux	1 ^{er} juillet au 31 décembre 1925 July 1st, 1925, to December 31st, 1925	1 ^{er} janvier au 31 décembre 1926 January 1st, 1926, to December 31st, 1926	1 ^{er} janvier au 31 décembre 1927 January 1st, 1927, to December 31st, 1927	1 ^{er} janvier au 31 décembre 1928 January 1st, 1928, to December 31st, 1928	Liquors
Eau-de-vie	1	34 ½	40	81 ¹⁰ / ₁₂	Brandy
Whisky	60	100	165	241 ¹ / ₁₂	Whisky
Gin	491 ½	1.588 ½	3.636	4.881 ³ / ₁₂	Gin
Rhum	11 ¹ / ₃	46 ½	14	27 ¹⁰ / ₁₂	Rum
Autres spiritueux dis- tillés	—	1	½	—	Other distilled spirits
Total des spiritueux	563 ⁵ / ₆	1.770 ½	3.855 ½	5.332	Total spirituous liquors
Vin	305 ½	712 ³ / ₄	1.948	4.236 ² / ₁₂	Wine
Bière	849 ½	2.401	7.150	18.769 ² / ₁₂	Beer
Total des autres bois- sons enivrantes	1.155	3.113 ³ / ₄	9.098	23.005 ⁴ / ₁₂	Total other intoxicat- ing liquors

Figures in imp. gallons: 1 imp. gallon = 4.54 litres.

The "British Sphere of Togoland Spirituous Liquors Ascertainment Ordinance" was enacted on July 1st, 1925, in order to obtain statistical information as regards the liquor consumed in mandated territory. The above statistical tables have been obtained under this Ordinance.

For previous years, figures including imports into the Gold Coast and Togoland are given, single figures for the mandated territory not being available. They are included in the tables below, A to C.

A. Imports into the Gold Coast, including Togoland under British Mandate.¹

Year ended December 31st	Quantity of spirits potable imported	Quantity per head of the population ³
	Imperial gallons of pure alcohol ²	
1913	835,780	0.51
1922	114,737	0.05
1923	246,251	0.11
1924	285,268	0.12
1925	387,848	0.16
1926	328,658	0.13
1927	537,402	0.21
1928	484,600	0.19

¹ Spirits may not be imported overland.

² This heading implies that a reduction of the quantity has been worked out in order to arrive at a total uniform figure of pure alcohol — 100 per cent.

³ Based upon the census returns of 1911 and 1921; the latter includes the population of the southern section of the mandated area of Togoland.

¹ Population of the districts not included in the prohibition zone: 87,255 (1921 Census).

² Note by the Secretariat. — The table based on the annual reports and revised by the British Government contains the following columns for the years 1925-1928: (1) "Stock on hand at beginning of period", (2) "Quantity bought", (3) "Quantity sold", (4) "Stock on hand at the end of period". Only the third column is reproduced in the present document.

³ It has not been found possible to state the degree of pure alcohol by weight for each kind of beverage in the figures given, as import duties are assessed in the Gold Coast on the degree of alcohol by volume.

B. *Statement showing Quantities of (i) Spirituous Liquors (ii) other Intoxicating Beverages imported into the Gold Coast Colony during the Years 1922 to 1928.*¹

Year ended December 31st	Spirituous liquors ²	Other intoxicating beverages
		Imperial gallons
1922	398,383	253,656
1923	612,591	269,994
1924	680,503	472,768
1925	943,487	636,541
1926	805,642	1,106,673
1927	1,312,258	1,756,077
1928	1,185,053	1,489,331

¹ Spirits may not to be imported overland.

² These figures cannot be reduced because they contain alcoholic bitters, brandy, rum, gin, liqueurs and other potable spirits being sweetened or mixed with any articles so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained. The figures also include perfumes and medicinal spirits.

C. *Statement giving the Quantity in Hectolitres of Testable Spirits (Potable) imported into the Gold Coast Colony during the Years 1922 to 1928.*¹

Year ended December 31st	Total importation of various strengths	Total reduced to 100° pure alcohol
	Hectolitres	
1922	11,875	5,215
1923	26,386	11,193
1924	30,481	12,967
1925	42,335	17,629
1926	35,914	14,939
1927	58,896	24,427
1928	52,944	22,027

¹ The import of spirits overland is prohibited, but, as the difference in the duty imposed in the Gold Coast and in French Togoland on a reputed quart bottle of Geneva, which is the chief spirit smuggled, is 2s. 1d., and the difference in the selling price per quart bottle in the two mandated territories is even greater, there is every incentive to smuggle spirits.

The smugglers operate in large gangs and are often armed.

The following table gives the total quantity of spirits seized by the Customs Preventive Service:

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Imperial Gallons	38	80	138	210	35	111

MANUFACTURE.

No statistics of locally manufactured beverages are available. These consist of palm wine manufactured from the oil palm and beer brewed from maize and millet.

TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH MANDATE.

Area: 20,077 square miles (52,000 square kilometres).

Population (1927): Native: 750,000; non-native: 550.

IMPORTS.

Nomenclature	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Name
<i>Alcool de traite . . .</i>	Importation interdite au Togo sous mandat français Import prohibited in Togoland under French Mandate.							<i>Trade spirits</i>
<i>Boissons alcooliques</i>								<i>Alcoholic beverages:</i>
Eaux-de-vie de vin	19.482	2.893	2.158	3.734	7.364	8.209	11.259	Wine brandy
Rhums	38.056	5.735	66.725	21.388	33.078	25.517	23.688	Rum
Whiskies et autres alcools	14.986	7.677	8.696	18.496	10.529	13.532	15.033	Whiskies and other alcohol
Gin	112.203	118.566	307.746	507.828	622.250	634.527	419.324	Gin
Liqueurs	1.143	4.715	4.109	4.844	12.600	15.051	22.484	Liqueurs
Totaux	185.870	139.586	389.434	556.290	685.821	696.836	491.788	Totals
<i>Boissons hygiéniques</i>								<i>Hygienic beverages:</i>
Vins de liqueur . .	10.020	10.785	20.965	25.512	28.081	32.181	42.627	Liqueur wines
Vins ordinaires . .	64.387	91.643	118.145	154.119	269.574	201.815	192.308	Ordinary wines
Vins mousseux . .	3.671	6.253	11.149	10.423	9.389	8.639	9.945	Sparkling wines
Bière	23.566	47.956	82.151	76.955	136.712	203.701	227.037	Beer
Total	101.644	156.637	232.410	267.009	443.756	446.336	471.917	Total

Figures in litres: 1 litre = 0.22 imp. gallon.

LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

" In regard to local fermented liquor, it is obviously impossible to give the same details as in the case of liquor coming from outside, since the former is consumed in villages and isolated farms, and no check can be kept upon it. The consumption of such liquor does not, however, appear to have increased. Nevertheless, the local administration has thought it advisable to strengthen the existing legislation by two Orders, dated June 22nd and July 26th, 1927, prohibiting the manufacture, possession and sale of palm wine in the territory without special authorisation " (Annual Report, 1927, page 15).

C Mandates.

ISLANDS UNDER JAPANESE MANDATE.

Area: 830 square miles (2,149 square kilometres).

Population (Census of October 1925): Native: 48,798; other: 7,496.

IMPORTS.

	Teneur en alcool en pourcentage ¹ Alcoholic content in terms of percentage ¹	1923	1924	1925	1926	
Eau-de-vie	50	69	—	51	224	Brandy
Whisky	45-50	695	916	845	898	Whisky
Schochu ²	30-45	3,982	12,086	27,723	19,722	Schochu ²
Mirin ³	—	103	34	639	396	Mirin ³
Autres spiritueux	—	374	311	86	337	Other spirits
Saké japonais	16	47,308	51,777	46,643	55,478	Japanese saké
Vin	13	2,151	1,115	2,144	2,300	Wine
Bière	4	83,641	94,291	122,946	111,555	Beer
Total ⁴	50%	20,045	27,049	27,063	34,420	Total ⁴

Figures in litres: 1 litre = 0.22 imp. gallon.

MANUFACTURED BEVERAGES.

	Teneur en alcool en pourcentage ¹ Alcoholic content in terms of percentage ¹	1923	1924	1925	1926	
Whisky	40-45	—	—	—	36	Whisky
Eaux-de-vie provenant de la distillation de mélasses de sucre	16	49,515	34,455	32,722	78,432	Brandy obtained by the distillation of sugar molasses
Schochu	30-45	4,690	48,525	96,097	77,089	Schochu
Eau-de-vie de pommes de terre	30-45	2,525	4,510	—	—	Potato brandy
Alcool ⁵	94-95	—	—	—	407,288	Alcohol ⁵
Saké japonais non raffiné	16	577	2,525	144	135	Japanese saké, unrefined
Vin de banane	—	—	—	—	974	Banana wine
Total ⁶		21,078	48,957	77,784	845,535	Total ⁶

Figures in litres: 1 litre = 0.22 imp. gallon.

¹	Percentage of alcohol by volume	Percentage of proof spirit	Percentage of alcohol by volume	Percentage of proof spirit
	4	7.0	40	70.0
	13	22.7	42	73.5
	16	27.9	45	78.8
	25	43.7	47	82.3
	30	52.4	50	87.5
	35	61.2	94	164.8
	36	63.0	95	166.6

² Schochu: brandy usually obtained by the distillation of batatas and occasionally by the distillation of rice.

³ Mirin: Japanese liquor derived from rice.

⁴ The figures given in this column have been obtained by reducing the percentage of each class of alcoholic beverage to a common denominator of 50 per cent (whisky 47 per cent, schochu 35 per cent, mirin 25 per cent, Japanese saké 16 per cent, beer 4 per cent, other beverages 16 per cent).

⁵ The quantity of alcohol shown under this heading was manufactured by the "Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha" In 1926, the total amount of alcohol manufactured was 407,288 litres, of which 21,484 litres (or, if reduced to the common denominator of 50 per cent, 40,389 litres) were consumed on the islands. The remainder was either exported to Japan proper, warehoused with a view to export, or lost.

⁶ The figures given in this column have been obtained by reducing the percentage of each class of alcoholic beverage to a common denominator of 50 per cent (whisky 42 per cent, liquors made with sugar molasses and unrefined Japanese saké 16 per cent schochu and spirits prepared from batatas 35 per cent, alcohol 94 per cent, banana wine 36 per cent).

NAURU.

Superficie: 21 km² 83 (8 milles carrés 43).
Population (1928): Indigène, 1.297; non indigène, 1.202.

Area: 8.43 square miles (21.83 square kilometres).
Population (1928): Native, 1,297; non-native, 1,202.

IMPORTATIONS.

BOISSONS CONTENANT, EN POIDS, PLUS DE 3 % D'ALCOOL.

Boissons contenant moins de 20 % d'alcool (en poids)	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Moyenne Average	Beverages containing under 20 per cent alcohol (by weight)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Bière, stout et « lager »	7.048	5.318	6.713	5.380	5.466	3.414	9.676	6.145	Beer, stout and lager.
Vins	204	278	250	311	444	157	301	277,8	Wines.
Cidre	—	—	90	110	150	60	190	85,7	Cider.
Total	7.252	5.596	7.053	5.801	6.060	3.631	10.167	6.508,5	Total.
Boissons contenant plus de 20 % (en poids)									Beverages containing over 20 per cent (by weight).
Spiritueux (total)	40	111	119	211	147	78	82	112,5	Spirituous liquors (Total).
Alcools de traite de toute nature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trade Spirits of every kind.
Total général des importations de boissons alcooliques (contenant plus de 3 %, en poids)	7.292	5.707	7.172	6.012	6.207	3.709	10.249	6.621,0	Grand total of Imports of alcoholic beverages (containing over 3 per cent by weight).

IMPORTS.

BEVERAGES CONTAINING OVER 3 PER CENT OF ALCOHOL BY WEIGHT.

Chiffres en gallons imp. — Figures in imp. gallons. 1 gallon imp. = 4,54 litres.

DROITS ACQUITTÉS SUR LES BOISSONS CI-DESSUS.

DUTY PAID ON ABOVE BEVERAGES.

Boissons contenant moins de 20 % d'alcool (en poids)	1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		Total pour 7 années Total for 7 years	Beverages containing under 20 per cent alcohol (by weight).
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Bière, stout et « lager » (1s. 6d. par gallon imp.)	528	12 0	398	17 0	503	9 6	403	10 0	409	19 0	256	1 0	725	14 0	3226 2 6	Beverages containing over 20 per cent (by weight). Spirituuous Liquors (Total). (14/- per imp. gallon). Grand total of duty paid on alcoholic beverages (containing over 3 per cent by weight).
Vins. (11s. 6d. par gallon imp.)	117	6 0	159	17 0	143	15 0	178	16 6	255	6 0	90	5 6	173	1 6	1118 7 6	
Cidre (13s. par gallon imp.)	—	—	—	—	5	12 6	6	17 6	9	7 6	3	15 0	11	17 6	37 10 0	
Total	645	18 0	558	14 0	652	17 0	589	4 0	674	12 6	350	1 6	910	13 0	4.382 0 0	
Boissons contenant plus de 20 % (en poids)																
Spiritueux (total)	28	0 0	77	14 0	83	6 0	147	14 0	102	18 0	54	12 0	57	8 0	551 12 0	
(14s. par gallon imp.)																
Total général des droits acquittés sur les boissons alcooliques (contenant plus de 3 % en poids)	673	18 0	636	8 0	736	3 0	736	18 0	777	10 6	404	13 6	968	1 0	4.933 12 0	

Note: 3 % d'alcool en poids équivalent à 6,6 % d'alcool de preuve. — 20 % d'alcool en poids équivalent à 42,7 % d'alcool de preuve. Note: Three per cent of alcohol by weight is equivalent to 6.6 per cent proof spirit, and 20 per cent of alcohol by weight is equivalent to 42.7 per cent proof spirit.

NEW GUINEA.

Area: 91,300 square miles (236,465 square kilometres).

Population (as at June 30th, 1928): Natives (counted and estimated): 464,687; non-indigenous: 3,751.

IMPORTS.

Année Year	Spiritueux ¹ Spirituous Liquors ¹	Autres boissons alcooliques contenant en poids plus de 3% d'alcool pur ² Other alcoholic beverages (above 3 per cent pure alcohol by weight) ²
1920 (1 ^{er} juillet - July 1st) - 1921 (30 juin - June 30th)	7.534	106.704
1921-22	5.626	78.691
1922-23	7.550	73.670
1923-24	8.056	74.874
1924-25	6.223	71.213
1925-26	6.048	56.658
1926-27	8.098	93.047
1927-28	8.933	122.739

Figures in imp. gallons: 1 imp. gallon = 4.54 litres.

MANUFACTURE.

There is no known manufacture of intoxicating liquor of any kind by the natives, and, so far as can be ascertained, the manufacture of such liquor is not a native custom. Neither are there any European distilleries in the territory.

¹ No details are available as to the various kinds of beverages and as to the percentage of alcohol in each individual beverage.

² Three per cent of alcohol by weight is equivalent to 6.6 per cent proof spirit.

SAMOA. (WESTERN.)

Area: 1,133 square miles (2,934 square kilometres).

Population (March 31st, 1928): Native: 39,350: non-native: 3,704.

IMPORTS. ¹

	Degré moyen approximatif d'alcool pur, en poids ² Approximate average degree of pure alcohol by weight ²	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	
SPRITUEUX :									SPRITUOUS LIQUORS:
Eau-de-vie . . .	36.56 %	33	40	70	139 (166)	122 (99)	139 2/3 (120)	78 4/6 (106 3/6)	Brandy
Whisky	39.55 %	50	164	459	1036 (1058)	845 (590)	189 2/3 (513 1/3)	367 1/6 (378 2/6)	Whisky
Gin	39.55 %				101 (51)	19 (44)	65 1/2 (56)	108 (134 5/6)	Gin
Total		83	204	529	1276 (1275)	986 (733)	394 5/6 (689 1/3)	553 5/6 (619 4/5)	Total
AUTRES BOISSONS ENIVRANTES:									OTHER INTOXI- CATING BEVERAGES:
Porto	18.46 %	16	50	59	70 (121)	123 (120)	153 1/2 (134 1/2)	110 2/6 (118 1/6)	Port
Vin rouge léger .	18.46 %			11	20 (12)	20 (24)	10 (13 1/6)	— (3 1/2)	Claret
Champagne . . .	18.46 %				(1 1/2)	(1/2)	2 (1)	— (1 1/6)	Champagne
Vins pour l'usage sacerdotal . . .	18.46 %	250	nil	113	288	255	173	263	Wine for Sacra- mental pur- poses
Vins: total . . .		266	50	183	378 (134 1/2)	400 (144 1/2)	338 1/2 (148 2/3)	373 1/3 (122 5/6)	Wines: total
Ale	5.45 %			42	231 (225)	724 (901)	1.399 1/3 (1.193 1/3)	549 (780 1/2)	Ale
Stout	5.45 %		122	556	658 (697)	667 (548)	1.084 1/6 (1.022 1/3)	682 (818 5/6)	Stout
Bières: total . .			122	598	889 (922)	1.391 (1.449)	2.483 1/2 (2.215 2/3)	1.231 (1.599 1/3)	Beer: total

Figures in imp. gallons: 1 imp. gallon = 4.54 litres.

¹ The figures in brackets indicate quantities issued under medical permits. According to the Annual Report, 1925-26, page 43: "The quantity of liquor imported for medicinal purposes during any one year is no index as to the quantity issued for medicinal purposes during that year as bulk quantities are purchased from time to time as a favourable market offers".

² The percentages of alcohol by weight given on this page have the following proof equivalents:

Percentage of alcohol by weight	Percentage of proof spirit
36.56	76.2
39.55	82.0
18.46	39.5
5.45	11.8

SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

Area: 322,393 square miles (834,990 square kilometres).

Population (1925): Native, 186,175; non-native, 24,468.

IMPORTS.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	
Eau-de-vie	18.001	18.419	20.849	14.774	14.489	14.507	Brandy
Whisky.	6.484	6.456	4.821	5.587	6.184	6.519	Whisky
Rhum et gin	801	1.531	—	—	—	—	Rum and Gin
Gin	—	—	1.184	992	1.566	794	Gin
Rhum	—	—	293	34 ⁸	43 ⁰	215	Rum
Liqueurs	989	1.136	1.857	1.297	1.419	1.431	Liqueurs
Total.	26.275	27.542	29.004	22.998	24.088	23.466	Total
Vin	16.704	21.977	27.013	33.529	32.095	36.815	Wine
Bière.	—	23.632 ¹	56.837	80.079	95.702	93.227	Beer

Figures in imp. gallons: 1 imp. gallon = 4.54 litres.

MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

	1925	1926	1927	
Eau-de-vie ²	282	295	285	Brandy ²
Vin ²	6.000	6.000	6.000 (approx.)	Wine ²
Bière ³	161.578	194.517	213.269	Beer ³

Figures in imp. gallons: 1 imp. gallon = 4.54 litres.

¹ July 1st-December 31st. No figures available for the quantity of beer imported prior to July 1st, 1923.

² Roman Catholic Mission, Klein Windhoek.

³ South West Africa Breweries.

II. Summary of Legislative Measures.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

B. Mandates.

CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

PROHIBITION.

*The Liquor Ordinance*¹ stipulates that Nigeria² is divided into:

1. *Prohibited areas* — areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence, and in which the sale of spirits to—and the possession of spirits by—natives is prohibited.
2. *Licensed areas* — areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence.
3. *Restricted areas* — areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold by foreigners except under a licence, and in which the sale of liquor by natives may be restricted by by-laws made by a native authority.

Intoxicating liquor other than trade spirits may be introduced into a prohibited area with a special permit to persons other than natives (Section 12).

The Governor may declare any part of Nigeria to be a prohibited area or a licensed area (Section 5).

In accordance with this stipulation, the Cameroons have been divided into areas of various kinds. The Northern Provinces, certain areas in the Southern Provinces, and the Bamenda and Mamfe divisions are prohibited areas (Order in Council of July 10th, 1924).³

The Victoria and Kumba divisions were formerly restricted areas, but are now licensed areas (Order in Council No. 32, of 1928, made on October 29th, 1928).

Intoxicating liquor from any other portion of the Northern Provinces may not be transported to any part of the Northern Provinces lying to the north and east of a line drawn from the northern boundary of the Kaduna township due west to the French frontier, and south-east in a straight line through the north-eastern boundary of the township of Ibi to the frontier of the Cameroons, unless a special permit has been issued.⁴

By Regulation 43 of the *Customs Regulations No. 6 of April 1st, 1924*,⁵ the undernoted spirits are not permitted to be brought for consumption into Nigeria:

- (1) Spirits containing more than 65 per cent of absolute alcohol⁶ (denatured, medicated and perfumed spirits and spirits for scientific purposes excepted);
- (2) Trade spirits.

For the purpose of these regulations all spirits shall be regarded as trade spirits except the following:

- (i) Whisky;⁷
- (ii) Rum;
- (iii) Brandy;
- (iv) Gin;
- (v) Spirits imported for scientific purposes;
- (vi) Drugs and medicinal spirits passed as such by the Comptroller, and perfumed spirits;
- (vii) Alcoholic bitters, liqueurs, cordials and mixtures passed as such by the Comptroller, which are not deemed to be injurious spirits within the meaning of the Liquor Ordinance;
- (viii) Spirits in miniature bottles imported as *bona fide* samples in the ordinary course of commercial business;

¹ Laws of Nigeria, 1923, Volume II, pages 1238 to 1261.

² By the British Cameroons Administration Ordinance No. 3, of 1924 (Supplement to the Laws of Nigeria, 1925, page 22), amended as Ordinance No. 1, of 1925 (Supplement to the Laws of Nigeria, 1926, page 94), the Ordinances of Nigeria specified in the schedules apply to the British Cameroons.

³ Laws of Nigeria, 1928 Supplement, page 674.

⁴ Laws of Nigeria, 1923, Volume III, pages 865 to 867.

⁵ 1928 Supplement to the Laws of Nigeria, pages 601 and 602.

⁶ By *Tralles' Hydrometer*, equivalent to 113.5 per cent proof spirit.

⁷ Detailed definition is given of whisky, rum, brandy and gin for the purpose of the application of the Customs Regulations.

(ix) Methylated spirits¹—*i.e.* :

(a) Mineralised methylated spirits mixed as follows: To every ninety parts by volume of spirits, nine and one-half parts by volume of wood naphtha and one-half of one part of crude pyridine, and to every one hundred gallons of the mixture three-eighths of one gallon of mineral naphtha or petroleum oil and not less than one-fortieth of an ounce by weight of powdered aniline dye (methyl violet); and

(b) Industrial methylated spirits, in cases in which a licence issued by the Comptroller of Customs authorising import has first been obtained, mixed as follows: To every ninety-five parts by volume of spirits five parts by volume of wood naphtha, and also one-half of one part of crude pyridine to every one hundred parts of the volume of the mixture.

(x) Spirits totally unfit for use as potable spirits, admitted to entry as such by the Collector.¹

CUSTOMS DUTIES.²

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, cider, perry, porter and stout, per imperial gallon		1	0 ³
Any such liquor containing more than ten per centum by weight of pure alcohol ⁴ shall be charged duty as spirits.			

Spirits:

(a) Brandy, gin, rum, whisky and other potable spirits, the true degree of strength of which can be immediately ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer, of the strength of 50 degrees per centum of pure alcohol by such alcoholometer, ⁵ per imperial gallon		1	7 6 ⁶
And if of greater strength, for every degree or part of a degree above a strength of 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer, ⁵ an additional duty per imperial gallon of			6
And if of less strength, for every degree below a strength of 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer, ⁵ a reduction of duty per imperial gallon of			4
Provided always that the duty shall in no case be less than £1 4s. 10d. ³ per imperial gallon.			
(b) Alcoholic bitters, brandy, gin, liqueurs, rum and other potable spirits, liquid compounds, or any other compounds capable of being liquified containing spirits being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, per imperial gallon		1	7 6 ⁶
(c) Methylated and non-potable spirits not otherwise specified per imperial gallon			3
(d) Perfumed (including dentifrices, toilet preparations and washes) or medicated spirits, per imperial gallon		1	15 0

For the purposes of this head, liquor containing not more than two per centum by weight of pure alcohol⁷ shall be deemed to be non-alcoholic.

Wine:

(a) Sparkling, per imperial gallon		8	0 ³
(b) Still, per imperial gallon		5	0

Any such liquor containing more than twenty per centum by weight of pure alcohol⁸ shall be charged duty as spirits.

¹ Under Regulations No. 5 of 1929 (Supplement to *Nigeria Gazette* No. 6, of February 7th, 1929).

² Laws of Nigeria, 1923, Volume II, pages 1176 and 1178 and Supplement to the Laws of Nigeria, 1928, pages 144 to 148.

³ Order-in-Council No. 4, of 1929 (Supplement to the *Nigeria Gazette* No. 5, of January 31st, 1929).

⁴ Equivalent to 21.6 per cent proof spirit.

⁵ Fifty degrees per centum of pure alcohol by Tralles' alcoholometer is equivalent 87.6 per cent proof spirit.

⁶ Order-in-Council No. 7, of 1928 (Supplement to the Laws of Nigeria, 1929, pages 183 and 184).

⁷ Two per centum by weight of pure alcohol is equivalent to 4.4 per cent proof spirit.

⁸ Twenty per cent by weight of pure alcohol is equivalent to 42.7 per cent proof spirit.



MANUFACTURE AND SALE, LICENCES.

Section 8 of the *Liquor Ordinance* prohibits the distilling of spirits (except for medical and scientific purposes) and the import of distilling apparatus.

The manufacture of wines and beer is prohibited, except under licence.

The manufacture and sale of beer are regulated by the *Brewery Regulations*.¹ The fee for a licence to manufacture beer is £20 per annum.

Further, every licensee must pay to the Collector of Customs excise duties on all beer manufactured by him, at the following rates:

- If the original gravity does not exceed 30 degrees, 2*d.* per gallon;
- If the original gravity exceeds 30 degrees, but does not exceed 35 degrees, 2½*d.* per gallon;
- If the original gravity exceeds 35 degrees, but does not exceed 40 degrees, 3*d.* per gallon;
- If the original gravity exceeds 40 degrees, 4½*d.* per gallon.

A licensee may not manufacture beer containing more than 6 per cent of alcohol or 10½ per cent of proof spirit² without the express permission in writing of the Governor.

Section 6 of the *Liquor Ordinance* authorises the Governor to appoint Licensing Boards. In accordance with Section 65 of the same Ordinance, detailed regulations have been drawn up establishing the procedure of the Boards and the formalities required for the issue of licences.³

Fees to be paid for Licences:

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
(a) Store liquor licence	15	0	0
(b) Tavern licence	25	0	0
(c) Wine and Beer on-licence	5	0	0
(d) Wine and Beer off-licence ⁴	2	10	0
(e) General wholesale liquor licence: ⁵			
(1) When the premises are situated in a township of the first class	35	0	0
(2) When the premises are situated elsewhere	15	0	0
(f) General retail liquor licence:			
(1) In a township of the first class	50	0	0
(2) In a township of the second class	30	0	0
(3) Elsewhere	15	0	0
(g) Hotel liquor licence	25	0	0
(h) Club liquor licence:			
(1) In the case of a "proprietary club"	25	0	0
(2) In the case of a "'members' club"	5	0	0
(i) Native club liquor licence	3	0	0
(j) Railway station liquor licence	15	0	0
(k) Railway restaurant-car liquor licence	10	0	0
(l) Temporary liquor licence (for each day or part of a day)	1	0	0

For the Transfer or Removal of a Licence:

(a) Licences <i>b, e, f</i> and <i>g</i> above	1	0	0
(b) Other licences	10	0	0

Fee for Permit to introduce Liquor into a Prohibited Area:

For each permit			6
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Fees charged on Application for Licences and Renewals of Licences:

For each application			5 0
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¹ Laws of Nigeria, 1923, Volume III, pages 868 to 871.

² Alcoholic percentage by volume at 60° Fahrenheit.

³ Laws of Nigeria, 1923, Volume III, pages 851 to 865, and 1928 Supplement to the Laws of Nigeria, pages 675 to 677.

⁴ Regulations No. 16, of 1928 (Supplement to the Laws of Nigeria, 1929, page 851).

⁵ The fee payable for this licence was originally £50 throughout the territory. It was changed in 1923 (Laws of Nigeria, 1928 Supplement, page 677).

NATIVE FERMENTED LIQUORS.

(a) MANUFACTURE.

The *Native Liquor (Manufacture) Ordinance*¹ regulates the manufacture of native fermented liquor. Regulations prohibiting or restricting the manufacture or possession of native fermented liquors have been issued in virtue of the powers granted by this Ordinance to the Governor to issue such regulations.² In particular, the regulations prohibit the manufacture of such liquor in certain specified areas and in mining districts.

(b) SALE.

The *Native Liquor (Sale) Ordinance*³ regulates the sale of native fermented liquor, which is prohibited except under licence (Section 4). Such licences are granted to natives only (Section 8). A temporary licence may be granted on the occasion of a public assembly, etc.

An Order-in-Council⁴ specifies:

- (1) The areas to which the Native Liquor (Sale) Ordinance is applicable;
- (2) The forms of licences and the fees payable, which are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
For an annual licence	2	0	0
For a monthly licence	3	6	
For a temporary licence (for each day or part of a day)	1	0	
Fee payable on the transfer of a licence	2	6	

By an *Order-in-Council of December 8th, 1927*,⁵ this Ordinance has been made to apply to the Victoria and Kumba Divisions of the Cameroons Province, and an Order-in-Council of June 10th, 1926, stipulates that no licence shall be issued in the Northern Provinces in which the manufacture of native fermented liquor is prohibited.⁶

CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH MANDATE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

PROHIBITION.

In virtue of the *two Orders of December 16th, 1922*,⁷ the manufacture, sale and circulation of absinthe and similar liqueurs are prohibited in the Cameroons.

By the *Decree of May 23rd, 1924*,⁸ it is forbidden throughout the territory of the Cameroons to dispose of distilled liquors of any kind and of alcoholic liquors containing over 14° alcohol⁹ to natives. Commercial and industrial firms, whose factories, branches, etc., are managed by natives, are, in all cases, forbidden to keep alcoholic beverages of any kind on the premises.

The *Decree of August 13th, 1924*,¹⁰ extends to the Cameroons the application of certain regulations on the prevention of fraud in connection with foodstuffs. These regulations¹¹ contain a detailed specification of beverages which may be sold, transported, etc., under the descriptions of "Wine", "Sparkling Wine", "Brandy", etc.

The *Decree of January 23rd, 1927*,¹² regulates more strictly the sale and circulation of alcohol in the territory. It stipulates that no purchase, sale or transport of alcohol or of alcoholic or hygienic drinks may take place without the authorisation of the Commissioner of the Republic. Severe penalties are provided. Purchases, sales and transports are controlled by means of passes and permits.

¹ Laws of Nigeria, 1923, Volume I, page 818.
² Laws of Nigeria, 1923, Volume III, pages 513 to 514.
³ Laws of Nigeria, 1923, Volume I, pages 813 to 817.
⁴ Laws of Nigeria, 1923, Volume III, pages 511 to 512.
⁵ No. 29, of 1927, Laws of Nigeria 1928 Supplement, page 469.
⁶ 1928 Supplement to the Laws of Nigeria, page 469.
⁷ 1922 Report, page 138.
⁸ 1924 Report, pages 112 and 113.
⁹ *Gay-Lussac is equivalent to 24.6 per cent proof spirit.*
¹⁰ 1924 Report, pages 107 to 110.
¹¹ 1924 Report, pages 108 to 111.
¹² 1927 Report, page 83.

CUSTOMS. — TAXES.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Recapitulatory Table.

	1920 ¹	1921	1922	1923	1924 ²	1925 ³
Distilled liquors per hectolitre of pure alcohol	200	200	200	200	1,600	2,000 ⁴
Alcoholic perfumery:						"Alcohol" duty is charged on the alcohol content but the charge may in no case be less than 40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

TAXES.

Excise duty per hectolitre of pure alcohol (charged on brandies, spirits and liquors manufactured locally) 800 francs ⁵

Consumption Taxes :

Description	Old rate (per hectolitre) Francs	New rate ⁶ (per hectolitre) Francs
Ordinary wines under 12° ⁷	3	3
Ordinary wines from 12° to 16° ⁷	10	20
Liqueur wines and sparkling wines	20	60
Beer, cider, etc.	5	15
Distilled liquor	200 ⁸	400

REGULATION OF SALES.

A Decree of December 18th, 1925, ⁹ regulates the sale of alcohol to Europeans, and the sale of hygienic drinks ¹⁰ to natives. All persons selling distilled or fermented liquors, or manufacturing or selling hygienic fermented drinks, are liable to a licence duty. No native may carry on the trade of brewer, manufacturer of hygienic beverages, or vendor of liquors for consumption on or off the premises.

Article 7 stipulates that:

(1) No shop in which alcoholic liquors are sold for consumption on the premises may be opened in any locality where the European population is less than 20;

(2) Where the population exceeds 20 Europeans, one such shop may be authorised for every 20 Europeans;

(3) No shop for the sale of hygienic drinks by retail or for consumption on the premises may be opened in any locality where the native population is under 1,000; one such shop may be authorised for every thousand inhabitants.

It is strictly forbidden to give alcoholic or hygienic drinks in payment or exchange.

¹ Decree of July 7th, 1920; 1914-1921 Report, page 475.

² Decree of March 19th, 1924; 1924 Report, page 111.

³ Decree of September 14th, 1925; 1925 Report, page 161.

⁴ The Decree of September 14th, 1925, also covers alcohol, brandies, liquors, liqueur wines, etc., etc.

⁵ Order of December 7th, 1920, of the Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa; 1921 Report, page 85 (the former rate was 200 francs).

⁶ Order of September 16th, 1925, modifying the tariff annexed to the Order of November 28th, 1929 (1925 Report, page 140). The table is reproduced from that given on page 6 of the above report.

⁷ *The strengths of wines are given in degrees Gay-Lussac and the following are the proof equivalents.*

Gay-Lussac	Percentage Proof Spirit
12°	21.1
16°	28.1

⁸ An Order of December 15th, 1920, fixed the consumption tax on distilled liquor at 1 franc per litre (1921 Report, page 85). This tax was increased to 2 francs by an Order of October 12th, 1923 (1923 Report, page 162).

⁹ Report for 1926, pages 86 to 88.

¹⁰ According to the definition given in Article 2 of this Decree, the term "hygienic drinks" includes, in addition to unfermented drinks:

(1) Ordinary and superior white or red wines derived exclusively from the fermentation of fresh grape juice with a content not exceeding 14°*

(2) Natural sparkling wines, the effervescence of which is the result of a second fermentation in bottle, whether spontaneous or produced by the champagnisation, or by the addition of pure carbonic acid.

(3) Hydromel mead prepared with honey dissolved in water with the addition of natural white wine;

(4) Cider and perry obtained from the fermentation of the juice of fresh apples and pears with or without the addition of sugar;

(5) Beer obtained from the fermentation of must prepared from barley or rice malt, hops and water;

(6) The fermented juices of fresh fruits, such as orange, pineapple, calabash, raspberry, pomegranate, cherry, gooseberry, etc.

* Fourteen degrees Gay-Lussac is equivalent to 24.6 per cent proof spirit.

PERMITS, LICENCES, ETC.

*The Order of May 17th, 1924,*¹ deals with the opening and closing hours of public-houses in all urban centres (11 p.m. during the week, midnight on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays).

*The Order of November 23rd, 1924,*² contains regulations relating to establishments in which liquors are sold by retail for consumption on or off the premises.

*The Order of January 3rd, 1927,*³ fixes once more the closing time for cafés and shops selling beverages.

*The Order of August 23rd, 1919,*⁴ regulates the system of permits and licences in the Cameroons. Under Article 1 of this Order, "any Frenchman or foreigner, whether he is a French or foreign subject, carrying on in the Cameroons a trade, industry or profession not covered by the exemptions specified in the present Order, is liable for permit duty". This rule, and the various stipulations giving effect to it which are embodied in the Order, are still in force. The classification of permits and licences and the respective charges, given as an Annex to the 1919 Order, have, however, been subsequently altered or abolished.

Charges for Permits.

The charges at present in force applicable to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors are as follows:

Business or industrial permits:	Francs
Class 1, No. 9 (hotels, restaurants, cafés, etc.) ⁵	5,000
Commercial permit in respect of the sale of alcoholic beverages in conjunction with another trade: ⁶	
In respect of alcoholic beverages	1,000
In respect of hygienic drinks	500

*Licences.*⁷

The licence tax consists of a fixed duty determined according to the nature of the trade carried on, in conformity with the general classification table of the trades and industries subject to the licence duty.

This duty is only valid for a single establishment, without any reduction for branches situated in the same district.

Nevertheless, a trader carrying on several trades or businesses subject to licence in the same premises shall only have to pay for one licence, that of the highest category.

Applications for a licence must be forwarded to the Public Prosecutor of the Republic, and to the Commissioner of the Republic for his approval.⁸

Authorisation shall be granted in the order of the applications entered, up to the total number of licences which it is permissible to grant in a single locality.

In cases in which a choice has to be made between several applicants, the applicants whose requests have been received and accepted by the Commissioner of the Republic shall be admitted as candidates. Premises may not be opened until after notification that a licence has been granted by the Commissioner of the Republic, and after payment of the licence tax.

Transfers of shops from one locality to another are only permitted by the Commissioner of the Republic after consulting the Chief of the district in which the retailer carries on business and the Chief of the place of transfer.

Licences are exclusively personal. Authorised retailers must keep their shops themselves, or have them kept by managers approved by the Commissioner of the Republic after consulting the Chief of the district.

The Administration may, for reasons of public order, refuse the transfer of a shop to another person in the event of the holder's death or of a cession of stock.

Any person subject to a licence who wishes to give up his trade or business is obliged to make a previous declaration to this effect to the Chief of the district or of the autonomous sub-division. The duty shall be due until the end of the year.

If the establishment is closed for over three months, the person subject to a licence shall be regarded as having given up his trade or business, and the authorisation which has been granted him may be withdrawn.

¹ 1924 Report, page 112.

² 1924 Report, page 114.

³ 1927 Report, page 98.

⁴ 1914-1921 Report, pages 463 to 465.

⁵ Orders of October 5th, 1926, January 20th, 1927, February 16th, 1927, November 26th, 1927, January 26th, 1928.

⁶ Order of June 5th, 1926; 1926 Report, page 148.

⁷ Order of August 28th, 1927; 1927 Report, page 96.

⁸ Decree of December 18th, 1925; Annual Report, 1926, pages 86 to 88.

In exceptional cases, by a decision of the Commissioner of the Republic, the opening of hotels and restaurants dispensing alcoholic drinks may be authorised in localities whose population is not large enough for the opening of a shop, but which are particularly frequented by Europeans passing through or making a temporary stay.

Retailers already provided with a licence for the sale of hygienic drinks may, on the occasion of a fair, competition or public festival, establish special shops for the sale of drinks, provided they obtain the authorisation of the Chief of the district and pay a duty of 300 francs in respect of each authorisation, which will take the place of a permit and licence.

Charges for Licences.

The relevant charges for licences are as follows: ¹

Class 1: Establishments where aperient or alcoholic fermented drinks other than wine, beer and cider are sold for consumption on or off the premises, 4,000 francs.

Class 2: Establishments where only hygienic drinks (wine, beer, cider, lemonade, syrups) are sold for consumption on or off the premises, 2,000 francs.

RUANDA-URUNDI.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

PROHIBITION.

*Decree-Law No. 23, of August 1st, 1917,*² regulates the import, possession and sale of alcoholic beverages.

The import, transport, transfer and possession of potable alcohol and distilled and fermented alcoholic beverages are prohibited, except as regards:

- (1) Hospitals and ambulances;
- (2) Supplies imported by the Administration for its agents;
- (3) Persons having an authorisation in writing from the Head of the Finance Department or the Governor.³ The granting of this authorisation is subject to a preliminary enquiry into the applicant's character and to the preliminary deposit of a security of 5,000 francs. It is only granted to European traders or traders who are treated on a similar footing.

The importers of alcohol are forbidden to dispose of it to the natives or the coloured population. Only persons in possession of a permit from the Governor³ or head of the district can obtain alcohol in a quantity not exceeding 3 litres a month.

By *Decree-Law of December 28th, 1925,*⁴ control was established over all imports or re-imports, exports or re-exports of distilled or fermented alcoholic beverages. Imports of such beverages from the Belgian Congo to Ruanda-Urundi, and exports from Ruanda-Urundi to the Belgian Congo are only allowed through the Customs stations at Kigoma, Usumbura, Kisenyi and Shangugu.

*Decree Law No. 5, of December 28th, 1928,*⁵ extends the provisions of the Decree-Law of August 1st, 1917, to all alcoholic solutions perfumed by maceration or distillation of plants, with the aid of natural essences of synthetic chemical products, whatever the quantity of alcohol they contain.

Solutions with an alcoholic base may only be sold on the issue of a special licence costing 100 francs, in conformity with the provisions of Article 3 of the Decree-Law of August 1st, 1917.

The possession of alcoholic beverages or of solutions with an alcoholic base is prohibited in all commercial establishments not holding a licence. Traders in possession of a permit authorising them to import, possess or sell alcoholic beverages, and traders holding a special licence, shall be required to keep a register indicating, with dates and descriptions, the quantities of alcoholic beverages and solutions with an alcoholic base received, and the quantities sold, together with the names, occupations and addresses of the purchasers.

Permits to import and invoices from the supplies shall be furnished as proof of the quantities received; written orders accompanied by certificates of discharge, vouchers or receipts shall be furnished as proof of the quantities sold.

¹ Order of August 28th, 1927; 1927 annual Report, page 96.

² Collection of Laws, 1926, pages 217 to 219.

³ The text reads: "The Senior Officer in command", but the Governor has superseded this official at the Head of the Administration.

⁴ Collection of Laws, 1926, page 220.

⁵ *Official Bulletin* for Ruanda-Urundi, dated December 31st, 1928, and Annual Report for 1928, pages 135 and 136. This Decree-Law was approved by a Decree dated May 8th, 1929. It therefore now has executive force under the Law for the governance of Ruanda-Urundi.

The alcoholic beverages referred to in the present regulation shall be those with not less than 8° of fermented alcohol¹ or with more than 3° of distilled alcohol.²

CUSTOMS.

Customs Tariff in force on December 31st, 1928.

No. 1. *Alcohol:*

- (a) Brandy, whisky, gin: duties levied per unit (at 50° centesimal) (the gold franc is calculated at the rate of 7.50 paper francs). 300 gold francs
- (b) Other spirits (including wines over 15°):³
 - (1) Alcohol, good quality, distilled beverages or beverages containing distilled alcohol, except liqueurs with an absinthe base, the import of which is prohibited: per hectolitre at 50° centesimal 300 gold francs
The rate gives 0.45 paper franc per litre and per centesimal degree of alcoholic strength at a temperature of 15° Centigrade.
 - (2) Any beverages containing fermented alcohol (including wine) over 15° centesimal, at a temperature of 15° Centigrade: per degree and per litre 0.30 paper franc
Per hectolitre at 50° 200 gold francs

No. 2: *Beer* of all kinds, not specially taxed: per hectolitre at 5° 10 gold francs

No. 3: *Wines* of all kinds, containing not more than 15°, measured by the Gay-Lussac alcoholometer, at a temperature of 15° Centigrade:

- (a) Wine in casks or demijohns containing 10 litres and over: per hectolitre at 11° 15 gold francs
- (b) Wine in other containers:
 - (1) Sparkling: per hectolitre at 12° 100 gold francs
 - (2) Other: per hectolitre at 12° 30 gold francs

SALE. — LICENCES.

*Decree-Law No. 36, of August 25th, 1924,*⁴ fixes the duty to be paid by traders holding a licence to import, possess, or sell alcoholic beverages at 1,000 francs; in the case of retail trading it is 3,000 francs.

*Decree of July 15th, 1924,*⁵ fixes the closing hours for public-houses, restaurants and other similar establishments.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

PROHIBITION.

*Government Notice, dated May 24th, 1920,*⁶ prohibits the import of:

- (1) Trade spirits of every kind and beverages mixed with these spirits;
- (2) Distilled beverages containing injurious substances.

*Government Notice No. 212, dated October 13th, 1921,*⁷ prohibits the import of all spirits (other than gin, geneva, hollands, schnapps or liqueurs) for human consumption, unless these spirits have been matured in wood for not less than two years.

¹ Eight degrees of fermented alcohol is equivalent to 13.9 per cent proof spirit.
² Three degrees of distilled alcohol is equivalent to 5.6 per cent proof spirit.
³ Equivalent to 26.2 per cent proof spirit.
⁴ Collection of Laws, 1926, pages 359 and 360.
⁵ Collection of Laws, 1926, pages 220 and 221.
⁶ Ordinances, etc., of the Tanganyika Territory, Volume I, pages 202 and 203.
⁷ Ordinances, etc., 1921, page 430.

*Government Notice No. 172, of November 6th, 1928,*¹ prohibits the import of distilling apparatus and machinery except under a permit issued by the Chief Secretary to the Government.

Article 48, of the *Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance, 1923,*² provides that:

- (1) No person may supply any intoxicating liquor to the natives;
- (2) No native may consume or have in his possession any intoxicating liquor.

An exception is made in the case of intoxicating liquor prescribed by a medical practitioner as medicine or that used for sacramental purposes. Natives may also be employed as messengers or servants to carry or serve intoxicating liquor.

Intoxicating liquor may not be supplied to persons apparently under the age of 16 years. A licensee shall not employ any person under the age of 16 years or any native to sell or supervise the sale of intoxicating liquor (Articles 49 and 50).

*Government Notice No. 189, of December 10th, 1928,*³ prohibits any person from supplying denatured or methylated spirits for use by a native unless he holds a licence from the District Officer of the district in which the person resides authorising him to do so and unless the native holds a permit issued by the same District Officer authorising him to use such spirits.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

An *Ordinance of December 31st, 1923,*⁴ provides for the levy of the following customs duties:

	<i>Sh. cts.</i>
1. Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc., all kinds of a strength exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit per imperial gallon	2 00
2. Spirits:	
(a) Perfumed, per imperial gallon	60 00
(b) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed spirits exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit, per imperial gallon	40 00
(c) Other sorts exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit—viz., brandy, whisky, rum, gin and geneva, per proof gallon	40 00
<i>Note.</i> — No allowance will be made for underproof in excess of 12½ per cent.	
(d) Toilet preparations and essences (liquid) and syrups and tinctures not otherwise enumerated containing over 3 per cent of proof spirit. Per imperial gallon	40 00
3. Wines—viz.:	
(a) Vermouth, per imperial gallon	4 50
(b) Other still wines:	
Imported in bottle, per imperial gallon	3 00
(and, in addition, 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>).	
Imported in cask, per imperial gallon	1 50
(and, in addition, 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>).	
(c) Sparkling wines, per imperial gallon	9 00
(and, in addition, 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>).	

Note. — Wines containing less than 3 per cent of proof spirit are not included in the above and wines containing more than 50 per cent of proof spirit are classed as spirits.

“Proof” means the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes’s hydrometer. “Proof Spirit” means spirits which, at a temperature of 51 degrees of Fahrenheit’s thermometer, weigh 12/13 of an equal volume of distilled water.

MANUFACTURE, SALE, LICENCES.

The *Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance, 1923,*⁵ regulates the manufacture, sale and supply of intoxicating liquor.

According to Article 69 of the Ordinance, its provisions do not apply to:

- (a) (1) The sale of medicated spirits by druggists, etc.,
- (2) The sale of spirituous perfumes or denatured spirits;
- (b) The sale to a non-native of intoxicating liquor by order of any court;

¹ Supplement to *Tanganyika Territory Gazette*, Volume IX, No. 51, dated November 9th, 1928, page 186.

² Ordinances, etc., 1923, pages 181 and following.

³ Special Supplement to the *Tanganyika Territory Gazette*, Volume IX, No. 58, dated December 14th, 1928, page 208.

⁴ *Tanganyika Territory Ordinances, 1923*, pages 254 and following.

⁵ Ordinances, etc., 1923, pages 179 and following.

- (c) The sale or supply of intoxicating liquor to members of any naval, military or police force in any canteen, etc., recognised as such by the Governor;
- (d) The sale of native intoxicating liquor (see below: Native Liquor Ordinance, 1923).

Detailed conditions are laid down for the granting or transfer of licences.

No person is allowed to sell, expose, offer or keep for sale any intoxicating liquor, except under the authority of a licence (Article 45).

The distillation or manufacture of spirits, except denatured or methylated spirits, is forbidden. No person shall distil or manufacture such spirits unless he holds a licence. A licence is also required for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor other than spirits and for the possession and use of stills (Articles 40 to 44).

The holder of a licence to sell intoxicating liquor to be consumed on the premises may not, except with the written consent of the licensing officer, carry on any other business on his licensed premises, except that connected with the conduct of a hotel or restaurant, or the sale of light refreshments or of tobacco.

NATIVE LIQUOR.

The Native Liquor Ordinance, 1923,¹ regulates the manufacture, sale and consumption of native intoxicating liquors. This Ordinance is in force in townships only, but may be extended by regulation to any part of the territory.²

The term “*native liquor*”, employed in the Ordinance, means pombe, fermented asali, tembo, and all liquors prepared by natives or of a kind usually prepared by natives which contain more than one per cent by weight of absolute alcohol,³ and any liquor which may be declared by regulation to be a native liquor.

No licence under this Ordinance is granted to a non-native except with the consent of the Governor (Article 6).

A licence authorises the holder to manufacture on the premises specified such description of native liquor as is specified in the licence, either in limited or unlimited quantities, and to sell such liquor:

- (a) For consumption on the premises;
- (b) For consumption off the premises to any person holding a permit to consume native liquor off licensed premises (Article 15).

The licensing officer may declare any premises to be a native liquor market, and thereupon any native may, subject to certain conditions, manufacture and sell native liquor therein (Article 17).

Article 18 provides that native liquor shall not be supplied to drunken persons, to persons under the age of 16 years, to natives in Government employ during their hours of work, or, as a general rule, to any native members of the military or police forces. The licensing officer may order that native liquor is not to be supplied to natives who by excessive drinking of such liquor are injuring their health or are unable to support themselves or their families (Articles 18 and 19).

No person is allowed to tap trees for palm wine without a special permit.

Section 8, sub-section (a), of the *Native Authority Ordinance, No. 18, of 1926*,⁴ stipulates that a native authority may, within the area of his authority, prohibit, restrict, or regulate the manufacture, distillation, sale, transport, consumption, etc., by natives, of intoxicating liquors.

FEES PAYABLE FOR LICENCES.

- (a) Licences granted under the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance, 1923:⁵

	<i>Shillings</i>
Wholesale dealer's licence	300
Retailer's off-licence in the discretion of the licensing officer	300-600
Retailer's on-licence, in the discretion of the licensing officer	300-1,000

¹ Tanganyika Territory Ordinances, 1923, pages 165 and following.

² See Government Notice, dated June 26th, 1926 (Ordinances, etc., 1926 page 62), extending the Ordinance to part of the Songea district, mentioned therein. Government Notice No. 145, of September 29th, 1928 (Supplement to the *Tanganyika Territory Gazette*, Volume IX, No. 45, dated October 5th, 1928, page 160), extends the Ordinance to the Lupu River Goldfields and the village of Mbalizi, in the Mbeya district, and Government Notice No. 175, of November 9th, 1928 (Supplement No. 2 to the *Tanganyika Territory Gazette*, Volume IX, No. 52, dated November 16th, 1928, page 190), extends it to an area of two miles round the Njombe Boma. Government Notice No. 22, of 1929, extends it to certain parts of the Arusha district.

³ Equivalent to 2.2 per cent proof spirit.

⁴ Tanganyika Territory Ordinances, etc., 1926, page 50.

⁵ Ordinances, etc., 1923, page 203.

	<i>Shillings</i>
Hotel licence, in the discretion of the licensing officer	100-200
Hotel licence, if the holder also holds a retailer's on-licence	20
Restaurant licence, in the discretion of the licensing officer	100-200
Restaurant licence, if the holder also holds a retailer's on-licence or an hotel licence	20
Railway-station licence, in the discretion of the licensing officer	100-200
Railway restaurant-car licence	100
Passenger-vessel licence	100
Club licence	20
Temporary licence, per day	20
Duplicate of any licence	10
On application for any licence or for the transfer or removal of a licence	10
On the transfer or removal of a licence	20
 (b) Licences granted in virtue of the Native Liquor Ordinance, 1923: ¹	
(1) Six months' licence	100-500
(2) Monthly licence	20-100
(3) Temporary licence, per day	5-10
(4) Transfer of licence	5

Note. — *Government Notices 121, 127 and 128, of 1929,*² modify to some extent the hours of business and the areas to which the Native Liquor Ordinance applies.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

I. Southern Sphere.

The Second Spirituous Liquors Ordinance, 1920, of the Gold Coast Colony, as amended in 1923 and 1924,³ is in force in the southern sphere of Togoland.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

According to the provisions of this Ordinance, the import, distribution, sale, disposal and possession of trade or injurious spirits are prohibited (Section 3).

It is not lawful for any person to manufacture distilled beverages of any kind (Section 4).

It is not lawful for any person to import, distribute, sell, dispose of or be in possession of a still or of any apparatus suitable for the distillation of alcohol or the rectification of spirits.

The Governor or the Comptroller of Customs, with the authority of the Governor, may, by writing, license any person:

(1) To distil spirits to be denatured or used exclusively for scientific, medical, surgical or pharmaceutical purposes;

(2) To import, distribute, sell, dispense or be in possession of distilling apparatus (Section 5).

DEFINITION OF SPIRITS AND TRADE SPIRITS.

The terms "spirits" and "trade spirits" are defined in Section 2 of the above Ordinance as follows:

(a) "Spirits" means distilled liquors and all mixtures and compounds made with such liquors containing more than 2 per cent by weight of pure alcohol, and includes any wine containing more than 20 per centum by weight of pure alcohol and any beer containing more than 10 per centum by weight of pure alcohol.⁴

¹ Tanganyika Territory Ordinances, 1923, page 168.
² Supplement to the *Tanganyika Territory Gazette*, Volume X, No. 30, dated May 31st, 1929, page 140 and Volume X, No. 32 dated June 7th, 1929, page 146.
³ No. 31, of 1920 Ordinance of the Gold Coast, Ashanti and Northern Territories, page 103; No. 35 of 1923 *idem*, page 221; No. 28 of 1924 *idem*, page 81.

Percentage of pure alcohol by weight	Percentage of proof spirit
2	4.4
10	21.6
20	42.7

(b) "Trade spirits" means and includes all spirits other than:

- (1) Brandy;
- (2) Geneva;
- (3) Gin;
- (4) Rum;
- (5) Whisky;

As regards Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, the Ordinance gives the same definitions as those applicable to the Cameroons under British Mandate (see above, page 20). Moreover, a definition is given of geneva¹

- (6) Spirits imported for scientific purposes;
- (7) Drugs and medicinal spirits passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs and perfumed spirits;
- (8) Alcoholic bitters, liquors, cordials and mixtures passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs which are not deemed to be injurious spirits;
- (9) Spirits in miniature bottles imported as samples in the ordinary course of commercial business;
- (10) Methylated and similar spirits totally unfit for use as potable spirits.

The Rules made on February 28th, 1924, as amended by rules made on August 28th, 1924,² make provisions respecting imported spirits, as to:

- (a) The size of bottles and cases;
- (b) The period of maturity;
- (c) Certificates of origin.

CUSTOMS TARIFF³ (1922-1928).

Customs Tariff Ordinances Nos. 15, of 1921, 32, of 1924; Orders-in-Council Nos. 17 of 1927, and 1 of 1928.

	(1)			(2)		
	Spirituous Liquors			Other intoxicating beverages		
	Testable	Non-testable		Beer and ale, stout and porter, cider and perry	Wine	
	Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, liquors and other potable spirits not being obscured	Alcoholic bitters, gin, cordials and liquors being obscured	Brandy, rum, and other potable spirits being obscured		Still	Sparkling
	Per imperial gallon at 50 per cent Tralles ⁴					
1922	25/-	25/-	40/-	2/-	2/-	20/-
1923	25/-	25/-	40/-	2/-	2/-	20/-
1924	25/-	25/-	40/-25/-	2/-1/-	2/-	20/-
1925	25/-	25/-	25/-	1/-	2/-	20/-
1926	25/-	25/-	25/-	1/-	2/-	20/-
1927	25/-	25/-	25/-	1/-	2/-	20/-4/-
1928	25/-27/6	25/-27/6	25/-27/6	1/-	2/-	4/-

- Note.* — (a) The minimum rate on testable spirits was 22/4 per imperial gallon up to February 29th, 1928, and 24/10 per imperial gallon from March 1st, 1928;
- (b) Duty on spirits was increased to 27/6 per imperial gallon at 50 per cent Tralles from March 1st, 1928;
- (c) Increments and decrements on testable spirits were 6d. and 4d. respectively on every degree above and below the strength of 50 degrees up to February 29th, 1928, after which the increment was increased to 7d., the decrement remaining the same;
- (d) The duty of non-testable spirits (25/- per imperial gallon) was made uniform from November 1st, 1924, and from March 1st, 1928, the uniform rate was increased to 27/6 per imperial gallon;
- (e) Duty on beer and ale, etc., and cider and perry was reduced to 1/- per imperial gallon from November 1st, 1924;
- (f) Duty on sparkling wine was reduced to 4/- per imperial gallon from June 15th, 1927.

¹ Ordinances of the Gold Coast, Ashanti and Northern Territories, 1923, page 222.

² No. 6 of 1924 and No. 25 of 1924 of the Laws of the Gold Coast Colony, 1928, Regulations, Orders and Acts, Volume III, page 223.

³ Ordinances of the Gold Coast, Ashanti and Northern Territories, 1921, page 83, *idem* 1924, page 201; Proclamation Order in Council, etc., by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony for the year 1927, page 75, *idem* 1928, page 13.

⁴ Fifty per cent Tralles is equivalent to 87.6 per cent proof spirit.

SALE LICENCES.

*The Spirit Licence Ordinance*¹ regulates the sale of spirits. It contains stipulations concerning closing hours, the fitness of an applicant for a licence and of the premises proposed to be licensed, and for police supervision of the premises.

Any person who makes or is a party to the making of any retail credit sale of spirits is guilty of an offence, and the consideration alleged to be due on any such sale is not recoverable by civil process.

Spirits licences are of the following categories:

	Annual rate
	£ s. d.
(a) A wholesale licence (called an "A" licence) to sell spirits in quantities of not less than two gallons at a time, and not to be consumed on the premises, to any person who holds an A, B, C or D licence	50 0 0
(b) A store licence (called a "B" licence) to sell spirits for consumption on or off the premises	60 0 0
(c) An hotel licence (called a "C" licence) to sell spirits within an hotel . .	40 0 0
(d) A restaurant licence (called a "D" licence) to sell within a restaurant spirits to be consumed with a cooked meal on the premises	70 0 0
(e) An occasional licence (called an "E" licence) to sell spirits on special occasions	0 10 0
For an extension of hours licence	1 0 0

The Wine and Beer Licence Ordinance regulates the sale of wine and beer.²

VARIOUS MEASURES.

The Liquor Trade Ascertainment Ordinance,³ which is in force in the southern sphere, provides for the ascertainment of the trade in spirits, wine and beer in the southern section of the British Sphere of Togoland.

Every person holding a licence shall enter in a book and shall furnish twice a year to the Commissioner of the Ho District, a return showing all spirits, wine and beer bought and sold by him and on stock.

II. Northern Sphere.

PROHIBITION. — SPECIAL LICENCES.

The Northern Territories Spirituous Liquors Ordinance, 1909,⁴ which is in force in the northern sphere of the British Sphere of Togoland, controls the liquor traffic in that territory. The main provisions of this Ordinance are:

It shall be unlawful for any native to be in possession of any spirituous liquor or wine (Section 7).

No spirituous liquors or wines shall be imported into the Northern Territories except by non-natives in accordance with the following provisions:

Non-natives desiring to import into the Northern Territories spirituous liquors or wines for their own use or for the purpose of sale to non-natives under the licences must obtain a permit from the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories (Sections 3 and 4).

No spirituous liquor, wine or beer shall be sold or offered for sale except under licence. The Chief Commissioner may in his discretion grant licences (cost: £10 for spirit and wine licence and £5 for beer licence) to non-natives for the sale to non-natives of spirituous liquors, wines and beer in original bottles and not to be consumed on the premises (Sections 8 to 10).

It shall be lawful for native clerks in the Government services to receive from the competent Government authority, for the use of themselves and their families, allowances of spirituous liquors and wines up to a certain maximum amount (Section 14).

¹ Chap. 137, No. 12, of 1924, Ordinances of the Gold Coast, Ashanti Northern Territories and British Sphere of Togoland, page 37; No. 9, of 1927, *idem*, page 25; No. 32, of 1928, *idem*, page 107.

² Laws of Gold Coast Colony, 1920, Volume II, page 1167.

³ Togoland, No. 1, of 1925, Ordinances of the Gold Coast, Ashanti and Northern Territories and the British Sphere of Togoland, page 1925.

⁴ No. 2, of 1909; Laws of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, 1920, page 87.

TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH MANDATE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

PROHIBITION.

Trade Spirits, etc.

A Decree of September 2nd, 1922,¹ prohibits the import, circulation, possession and sale of trade spirits and of beverages containing an admixture of such spirits, also of essences or chemical products which are known to be deleterious.

The Decree of October 24th, 1922,² prohibits liquors similar to absinth.

An Order of November 30th, 1922,³ supplemented and amended by Orders dated November 21st, 1925,⁴ January 9th, 1928, and two Decrees dated September 1st, 1928,⁵ defines trade spirits and alcoholic liquors prohibited in Togoland and lays down regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of the Decree dated September 2nd, 1922.

Applications for permission to bring in alcoholic liquors must be sent to the Republic Commissioner and be accompanied by a sample, to be submitted to the Lomé chemical laboratory. The Customs authorities may at any time, for purposes of analysis and examination, take samples of imported alcoholic liquors which are declared to be permissible imports in view of their origin or by reason of the fact that an import permit has previously been issued in respect thereof.

PROHIBITION AREAS.

The Order of November 23rd, 1920,⁶ prohibits the sale of spirits and fermented alcoholic liquor in the Sokodé and Sansanné Mango districts.

The Order of July 26th, 1924,⁷ amended by the Decree of January 28th, 1926,⁸ prohibits the sale of alcohol to the natives in areas beyond Atakpamé.

CUSTOMS AND TAXES.

Customs Duties.

According to the Decrees of February 11th, 1927,⁹ and Order of August 24th, 1928,¹⁰ spirits and alcoholic beverages are subject to the following import duties on entering the territory:

Alcohols suitable for human consumption, distilled beverages, liqueurs, brandied fruits and wines with a content of over 15° ¹¹	} Per hectolitre of pure alcohol	} 4,000 francs
Alcoholic distilled waters	} Per hectolitre of pure alcohol	} 4,000 francs
Liqueur wines and artificial wines, wines to which bitter and aperient tonic aromatic substances have been added (vermouths, quinine wines and others)	} Per hectolitre of liquid	} 320 francs
Alcohols with a high content for the use of health establishments and chemists exclusively; aromatised alcohols and other medical alcohols	} Per hectolitre of pure alcohol	} 1,000 francs
Ordinary wines prepared exclusively from fermented fresh grapes, fortified or not, and including sparkling wines, with a content of 15 degrees or less.	} Tax <i>ad valorem</i>	} 10 per cent

¹ 1922 Report, page 89.

² 1923 Report, page 140.

³ 1922 Report, page 90.

⁴ 1925 Report, page 145.

⁵ Annexes to 1928 Report.

⁶ 1921 Report, page 3.

⁷ 1924 Report, pages 161 and 162.

⁸ 1926 Report, page 122.

⁹ 1927 Report, pages 167 and 172.

¹⁰ 1928 Report, page 131.

¹¹ Fifteen degrees (Gay-Lussac) is equivalent to 26.2 per cent proof spirit.

Consumption Taxes.

An Order of March 4th, 1922,¹ laid a consumption tax of 12 francs per litre of pure alcohol on all alcoholic beverages (except wines, having an alcohol content of less than 15°,² aromatised alcohols, alcoholic extracts and alcoholic perfumes. This tax was liable on import in addition to the Customs duty charges.

The consumption duties on alcohol were abolished by the Order of June 22nd, 1927,³ and replaced by a corresponding increase of the import duties, which was instituted by an Order of the same date.³

Tabular Summary.

(In Francs.)

(This table is extremely faint and illegible in the original document.)

- (a) Per litre having an alcohol content of 50°.
- (b) Per litre of pure alcohol.

Tabular Summary of Fees for Licences and Trading Permits.

(In Francs.)

Class	1922 ⁴	1923 ⁵	1924	1925	1926 ⁶	1927 ⁷	1928 ⁸							
<i>Licences :</i>														
(a) Importing firms	} 500	} 500	} 500	} 500	} 1,000	} 3,300	} 3,300							
(b) Premises licensed to serve drinks (" On-licences ")														
(c) " Off-licences "								300	500	500	500	1,000	1,200	1,200
(d) Small retailers								200	300	300	300	600	800	800
(e) Dealers in locally produced fermented liquor								75	75	75	75	150	200	200

Further, if the said establishments or dealers are not already required to obtain a trading permit in respect of some other form of business, they must obtain such a permit, for which the following fees are payable:⁹

(In Francs.)

Class	1922 ⁴	1923 ⁵	1924	1925	1926 ⁶	1927	1928							
<i>Trading Permits :</i>														
(a) Importing firms	} 500	} 800	} 800	} 800	} 2,000	} 2,000	} 2,000							
(b) Premises licensed to serve drinks (" On-licences ")														
(c) " Off-licences "								75	100	100	100	300	300	300
(d) Small retailers								50	75	75	75	150	150	150
(e) Dealers in locally produced fermented liquor								25	50	50	50	75	75	75

¹ 1922 Report, page 89.

² Gay-Lussac is equivalent to 26.2 per cent proof spirit.

³ 1927 Report, page 174.

⁴ Order of July 26th, 1921; 1922 Report, page 9.

⁵ Order of July 31st, 1922; 1922 Report, page 9.

⁶ Order of September 7th, 1925; 1925 Report, pages 176 and 178.

⁷ Order of October 4th, 1926; 1926 Report, pages 154 and 156.

⁸ Order of November 14th, 1928; 1928 Report, Annexes, page 174.

⁹ 1922 Report, page 9.

Present Taxes on the Trade in Alcohol.

(In Francs.)

Class	Trading Permits (1928)			Licences (1928)		Total Amount of Taxes for 1928
	Principal tax	Additional tax of 0.25 fr. (Health Budget)	Additional tax of 0.10 fr. (Chamber of Commerce Budget)	Principal tax	Additional tax of 0.50 fr. (Health Budget)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1st.	2,000	500	200	3,300	1,650	7,650
2nd	300	75	30	1,200	600	2,205
3rd	150	37.50	15	800	400	1,402.50
4th	75	18.75	7.50	200	100	401.25

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.

PROTECTION OF PALM TREES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF PALM WINES.

An *Order of November 23rd, 1920*,¹ provides for a tax of 4 francs in respect of each palm tree felled.

The Order of January 24th, 1923,² concerning the protection of palm trees and the sale of palm wines in Togoland prohibits the transport of palm wine by rail. Its sale may be prohibited whenever this is deemed necessary.

¹ 1921 Report, page 4.
² 1922 Report, page 90.

C Mandates.

ISLANDS UNDER JAPANESE MANDATE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

PROHIBITION.

The regulations for the control of liquors in the South Sea Islands dated November 24th, 1921,¹ apply to spirits and alcoholic beverages containing 3 per cent² or more of alcohol.

Alcoholic beverages may not be sold, bartered or given to the natives. Natives may not manufacture, buy, sell, give, possess or drink alcoholic beverages. The Chief of the Civil Administration Office may grant individual permits to natives to drink alcoholic beverages (1) for medical purposes, this being certified by a physician, and (2) in connection with religious ceremonies.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Imperial Ordinance No. 295, promulgated on May 30th, 1929⁴, makes the laws concerning Customs duties in force in Japan proper applicable to the South Sea Islands.

Under the Customs Laws in force in Japan, the tariff applicable to alcoholic beverages imported from foreign countries is as follows:

	Yen
I. Saké, per hectolitre.	28.10
II. Wine, including port, sherry, vermouth, Madeira, Marsala, St. Raphael, etc., containing not more than 24 per cent of pure alcohol by volume, ⁵ and having a specific weight of 0.7947 at 15° Centigrade:	
(1) In bottles, per hectolitre.	81.90
(2) In any other receptacle:	
A. Containing not more than 14 per cent of pure alcohol by volume ⁶	
(a) Containing not more than 1 gramme of sugar calculated in terms of glucose in 100 cubic centimetres at 15° Centigrade, per hectolitre	26.70
(b) Others, per hectolitre	45.10
B. Others, per hectolitre	41.70
<i>Note to A and B.</i> — Receptacles containing more than 20 grammes of sugar calculated in terms of glucose in 100 cubic centimetres at 15° Centigrade shall be liable to additional duty at the rate of sen 25 per hectolitre in respect of each additional gramme of sugar.	
III. Champagne and other sparkling wines per hectolitre	170
IV. Chinese fermented liquors, 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	
V. Beer, ale, porter, stout, 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	
VI. Alcoholic beverages not specified elsewhere, 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	

PORT CLEARANCE TAXES.⁷

Port clearance taxes are imposed on goods exported from the South Sea Islands to Japan proper or to Chosen, Taiwan or Karafuto in cases in which excise duties are imposed upon like goods in these territories.

The tariff for the port clearance taxes shall be the same as the excise duties in those parts of Japan to which the goods in question are exported.

The tariff for the excise duties levied in the above-mentioned territories is as follows:

Saké, unrefined, containing not more than 23 per cent of alcohol ⁸	36 yen per koku. ⁹
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¹ These regulations apparently supersede the regulations of January 1916 (Reports for 1914 to 1920, Appendix VI.)

² Laws and regulations annexed to the Annual Report for 1926, pages 130 and 131.

³ Three per cent of alcohol by volume is equivalent to 5.2 per cent proof spirit.

⁴ Laws and regulations annexed to the Annual Report for 1926, page 53.

⁵ Twenty-four per cent of pure alcohol by volume is equivalent to 41.9 per cent proof spirit.

⁶ Fourteen per cent of pure alcohol by volume is equivalent to 24.4 per cent proof spirit.

⁷ Imperial Ordinance No. 296, of May 30th, 1922; Laws and regulations annexed to the Report for 1926, page 54.

⁸ Twenty-three per cent of alcohol is equivalent to 40.2 per cent proof spirit.

⁹ One koku = 1.8039 hectolitres.

Saké, refined, containing not more than 23 per cent of alcohol	}	40 yen per koku.
Shiro saké		
Mirin and schochu containing not more than 30 per cent of alcohol ¹		
Schochu containing more than 30 but not more than 45 per cent of alcohol ²	}	Plus 1 yen 50 sen for every 1 per cent exceeding 30 per cent.
Saké, refined or unrefined, containing more than 23 per cent of alcohol		
Mirin containing more than 30 per cent of alcohol	}	Plus 1 yen 80 sen per koku and for each 1 per cent of alcohol. ³
Schochu containing more than 45 per cent of alcohol		
Beer		
Alcohol or beverages containing alcohol	}	25 yen per koku. Plus 1 yen 80 sen per koku and for each 1 per cent. The sum levied in respect of each koku may not be less than 42 yen.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE BY OTHERS THAN NATIVES.

When persons other than natives desire to engage in the manufacture or sale of liquors, such persons shall apply for permission to the Director of the local Department (Regulation of November 24th, 1921, Article 4). ⁴

NAURU.

PROHIBITION.

The *Ordinance No. 9, of August 31st, 1921* (Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance) ⁵ prohibits the sale or gift, direct or indirect, to natives of intoxicating liquors; prohibits the possession by natives of these drinks; permits the use of these drinks in case of need, or for medical purposes, only. ⁶

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Ordinance No. 3 of 1922 (Customs Tariff Amendment Ordinance 1922) ⁷ establishes the following import duties:

	£	s.	d.
Spirits, schnapps, liqueurs of all kinds, per gallon	14	0	
Wines, still, including medicated and Vermouth, per gallon	11	6	
Wines, sparkling, per gallon	11	6	
Wines n.e.i. (Ginger, prune, etc.), per gallon	6	0	
Beer of all kinds, stout, per gallon	1	6	
Cider and perry, per gallon	1	3	
Bay rum, perfumed spirit of all kinds, and essences containing spirits, 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .			

SALE: LICENCES.

Ordinance No. 10, 1922, of September 23rd, 1922, ⁸ empowers the Administrator to issue licences for the sale of wines, spirits and beer.

Fees for licences:

Unrestricted	£40 per annum
Restricted	£10 per annum

Two trading stores on the island are licensed to retail fermented and spirituous liquors. The licences do not permit intoxicating liquors to be consumed on the premises. Reliable brands only are imported and the utmost care is observed in controlling the distribution.

¹ Thirty per cent of alcohol is equivalent to 52.4 per cent proof spirit.
² Forty-five per cent of alcohol is equivalent to 78.8 per cent proof spirit.
³ One per cent of alcohol is equivalent to 1.7 per cent proof spirit.
⁴ In the South Sea Islands there is no system of consumption or excise duties.
⁵ Annual Report December 17th, 1920, to December 31st, 1921, page 11.
⁶ See also *Licences Ordinance of September 23rd, 1922* (Article 10); Annual Report 1922, page 25.
⁷ Annual Report 1922, page 19.
⁸ Annual Report, 1922, page 25.

GENERAL REMARKS BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Nauruans are not addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors. The *Ordinance No. 9, of 1921*,¹ which is rigidly enforced in the island, provides adequate safeguards. It is an offence, punishable by a fine of £200 or imprisonment for two years, for any person to supply a native with intoxicating liquor of any kind. In the Ordinance, intoxicating liquor is held to mean and to include all spirituous compounds and beverages and all fermented liquors and any mixture part whereof is spirituous, or which contains fermented liquors, or any mixture or preparation containing any drug capable of producing intoxication.

NEW GUINEA.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

PROHIBITION.

Ordinance No. 4, of May 6th, 1921, Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance, 1921,² defines "intoxicating liquors" as meaning all spirituous beverages and fermented liquors and any mixture containing alcohol capable of producing intoxication (Article 2); forbids any person to supply intoxicating liquor to natives (Article 3); prohibits any action for the recovery of a debt contracted in respect of intoxicating liquor (Article 4); makes it unlawful for natives to have intoxicating liquor in their possession (Article 6); allows intoxicating liquor to be given for any urgent cause or necessity, but without recompense and remuneration (Article 8); provides that natives may have intoxicating liquor in their possession for the purpose of immediate transport on condition that written consent has been obtained (Article 10).

Under the *Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance, 1924*,³ the prohibition to consume or be in possession of intoxicating liquor is extended to the aboriginal natives of the Caroline Islands and Marshall Islands and to the offspring of parents, one of whom is a native.

The Proclamation of August 29th, 1922, prohibits the import of spirits (other than gin, hollands and liquors) unless they have been matured in wood for not less than two years (Customs Proclamation No. 1).⁴

CUSTOMS TARIFF IN FORCE APRIL 1929.

Ale, stout and other beer, spirituous, in bottle and bulk	2/6 per gallon
Cider and perry, spirituous, in bottle or bulk	1/6 per gallon
Spirits and spirituous liquors:	
(a) Not exceeding proof strength	30/- per gallon
(b) Exceeding proof strength	30/- per proof gallon
Perfumed spirits, bay rum, and essences containing spirits	14/- per gallon
Wines, sweet wines, port, sherry, vermouth, etc.	12/6 per gallon
Wines, sparkling.	30/- per gallon
Wines, not elsewhere indicated	12/6 per gallon

A deduction of 2½ per cent is allowed on all alcoholic beverages in bottles in shipments of 100 bottles or more.

SALES, LICENCES, ETC.

Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance 1921 and *Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance 1924*⁵ permit the granting of licences under certain conditions and fix the fees payable for such licences, viz.:

(a) A general licence to import alcoholic liquor for the purpose of sale by the case or bottle with maximum sale 12 cases per month, per annum	£ 15
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¹ Annual Report, December 17th, 1920, to December 31st, 1921, page 11.

² Ordinance annexed to the 1914 to 1921 Report, pages 88 to 91.

³ Laws of New Guinea, Volume V, 1924, page 256.

⁴ Laws of New Guinea, Volume III, 1921 and 1922, page 423.

⁵ See Laws, Volume III, 1921 and 1922, pages 34 and 519 to 523; Volume V, 1924, pages 263 to 264.

	£
(b) A general licence on the same terms, but with maximum monthly sale of 50 cases, per annum	25
(c) A general licence on the same terms, but without any restriction as to quantity, per annum	50
(Where the holder of a general licence of this kind sells intoxicating liquor at more than one place or premises, he must pay a further fee of £10 per annum for each additional place or premises, in addition to the ordinary fee.)	
(d) A saloon or hotel licence, per annum	100
(e) A licence for Clubs or Associations by which the sale is confined to members, per annum	25

SAMOA (WESTERN).

PROHIBITION.

*The Samoa Act, No. 16, 1921*¹, modifying and supplementing Part XIII of the Samoa Constitution Order, 1920, prohibits:

- The manufacture of intoxicating liquors (Article 336).
- The import of intoxicating liquors (Article 337).
- The sale of intoxicating liquors (Article 338).
- The giving of such liquors to the natives (Article 339).
- The possession of illicitly manufactured intoxicating liquors (*Samoa Amendment Act, 1923*, Article 13)² —

and, in Article 341, defines “intoxicating liquors” as meaning any alcoholic beverage or liquor containing alcohol, with the exception of:

- (a) Perfumery or medicinal preparations containing spirit;
- (b) Methylated spirit and other preparations containing spirit but not suitable for human consumption;
- (c) Fermented or other liquor, containing less than 3 per cent of proof spirit.

The Administrator may import intoxicating liquor for the requirements of hospitals and medical services or for sale in the territory for medicinal, sacramental or industrial purposes.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

All liquor is imported by the Administrator and no Customs duty is charged as such, but selling prices are fixed (under the authority of the *Samoa Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Regulations, 1920*³) to correspond as closely as possible with retail prices ruling in New Zealand, where Customs duty is covered by the selling price.

SALE.

The application of the principles of the Samoa Act (as regards sale for medicinal or sacramental purposes) is governed by:

- (a) *The Regulations of April 1st, 1920* (Samoa Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Regulations, 1920)⁴;
- (b) *The Regulations of October 30th, 1922* (amending the Samoa Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Regulations, 1920)⁵;
- (c) *The Regulations of October 18th, 1921* (Board of Health of Samoa Regulations No. 1), and of *October 17th, 1924*.

The parts of these Regulations affecting the assessment of prices of liquor are at present in course of revocation.

¹ Samoa Acts and Orders in Council, 1920 to 1924, pages 14 and 40.
² *Id.*, page 46.
³ *Id.*, page 110.
⁴ Samoa Acts and Orders in Council, 1920 to 1924, page 110.
⁵ *Id.*, page 111.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

DEFINITIONS. — PROHIBITION.

Section 3 of the *Liquor Licences Proclamation, No. 6, of 1920* (amended by Proclamations 48 of 1921 and 25 of 1924)¹ gives the following definition of "intoxicating liquor": Any spirits (including methylated spirit), wine, ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, hop beer, Kaffir-beer, "Weissbier" and any liquor containing more than 2 per cent of alcohol² and any other liquor³ which the Administrator may from time to time indicate.

Proclamation No. 71, of 1920,⁴ amending and replacing certain provisions of the above-mentioned proclamation, includes the following provisions: intoxicating liquor shall not be sold, given, etc., to any native, either for his own use or for the use of any other person, and no such native shall receive or have in his possession any intoxicating liquor save:

- (a) For bona-fide medicinal purposes upon the prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner; or,
- (b) For purposes of delivery by licensed persons to purchasers within such areas and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by permit issued by the magistrate.

Article 66 of the *Liquor Licences Proclamation No. 6, of 1920*,⁵ prohibits the import of:

- (a) Any liquor into South West Africa from without;
- (b) Any liquor into that portion of the capital district of Rehoboth known as "Bastard Gebiet",

without having previously obtained therefor a permit in writing, in the case of (a), from the Secretary for the Protectorate and, in the case of (b), from the magistrate of the district of Rehoboth.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES.

Under Article 27 (1) of the *Customs and Excise Duties Amendment Act* of the Union of South Africa, dated July 7th, 1921,⁶ it is laid down that the territory of South West Africa is, for the purpose of Customs and excise duties, to be regarded as a part of the Union.

Customs Tariff.

The Customs Tariff of the Union (*cf.* Act No. 36, of 1925)⁷ contains the following rates for beers, liquors, etc.:

	£	s.	d.
48. (a) Ale, beer, cider and perry: All kinds of strength, exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit, per imperial gallon	2	9	
(b) Stout, exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit, per imperial gallon	2	3	
50. Spirits:			
(a) Perfumed, per imperial gallon	2	10	0
(And, in addition, 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .)			
(b) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits, exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit, per imperial gallon	1	18	6
(Or 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> — whichever duty shall be the greater.)			
(c) Other potable spirits, exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit, per imperial proof gallon	2	5	0
(No allowance will be made for under-proof in excess of 15 per cent.)			

¹ Laws of South West Africa, 1915 to 1922, pages 163 and 164.
² Two per cent of alcohol (presumably Tralles) is equivalent to 3.5 per cent proof spirit.
³ According to Government Notice No. 13, of 1924 (Laws, etc., 1924, pages 19 and 20), Eau-de-Cologne, burning fluid, bay rum and certain other liquids are regarded as "intoxicating liquors".
⁴ Laws of South West Africa, 1915 to 1922, page 465.
⁵ Laws of South West Africa, 1915 to 1922, page 178.
⁶ Laws of South West Africa, 1915 to 1922, page 14.
⁷ Statutes of the Union of South Africa, 1925, page 496; 1926, page 316; 1927 and 1928, page 334.

52. Wines:	£ s. d.
(a) Still wines, not exceeding 20 per cent of proof spirit, per imperial gallon	6 6
(b) Still wines, exceeding 20 per cent of proof spirit, but not exceeding 50 per cent, per imperial gallon	10 0
(c) Sparkling wines, per imperial gallon	19 0

Note. — Wines containing less than 3 per cent of proof spirit are not included in the above, and wines containing more than 50 per cent of proof spirit are classed as spirits and are liable to duty under item 50.

*Excise Duties.*¹

Spirits:

Wine brandy, per imperial proof gallon	12 6
Grape brandy, per imperial proof gallon	17 6
“Dop brandy” and spirits distilled from materials other than the produce of the vine, per imperial proof gallon	1 2 6

Beer:

Brewed from worts of the specific gravity of not less than 1,020 degrees, and not more than 1,039 degrees, per 36 imperial gallons	15 0
Brewed from worts of the specific gravity below 1,020 degrees and above 1,039 degrees, per 36 standard gallons	1 10 0
(With a proportionate increase or decrease for any difference in gravity.)	

Lager beer produced from worts of the specific gravity of less than 1,040 degrees shall be charged at the higher rate of duty.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE LICENCES.

Sale.

The *Liquor Licences Proclamation, 1920*,² contains provisions regarding the sale of liquors. The various categories of licences are:

- (1) Wholesale licences;
- (2) Retail licences (sale on the premises from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. and, in special cases, up to 11 p.m.);
- (3) Railway refreshment room licences;
- (4) Bottle licences (sale of not less than one bottle at a time; from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.);
- (5) Temporary licences (granted to the holder of a retail licence to sell liquors in certain places of public amusement);
- (6) Club licences;
- (7) Canteen licences (sale to European members of the police force).

The Director of Railways may provide for the sale of intoxicating liquors in railway station refreshment rooms. No intoxicating liquors may be sold at a refreshment room in any area in which the sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited.

No licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor can be issued within the limits of any native location or reserve. In districts where natives are resident or congregated upon public or other works or mines, the Administrator may define areas within which no licences other than club licences may be issued.

At the direction of the Administrator, or in a sudden emergency, a magistrate may prohibit or restrict in such area and for such period as he may think fit, the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor.

Magistrates may issue written orders prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to specified persons (persons who have been convicted on several occasions for drunkenness, etc.).

Government Notice No. 10, 1923,³ enjoins that returns must be sent in showing the intoxicating liquors sold by holders of retail or club licences.

Manufacture.

Brewers' and Distillers' Licences Duty Proclamation.

*No. 3 of 1924.*⁴

(b) Every brewer of beer must take out an annual licence, to be obtained from the Secretary for South West Africa. The amount payable on such a licence is £1.

¹ The tariff is the same for all beverages without any distinction as regards alcoholic content (Statutes of South Africa, 1921, page 204 to 206).

² Laws of South West Africa, 1915 to 1922, pages 163 to 192.

³ Laws, etc., 1923, pages 10 to 12.

⁴ Laws, etc. 1924, pages 2 to 3.

The holder of a brewer's licence is subject to the same restrictions and penalties in respect of the sale or supply of beer as apply to the holder of a wholesale licence.

(c) *Every distiller of wine brandy and other spirits* must obtain a licence from the Secretary for South West Africa. The amount payable on each licence is 2s. 6d.

The Manufacture of Beer Regulations (Government Notice No. 7, 1924)¹ provide that every brewer must keep such books as the Governor-General may prescribe, setting forth, from day to day, the nature and quantity of the materials used by him in brewing.

Agricultural Distillers' Regulations (Government Notice No. 8, 1924)² lay down detailed rules for farmers who distil their own alcoholic beverages. Every agricultural distiller must obtain a licence.

Licence Fees.

Annual sums payable in respect of licences as laid down in the *Proclamation No. 7, of 1923*³

I. <i>Wholesale Licence:</i>		£
(a) For general sale		50
(b) For sale to licensed dealers in liquor only		30
II. <i>Retail Licence</i>		10
	Moreover, a sum on all liquors sold calculated as follows: ⁴	
(a) On the sale of wines other than the produce and manufacture of South West Africa, beer—including ale, porter, stout and any other description of beer—cider, perry and any other spirituous liquor, not less than 2 per cent and not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit, per bulk gallon or part thereof, 6d.		
(b) On the sale of all other liquor containing over 25 per cent of proof spirit, per bulk gallon or part thereof, 4/-.		
III. Bottle licence (only one bottle may be sold to one person at a time) . . .		75
IV. Temporary licence (in addition to the sum laid down on II (a) and (b): A sum to be fixed by the magistrate, not to be less than £1 per day or part of a day.		
V. Club licence (in addition to the sum laid down in II (a) and (b)		5
VI. Removal of a licence to other premises		2
VII. Transfer of a licence from one person to another		5

The railways pay annually to the Administrator £30 for the sale of intoxicating liquors in refreshment cars. For railway refreshment rooms, the sum payable is the same as that for a retail licence in the district in question.

(As regards licence fees for brewers and distillers, see above under *Manufacture*.)

¹ Laws, 1924, pages 5 to 12.

² Laws, 1924, pages 12 to 19.

³ Laws, 1923, pages 9 and 10.

⁴ The Liquor Licensing (Further Amendment) Proclamation, No. 18, of 1924 (Laws, 1924, page 56), lays down that the sum to be paid shall not exceed £180 per annum.

Appendix.

Proof Spirit as Common Basis.

The various expressions of alcoholic strength have all been transformed into percentages of British proof spirit.

Definition of Proof Spirit.

Proof spirit was defined by the Spirits Act of 1816 as “that which, at the temperature of fifty-one degrees by *Fahrenheit's thermometer*, weighs exactly twelve-thirteenths of an equal measure of distilled water”. Although not stated in the Act, the temperature of the water was to be taken as 51°.

Proof Strengths.

Proofs strengths are based upon volume percentages of absolute alcohol at 50° F. There is therefore no direct and immediate relationship between proof strengths and percentages of alcohol by volume at any temperature other than 50° F., or percentages of alcohol by weight.

Percentages of Alcohol by Weight or Volume.

Where percentages of alcohol have been given in the report without any statement as to whether they are by weight or by volume, it has been assumed that the usual method of the mandatory Power concerned has been followed and the proof strength calculated accordingly.

Sykes's Strengths.

Degrees Sykes have been taken to be percentages of proof spirit as indicated by *Sykes's hydrometer* used with the tables legalised by the Finance (No. 2) Act of 1915 Section 19.

Tralles alcoholometer indicates percentages by volume of alcohol at 15.6° C.

Gay-Lussac alcoholometer and tables as amended by the “Bureau national des poids et mesures”, in 1884, indicate percentages by volume of alcohol at 15° C., the density of the alcohol in vacuum being assumed to be 0.79433 at 15° C. compared with water at the same temperature.
