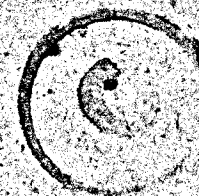


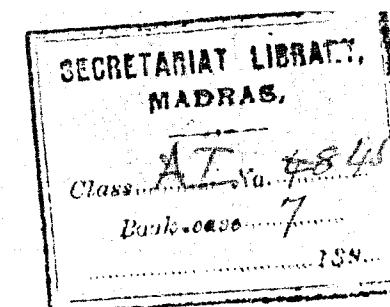
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Report on the Administration
of the Abkari Revenue
in the Presidency of
Fort. St. George

1893-94



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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

ABKARI REVENUE

IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE,

FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.



MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1894.

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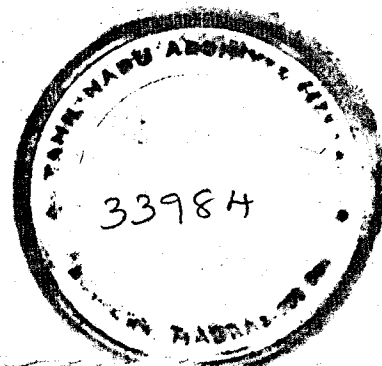
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* செப்பனிடும் பெயர் *
* **ச. கிராசுந்திரன்** *
* செப்பனிடும் தற்கால எடுத்தல் *
* கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 7/96 *
* செப்பனிடும் முடிந்த நாள் 8/96 *
* **ச. கிராசுந்திரன்** *
* சரிபார்க்கும் ஆராய்ச்சி *
* **ச. பி. எ. ச. தனியாளர்** *
* கையொப்பம் 12/8/96 *

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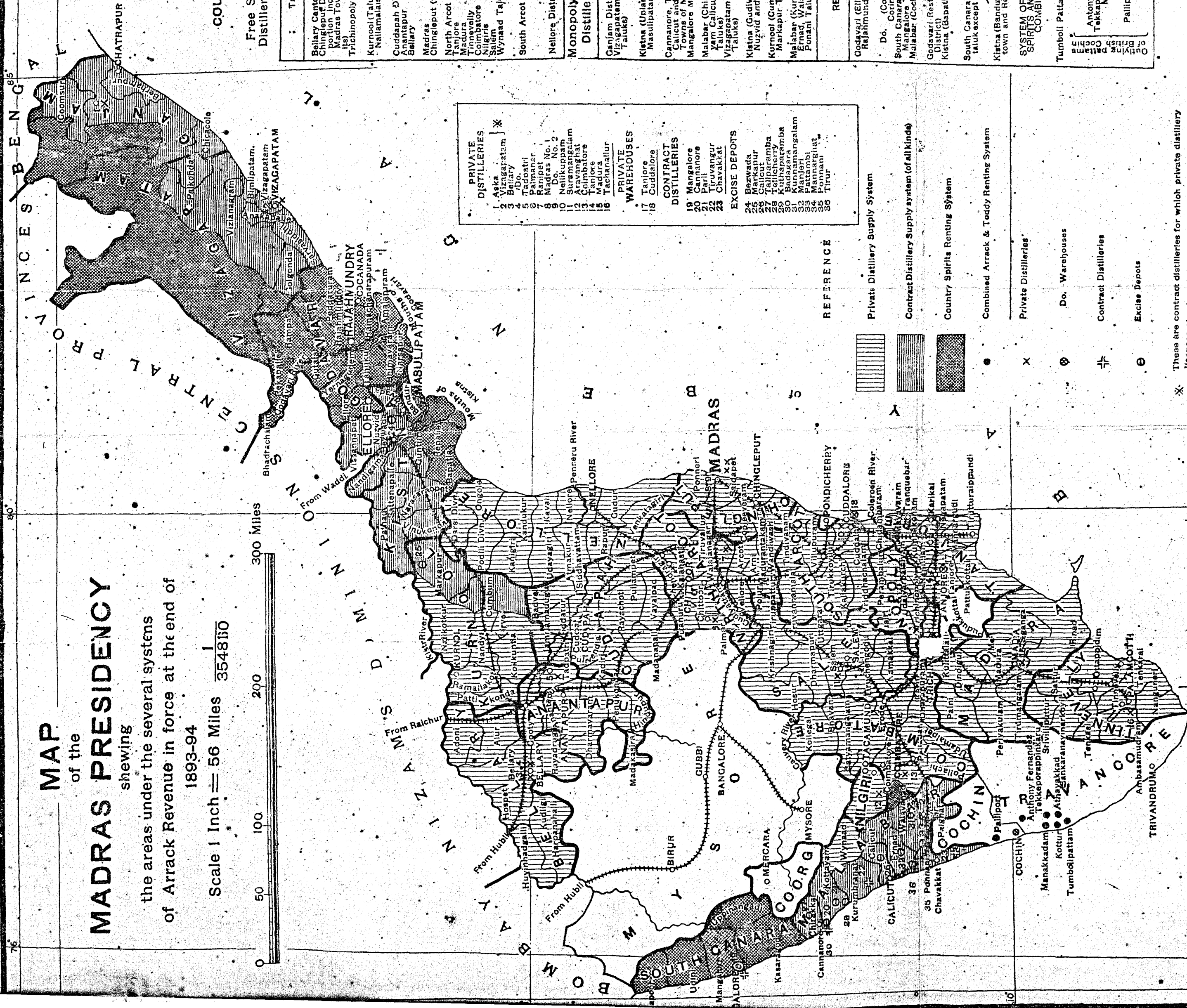
MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
shewing

the areas under the several systems
of Arrack Revenue in force at the end of

1893-94

Scale 1 Inch = 56 Miles 354850

0 50 100 200 300 Miles



- PRIVATE DISTILLERIES**
1. Aska
 2. Vizagapatnam
 3. Madras
 4. Do.
 5. Tadoatril
 6. Palmaner
 7. Madras No. 1
 8. Do. No. 2
 9. Nellikuppam
 10. Suramangalam
 11. Coimbatore
 12. Tanjore
 13. Madura
 14. Tachanallur
 15. Private Warehouses
 16. Tanjore
 17. Cuddalore
 18. Cuddalore
 19. Mangalore
 20. Cannanore
 21. Paril
 22. Tiruvangur
 23. Chavakkat
 24. Bangalore
 25. Markapur
 26. Calicut
 27. Taliparamba
 28. Kuthapattamba
 29. Badagara
 30. Marleri
 31. Pattambi
 32. Ponnani
 33. Tirur

REFERENCE

- Private Distillery Supply System
- Contract Distillery Supply system (of all kinds)
- Country Spirits Renting System
- Combined Arrack & Toddy Renting System
- Private Distilleries
- Do. Warehouses
- Contract Distilleries
- Excise Depots

* These are contract distilleries for which private distillery licenses also have been taken out.

COUNTRY SPIRITS

Free Supply or Private
Distillery Supply System.

Tracts	Year of Introduction
Bellary Cantonment Chingleput District (except Madras Town Abkari limits) Trichinopoly District	1st October 1884
Kurnool (Taluk west of the Nallamalais)	1st April 1885
Cuddanah District Bellary do. Anantapur do. Madras do. Chingleput (the rest of the District)	1st April 1886
North Arcot District Tanjore do. Tinnevely do. Coimbatore do. Nellore do. Wynad Taluk of Malabar	1st January 1888
South Arcot District	1st April 1888
Nellore District	1st April 1888

Monopoly Supply or Contract
Distillery Supply System.

Tracts	Year of Introduction
Canjiam District Vizagapatnam (Coast Taluk)	1st October 1884
Kistna (Uninhabited Taluk and Masulipatnam Town)	1st July 1886
Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut and Palghat Towns of Malabar	1st October 1886
Mangalore Municipality	1st April 1887
Malabar (Chirakkal Kotta- tam Calicut and Palghat Taluk)	1st October 1888
Vizagapatnam (Inland Taluk)	1st April 1890
Kistna (Gudlavad-Taluk Nuzvid and Visakhapatnam Taluk)	1st April 1890
Kurnool (Gumbum and Markapur Taluk)	1st October 1891
Malabar (Kumbranad and Ponnai Taluk)	1st October 1891

RENTING SYSTEM

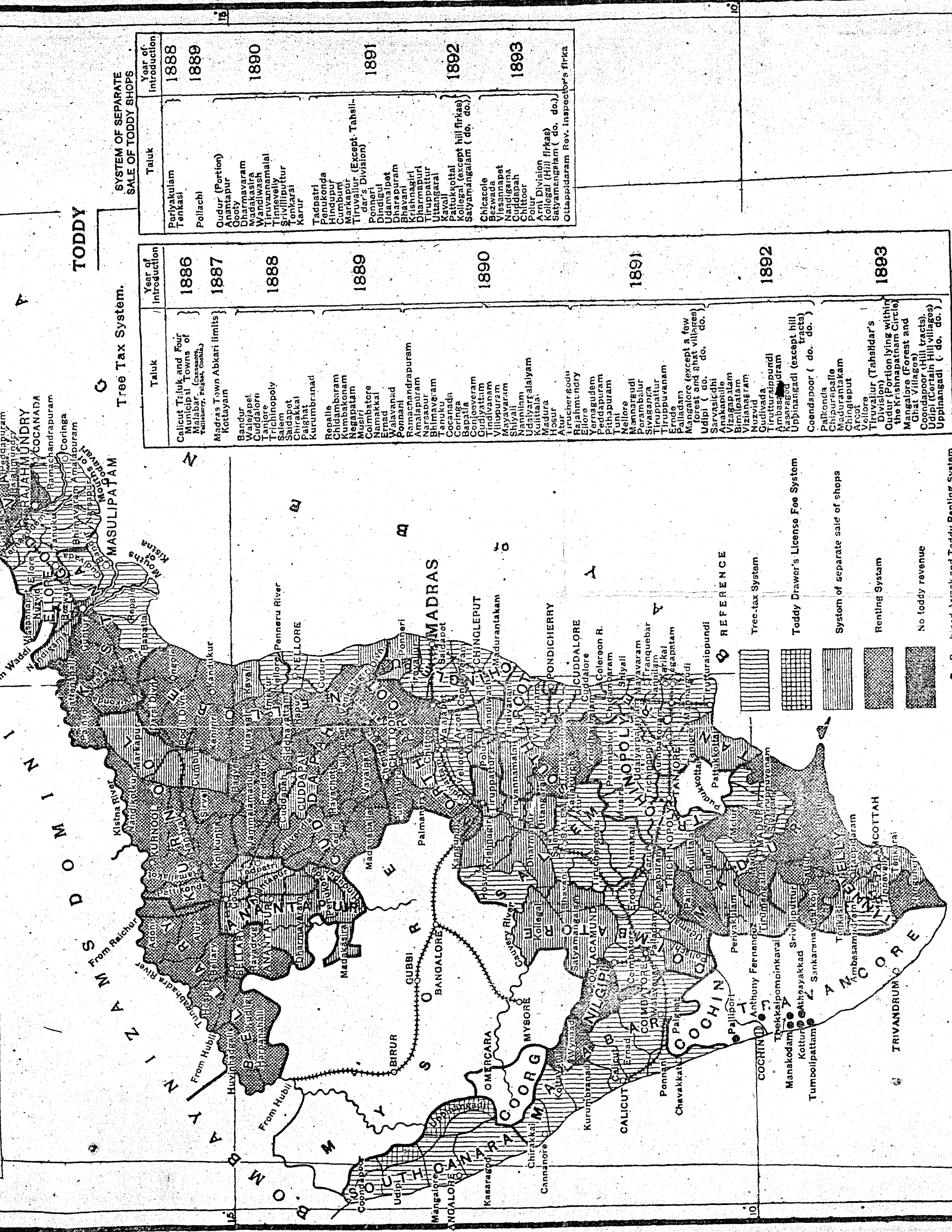
Tracts	Year of Introduction
Godavari (Ellore and Rajahmundry towns)	1st October 1886
Do. (Cocanada and South Coringa Divisions)	1st October 1888
Mangalore Taluk Malabar (Cochin)	1st October 1889
Godavari (Rest of the District)	1st October 1890
Kistna (Bapatla Taluk)	1st October 1890
South Canara (Mangalore Taluk except Municipality)	1st October 1891
Kistna (Bandur-taluk except town and Hapalle Taluk)	1st October 1891
SYSTEM OF COUNTRY SPIRITS COMBINED	1st October 1892
Tumboli Pattam	1st October 1892
Antony Fernandez Tekkarakkottam Mankottam Athiyakad Kothur Pallipott Hospital Parambath	1st October 1893

MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
showing

**the areas under the several systems of
Toddy Administration in force
at the end of**

1893-94

Scale 1 Inch = 56 Miles

[illegible]

Combined Arrack and Toddy Renting System

5

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MADRAS ABKARI DEPARTMENT,

FOR 1893-94.

CHAPTER I.--INTRODUCTORY.

As directed by the Government of India, a brief notice will first be given of the different systems in force during the year.

2. In dealing with the toddy revenue and with those portions of the Presidency in which country spirits are ordinarily made from toddy, the systems described are those in force during the second half of the official year. The arrangements for the first half of the year were described in the Administration Report for 1892-93; those described in the present report will continue until the 30th September 1894.

A.—COUNTRY SPIRITS—THE EXCISE SYSTEM.

3. "*Contract distillery supply system.*"—Under this system which was in force throughout the year in the areas noted in column 3 of Appendix A—abstract, the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirits is disposed of by tender by the district or other tract, while the privilege of sale is separately sold by auction by fixed areas, such as Revenue Inspectors' divisions, except in the case of certain towns in which the shops are sold separately. The manufacturer is bound to supply vend-renters and independent shopkeepers at a fixed rate per gallon which is termed the still-head charge, and the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply is granted to the approved tenderer who offers to Government the largest share of such still-head charge in the form of duty. The exclusive privilege of sale is disposed of by auction to the highest approved bidder, the vend-renters being bound to purchase only from the contractor. The vend-renters are required to maintain depôts to which their liquor must be conveyed for verification of the consignments by a Government officer before issue to the shopkeepers. They are at liberty to select their own shopkeepers, and are bound to open as many shops as the Collector may consider essential for the adequate supply of the vend-areas. In the towns in which the shops are sold separately, the right of sale is assigned to the highest approved bidder for each shop.

4. In Ganjām the vend-renters were called upon to guarantee a certain minimum consumption for each of their vend-areas, but the guarantees were so small that they were of little practical advantage.

5. In Malabar the privilege of supply was assigned to a contractor who has undertaken to supply the tracts with toddy-arack for a period of three years from the 1st October 1891 under the following conditions:—

(i) That he shall maintain four distilleries in localities to be selected by him and approved by the Board.

(ii) That he shall obtain the toddy required for distillation from trees marked, free of tax, in approved localities and supply spirits to licensed vendors at Rs. 2-4-0 per gallon of 30° under-proof (of which Rs. 1-2-0 is to be paid to Government as duty) and proportionately for the other authorized strengths.

The right of vend was sold separately in small areas except in the Calicut and Palghat taluks and in 11 towns where the shops were sold separately.

6. In the Mangalore town area in the district of South Canara, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and supplying toddy-spirits was disposed of by tender for three years from the 1st October 1891 for a lump sum, the contractor being bound to obtain the toddy required for distillation from marked trees on which tree-tax had been paid, and to supply spirits to licensed shopkeepers at Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon of 30° under-proof (of which Re. 1 had to be paid to Government as duty) and proportionately for the other authorized strengths. The shops were sold separately.

7. "Private distillery supply system."—In the tracts (*vide* column 5 of Appendix A—abstract) in which this system is in force, no exclusive privilege of manufacture or supply is assigned. Licenses for distilleries for manufacturing and supplying, and for private warehouses for supplying, spirits are granted on payment of the prescribed annual fee (Rs. 100 for distilleries and Rs. 50 for warehouses) to any respectable person who is prepared to provide suitable buildings and to conform to the conditions prescribed. The privilege of sale is disposed of as in contract distillery supply districts, but the vend-renters and independent shopkeepers may obtain the spirits required by them from any licensed distillery or warehouse on payment into a Government treasury of the prescribed duty, the only restrictions being that the spirits so supplied must be issued only at 20°, 30° or 60° under-proof and that the cost of the spirits at distilleries is not to exceed a fixed maximum price.

8. To facilitate the supply of spirits to tracts which are within easy reach of neither a distillery nor a warehouse, licenses are issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 15 for the wholesale vend of country spirits, the licensees being allowed to sell only to licensed arrack vend-renters and independent arrack shopkeepers in quantities of not less than half a gallon at a time. This class of licenses is an important feature of the private distillery supply system; it is a necessary link between the distiller, who cannot afford to issue liquor in small quantities, and the petty renter or shopkeeper who can only afford to purchase a few gallons at a time. The spirits in these wholesale shops are all duty-paid.

9. Holders of licenses to manufacture under the private distillery supply system are also permitted to issue spirits at any strength on payment of the tariff rate of duty. Under Madras Act I. of 1886 spirits on which Excise duty at the full rates chargeable on spirits imported into British India from foreign countries by sea has been levied are included in the definition of "foreign liquor," although manufactured in British India, and the only restrictions imposed on the distillers in respect of country-made spirits so excised are that they shall be issued only to persons licensed to sell foreign spirits, or to private persons for domestic consumption but not for sale. As regards wholesale and retail sale, spirits of the above description are subject to precisely the same regulations as imported European spirits. The bottles must, however, be labelled "Spirits manufactured in India."

B.—COUNTRY SPIRITS—THE RENTING SYSTEM.

10. The exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale is disposed of by auction by the taluk or by the Revenue Inspectors' division. The contractors in some cases sublet portions of their rent-areas and in others deal directly with shopkeepers. The

number of stills is limited as far as possible; the strengths at which liquor may be sold are, with the exception noted below, restricted to 20°, 30° and 60° under-proof as in

G.O., dated 4th May 1890, No. 3406. Excise tracts; and minimum prices are fixed. The minimum strength at which toddy-spirits may be sold has been reduced from 60° to 70° under-proof in the Gódvári and Kistna districts

from the 1st October 1890. The renting system has been entirely abandoned where circumstances have permitted the introduction of the Excise system, and is gradually being confined to narrower limits. It was in force at the end of the year under report in the Gódvári district, in the Bandur (excluding the town of Masulipatam), Répalle and Bápatla taluks of the Kistna district, in the South Canara district exclusive of the Mangalore town area, and in the Cochin taluk and the Attapadi valley of Malabar, in all of which arrack is generally manufactured from toddy.

11. In the South Canara district, as stated in the report for 1892-93, the privileges of manufacture and sale were separated from the 1st October 1892, the number of manufacturing areas were reduced to 17, and the vend-areas were abolished, the shops being sold separately. The renters of the manufacturing areas are given the privilege of manufacture only, each of them supplying a certain number of independent shops at the fixed rate of Rs. 2 per gallon of 30° under-proof. Twelve of the areas were, in the year under report, allowed each one sub-still for the manufacture of weak spirits to be transported to the main still for re-distillation. Issues to shopkeepers from sub-distilleries were forbidden and spirits were allowed to be removed only in the presence of an abkari officer. For the convenience of the shopkeepers certain distillers were required to maintain depôts to which spirits were consigned from the stills for issue to shops. There were in all twelve such depôts. The privilege of manufacture in the tree-tax areas of this district (Mangalore town area excepted) and that of manufacturing and selling spirits in Gódvári, and in the Bandur, Répalle and Bápatla taluks of Kistna excluding the town of Masulipatam, were subject to the payment of tree-tax upon the trees from which the toddy required for distillation was drawn, while in the rest of South Canara the tax was collected in the form of a license fee imposed on each toddy-drawer. In Cochin the renter was allowed the option of distilling his own liquor, provided the toddy was drawn from trees which had paid tree-tax, or importing it from Native Cochin free of duty. In the Attapadi valley of the Malabar district the contractor was permitted to manufacture the spirits required for consumption from rice, jaggery, toddy or other recognised material, or to purchase the same from any licensed vendor in Malabar, Coimbatore or the Nilgiri district.

C.—COUNTRY SPIRITS AND TODDY COMBINED.

12. The joint arrack and toddy renting system, under which the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and vending country spirits and toddy is disposed of conjointly, was in force in the following seven outlying pattams of British Cochin, viz., Tumboli, Anthony Fernandez, Tekkeporuppinkara, Manakodam, Athayakad, Kottur and Palliport hospital paramba. The details of the management under this system are the same as those described in paragraph 10 *supra* for country spirit rent areas.

D.—TREE-TAX LICENSE FEE SYSTEM.

13. The tree-tax license fee system consists in the charge of a yearly or half-yearly tax per palm tree, or of a quarterly fee for the issue of licenses to tap trees for fermented toddy. Such licenses are issued on the application of toddy shopkeepers, of toddy renters in tracts where the right to manufacture and sell toddy is not sold by separate shops, of arrack renters in tracts where country spirits are manufactured from toddy, of toddy-drawers in South Canara, and of tree-owners for the drawing of toddy required for domestic consumption but not for sale. The licensees make their own arrangements for procuring trees. The taluks in which the tree-tax system was in force during the year under review are noted in column 9 of Appendix A—abstract.

14. In a few ghát and forest villages in the Udipi and Uppinangadi taluks of South Canara, a fee of Rs. 3 per quarter is charged on each toddy-drawer's license

and not on each tree tapped. The fees charged for the several kinds of palm trees tapped in the remaining tracts are shown below :—

Kinds of trees.	RATES OF TREE-TAX PER TREE			For what period.
	In the Madras Town Circle.	In the tree-tax area of South Canara.	In other tracts.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Cocconut palms	3 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	For each half-year.
Sago palms	4 8 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	
Palmyra or date palms	2 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	For the whole year.

15. A minimum number of trees is required to be applied for before a license can be given. In the Madras Town Circle the minimum is 30 for an original and 10 for a supplemental license; in other tracts it is fixed by the Collector of the district according to local conditions and is generally 15 and 5 respectively.

16. In the Madras Town Circle the toddy shops are not sold by auction, but are divided into four classes according to the estimated extent of their sales and a fixed license fee of Rs. 200, 150, 100 or 50 according to the class is levied on each. In the Saidapet taluk a fifth class of shops, for which the license fee is Rs. 25 each, was created during the year under report. During the palmyra season (between January and May) additional temporary shops are also licensed on payment of a fee of Rs. 50 each in the portion of the Madras Town Circle outside the town. Licenses for drawing the toddy required for sale in all these shops are granted on the application of the shopkeepers, who are responsible for the payment of the tree-tax.

17. In those portions of the South Canara district in which the personal license fee system is in force, licenses are granted to toddy-drawers on their application, countersigned by a distiller, or shop or booth keeper, the toddy-drawers being at liberty to tap any number of trees and to transport the produce to any licensed still for distillation or to any shop or booth for sale. Licenses for the vend of toddy in these tracts are of two kinds, (1) for booths granted to toddy-drawers holding tapping licenses on payment of a fixed fee of Rs. 4 per quarter, and (2) for shops which were sold by auction. No booths were allowed in tree-tax areas and their number in the ghât and forest villages was strictly limited by the operation of the rule prohibiting a booth within a mile of a shop or of another booth.

E.—TODDY IN NON-TREE-TAX AREAS.

18. In the areas in which the tree-tax license fee system was not in force, the exclusive privilege of the sale of toddy was sold in rent areas by auction to the highest bidder, except in the towns and taluks mentioned in column 11 of Appendix A—abstract, in which the shops were sold separately. Each rent area corresponds as a rule with a Revenue Inspectors' division. The renter was allowed to obtain his supplies from trees within or outside the area leased, the right of sale, not that of manufacture, being exclusive within the area of each farm.

19. The right to the general usufruct, inclusive of the right to let for tapping, of palm trees standing on Government waste and poramboke lands in areas in which the tree-tax system is in force or toddy-shops are sold separately is disposed of by auction, the trees being formed into convenient groups and leased out annually. The collections are credited to "Land Revenue," but where trees standing on the banks or beds of irrigation works under the control of the Public Works Department are included in the groups formed as above and leased out by the Revenue authorities, credit is given to the Public Works Department to the extent of the estimated value of their usufruct at a fixed price per tree determined by the Board of Revenue in the Land Revenue Department.

F.—TODDY AND COUNTRY SPIRITS IN THE AGENCY TRACTS OF GANJAM, VIZAGAPATAM AND GÓDÁVARI.

20. In the Agency or non-regulation tracts, excepting such portions thereof as have been brought under the Madras Abkâri Act I. of 1886, toddy is untaxed and left free to the people. As regards country spirits, different systems are in force in different parts of these tracts.

21. In Ganjam the Khonds are allowed to distil spirits free for home consumption as well as for use at village feasts, marriages &c., but not for sale. For the supply of others than Khonds, a fixed number of distilleries is allowed for each muttah or division with reference to its size and other considerations, licenses being granted to persons nominated by the head of the village on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10. Uriya Sundies are also allowed to distil in certain specified villages under certain restrictions and subject to a license fee of Rs. 30 per annum. The shops held by the Uriya Sundies in the Goomsur Maliahs and in the village of Balliguda were disposed of by auction to the highest bidder. The 122 Agency villages to which the Madras

Vide Government Notification No. 375, dated 17th July 1893, published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th idem.

Abkâri Act I. of 1886 had been recently extended were divided into three separate farms for the purposes of administration of the abkâri revenue. The privilege of supplying arrack was assigned to the present contract supplier of the district and the privilege of vend was sold by auction for a period of 15 months from the 1st January 1894 to the 31st March 1895. There was no bid for the toddy farms.

22. In Vizagapatam the following tracts are leased out from year to year to renters who have the exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale on payment of lump sums :—

- (a) the Gunupur farm, consisting of the Gunupur-Rayaghada and Bissemkatak taluks and the Palkonda and Pârvatipuram Agencies;
- (b) the Koraput farm, consisting of the Koraput and Potangi taluks, part of the Padia taluk and the Sâlûru Agency;
- (c) the Golconda farm, consisting of the Golconda Agency. In the remainder of the Agency tracts comprising—

- (a) the Jeypore taluk,
- (b) the Nowrangapur taluk,
- (c) the Malkangiri taluk,
- (d) portion of the Padia taluk,
- (e) the Agency villages of the Srungavarapukota taluk, and
- (f) the Agency villages of the Viravalli taluk

the abkâri revenue is directly managed by the Agent to the Governor, and each shop is leased out for an annual sum.

23. In the Rumpa country of the Gódâvari district there is but little consumption of spirits, which are stated to be obtained chiefly from the low country. In the Telaga villages of the Bhadrâchalam taluk, which lie chiefly along the Gódâvari, the monopoly of manufacture and sale of spirits made from the flower of the *ippa* or *mohwa* tree (*Bassia latifolia*) is leased out by auction. In the Koya and Reddi villages of the taluk, the right to manufacture spirits for domestic consumption but not for sale is leased to the villagers collectively for lump sums fixed at the annual settlement with reference to the population, number of *ippa* trees &c., the head man being responsible for the collections. In 31 Agency villages of the Yernagudam and Rajahmundry taluks the tree-tax system is in force and the privilege of manufacturing and selling toddy, or arrack distilled from toddy which has paid tree-tax, is disposed of together with the other rent areas of the taluk.

G.—FOREIGN LIQUOR.

24. The term "foreign liquor," as used in the Madras Presidency includes country brewed beer and spirits manufactured in the country which have been excised at the full rate of duty chargeable on spirits imported into British India from foreign countries by sea—*vide* paragraph 9 *supra*. The revenue from the sale of "foreign liquor" is derived from rentals, determined by auction, in the case of tavern licenses (*i.e.*, licenses for the retail sale of foreign liquor to be consumed on the premises) and from fixed fees in the case of the other licenses.

25. From the 1st April 1891 shops for the retail sale of beer only were established in the marginally-noted localities and were sold by auction as taverns, the upset price being fixed at Rs. 100. On the Nilgiris, Bellary Town and Cantonment and Madras. the retail sale of beer was not permitted in ordinary foreign liquor taverns.

26. Licenses for the establishment of breweries are granted by the Board of Revenue to respectable applicants on payment of an annual license fee of Rs. 15. The establishment of breweries, which had been restricted to hill stations, was in 1890-91 permitted anywhere; no brewery has, however, yet been opened in the plains. No Government establishments are stationed at breweries, but the brewers' accounts, which must be kept in a form prescribed by Government, are systematically examined and duty (at the prescribed rate of one anna per imperial gallon) is levied on all beer issued for consumption. No duty is, however, charged on beer issued to the Commissariat Department on the public service. To prevent the issue of spirit-washes under the name of beer, samples of the worts and beer are occasionally taken and analysed to ensure the observance of the conditions that the original gravity of the worts shall not in any case exceed 1,073°, and that the proportion of alcohol in the beer shall not exceed 8 per cent.

27. *Rectification licenses.*—It having come to the Board's notice that some of the tavern-keepers in this Presidency were in the habit of colouring and flavouring imported neutral spirits and selling the same in their shops as rum, brandy &c., this practice is now prohibited in ordinary taverns and *special* licenses for the rectification of foreign spirits are granted to respectable firms on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 100.

H.—OPIUM.

28. Licenses to import opium are granted by the Board of Revenue on the recommendation of Collectors. The license must be produced before the Deputy Opium Agent at Indore, who passes the opium on payment of the pass-duty (Rs. 700 per chest of 140½ lb.). The Deputy Opium Agent reports the despatch of opium to the Board and also advises the Collectors concerned; the consignments are checked by some responsible Revenue officer on arrival in the district and are then passed on for sale to farmers and licensed vendors.

29. The monopoly of the retail sale of opium and of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drugs prepared from opium is sold by auction on the farming system, and the farmers either import the drug themselves or procure it from licensed importers under the system described in the preceding paragraph. The farms are generally continuous with taluks.

30. In the hill tracts of the Ganjam district, a certain number of free licenses is issued. The right of supplying opium to the shopkeepers on the hills is assigned by contract to one of the renters in the plains. For the supply of the Agency tracts under the Special Assistant Agent, the opium-renter of Goomsur is required by the terms of his license to open shops at Udayagiri and Ticcaballi on each market day, to sell opium at 3 tolas per rupee, and to have on each day a minimum stock of 40 tolas.

31. The supply of opium to the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district was under the direct management of Government. Opium was purchased at Vizagapatam from the local importers and supplied to the different taluk officers who sold it at 3 tolas per rupee to shopkeepers who in their turn retailed it to consumers at 2½ tolas per rupee. In places where the consumption was more than 3,000 tolas per annum, the shops were sold by auction, and where it varied between 1,000 and 3,000 tolas, licenses were issued on fixed fees. Free licenses were issued to shops in which the consumption was below 1,000 tolas.

32. The privilege of selling opium in shops in the Agency tracts of the Gôdâvari district is disposed of by auction subject to the condition that not less than 3½ tolas shall be sold for a rupee and that the maximum quantity to be sold to a single individual shall not exceed 6 tolas. If any shop does not find a purchaser, the Collector is authorized to issue a free license to the villagers. The shopkeepers obtain their supply of opium from the taluk renters.

I.—INTOXICATING DRUGS PREPARED FROM THE HEMP PLANT.

33. The Abkari Act was extended to intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant from the 1st April 1889, but only in regard to sale. The possession and transport of these drugs remain free, but their sale for consumption is prohibited except by persons licensed by the Collector. These licenses are sold by auction, the upset price being fixed at Rs. 45 in Madras and Rs. 30 elsewhere, and the minimum retail selling price of ganja being fixed at 4 pies per tola.

ABKARI ADMINISTRATION IN EACH DISTRICT.

34. Appendix A shows concisely the various systems in force at the close of 1893-94 in each district for the manufacture and sale of country spirits and toddy.

CHAPTER II.—THE EXCISE SYSTEM.

Contract Distillery Supply System.

35. The contract distillery supply system was continued in the year under review in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts, in the Excise tracts of the Kistna district, in the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of the Kurnool district, in the Mangalore town and the belt of villages around it in the South Canara district, and in the Malabar district except the Wynad and Cochin taluks and the Attapadi valley of the Walavanad taluk.

36. *Ganjam.*—The exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirits to the Ganjam district was leased out for another term of two years from the 1st April 1893 to Mr. Minchin of Aska, on condition that jaggery spirits only should be supplied at the rates prevailing during the previous lease, the rate of Excise duty remaining unaltered. The still-head charge was Rs. 2-3-0, Rs. 1-14-6 and Rs. 1-1-6 per gallon of 20°, 30° and 60° under proof, respectively, of which Rs. 1-8-0, Rs. 1-5-0 and Annas 12 represent the rates of Excise duty at the respective strengths. The spirits required by licensed vendors in this district were supplied from the contractor's distillery at Aska, and it is reported that there were no complaints of inadequacy of supply.

37. *Vizagapatam.*—On the expiry of Messrs. Parry and Co.'s contract on the 31st March 1893, the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirits to the Vizagapatam district was leased out for one year to Messrs. Ch. Sanyasi Naidu and P. Bapaniah Chetty who undertook to establish a distillery at Vizagapatam and supply jaggery spirits at a still-head charge of Rs. 2-3-6, Rs. 1-15-3 and Rs. 1-1-9 per gallon of 20°, 30° and 60° under proof, respectively, delivered at their distillery, of which Rs. 1-5-0 per gallon of 30° under proof, and proportionately for the other strengths, were paid to Government as Excise duty, as in the previous year.

During the first few months of the year, the spirits required for supply were obtained by the contractors from the Ranipet distillery. In June 1893, when the distillery arrangements were completed and distillation began, the importation of liquor from the Ranipet distillery was discontinued. But, the still being new, the out-turn was not good and the stock of spirits at the contractor's distillery gradually decreased to a very small quantity, in consequence of which the requirements of the renters and shop-keepers could not be readily met, and the contractors were fined Rs. 125 for failure to maintain the minimum stock of 3,000 gallons proof required by the conditions of their license. It is, however, reported that since then the distillery has been working well and that the minimum stock, which was raised to 6,000 gallons proof, has been uniformly maintained.

38. *Kistna*.—The contract for the supply of jaggery arrack to the Excise tracts* of the Kistna district was held by the firm of Messrs. M. L. Narasimma and Co. till the 30th September 1893. During this period, the out-turn of spirits at the Bezwada distillery decreased and had to be largely supplemented by importation from elsewhere. Owing to the inability of the firm to undertake the supply of locally-manufactured spirits for the lease beginning from the 1st October 1893 and ending on the 30th September 1894, the offer of Messrs. Parry and Co. to supply jaggery spirits at a still-head charge of Rs. 2-15-5, Rs. 2-9-6

and Rs. 1-7-9 per gallon of 20°, 30° and 60° under proof, respectively, was accepted; of that charge Rs. 1-15-6 per gallon of 30° under proof, and proportionately for the other strengths, were paid to Government as Excise duty, against Rs. 1-12-0 in the previous lease. Messrs. Parry and Co. opened an Excise depôt at Masulipatam at first, but finding its situation unfavorable, removed it to Bezwada. There were no complaints of inadequacy of supply.

39. *Kurnool*.—The contract for the supply of jaggery spirits to the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of the Kurnool district was renewed for another year from the 1st April 1893 to Messrs. Morison and Sons of Kanipet, who supplied licensed vendors from a depôt established by them at Markapur. The cost price at which spirits were supplied to vendors was Rs. 1-1-9, 15 annas 6 pies and 9 annas per gallon of 20°, 30° and 60° under proof, respectively, and the Excise duty was Rs. 1-5-0 per gallon of 30° under proof and proportionately for the other strengths.

40. *South Canara*.—The contract for the supply of toddy spirits to the shops in the Mangalore town area, granted to Messrs. Albuquerque and Sons for three years from the 1st October 1891 for an annual rental of Rs. 1,510, was ordered during the year to be extended for another year till the 30th September 1895 on the same conditions. The contractors are bound to obtain the toddy required for distillation from marked trees on which tree-tax at the rates in force in the district has been paid, and to supply

spirits to licensed shop-keepers at the marginally-noted prices, of which Rs. 1-2-0, Re. 1, and Annas 9 are paid to Government as Excise duty for 20°, 30° and 60° under proof spirits, respectively. On occasions when toddy is not available in sufficient quantity for distillation, the contractors are allowed to manufacture jaggery arrack on payment to make up for tree-tax, of an extra Excise duty of annas 4, 3 and 2 per gallon of 20°, 30° and 60° under proof, respectively.

41. *Malabar*.—The contract for the supply of toddy spirits to the Excise tracts of the Malabar district (excluding the Wynaad taluk) continued to be held by M.R.Ry. Ratnasami Nadar. All the four distilleries at Cannanore, Tiruvangur, Chavakkat and Parli established by the contractor were worked throughout the year under review, and there was no necessity for the importation of spirits from outside.

The seven depôts established by Government in the previous year (*vide* paragraph 48 of the report for 1892-93) were abolished at the end of that year, as directed in G.O., dated the 18th February 1893, No. 168, Revenue. The contractor, however, opened Excise depôts at ten different centres† in the district in October 1893, in addition to the one already existing at Calicut.

The rates of still-head charge at the distilleries and of the Excise duty payable to Government continued to be the same as before.‡ The contractor was also allowed to collect an extra charge of 1 anna per gallon of each strength on issues from the Calicut Excise depôt, as in the previous year, to cover cost of transport and other incidental expenses. In the case of the other depôts, he was allowed to make an extra charge varying from

	20° under proof.	30° under proof.	60° under proof.
† Still-head charge	Rs. A. P. 2 9 0	Rs. A. P. 2 4 0	Rs. A. P. 1 4 6
Still-head duty	1 4 6	1 2 0	0 10 3

1 anna 3 pies to 4 annas per gallon of each strength.

In addition to the Excise depôts opened by the supply monopolist, eleven* wholesale vend licenses were issued to private persons to facilitate supply.

42. The following statement shows the number of vend areas in contract distillery supply districts, and the towns or other tracts in them in which shops were separately sold. Tracts in which the separate shop-system was introduced for the first time during the year are shown in italics. The lease in Ganjam was for two years from the 1st April 1893, and in the other districts for one year as usual from the 1st April 1893 in Vizagapatam and Kurnool, and from the 1st October 1893 in Kistna, South Canara and Malabar:—

Districts.	Vend areas.		Towns in which shops are separately sold.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1. Ganjam	35	33	Berhampur, Gopalpore, Chicacole and Parikimeti.
2. Vizagapatam	21	21	Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizianagaram.
3. Kistna	36	36	Guntur, Bezwada, Jaggayyapeta, Nandigama, Nuzvid, Narasurupet, Vinukonda, Gudivada and Masulipatam.
4. Kurnool	7	7	Cumbum, Giddalur, Kacherla, Rajapalem, Markapur, Yerragondapalem, Golladi-dippi and Iskatripuravaram.
5. South Canara	..	..	Mangalore and the belt of villages around it.
6. Malabar	127	96	Calicut and Palghat taluks, and the towns of Cannanore, Talipparamba, Tellicherry, Kutapparamba, Badagara, Qulandi, Melapparam, Manjeri, Angadipuram, Ponnani and Chavakkat.

43. The rentals obtained for the vend areas and independent shops in the contract distillery supply tracts for the year under review, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Tracts.	RENTS OF ARRACK VEND AREAS.		RENTS OF INDEPENDENT ARRACK SHOPS.		TOTAL.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Ganjam	Rs. 64,937	Rs. 62,828	Rs. 18,468	Rs. 24,518	Rs. 83,405	Rs. 87,346
Vizagapatam	49,070	45,590	33,336	35,340	82,406	80,930
Kistna (Excise tracts)	1,25,529	1,12,167	1,02,288	1,08,246	2,27,817	2,20,413
Kurnool (Cumbum and Markapur taluks)	2,835	881	2,055	1,351	4,890	2,232
South Canara (Mangalore town area)	† 1,510	† 1,510	7,025	6,461	8,535	7,971
Malabar (except the Attapadi valley and the taluks of Wynaad and Cochin)	† 14,446	9,602	15,449	22,426	† 29,895	32,028
Total	† 2,49,377	2,32,578	1,78,621	1,99,642	† 4,27,998	4,32,220

† Represents the rental for the privilege of supplying toddy spirits to the Mangalore town area. ‡ Revised figures.

44. The increase in the Ganjam district is due to the extension of the separate shop-system to three more towns of the district, and that in the Vizagapatam district is attributed to keen competition among bidders. In Kistna the decrease is ascribed to the enhancement of the still-head duty, and in Kurnool to heavy losses alleged to have been sustained by the previous year's renters as well as to the increase in the cost price of liquor. The increase in Malabar is attributable to the successful working of the changes in the Abkari administration introduced in October 1891, and to the increased attention paid by the preventive officers to the detection and prevention of abkari offences affecting the revenue.

45. The following statement shows the quantities of 20°, 30° and 60° under-proof spirits issued from the several distilleries and Excise depôts established by the contract supply monopolists:—

Tracts supplied.	Distillery or Excise depôt.	Issue in gallons.			
		20° under-proof.	30° under-proof.	60° under-proof.	Total proof.
		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.
Ganjam	Aekia distillery	654	28,276	105,242	82,413
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam distillery ..	1,514	90,923	19,809	72,681
Kistna Excise tracts ..	Benwada { Distillery ..	19,747	50,888	258	94,618
	do. { Excise depôt ..	11,646	58,113	695	
	Masulipatam do. ..	1,989	910	..	
Kurnool (Cumbum and Markapur taluks).	Markapur Excise depôt ..	..	3,706	600	2,228
South Canara (Mangalore town area).	Mangalore distillery ..	450	* 17,277	..	2,834
Malabar (except the Attapadi valley and the taluks of Wynnad and Cochin).	Cannanore do. ..	876	3,783	389	2,454
	Porli do. ..	1,988	2,261	5,719	3,505
	Tiruvangore do. ..	1,993	5,598	6,331	5,461
	Chavakkát do. ..	103	941	344	8,056
	Calicut and other Excise depôts.	5,442	10,833	3,413	879
Total ..		37,408	273,539	142,890	278,526

* Exclusive of 5,695 gallons (proof) of jaggery arrack issued to the rented tracts of the district.

Private distillery supply system.

46. During the year under review there were 16 distilleries and 2 warehouses licensed for the supply of spirits to tracts under the private distillery supply system, against the same number in 1892-93. Private distilleries and warehouses. M.R.Ry. V. T. Seshachella Mudaliar's distillery at Pōdanūr in the Coimbatore district was closed and the Vizagapatam distillery was newly opened during the year. The distillery at Madura was closed from the 15th September 1893 and was not re-opened within the year. Subjoined is a statement showing the names of the distillers and warehouse-keepers, the sites of the distilleries and warehouses, and the tracts supplied by each :—

Name of distiller or warehouse-keeper.	Site of distillery or warehouse.	Tracts supplied.	Name of distiller or warehouse-keeper.	Site of distillery or warehouse.	Tracts supplied.
<i>Distilleries.</i>			<i>Distilleries—cont.</i>		
1. Mr. F. J. V. Minchin.	Aska ..	No private distillery tracts were supplied.	9. Messrs. Morison and Sons.	Palmanér.	1. Cuddapah. 2. North Arcot.
2. Messrs. Ch. Sanyasi Naidu and P. Bapiah Chetty.	Vizagapatam.	Do.	10. Messrs. Parry and Company.	Nellikuppam.	1. Madras. 2. Chingleput. 3. South Arcot.
3. Messrs. Chellaperumal Pillai and Mula Ranganna.	Tadpatri ..	1. Cuddapah. 2. Anantapur. 3. Kurnool. 1. Cuddapah. 2. Anantapur. 3. Bellary. 4. Kurnool. 5. North Arcot.	11. Do. ..	Tanjore ..	4. Trichinopoly. 5. Tanjore. 1. Tanjore. 2. Trichinopoly.
4. Messrs. Abraham and Company.	Bellary ..	1. Cuddapah. 2. Anantapur. 3. Bellary. 4. Kurnool. 5. North Arcot.	12. M.R.Ry. M. Venkataswami Naidu Garu.	Madura ..	3. Madura. 4. Coimbatore. 1. Madura. 2. Coimbatore.
5. Messrs. Abraham and Veerabhadrapa.	Bellary ..	1. Cuddapah. 2. Anantapur. 3. Bellary. 4. Kurnool. 5. North Arcot.	13. M.R.Ry. T. Ratnaswami Nadar.	Tachanallūr.	1. Trichinopoly. 2. Madura. 3. Tinnevely. 4. Coimbatore.
6. M.R.Ry. C. Balakrishna Mudaliar.	Tondiarpet (Madras).	1. Nellore. 2. Chingleput. 3. Madras. 4. North Arcot. 5. South Arcot. 6. Tanjore. 7. Salem. 1. Nellore. 2. Madras. 3. Chingleput. 4. North Arcot.	14. M.R.Ry. A. T. Tiruvengadaswami Mudaliar.	Coimbatore.	1. Trichinopoly. 2. Coimbatore. 3. Nilgiris. 4. Malabar.
7. Messrs. Sabapathi Chetty and Company.	Vepery (Madras).	1. Nellore. 2. Madras. 3. Chingleput. 4. North Arcot.	15. Messrs. Rungiah Gownden and Co.	Aravenghat.	Nilgiris.
8. Messrs. Morison and Sons.	Ranipet ..	1. Nellore. 2. Cuddapah. 3. Anantapur. 4. Kurnool. 5. Madras. 6. Chingleput. 7. North Arcot. 8. Salem.	16. Messrs. Morison and Sons.	Suraman-galum.	Salem.
			<i>Warehouses.</i>		
			1. Messrs. Parry and Company.	Cuddalore ..	Exports to foreign ports.
			2. M.R.Ry. T. Ratnaswami Nadar.	Tanjore.	1. Trichinopoly. 2. Tanjore.

<i>Wholesale and Licensed.</i>			
District—	1892-93.	1893-94.	
Nellore	6	6	
Cuddapah	* 6	6	
Anantapur	6	4	
Bellary	6	7	
Kurnool	10	8	
Madras	* 15	14 (a)	
Chingleput	10	13	
North Arcot	+ 30	30 (b)	
South Arcot	4	4	
Tanjore	12	11 (c)	
Tuchinopoly	6	6	
Madurai	10	8 (a)	
Tinnevely	* 13	12 (a)	
Coimbatore	41	46	
Nilgiris	8	3	
Salom	+ 37	38 (a)	
Total	217	218	

* One shop not opened.	(a) One shop not opened.
† Two shops not opened.	(b) Four shops not opened.
‡ Five shops not opened.	(c) Two shops not opened.

47. In addition to the distilleries and warehouses mentioned above, 218 licences were issued during the year for the wholesale vend of country spirits. Ten of the shops licensed were, however, not opened. The instructions issued for the frequent inspection of these shops are receiving attention from both Abkari and Land Revenue officers, and accounts are reported to be properly maintained in them. The license fee was Rs. 15 per annum as in previous years.

48. The following statement shows the rates of Excise duty levied in 1892-93 and in 1893-94 on country spirits issued for consumption in private distillery supply tracts :—

Local areas.		RATE OF DUTY PER GALLON OF			
		Proof strength.	20° under-proof.	30° under-proof.	50° under-proof.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Nellore district	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
Cuddapah do.	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
Anantapur do.	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
Bellary do. (except the Bellary cantonment)	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
Bellary cantonment	1892-93	4 6 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
	1893-94	4 6 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Kurnool district (taluks west of the Nallamalais)	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
Madras Town proper and outside shops	1892-93	4 11 0	3 12 0	3 4 6	1 14 0
	1893-94	4 11 0	3 12 0	3 4 6	1 14 0
Chingleput district (except the outside shops included in the Madras Town).	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
North Arcot district	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
South Arcot district (Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks).	1892-93	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	0 12 0
	1893-94	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	0 12 0
South Arcot district (other taluks)	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
Tanjore district	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
Trichinopoly district	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
Madura district	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
Tinnevely do.	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
Coimbatore do.	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
Nilgiris do.	1892-93	4 11 0	3 12 0	3 4 6	1 14 0
	1893-94	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0
Salem do.	1892-93	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 3 0
Malabar do. (Wynaad taluk)	1892-93	4 11 0	3 12 0	3 4 6	1 14 0
	1893-94	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0

The special rates in the Bellary cantonment, in the town of Madras and in the frontier taluks of South Arcot, namely, Rs. 3-1-0, Rs. 3-4-6 and Rs. 1-5-0 respectively per gallon of 30° under-proof spirits were the same as those in force in the previous year; in the Nilgiri district and the Wynnad taluk of Malabar the rate was raised from Rs. 3-4-6 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3-8-0 per gallon of 30° under-proof in 1893-94. In all the other districts the rate continued to be Rs. 2-10-0 per gallon of 30° under-proof. As reported in previous years, the low rate in the frontier taluks of South

Arcoot is necessitated by the low price at which spirits are sold in the adjoining French territory, while the comparatively high rates in the town of Madras, the Bellary cantonment, the Nilgiris and the Wynaad taluk of Malabar are justified by the large consumption of liquor in them.

49. The exclusive privilege of selling country spirits in private distillery supply tracts was, as usual, leased out in convenient areas generally by Revenue Inspectors' divisions, except in the tracts noted in column 7 of appendix A—abstract—in which the shops were sold separately.

Privilege of vend in private distillery supply tracts.

50. The total number of arrack vend areas in the private distillery supply tracts was 350, against 362 for the previous year. Particulars of the number for each district and the causes of variations as compared with the number for the year 1892-93 are given in appendix B.

Vend areas.

Rentals.

51. The following statement shows the rentals of the arrack vend areas and independent shops in the private distillery supply tracts :—

District.	RENT OF ARRACK VEND AREAS.		RENT OF INDEPENDENT ARRACK SHOPS.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Nellore	38,377	30,242	12,969	12,422	51,346	42,664	— 8,682
Cuddapah	63,678	74,915	11,268	9,996	74,944	84,911	+ 9,967
Anantapur	41,755	27,678	20,140	18,530	61,895	46,508	— 15,387
Bellary	19,131	19,011	47,604	59,100	66,735	78,111	+ 11,376
Kurnool (except Cumbura and Markapur taluks)	16,129	15,760	10,170	15,823	26,299	31,623	+ 5,323
Madras	13,725	11,439	19,792	21,343	33,517	32,783	— 734
Chingleput	(a) 54,562	55,745	97,496	50,009	1,52,058	1,35,754	— 16,304
North Arcot	1,41,810	1,53,166	31,140	40,188	1,72,950	1,93,354	+ 20,404
South Arcot	18,026	17,854	26,625	25,452	44,651	43,306	— 1,345
Tanjore	27,265	24,776	32,023	38,442	59,288	63,218	+ 3,925
Trichinopoly	36,859	31,308	30,210	29,709	67,079	61,017	— 6,062
Madura	18,310	13,992	28,144	29,232	46,454	43,224	— 3,230
Tinnevely	..	..	(b) 81,499	80,594	81,499	80,594	— 905
Coimbatore	..	..	64,836	50,328	64,836	50,328	— 14,508
Nilgiris	..	..	73,734	70,920	73,734	70,920	— 2,814
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar (the Wynaad taluk)	6,370	13,020	..	..	6,370	13,020	+ 6,650
Total	4,95,996	4,91,887	7,44,918	7,32,704	12,40,914	12,24,591	— 16,323

* Revised figures.

(a) Exclusive of the rentals of the Wandiwash taluk in which the shops were separately sold for 1893-94.

(b) Inclusive of the rentals of the vend areas in the Satyamangalam, Kollegal and Daavani taluks in which shops were separately sold for 1892-94.

The decrease in Nellore, Anantapur, Madras, North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevely is attributed to the unfavorable outlook of the season at the time of sales. It is ascribed also in Anantapur to the completion of the railway works and in Madras to reckless bidding in the previous year. The decrease in the Nilgiris is due to the enhancement of the rate of Excise duty and to the heavy loss alleged to have been sustained by one of the contractors who had a large number of shops. The increase on the other hand in Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and the Wynaad taluk of Malabar is reported to be due to keen competition at the sales.

Issues to licensed vendors from distilleries and warehouses.

52. The following statement shows the quantities of spirits issued from each distillery and warehouse direct to vend areas and independent shops in the private distillery supply tracts :—

Distilleries and warehouses.	PARTICULARS OF ISSUES TO						Total reduced to proof strength.	Price charged per gallon of 30° under- proof.
	Renters of vend areas.			Shopkeepers.				
	20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	60° under- proof.	20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	60° under- proof.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	RS. A. P.
Tadpatri distillery ..	3,531	50	..	1,811	..	..	4,309	0 8 6
Messrs. Abraham and Co.'s distillery ..	2,336	8,394	..	1,189	510	..	9,053	0 8 6
Messrs. Abraham and Virabadrappa's distillery	3,902	9,900	..	1,236	4,552	..	14,227	0 9 0
Tondiarpet distillery ..	..	17,887	..	245	1,614	..	18,847	{ to 0 10 6
Vepery ..	..	75	..	..	2,710	..	1,944	0 10 0
Banipet do. ..	50	5,318	..	98	..	..	3,841	0 10 6
Palmaner do. ..	4,946	110	..	67	..	..	4,987	0 10 6
Nellikuppam do. ..	..	52,724	..	17	22,712	..	52,819	{ to 0 10 6
Tanjore do. ..	9	1,957	..	7	1,582	..	2,490	{ to 0 10 0
Tanjore warehouse ..	..	50	..	..	..	..	35	{ to 0 10 0
Madura distillery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 9 0
Tachanallur distillery ..	..	3,787	..	32	3,080	..	4,832	{ to 0 10 0
Coimbatore do. ..	6,950	11,248	..	..	..	..	13,434	0 10 6
Aravanghat do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suramangalam do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	21,724	111,560	..	4,702	36,760	..	124,923	..

53. Nearly 80 per cent. of the issues to licensed vendors were made from wholesale shops referred to in paragraph 47 *supra*. The sub-joined statement shows the particulars of these issues in each district together with the prices charged per gallon of 30° under-proof. The figures are based on information furnished by the wholesale vendors :—

Districts in which there are wholesale shops.	ISSUES TO RENTERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.				Price charged per gallon of 30° under-proof.
	20° under-proof.	30° under-proof.	60° under-proof.	Total proof.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nellore	GALS. ..	GALS. 4,059	GALS. ..	GALS. 23,048	RS. A. P. 0 10 5
Cuddapah	21,593	20,792	..	34,488	to 0 12 0
Anantapur	21,312	5,052	..	20,826	to 0 12 0
Bellary	2,921	32,371	..	21,997	0 8 6
Kurnool	17,006	..	..	13,555	to 1 0 0
Madras	..	104,800	..	73,360	to 0 10 8
Chingleput	..	24,520	..	17,374	to 0 12 0
North Arcot	1,652	87,903	..	62,355	to 0 10 0
South Arcot	..	42,149	..	26,498	to 1 0 6
Tanjore	..	37,554	..	26,288	to 0 11 9
Trichinopoly	693	34,582	..	24,973	to 0 12 0
Madura	48	39,270	..	27,527	to 0 9 0
Tinnevely	..	11,510	..	6,057	to 0 11 5
Coimbatore	27,476	15,696	..	32,968	to 0 12 0
Nilgiris	1,332	32,170	..	23,621	to 0 14 0
Salem	150	70,545	..	49,502	to 0 10 0
Total ..	97,833	599,576	..	497,970	..

Consumption. 54. The following statement shows the consumption of spirits at the different authorized strengths in Excise areas in the year under review as compared with the preceding year:—

District.	20° UNDER PROOF.		30° UNDER PROOF.		60° UNDER PROOF.		TOTAL REDUCED TO PROOF STRENGTH.	
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.
Ganjām	428	654	16,429	28,276	70,531	105,242	40,655	52,414
Vizagapatam	316	1,514	50,482	90,924	14,853	19,809	41,531	72,782
Kistna (Excise tracts) ..	24,804	24,381	125,532	109,911	1,615	954	108,332	* 96,545
Nellore	..	..	32,944	42,672	..	..	23,061	29,871
Cuddapah	22,815	28,402	23,954	25,481	..	..	35,020	* 40,559
Anantapur	25,966	26,515	7,055	5,691	..	..	25,752	* 25,096
Bellary	4,221	3,466	42,239	49,939	..	..	32,944	* 37,763
Kurnool	21,680	23,318	3,298	3,704	1,219	600	20,189	21,488
Madras	..	245	109,861	109,080	..	..	76,993	76,552
Chingleput	..	..	29,312	29,030	..	..	20,518	20,321
North Arcot	6,167	5,552	96,862	94,293	48	..	72,756	70,447
South Arcot	82	17	150,128	127,467	150	..	105,215	89,241
Tanjore	2	16	51,783	41,117	4	..	36,251	28,794
Trichinopoly	792	693	56,655	47,071	..	..	40,293	33,504
Madura	..	48	47,277	39,271	44	..	33,111	* 27,530
Tinnevely	..	32	20,643	18,377	..	..	14,456	* 12,889
Coimbatore	26,236	27,475	14,852	15,722	..	..	31,433	* 32,963
Nilgiris	1,334	1,382	33,235	32,170	..	..	24,372	23,624
Salem	161	150	57,963	70,545	..	..	40,703	49,502
South Canara (Mangalore town area) ..	273	460	17,823	17,277	..	..	12,695	12,454
Malabar	18,837	17,359	25,994	23,417	25,849	16,195	43,605	* 36,757
Total	154,234	161,686	1,014,350	1,021,375	114,313	142,800	579,149	* 901,419

The total licit consumption in the Excise tracts of the Presidency during the year shows a net increase of 22,270 gallons (proof) over that of the previous year; but as compared with the consumption during 1891-92, there is still a decrease of 26,604 gallons (proof).

55. The increase in the year under review is chiefly noticeable in the Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary and Salem districts, in all of which it is ascribed to improvement in the season. In

the first two districts it is attributable also to the very low rates at which country spirits were sold in the towns, especially in the Ganjām district where minimum prices were fixed in consequence during the year (*vide* G.O., dated the 14th September 1893, No. 818, Revenue); and in Cuddapah the increase is attributed also to the effective measures taken to put down illicit distillation. The districts that show a large decrease in consumption are Kistna, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Malabar. In the Kistna district it is due chiefly to the enhancement of the rate of Excise duty from the 1st October 1893. The causes of the decrease in South Arcot are being specially investigated. In Tanjore and Trichinopoly it is attributed to the gradual effect of high prices, and to the preference for toddy shown by the drinking classes. In Madura it is ascribed to the unfavorable character of the season. In Malabar the decrease is due to the unusually large consumption of country spirits in the previous year owing to the toddy-drawers' strike which caused a scarcity of toddy.

56. The following statement, which is an abstract of Appendix C, shows the consumption of country spirits in terms of proof strength, the distribution of shops, &c., in the several Excise districts, the rural vend areas being shown separately from the towns and taluks in which shops were separately sold. The quantities returned as "consumption" have been checked with the issues from the distilleries, warehouses and wholesale shops, and owing to the frequent and careful examination of the licensees' accounts by the Abkari officers during their tours, are believed to be fairly accurate.

* Revised figures.

Vend areas and tracts in which the shops were sold separately.	Population as per census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	QUANTITY CONSUMED IN PROOF STRENGTH.		Number of shops opened in 1893-94.	Square miles per shop in 1893-94.	Sale per shop in 1893-94 (in terms of proof strength).	Population per shop in 1893-94.	Consumption per head in 1893-94 (in terms of proof strength).
			1892-93.	1893-94.					
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural Tracts:									
Ganjām (excluding the towns of Bechampur, Gopalpur, Chitrode and Padikinechi).	1,338,110	5,075	30,668	41,584	544	9.8	77	2,824	-027
Vizagapatam (excluding the towns of Vizagapatam, Rihili-patnam and Vizianagaram).	1,868,016	4,612	16,783	21,807	192	24.0	114	3,723	-012
Kistna (Excise tracts) excluding the towns of Ganjām, Masulipatam, Bechampur, Vindikonda, Narsaraopet, Jaggeyyapeta, Kuzvidi, Nandigama and Gudivada).	1,171,031	6,260	66,256	66,126	917	10.1	91	1,898	-046
Nellore (excluding Nellore, Gudur and Ongole towns, and Kota village).	1,413,449	8,713	14,406	17,203	237	29.3	60	4,759	-013
Cuddapah (excluding the town of Cuddapah).	1,254,693	8,719	39,710	34,599	583	15	59	2,152	-028
Anantapur (excluding the towns of Anantapur, Gooty, Urvakonda, Tadipatri and Uthmaravaram).	669,274	6,224	18,921	16,463	288	18.1	64	2,324	-038
Bellary (excluding Bellary Cantonment, Kadatiri, Sirugur, Haset, Hosur, Daroji, Koppal, Thonnagalla, Sadigamur, Paparayanaiah, Adoni, Kosi and Yenimangur towns).	760,384	5,857	10,403	10,556	212	27.3	50	3,567	-014
Kurnool (except Kurnool Municipality, Gudur, Ramalakot, Dhone, Nandikotkur, Almakuru, Perananchale, Pagi-dala, Nandyal, Kdava, Pante, Indratmakur, Betta-chegla, Chiragallamuri, Sirvi, Allagadda, Yallur, Koll-kutla, Ovi, Thimmarayampet, Pattikonda, Pyapalli, Maddikera, Conaguntla, Kodanur and Kappattala towns, and the taluks of Cumbham and Markapur).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool (Cumbham and Markapur taluks, except the towns of Cumbham and Markapur and the villages of Gaddalur, Bacherde, Rajaradea, Yeragondapalem, Gollavipudi and Telakuravaram).	134,432	2,099	2,121	1,023	43	48.8	45	4,522	-010
Chingleput (excluding the Tiruvallur town and the taluks of Conjeravaram, Chingleput and Maddurambam; and the coastal taluks, the embankment taluks, and the rest of the Coimbatore taluk included in the Madras town circle).	288,334	868	6,928	5,931	338	14.9	32	1,457	-022
North Arcot (except the taluks of Walajpet, Gadiyallam and Wandiwash, and the towns of Chittoor, Palamaner, Vellore, Kanyanulachi, Anbar, Arcot, Pella, Kalambar, Arni, Kannanur, Chondragiri, Kallabadi, Tiruttani, Pattar and Tirupattur).	1,449,038	6,062	23,571	23,849	426	13.9	68	3,325	-020
South Arcot (excluding the towns of Cuddalore, Puzari and Chidambaram).	2,087,900	5,193	55,019	71,953	1,050	4.9	68	1,970	-034
Tanjore (except the towns of Tanjore, Tiruvidi, Karba-kam, Mayavaram and Nangunur).	2,023,924	3,636	15,303	11,321	203	17.7	64	9,753	-006
Trichinopoly (excluding the Trichinopoly taluk).	1,011,888	3,089	14,043	10,904	192	16.1	52	5,270	-010
Madras (except Paryakulam, Dindigul, Pollai, Madurai, Kavarai and Sivaganga towns).	2,445,042	8,794	16,727	12,760	576	15.3	22	4,245	-005

Vend areas and tracts in which the shops were sold separately.	Population as per census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	QUANTITY CONSUMED IN PROOF STRENGTH.		Number of shops opened in 1893-94.	Square miles per shop in 1893-94.	Sale per shop in 1893-94 (in terms of proof strength).	Population per shop in 1893-94.	Consumption per head in 1893-94 (in terms of proof strength).
			1892-93.	1893-94.					
			GALES.	GALES.					
<i>Rural Tracts—cont.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tinnervelly (except the Tinnervelly and Ottappidaram taluks, Malabar (the Wynad taluk) Supply System "excluding Calicut and Palghat taluks, and Cannanore, Talipparamba, Tellicherry, Kuttapparamba, Badagara, Quilandi, Malappuram, Manjeri, Angadipuram, Ponnani and Chavakkat towns.	1,835,222 79,762	3,999 821	6,138 5,430	5,390 5,560	284 62	14.1 13.2	19 90	4,892 1,235	.004 .072
• Total ... { 1892-93. 1893-94.	22,399,831 22,914,290	89,829 87,910	396,051	375,963	6,974 6,338	12.7 13.9	57 59	3,275 3,473	.017 .017
<i>Tracts in which shops were sold separately.</i>									
Berhanpur, Gopdur, Chicoole and Parakkimedi towns ...	62,959	11	9,357	20,520	33	.3	622	1,908	.326
Vizianagaram, Rindiyam and Vizianagaram towns ...	75,196	7	22,748	50,875	31	.2	1,641	2,426	.677
Quntur, Kasulipatam, Karwada, Vinukonda, Narasarpot, Jaggiyapota, Kervid, Nandigama and Gudisada towns.	120,279	80	42,105	40,725	32	2.5	1,273	3,759	.339
Nellore, Gudur and Ongole towns, and Koba villages ...	50,387	52	9,653	11,865	28	1.9	427	1,796	.238
Cuddapah town ...	17,379	3	5,210	6,050	8	.4	755	2,172	.348
Anantapur, Gooty, Urvakonda, Tadpatni and Darnavaram towns.	39,275	51	6,311	6,627	5	10.2	1,325	7,855	.169
Holary Cantonment	59,467	26	19,043	20,486	20	1.3	1,024	2,973	.344
Kudachi, Srirangapat, Hospet, Ilasur, Daroji, Kampli, Thonnigalla, Gadiganoor, Papanayamaballi, Adoni, Kozige and Yennigaisuru towns.	80,875	92	3,408	6,721	18	5.1	373	4,460	.084
Kerkur, Annakur, Varmanachin, Padliyala, Nandyal, Kalava, Puzum, Bandatmakur, Betamcherla, Chiyagala, marti, Sirvel, Alagadda, Vallar, Kotturtha, Owa, Thimmanayunipet, Pattikonda, Pyapathi, Maddikera, Gopurath, Kodunur and Kappatrashta towns.	107,869	320	6,710	7,993	36	8.9	222	2,591	.074
Gumbaz and Markapur towns, and the villages of Giddalur, Kocherla, Rajapalem, Yerragondapalem, Gollavidi and Isacuripuram.	29,141	74	893	905	5	14.3	181	4,628	.039
Madras town	452,518	29	62,500	60,695	48	.6	1,264	9,427	.134
The outside shops ...	224,472	341	2,923	2,721	4	5.6	260	3,680	.071
The cantonment shops ...	624,122	1,648	3,500	4,877	54	14.8	130	5,623	.023
The rest of the Saidpet taluk			7,980	8,259					
The whole town and the taluks of Conjeevaram, Chingitpat and Madurantakam.			12,560	14,390	111				

* The figures of population, area, &c., given for 1892-93 relate to rural tracts inclusive of those into which the separate-shop system was introduced during 1893-94.

Vend areas and tracts in which the shops were sold separately.	Population as per census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	QUANTITY CONSUMED IN PROOF STRENGTH.		Number of shops opened in 1893-94.	Square miles per shop in 1893-94.	Sale per shop in 1893-94 (in terms of proof strength).	Population per shop in 1893-94.	Consumption per head in 1893-94 (in terms of proof strength).
			1892-93.	1893-94.					
			GALES.	GALES.					
<i>Tracts in which shops were sold separately—cont.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
The Walajpet, Gudiyattam and Wanduvash taluks, and Chittoor, Palanur, Vellore, Kanayambadi, Ambur, Arcot, Puduk, Kalachur, Arni, Kannanur, Chendragiri, Kallabadi, Tirunelveli, Pottur and Tirupattur towns.	730,819	1,554	43,185	41,593	188	8.3	221	3,887	.057
Cuddalore, Pannur and Chidambaram towns	74,951	25	20,193	17,288	22	1.1	786	3,407	.231
Tanjore, Tiruvadi, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Negapatnam towns.	199,590	23	20,943	17,473	54	.4	324	3,696	.083
Tiruchinopoly taluk	360,829	542	39,250	33,500	62	8.7	379	5,820	.065
Poriyakulam, Pindigul, Palni, Madura, Ramanad and Sivaganga towns.	169,362	14	16,561	14,770	30	.5	492	5,443	.050
Tinnevely and Ottappidaram taluks ...	526,873	1,388	8,312	7,499	124	11.2	60	4,249	.014
Chinnalore district ...	2,004,839	7,860	31,423	32,986	555	14.2	59	3,612	.016
Nilgiri district ...	99,797	957	24,372	23,624	32	29.9	738	3,119	.237
Salem district ...	1,962,591	7,529	49,703	46,602	435	15.5	102	4,047	.025
Madurai town ...	40,922	64	12,695	12,454	46	1.4	271	890	.304
Palghat and Calicut taluks, and Cannanore, Talipparamba, Tellicherry, Kuttapparamba, Badagara, Quilandi, Malappuram, Manjeri, Angadipuram, Ponnani and Chavakkat towns.	664,429	1,030	21,073	22,943	266	3.9	86	2,498	.035
* Total ... { 1892-93. 1893-94.	7,933,937 8,765,070	22,333 23,720	483,098	527,456	2,766 2,499	10.3 10.3	234 229	3,840 3,811	.060 .060
† Grand Total ... { 1892-93. 1893-94.	30,770,768 30,780,360	111,172 111,560	879,149	901,419	9,040 8,638	12.3 12.9	97 104	3,404 3,563	.029 .029

* The figures of population, area, &c., given for 1892-93 relate to the separate shop tracts of that year exclusive of tracts into which the system was introduced in 1893-94.

† The difference in population and area between 1892-93 and 1893-94 is due to portion of the Parakkimedi Maluks having been transferred from the Agency to the ordinary tracts for abkari purposes.

57. The average consumption per head of the population was the same as in the previous year, namely, .017 of a gallon in the rural vend areas, .060 of a gallon in the tracts where the shops were separately sold and .029 of a gallon in the total Excise area.

The towns of the Vizagapatam district head the list with an average consumption of .677 of a gallon per head. Next come Cuddapah town, the Bellary cantonment, the towns in the Kistna district, the towns in the Ganjam district and Mangalore town with averages of .348, .344, .339, .326 and .304 of a gallon, respectively. The town of Madras and the Nilgiris show a consumption per head of .134 and .237 of a gallon, respectively.

Of the rural vend areas, the Wynaad taluk of Malabar ranks first as usual with .072 of a gallon. The Excise tracts of Kistna and the South Arcot, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Ganjam and Kurnool districts follow with .048, .034, .028, .028, .027 and .022 of a gallon, respectively. The districts which show the lowest consumption are Tinnevely and the portion of Malabar under the contract distillery supply system (.004), Madura (.005) and Tanjore (.006).

58. There was on an average one rural country spirit shop for every 13.9 square miles and 3,473 persons, against one for every 12.7 square miles and 3,275 persons in 1892-93. In the towns or other tracts where shops were separately sold, the average area and population per shop were 10.3 square miles and 3,811 persons, against 10.8 square miles and 3,840 persons. Taking vend areas and independent shop tracts together, there was one shop for every 12.9 square miles and 3,563 persons, against 12.3 square miles and 3,404 persons in 1892-93. There was thus on the whole a decrease in the number of shops and an increase in the average area and population served.

59. The sale prices given in columns 13 to 15 of Appendix C are as accurate as possible. Repeated orders have been issued to the Land Revenue as well as to the Departmental officers with a view to obtain correct statistics, and the returns submitted are carefully checked.

60. Appendix D shows the average revenue realised on each gallon of country spirits consumed in the Excise tracts of the Presidency. It will be observed therefrom that the revenue realised per gallon of country spirits at proof strength exceeded the tariff rate (Rs. 6 per gallon of proof strength) on "foreign" spirits in the Madras, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and the Nilgiri districts, in the Wynaad taluk of Malabar, in the towns of the Anantapur and Bellary districts and in the town of Chidambaram of the South Arcot district. In most of the other districts and towns the taxation on country spirits has approximated to the tariff rate.

61. The quality of the spirits supplied from the various distilleries continues to be generally good and there have been no complaints in that respect.

CHAPTER III.—COUNTRY SPIRITS IN NON-EXCISE TRACTS.

I.—AGENCY TRACTS.

62. *Ganjam*.—In the Agency tracts of the Ganjam district, the revenue on country spirits, which is derived from rentals for licenses sold by auction in the Goomsur Maliahs and the Balligudá village and from fixed fees in the rest of the tracts (*vide* paragraph 21 *supra*), amounted to Rs. 4,676 for 63 licenses, against Rs. 2,747 * for 78 licenses in 1892-93. Particulars of the licenses issued and the fees therefor are given below :—

* Revised figure.

							Number of licenses.	Fees. RS.
Goomsur	Maliahs	...	...	...	...	...	13	2,984
Parlakimedi	do.	...	...	...	...	...	7	210
Balligudá	do.	...	...	...	...	...	15	842
Ramagiri	do.	...	...	...	...	...	28	640
Total							63	4,676

The increase in revenue is due to the introduction of the auction system from the 1st January 1893, while the decrease in the number of licenses is due partly to that cause and partly to the transfer of 122 villages of the Parlakimedi Maliahs to the Excise tracts.

It is reported that no difficulty was experienced in selling the shops by auction and that the system may be still further extended in the Maliahs.

The total revenue, both arrears and current, collected in these tracts amounted to Rs. 4,654, against Rs. 2,293 in the previous year.

63. *Vizagapatam*.—The leases of the monopoly of manufacture and sale of country spirits in the Gunupur and Koraput farms (*vide* paragraph 22 *supra*) were renewed to the former contractors, who have had the contract for many years and given satisfaction. The Golconda Agency farm was leased out, as in the previous year, to the highest tenderer. The following statement shows the amounts realized for these farms during the past two years :—

Farms.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
1. Gunupur farm (Gunupur, Rayagada and Bissemkatak taluks and the Párvatipuram and Palkonda Agencies).	RS. 40,000	RS. 54,000	RS. +14,000
2. Koraput farm (Koraput and Pottangi taluks, part of the Padia taluk, and the Sáluru Agency).	9,000	9,000	..
3. Golconda farm (Golconda Agency)	1,110	1,000	- 110
Total ..	50,110	64,000	+ 13,890

The increase in the rental of the Gunupur farm is due to the larger offer made by the renters.

The arrack revenue of the remaining Agency tracts noted in the margin continued under the direct management of Government, each shop being leased out annually. The following statement shows the revenue of these tracts as compared with the previous year :—

Tracts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
1. Jeypore	RS. * 11,850	RS. 11,737	RS. - 113
2. Malkanagiri	1,576	1,595	+ 239
3. Nowrangapur	10,228	11,631	+ 1,403
4. Srungavarapukota	137	226	+ 89
5. Padia	1,615	1,569	- 46
6. Viravalli		216	+ 216
Total ..	* 25,406	27,244	+ 1,838

* The increase occurred in all the tracts except Jeypore and is attributed to keen competition for shops.

The total revenue, both arrears and current, collected in the Agency tracts of the district during the year amounted to Rs. 95,382, against Rs. 74,558 in the previous year, the increase being due partly to large arrear collections but mainly to the increased rentals for the year under review.

* Revised figure.

64. *Góddávari*.—The systems in force in the Agency tracts of the Góddávari district have been described in paragraph 23 above. The following statement shows the revenue realized during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Tracts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
Bhadrachalam	RS. 9,276	RS. 8,620	— 656
Polavaram	9,351	6,188	— 3,163
Chodavaram	5,193	2,216	— 2,977
Vellavaram	4,072	2,533	— 1,539
Total ..	27,892	20,557	— 7,335

The decrease of Rs. 7,335 is attributable chiefly to the exclusion of 21 villages which have been included in the tree-tax areas of the Yernagudem and Rajahmundry taluks.

The total revenue, both arrears and current, collected in these tracts during the year amounted to Rs. 22,490, against Rs. 23,730,* during 1892-93.

II.—ORDINARY TRACTS.

A.—Separate Arrack rents.

65. *Góddávari*.—The whole of the Góddávari district, except the Agency tracts, continued under the ordinary renting system throughout the year. The privilege of manufacturing and selling arrack was, as usual, sold by auction to the highest bidders, the tracts being divided into rent areas of convenient size, which were further increased from 69 in 1892-93 to 81 in the year under review; the arrack required for consumption was manufactured from toddy drawn from marked trees on which tree-tax had been levied. In this, as in the other districts where arrack is made from toddy, the lease begins from the 1st October every year; the subjoined statement shows the arrack*rentals obtained for the lease ending on the 30th September 1894 as compared with the previous lease :—

Taluks.	ARRACK RENTALS.		Increase or decrease.
	1892-93 (toddy year).	1893-94 (toddy year).	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rajahmundry	58,325	70,970	+ 12,645
Peddapuram	20,225	19,541	— 684
Ellore	76,475	90,675	+ 14,200
Yernagudem	* 25,530	34,280	+ 8,750
Pithapuram	16,700	14,769	— 1,931
Tuni division	7,850	6,393	— 1,457
Ramachandrapuram	35,250	42,865	+ 7,615
Narsapuram	42,515	51,575	+ 9,060
Amalapuram	23,655	24,870	+ 1,215
Tanuku	48,210	49,025	+ 815
Bhimavaram	32,700	42,626	+ 9,926
Cocanada and Coringa divisions	52,400	62,800	+ 10,400
Total ..	* 4,38,835	5,10,320	+ 71,485

The large increase of Rs. 71,485 is attributable to the further sub-division of arrack rent areas and to competition at the sales.

66. *Kistna*.—The exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling toddy-arrack in the several rent areas of the Bandur and Répalle taluks was leased out for another year till the 30th September 1894. The rent areas were, however, minutely sub-divided so as to correspond with the sub-rent areas into which the renters themselves had divided them, and shops were separately sold in the Gudur and Pedana towns of the Bandur taluk. In the Bápátla taluk the arrangements for the separation of the right of manufacture from that of vend sanctioned in G.O., dated 25th July 1893, No. 678,

* Revised figures.

Revenue, could not be carried out, and the renting system was continued, the rent areas being further subdivided as in the Bandur and Répalle taluks. The sub-joined statement shows the rentals realized in these taluks during the current lease as compared with the lease for 1892-93 :—

Taluka.	1892-93 (toddy year).	1893-94 (toddy year).	Increase or decrease.
Bandur (excluding Masulipatam town)	RS. 62,050	RS. 82,863	+ 20,813
Répalle	48,780	84,313	+ 35,533
Bápátla	27,175	29,814	+ 2,639
Total ..	1,45,005	1,96,990	+ 51,985

There was an increase in all the taluks, but particularly in Bandur and Répalle where the results of the further sub-division of rent areas proved very satisfactory. In the Bápátla taluk the increase was slight, which is attributable to the uncertainty as to what system was to be in force and to the unequal distribution of toddy trees in the taluk.

67. *South Canara*.—The system in force in the South Canara district during the 1892-93 lease (*vide* paragraph 11 *supra*) was continued, and the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of toddy-arrack to the independent rural shopkeepers within each still-area was sold by auction for a term of two years till the 30th September 1895. As in the previous lease, the supply of liquor of 20° under-proof was optional with renters, but if they supplied it they were not to charge more than Rs. 2-4-0 per gallon. Permission to manufacture arrack from jaggery was also granted to all still-renters on proved necessity for it and on payment of extra duty to make up for tree-tax.

The following statement shows the rentals obtained for the lease ending on the 30th September 1894 as compared with those for the previous year :—

	Arrack rentals.	
	1892-93 (toddy year).	1893-94 (toddy year).
	RS.	RS.
Mangalore taluk (excluding Mangalore town area)	19,237 *	33,148
Udipi taluk	32,852 *	30,199
Kasaragod taluk	5,504 *	9,735
Uppinangadi taluk	9,607 *	16,338
Coondapoor do.	11,417 *	13,543
Total ..	78,617 *	103,163
Increase ..	24,546	

The increase of Rs. 24,546 is due to the successful working of the system introduced in October 1892, and to the privilege of manufacture having been sold for a period of two years.

68. *Malabar*.—The system of renting out together the privileges of manufacture and sale of arrack was continued for another lease till the 30th September 1894 in the Attapadi valley of the Walavanad taluk and in Cochin. No restriction was placed on the selling price of liquor in Cochin so as to enable the renter to compete with the renters of the adjoining Native State, and all the arrack required for consumption was, as in the previous year, imported by him from Native Cochin.

The rentals obtained for the lease ending the 30th September 1894 were Rs. 3,500 (against Rs. 2,815 in the previous lease) in Cochin and Rs. 260 (against Rs. 150) in the Attapadi valley.

* Revised figures reported by the Collector.

year, the system has proved a success in the district, and the revenue has increased from Rs. 37,697 in 1891-92 (in which year the tree-tax system was not in force) to Rs. 49,768 in 1892-93 and Rs. 57,744 in 1893-94. In the two taluks, however, to which the system was extended from the 1st October 1893, the rentals obtained were very low owing to the change in system. In the Chipurupalle taluk, this has very nearly been made up for by the revenue from tree-tax, but in the Palkonda taluk there is a decrease.

76. *Góddavari*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the delta taluks since the 1st October 1890 and was extended to the remaining four taluks and two divisions of the district from the 1st October 1891. It continued to work well in the first half of the year, but during the second half the revenue from tree-tax fell from Rs. 3,07,266 for the corresponding period of the previous year to Rs. 2,61,454. The decrease is noticeable in nine taluks and is attributed chiefly to (1) the large quantities of toddy-arrack in stock at the beginning of the lease, the quantity manufactured during the previous lease having far exceeded the actual demand, (2) to the renters holding out for large sub-rents to make up for the higher rentals, and not coming to an early settlement with sub-renters, (3) to the exorbitant rates for trees demanded by zemindars and other private tree-owners, and (4) to the tappers having in consequence largely taken to tapping for sweet toddy. The total revenue, however, from rentals and tree-tax rose from Rs. 10,93,547 in 1892-93 to Rs. 12,28,279 for the year under review, the increase being due to higher rentals having been obtained at the sales. As compared with 1889-90 (the year preceding the introduction of the tree-tax system), the revenue of the district has more than doubled itself. The toddy shops in fourteen towns were sold separately.

77. *Kistna*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the Bandur taluk since the 1st October 1888, in the Répalle taluk since the 1st October 1889, in the Bápatla taluk since the 1st October 1890, and in the Gudiváda and Nuzvid taluks since the 1st October 1892; shops were sold separately in a few towns in each taluk till the close of the lease ending on the 30th September 1893. On the 1st October 1893 the independent shop system was extended to the rural tracts of the taluks, with the result that the toddy rentals rose from Rs. 55,801 for the lease 1892-93 to Rs. 81,317 for the lease 1893-94. The revenue from tree-tax, however, shows a falling off in the Bandur, Répalle and Bápatla taluks, which is probably due to the novelty of the system of independent sale of shops and to the limited funds at the disposal of the toddy-drawers who have taken most of the shops.

78. *Nellore*.—The tree-tax system, which has been in force in the Nellore taluk since the 1st October 1891, was extended on the 1st October 1893 to the portion of the Gudur taluk lying within the Krishnapatnam circle. The results show an increase of revenue from Rs. 32,274 in 1892-93 to Rs. 40,522 in 1893-94, and it is reported that the prospects of the system continue favorable. The shops were, as usual, sold separately.

79. *Madras*.—In the Madras town circle the tree-tax system has been in force since the 1st October 1888. The results in the year under review show an improvement on those for the previous year. The rates of tree-tax continued the same, namely Rs. 3 per half-year for each cocoanut tree and Rs. 2 per annum for each palmyra or date tree, and the shops were licensed on fixed fees as usual. The following statement shows the classification of the shops during the year under review as compared with the previous year:—

I class of shops	Number of shops in	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
I	184	186
II	149	151
III	54	45
IV	50	55
V	..	19
Total	437	456
Temporary shops	12	13
Grand Total	449	469

During the year under review, the number of shops sanctioned for the Saidapet taluk was raised by 28 in consideration of the large reductions made in previous years, and a new class of shops with a fee of Rs. 25 was created to meet the requirements of the less frequented tracts in that taluk; the classification of the shops already existing was slightly altered. This accounts for the increase in the number of shops and for the variations under the different classes.

80. The following statement shows the number of trees of each kind for which the shopkeepers of each class of shops obtained licenses during the two half-years of 1893-94 as compared with the preceding year:—

Locality.	Class of shops.	First or second half-year.	COCOANUT TREES.		PALMYRA TREES.		DATE TREES.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras Town Circle, comprising the town of Madras and the Saidapet taluk of the Chingleput district.	I ..	First half-year ..	NO. 34,884	NO. 35,710	NO. 1,088	NO. 247	NO. 286	NO. 62
		Second ..	33,468	33,535	5,538	7,397	204	137
	II ..	First ..	14,861	16,386	1,561	374	233	129
		Second ..	14,134	17,406	5,469	6,714	253	265
	III ..	First ..	2,587	3,524	737	308	112	80
		Second ..	3,090	2,952	2,527	2,430	175	174
	IV ..	First ..	1,246	2,270	666	365	211	113
		Second ..	1,655	2,814	2,079	2,076	197	113
	V ..	First ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Second ..	..	645	..	529	..	49
	Temporary shops.		..	..	1,382	1,333	..	..
		Total ..	105,955	118,242	21,047	21,814	1,711	1,072

There was a large increase in the number of cocoanut trees applied for, especially in the second half-year, which was due to the improved condition of the trees, a large number of them having been rendered unfit for tapping in the previous year by the severe drought that then prevailed. It is attributed also to vigilant patrolling by the Abkari officers and to better agricultural prospects in the Saidapet taluk.

81. The tax on the trees shown in the foregoing statement amounted in all to Rs. 4,00,498, of which Rs. 3,83,925 fell due during the year. The demand on account of license fees for shops was Rs. 68,087. Including Rs. 12,802, representing the instalments of the tax on palmyra and date trees applied for in 1892-93 which fell due during the year under review, the total demand under toddy in the Madras Town Circle was Rs. 4,64,814, against Rs. 4,31,762 for the previous year. As compared with 1886-87, the year immediately preceding the introduction of the tree-tax system, the revenue shows an increase of Rs. 79,984.

82. *Chingleput*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the Conjeeveram taluk since the 1st October 1890, and was extended to the Chingleput and Madurantakam taluks and the Tahsildar's division of the Tiruvallur taluk from the 1st October 1893. There was a slight decrease in the revenue of the Conjeeveram taluk and of the Tahsildar's division of the Tiruvallur taluk owing to low rentals. The decrease was, however, more than made up by the increase in the other two taluks, the net increase for all the tracts being Rs. 7,803, which is satisfactory in view of the fact that this was the first year of the introduction of the system into the last three tracts. In these, as also in the tracts dealt with in paragraphs 83 to 94 below, the toddy shops were separately sold, and tapping licenses were granted only on the application of shopkeepers.

83. *North Arcot*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the Walajapet taluk since the 1st October 1888 and in the Gudiyattam taluk since the 1st October 1890, and was extended to the Arcot and Vellore taluks from the 1st October 1893. The total revenue in these tracts amounted to Rs. 1,66,187, against Rs. 1,73,146 for the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in the Gudiyattam taluk, and is due to lower rentals.

84. *South Arcot*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the Cuddalore taluk since the 1st October 1888, in the Chidambaram taluk since the 1st October 1889, and in the Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks since the 1st October 1890. It will be observed that, although a large number of shops were not opened in the last two taluks owing to the paucity of trees, the revenue has been steadily increasing year by year.

85. *Tanjore*.—The tree-tax system was introduced into the marginally-noted eight taluks of the district on the dates mentioned against each. Excluding the Tirutturai-púndi taluk into which the system was introduced only in October 1892, the revenue from tree-tax in the other taluks fell from Rs. 3,06,846 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,89,247 in the year under review. The

decrease was, however, more than counterbalanced by the increase under rentals, and the total toddy revenue for the eight taluks amounted to Rs. 8,05,863 against Rs. 8,01,848 for the previous year.

86. *Trichinopoly*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the Trichinopoly taluk with the exception of the 15 villages forming the "Illupur Mahanam" since the 1st October 1888, in the Musiri taluk since the 1st October 1889, in the Udaiyárpálaiyam and Kulittalai taluks since the 1st October 1890, and in the "Illupur Mahanam" of the Trichinopoly taluk and in the Perambalur taluk since the 1st October 1891. As in the Tanjore district, a decrease under tree-tax has been more than counterbalanced by an increase under rentals; the total toddy revenue rose from Rs. 1,76,238 in 1892-93, to Rs. 1,82,392 in the year under review.

87. *Madura*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the Madura taluk since the 1st October 1890, and in the Sivaganga, Tiruppattúr and Tiruppuvanam divisions since the 1st October 1891. The system has worked fairly well on the whole, and the total revenue increased from Rs. 92,868 in the previous year to Rs. 99,021 in the year under review. The increase, which was mainly under tree-tax, occurred chiefly in the Tiruppattúr division.

88. *Tinnevely*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the Ambasamudram taluk since the 1st October 1892. The tree-tax for the second-half of the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,165, against only Rs. 2,151 for the corresponding period of the previous year. There was, however, a net decrease of Rs. 228 in the total revenue, due to low rentals. For the current lease (1893-94) the rentals show an increase of Rs. 3,456 over those of the previous lease, but the system has yet to be made a success in this taluk.

89. *Coimbatore*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the Coimbatore taluk since the 1st October 1889, and in the Erode and Palladam taluks since the 1st October 1891; the results were very satisfactory during the year under review. The total toddy revenue of these taluks rose from Rs. 1,89,289 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,05,026 in 1893-94, the increase occurring under tree-tax as well as under rentals.

90. *Salem*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the Salem taluk since the 1st October 1888, in the Námakkal taluk since the 1st October 1889, and in the Tiruchengódu, Atur and Hosúr taluks since the 1st October 1890. In the last mentioned taluk there was a decrease under both rentals and tree-tax, while in the other taluks there was an increase which is attributed to the improvement in the season. The net result was an increase from Rs. 2,77,363 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,92,976 in 1893-94.

91. The results given above may be summarized thus :—

A.—Taluks in which the tree-tax system has been in force since the 1st October 1888.

	RS.
Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1887-88)	4,10,430
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1888-89), deducting Rs. 13,308—increase in the cost of establishment	4,23,992

	RS.
Net revenue in second year (1889-90), deducting Rs. 24,936—increase in the cost of establishment	4,30,235
Net revenue in third year (1890-91), deducting Rs. 24,936—increase in the cost of establishment	5,35,578
Net revenue in fourth year (1891-92), deducting Rs. 24,936—increase in the cost of establishment	5,87,429
Net revenue in fifth year (1892-93), deducting Rs. 24,936—increase in the cost of establishment	5,97,719
Net revenue in sixth year of the tree-tax system (1893-94), deducting Rs. 24,900—increase in the cost of establishment	6,05,531

B.—Taluks in which the tree-tax system has been in force since the 1st October 1889.

	RS.
Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1888-89)	4,78,786
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1889-90), deducting Rs. 8,217—increase in the cost of establishment	4,67,607
Net revenue in second year (1890-91), deducting Rs. 16,434—increase in the cost of establishment	5,31,901
Net revenue in third year (1891-92), deducting Rs. 16,434—increase in the cost of establishment	5,91,037
Net revenue in fourth year (1892-93), deducting Rs. 16,434—increase in the cost of establishment	5,99,630
Net revenue in fifth year (1893-94), deducting Rs. 16,434—increase in the cost of establishment	6,27,494

C.—Taluks in which the tree-tax system has been in force since the 1st October 1890.

	RS.
Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1889-90)	8,81,239
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1890-91), deducting Rs. 19,572—increase in the cost of establishment	9,66,186
Net revenue in second year (1891-92), deducting Rs. 39,144—increase in the cost of establishment	11,29,886
Net revenue in third year (1892-93), deducting Rs. 47,289—increase in the cost of establishment	13,26,731
Net revenue in fourth year (1893-94), deducting Rs. 48,030—increase in the cost of establishment	14,28,914

D.—Taluks in which the tree-tax system has been in force since the 1st October 1891.

	RS.
Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1890-91)	5,29,864
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1891-92), deducting Rs. 15,208—increase in the cost of establishment	5,58,797
Net revenue in second year (1892-93), deducting Rs. 36,302—increase in the cost of establishment	6,21,419
Net revenue in third year (1893-94), deducting Rs. 37,187—increase in the cost of establishment	6,76,735

E.—Taluks in which the tree-tax system has been in force since the 1st October 1892.

	RS.
Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1891-92)	1,34,310
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1892-93), deducting Rs. 10,020—increase in the cost of establishment	1,47,432
Net revenue in second year (1893-94), deducting Rs. 10,527—increase in the cost of establishment	1,70,030

F.—Taluks in which the tree-tax system has been in force since the 1st October 1893.

	RS.
Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1892-93)	1,54,307
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1893-94), deducting Rs. 8,556—increase in the cost of establishment	1,54,160

The inference to be drawn from these figures is obvious.

92. *South Canara.*—The tree-tax system was introduced into the Mangalore and Udipi taluks (with the exception of a few forest and ghât villages) in October 1891, was extended to the whole of the Kasaragod taluk and portions of the Uppinangadi and Coondapoor taluks in October 1892, and was further extended in October 1893 so that during the second half of the year under review the whole district except a few forest and ghât villages in the Udipi and Uppinangadi taluks was under this system. The shops in the whole district were separately sold, and no booths were allowed except in the non-tree-tax villages where the personal license-fee system continued in force and tapping licenses were issued on payment of a quarterly fee of Rs. 3 on the application of toddy-drawers.

93. The following statement shows in detail the arrack rentals of the South Canara district except the Mangalore town area, and the toddy revenue of the whole district for the last two years :—

Taluku.	1892-93.						1893-94.					
	Arrack rentals.	Toddy-rentals.	Tree-tax.	Toddy-drawers' license fees.	Booth license fees.	Total.	Arrack rentals.	Toddy-rentals.	Tree-tax.	Toddy-drawers' license fees.	Booth license fees.	Total.
Mangalore ..	Rs. 18,217	Rs. 33,331	Rs. 42,412	Rs. 543	Rs. 204	Rs. 94,707	Rs. 26,193	Rs. 41,236	Rs. 47,574	Rs. 297	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,15,300
Udipi ..	28,197	20,528	35,619	555	160	85,059	31,525	28,693	38,125	378	24	98,745
Kasaragod ..	7,158	23,471	19,811	9,774	608	60,822	7,620	38,231	37,602	..	..	83,453
Uppinangadi ..	8,277	10,204	6,492	6,123	264	31,360	13,072	12,316	11,169	4,044	88	40,679
Coondapoor ..	19,474	3,183	4,476	3,270	84	21,487	12,480	5,057	7,495	83	4	25,069
Total ..	72,323	90,717	1,08,810	20,265	1,320	2,93,435	90,890	1,25,533	1,41,965	4,752	116	3,63,246

The foregoing statement shows that the changes and improvements recently effected in the Abkâri Administration of the district have resulted in a substantial increase of the revenue from Rs. 2,30,472 in 1891-92 and Rs. 2,93,435 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,63,246 in 1893-94.

This is satisfactory considering that only half the rate of tree-tax levied elsewhere is as yet collected in this district.

In the tracts where the personal license fee system was in force, 1,584 toddy-drawers' licenses and 29 booth licenses were issued during the year realizing Rs. 4,752 and Rs. 116 respectively, against 5,102 toddy-drawers' licenses and 330 booth licenses realizing Rs. 20,265 and Rs. 1,320 respectively in the previous year. The decrease is due to the extension of the regular tree-tax system referred to in the preceding paragraph.

94. *Malabar.*—The tree-tax system which was introduced into the several portions of this district on the dates noted in the margin was in force throughout the year in the whole district except the Wynaad taluk, the Attapadi valley of the Walavanad taluk, the settlements of Anjengo and Tangasséri and the seventeen outlying pattams of British Cochin. The toddy-shops were sold separately as in the previous lease. There was a satisfactory improvement in the year under review.

Cannanore town	 1st October 1886.
Tellicherry ..	
Pulghat ..	
Cochin ..	
Calicut taluk	
Kottayam taluk	 1887.
Chirakkal ..	 1888.
Pulghat ..	 1889.
Kurumbanad ..	 1889.
Ernad ..	 1889.
Walavanad ..	 1889.
Ponnani ..	 1889.

The total toddy revenue (including the arrack rental of the Cochin rent area) rose from Rs. 2,45,620 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,02,369 in 1893-94. The increase, which occurred under both rentals and tree-tax is most noticeable in the Chirakkal taluk; the large increase in that taluk is explained by the fact of the toddy-drawers' strike in the previous year.

The peculiarity of the systems in force in the district renders it necessary, however, that the total arrack and toddy revenue should be compared if the financial results are to be correctly gauged.

Arrack and toddy revenue of Malabar.						Rs.
1886-87 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,93,417
1887-88 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,35,410
1888-89 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,53,940
1889-90 ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,01,126
1890-91 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,84,353
1891-92 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,39,493
1892-93 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,72,694
1893-94 ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,27,641

From the figures given in the margin it will be seen that the arrack and toddy revenue for the year under review shows an increase of Rs. 54,947 over that of the previous year, and is the highest figure ever reached in the district.

95. *Sweet-toddy.*—The system under which free licenses are issued for tapping trees for sweet-toddy has been in force in the Gôdâvari and Malabar districts since the 1st October 1892 (*vide* Government notification No. 315, dated the 11th July 1892), and has worked smoothly during the year under review. The number of trees applied for in the Gôdâvari district increased from 86,254 palmyra and 4,275 date trees in 1892-93 to 163,231 palmyra and 4,817 date trees in 1893-94, and in Malabar from 50,928 cocoanut, 80,916 palmyra and 22,268 sago trees to 278,666 cocoanut, 110,219 palmyra and 28,132 sago trees; but the figures for 1892-93 relate only to the second half of the year. In Malabar the increase is partly attributable to the toddy-drawers' strike in 1892-93.

96. *Yield of palm-trees.*—Observations of the yield of palm-trees were, as usual, conducted in certain selected localities.

In some of the selected centres trees were under observation from the commencement of the tapping period till they ceased yielding. The results recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated the 12th May 1894, No. 173, confirm the conclusions arrived at in previous years as to the average period and quantity of yield of cocoanut, palmyra and date palms in different localities in the Presidency. A few sago palms were placed under observation in the South Canara district, but the number of days for which the trees were observed, as compared with the duration of their yield, was insufficient to warrant conclusions being drawn from the results recorded.

CHAPTER V.—THE TODDY-RENTING SYSTEM.

97. The report deals, as usual, with portions of two leases, as the toddy year commences on the 1st October. The taluks and towns in which toddy shops were separately sold under the ordinary renting system as well as those in which the tree-tax license fee system was in force are given in column 11 of Appendix A—abstract.

98. It will be observed from columns 12 and 13 of Appendix B that there was an increase in the number of vend areas in the Vizagapatam, Gôdâvari and Bellary districts, which was due to further sub-division.

The decrease in the number of vend areas in the Ganjam, Kistna, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Tinnevely districts, and the absence of vend areas in Coimbatore (against three in the previous year), are due to the extension of the system of separate sale of shops in these districts from the 1st October 1893.

99. The sub-joined statement shows the total current demand under toddy revenue in the year under report as compared with that of the previous year, and includes the revenue not only in tracts where the ordinary renting system prevailed but also in tree-tax areas :—

Districts.	Rents of rural farms.		Rents of independent shops.		Tree-tax.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
Ganjām ..	Rs. 24,073	Rs. 16,385	Rs. 3,381	Rs. 10,008	Rs. 19,915	Rs. 45,522	Rs. 27,454	Rs. 26,394	- 1,060
Vizagapatam ..	24,156	15,252	12,221	6,733	19,915	45,522	56,302	67,512	+ 11,210
Godāvari ..	79,735	92,904	27,638	36,857	6,01,915	6,56,806	7,09,243	7,85,567	+ 77,219
Kistna ..	92,386	58,680	37,114	96,253	1,60,920	1,64,293	2,90,420	3,19,175	+ 28,756
Nellore ..	26,992	25,284	19,694	26,519	15,240	24,508	61,916	76,311	+ 14,395
Chidambaram ..	1,31,311	1,26,634	17,991	23,922	..	..	1,49,212	1,50,556	+ 1,344
Anantapur ..	..	..	2,19,665	2,31,056	..	..	2,19,665	2,31,056	+ 11,391
Bellary ..	2,21,164	2,30,357	91,482	1,35,009	..	..	3,12,646	3,65,366	+ 52,720
Kurnool ..	2,45,191	2,38,302	17,274	22,878	..	..	2,62,465	2,61,180	- 1,285
Madras ..	..	..	69,810	65,087	3,61,950	3,96,726	4,31,760	4,64,813	+ 33,053
Chingleput ..	..	..	1,35,799	1,11,551	21,811	49,769	1,47,610	1,61,311	+ 13,701
North Arcot ..	1,10,333	98,873	1,55,933	1,64,384	46,622	70,117	3,12,388	3,23,404	+ 11,016
South Arcot ..	15,284	16,907	1,10,985	1,27,239	86,017	87,074	2,12,256	2,31,220	+ 18,964
Tanjore ..	13,575	..	5,03,329	5,29,970	3,22,671	3,16,599	8,39,575	8,46,569	+ 6,994
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	1,13,218	1,20,307	63,043	61,942	1,76,261	1,82,249	+ 5,988
Madura ..	82,523	76,843	1,06,617	1,09,841	39,515	43,591	2,29,157	2,21,185	- 7,972
Tinnevely ..	38,744	39,097	1,11,114	1,03,969	2,151	7,578	1,53,609	1,60,644	+ 7,035
Coimbatore ..	25,665	2,575	2,65,304	3,02,321	51,742	59,936	3,42,721	3,64,832	+ 22,111
Salem ..	..	..	2,66,360	2,70,413	99,983	1,06,725	3,66,343	3,77,143	+ 10,800
South Canara ..	..	..	92,591	1,26,242	1,30,145	1,46,139	2,22,739	2,72,331	+ 49,592
Malabar ..	..	..	1,25,999	1,56,135	1,17,867	1,43,383	2,43,886	2,99,518	+ 55,632
Total ..	11,32,644	10,33,044	24,93,489	27,70,702	21,40,017	23,80,639	57,63,150	61,24,385	+ 4,18,235

100. There has been an increase in all the districts of the Presidency except Ganjām, Kurnool, Madura and Tinnevely. The total increase in revenue as compared with 1892-93 is Rs. 4,18,235. The decrease under vend rents of rural areas is due to the extension of the system of selling shops separately to 4 taluks from October 1892, to 13 taluks and 20 towns from the latter date. As observed in previous reports, the disposal of shop licenses by auction and the extension of the tree-tax system have resulted in a gradual elimination of middlemen and a diversion of their profits to the public exchequer. The causes of the variations in revenue in the several districts, as compared with the previous year, are briefly noticed below :—

Vizagapatam.—The increase in this district is due to the successful working of the tree-tax system which was introduced into five taluks of the district from the 1st October 1892.

Godāvari.—The increase in this district occurred under both rentals and tree-tax, and is due to the further sub-division of rent areas, to competition at the sales and to the control exercised over the sweet toddy-drawers.

Kistna.—The increase is due to the extension of the system of separate sale of toddy shops to eight taluks and three towns from the 1st October 1893, and to the tree-tax system having been in force throughout the year in the Gudivada and Nuzvid taluks.

Nellore.—The increase is due to keen competition at the sales and to the successful working of the tree-tax system in the Nellore taluk.

Anantapur.—The increase is attributed to the absence of combination amongst the bidders.

Bellary.—The increase is due to the following causes :—

- (1) the favorable character of the season,
- (2) the sale of shops separately in some of the towns and villages of the Bellary, Adoni and Raidrug taluks,
- (3) the further sub-division of rent areas in the Raidrug taluk, and
- (4) keen competition amongst bidders at the sales.

Kurnool and Madura.—The decrease in these two districts is due to variations in the rentals obtained at the sales.

Madras.—The increase occurred under tree-tax and is due to the larger number of cocoanut trees marked for tapping during the year and to the increase sanctioned in the number of toddy shops for the Saidapet taluk.

Chingleput.—The increase is due to the extension of the tree-tax system to the Chingleput and Madurantakam taluks, and to the Tahsildar's division of the Tiruvallur taluk from the 1st October 1893.

North Arcot.—The increase is due to competition at the sales, to the extension of the system of separate sale of shops to the Chittoor and Polar taluks and the Arni jaghir and to seven towns, and also to the introduction of the tree-tax system into the Arcot and Vellore taluks from the 1st October 1893.

South Arcot.—The increase is attributed mainly to the favorable character of the season and to keen competition at the auction sales.

Tanjore.—The increase is due to the larger rents obtained at the sales of shops in the Kumbakonam, Mayavaram, Shiyali, Tanjore and Negapatam taluks.

Trichinopoly.—The increase is due to keen competition at the sales.

Tinnevely.—The decrease is attributed to the unfavorable character of the season and to combination amongst bidders.

Coimbatore.—The increase in this district is due to the better results that attended the auction sales and to the successful working of the tree-tax system in the taluks in which it was in force.

Salem.—The increase is ascribed to an improvement in the season.

South Canara.—The increase is due to the success that attended the sales of shops, to a slight increase in the number of shops, and to the extension of the regular tree-tax system.

Malabar.—The increase in this district is due to the very high rentals obtained for shops in the Chirakkal taluk owing to keen competition, and to the better working of the tree-tax system in the district.

CHAPTER VI.—LIQUOR SHOPS AND INCIDENCE OF TAXATION ON COUNTRY SPIRITS AND TODDY.

101. Appendix F shows the number of the arrack and toddy shops opened in each district of the Presidency and the incidence of the arrack and toddy revenue per head of the population.

The number of arrack shops decreased from 11,974 in 1892-93 to 11,402 in 1893-94, while the number of toddy shops slightly increased from 18,923 * to 19,125. Taking arrack and toddy shops together, the number fell from 30,897 * in the previous year to 30,527 in the year under review. This must be regarded as satisfactory in view of the large reductions made in previous years, as will be seen from the sub-joined statement :—

Shops.	Number opened in					
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Arrack shops	17,261	14,664	12,764	12,073	11,974	11,402
Toddy shops	26,180	21,784	19,415	19,486	* 18,923	19,125
Combined arrack and toddy shops † ..	305	261	..	..	..	..
Total ..	43,836	36,709	32,169	31,558	* 30,897	30,527

* Revised figures.

† It is reported that no shops were opened in the outlying pattans of British Cochin.

102. As compared with 1888-89, the decrease is over 30 per cent.

The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the number of toddy shops in the Vizagapatam and Gódvári districts, and of both arrack and toddy shops in the Kistna and North Arcot districts. In the Vizagapatam district the decrease

Causes for variations.

is attributable to the extension of the tree-tax system to the Palkonda and Chípuralle taluks, while in Gódvári it is ascribed to delay on the part of renters in sub-renting their areas and to the irregular practice of taluk officers granting provisional authority to open shops on new sites, pending sanction of transfer and issue of formal license by Divisional officers, having been discomtented during the year. The decrease in the Kistna district is attributed to the difficulty experienced by arrack renters in finding suitable shopkeepers, and to the temporary closure of a large number of toddy shops for want of adequate bids at the sales. In North Arcot the decrease was due to a reduction in the number of shops in the Arcot taluk, into which the tree-tax system was introduced during the year, and to the temporary closure of a number of shops in other taluks for want of bids at the sales. There was an increase on the other hand in South Canara and Malabar. In the former district it was due to the increase in the number of toddy shops sanctioned for the district owing to the extension

Vide G.O., dated 13th May 1893, No. 407, Revenue.

of the regular tree-tax system, while in the latter it is attributable to the arrangements made (*vide* paragraph 41 *supra*) for facilitating the supply of country spirits to the remoter tracts. The increase under toddy shops in Malabar is only apparent, being due to the toddy-drawers' strike in the previous year. The variations in the other districts are small and call for no comment.

103. There was on an average one arrack shop for every 10·7 square miles and 3,011

Comparison of results.

* Revised figure.

persons, against 10·2 square miles and 2,866 persons in the previous year, and one toddy shop for every 6·4 square miles and 1,795 persons, against 6·5 square miles and 1,814* persons in the previous year. The districts in which toddy shops are situated at least distance from one another are Madras and Tanjore, and these are two of the greatest toddy-drinking districts of the Presidency, besides being the most thickly populated.

104. A detailed report on the revision of liquor shops in rural tracts was submitted to Government in Board's Proceedings, dated the 25th September 1893, No. 440. The net result was a large reduction in the sanctioned number of both arrack and toddy shops. The policy of Government in the matter of keeping down the numbers of the several kinds of liquor shops and limiting them to the reasonable requirements of the people has always been kept in view. The gradual extension of the separate shop system is calculated to facilitate the closure of such shops as may not be really needed, and will before long lead to further reductions.

105. It is reported that in the Nellore, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madras, Nilgiri, Salem and South Canara districts the representations made by Municipal Councils, Local Boards and other public bodies were duly considered in respect of alterations in the number or sites of shops, and that in the other districts there was no occasion for such representations being made. It would thus appear that the modified measure of local option as to the location of shops introduced in 1892 is beginning to be exercised to some extent.

106. On country spirits the incidence of taxation per head of population was, as usual, highest in the Nilgiri district, namely, Rs. 1-11-2. Next come Madras with an incidence of As. 11-8, Kistna with As. 5-7, Bellary with As. 4-2, Anantapur with As. 4, Gódvári with As. 3-11, North Arcot with As. 3-7 and South Arcot with As. 3-2. The incidence was lowest in the Tinnevely and Malabar districts where it was 9 pies.

In taxation on toddy the Madras Town circle stands first, as usual, with As. 11 per head of population. Next follow Bellary (As. 6-6), Gódvári (As. 6-5), Tanjore (As. 6-1), Anantapur (As. 5-3), Kurnool (As. 5) and South Canara (As. 4-2).

Taking arrack and toddy together, it will be seen that the Nilgiri district stands first with an incidence of Rs. 1-11-2 per head of the population, though no toddy revenue is raised there. Next come Madras with Rs. 1-6-8, Bellary with As. 10-8, Gódvári with As. 10-4 and Anantapur with As. 9-3. The lowest incidence was in the Nellore and Tinnevely districts where it was As. 2.

The average incidence of taxation on arrack and toddy in the Presidency increased from As. 5-1 in the previous year to As. 5-5 in the year under review.

CHAPTER VII.—FOREIGN LIQUOR.

107. Appendix G compares the number of tavern and fixed fee licenses issued during the year with those of the previous year, and the amounts that accrued under each head. The total current demand in respect of these licenses was Rs. 2,50,811, against Rs. 2,61,093 in 1892-93. The decrease occurred mainly in the Tinnevely, Nilgiris, North Arcot, Madras, Nellore and Kistna districts, and was chiefly due to a falling off in the fees obtained from the sale of tavern licenses.

108. *Licenses for the sale of foreign liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) to licensed dealers only.*—This class of licenses corresponds to the wholesale licenses issued during previous years, and the fee was the same as that for wholesale licenses in 1892-93, namely, Rs. 100; but the minimum limit below which sales cannot be made was reduced from 2 imperial gallons to 1 reputed pint. In the Madras town only 18 licenses were taken out against 36 in the previous year; in the Nilgiris, Kistna and South Canara, 3, 2 and 1 were taken out against 6, 3 and 2, respectively, in the previous year; in other districts the licenses taken out in the previous year were not renewed, the result being that the total number of licenses and the fees due therefor decreased from 63 and Rs. 6,300, respectively, in 1892-93 to 24 and Rs. 2,400 in the year under review. The decrease was evidently due to the restriction newly imposed in the year, that sales under these licenses could be made to licensed dealers only. It was, however, more than made up by the increased revenue derived from the next class of licenses mentioned below.

109. *Licenses for the sale of foreign liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) to any person.*—This class of licenses corresponds to the retail shop licenses described in paragraph 141 of the report for 1892-93. In place of the fee of Rs. 175 in the Madras town and Rs. 125 in the mofussil a graduated scale of fees with reference to the quantity sold, as shown in the margin, was introduced. The restriction under which retail shop licensees were not allowed to sell more than two imperial gallons in one transaction was also removed. As a result of these changes, the revenue from this class of licenses rose from Rs. 33,900 in 1892-93 to Rs. 41,125 in the year under review. The increase occurred mainly in the Madras town, where the fees amounted to Rs. 15,250 against Rs. 8,375 in the previous year. The figures against Madras and the Nilgiris under this head include the fees for licenses for the retail sale of beer only (1 in Madras and 6 in the Nilgiris) which were issued on payment of Rs. 50 to purchasers of beer taverns.

110. *Tavern licenses for the sale of foreign liquor.*—This class of licenses fetched Rs. 1,89,105 against Rs. 2,00,700 in 1892-93, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 11,595. In Madras the large decrease was due to the permission accorded in G.O., dated the 30th January 1893, No. 74, Revenue, to all kinds of foreign liquor licensees to sell in retail colombo arrack, which till the close of 1892-93 could be sold only by such retail licensees as held also tavern licenses. It was also partly due to the exclusion of ordinary arrack and plain rectified spirits manufactured in the country and excised at the

tariff rate of duty from the term "foreign liquor." The decrease in North Arcot, Tinnevely and Cuddapah was due to the latter of the causes mentioned above. In the Cuddapah district it is also attributed to the completion of the railway works and to losses alleged to have been sustained by the previous licensees. The large falling off in Nellore is said to be the result of reckless bidding in the previous year, while in Madura it is said to be due partly to that cause and partly to the unfavourable state of the season. The increase, on the other hand, in Gódvári, Bellary, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Salem was due to keen competition at the sales. The variations in the other districts are small and call for no comment.

111. *Taverns for the sale of beer only.*—Twenty-seven licenses of this class were sold

Tracts.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number of shops.	Amount realized.	Number of shops.	Amount realized.
Bellary ..	1	Rs. 60	1	Rs. 30
Madras ..	9	1,080	10	2,912
Nilgiris ..	16	12,700	16	9,305
Total ..	26	13,840	27	12,247

112. *Refreshment room licenses.*—The increase in revenue from refreshment rooms under the supervision and control of Railway and Dák line companies was due to the larger number of licenses taken out during the year. The decrease under other kinds of refreshment rooms may have been due to the enhancement of the rate of fee in the Madras town from Rs. 250 in 1892-93 to Rs. 300 in the year under review.

113. Licenses for the rectification of foreign spirits, which were granted to respectable firms on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 100, decreased from 10 in the previous year to 7 in the year under review. These are shown under the head "Special licenses." In Madura the license granted in 1892-93 was not renewed, while in Madras only 6 licenses were taken out against 8 in the previous year. This class of licenses has been abolished from the beginning of the current year.

114. The variations under the other classes of licenses are small and call for no remark.

115. The quantities of "foreign liquors" imported and the customs duty levied thereon during the last three years are compared in the subjoined statement:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH 1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
Spirits ..	GALS. 180,605	RS. 9,29,197	GALS. 180,083	RS. 9,17,854	GALS. 167,472	RS. 8,56,470	GALS. —	RS. —
Wines and liquors ..	50,298	67,298	51,587	67,471	49,253	61,692	— 2,334	— 5,779
Ale, beer and porter ..	434,350	28,234	605,091	37,679	395,881	24,579	— 210,110	— 13,100
Other sorts ..	230	14	194	12	601	37	+ 407	+ 25
Total ..	665,483	10,24,743	837,855	10,23,016	613,207	9,42,778	— 224,648	— 80,228

116. The quantity imported and the customs duty collected thereon decreased from 837,855 gallons and Rs. 10,23,016 in the previous year to 613,207 gallons and Rupees 9,42,778 in the year under review. The decrease occurred under the heads "spirits," "wines and liquors," and "ale, beer and porter."

117. The following statement shows the principal countries from which imports under these heads were declared:—

Countries.	SPIRITS.				WINES AND LIQUEURS.				ALE, BEER AND PORTER.	
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom ..	GALS. 83,897	RS. 6,79,545	GALS. 67,087	RS. 5,36,380	GALS. 55,390	RS. 2,65,362	GALS. 19,346	RS. 1,58,682	GALS. 558,503	RS. 6,46,368
Ceylon ..	75,429	1,01,566	78,137	1,01,303	208	1,252	435	1,577	71	230
Germany ..	7,239	26,337	4,177	15,549	2,172	14,478	1,482	8,420	55,148	80,797
France ..	8,067	53,019	14,786	1,07,781	9,144	73,656	18,336	1,32,576	24	82
Austria ..	524	3,592	97	2,898	1,965	11,126	1,364	3,839	40	129
Belgium ..	3,111	13,685	1,162	5,246	85	1,481	1,078	22,088	2,205	5,754
Holland ..	1,725	5,094	1,041	4,520	42	901	133	1,884	..	..
Portugal ..	..	..	..	..	202	2,833	1,700	19,957	..	..
Italy ..	3	73	117	2,156	684	3,685	1,222	7,258	..	..
Spain ..	..	..	39	302	900	5,985	1,820	13,288	..	..
Malta ..	..	..	..	..	117	611	135	780	..	..
Total ..	1,79,996	8,83,911	1,67,213	8,26,925	50,819	3,81,403	47,042	3,70,364	665,901	7,33,211

Countries.	ALE, BEER AND PORTER—cont.		OTHER SORTS.				TOTAL.			
	1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
United Kingdom ..	GALS. 277,662	RS. 4,54,559	GALS. 194	RS. 639	GALS. 601	RS. 2,716	GALS. 687,894	RS. 15,82,856	GALS. 464,626	RS. 12,02,353
Ceylon ..	305	939	..	..	..	..	75,708	1,03,045	79,178	1,03,610
Germany ..	17,790	51,216	..	..	..	..	44,539	1,21,622	23,740	75,185
France ..	4	10	..	..	..	..	17,235	1,36,797	33,126	2,40,366
Austria ..	74	223	..	..	..	..	2,529	14,837	1,625	6,372
Belgium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,461	20,920	2,240	27,334
Holland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,768	5,995	1,174	6,464
Portugal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	2,836	1,700	19,957
Italy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	687	3,758	1,339	9,414
Spain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	5,985	1,820	13,549
Malta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	611	135	780
Total ..	295,833	5,06,970	194	639	601	2,716	687,000	15,99,164	610,721	17,06,016

It will be observed that the imports from the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Holland show a decrease. In the case of Belgium, however, the decrease in quantity was accompanied by an increase in value. The imports from the other countries show an increase, the increase from France being large.

The net decrease (in quantity) was largest under "ale, beer and porter," and was due to large importations in the previous year made chiefly to complete contracts with regimental canteens.

118. The sub-joined statement shows the quantities of potable and of methylated spirits excised from distilleries at tariff and *ad valorem* rates, respectively:—

Where excised.	POTABLE SPIRITS.		METHYLATED SPIRITS.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
1	2	3	4	5
Aske distillery ..	GALS. PROOF. 277	RS. 1,682	GALS. PROOF. ..	RS. ..
Messrs. Abraham and Co.'s distillery ..	1,388	8,330	..	..
Ranipet distillery ..	581	3,510	624	32
Nellikuppam do. ..	351	2,102	6,135	494
Tanjore do. ..	1	5	..	..
Coimbatore do. ..	2,599	16,791	..	..
Aravenghat do. ..	2,661	12,327	..	..
Total * ..	(1893-94) 7,258	44,727	(1892-93) 6,509	490
	(1892-93) 7,815	47,087	7,728	514

* Exclusive of 1,683 (against 1,608 in 1892-93) proof gallons of spirits (raisin wine) manufactured by the Jesuit Mission at Trichinopoly for sacramental purposes under the sanction accorded in G.O., dated 12th August 1891, No. 4443.

The quantities of locally-made "foreign" spirits, both potable and methylated, issued from distilleries decreased from 7,848 gallons and 7,728 gallons, respectively in the previous year to 7,258 gallons and 6,809 gallons, respectively in the year under review; there was a corresponding decrease in the collections of Excise duty thereon. The decrease in the issues of potable spirits is evidently due to the restriction newly imposed during the year, that only spirits coloured and flavoured so as to resemble gin, brandy, whisky or rum could be sold in foreign liquor shops, in consequence of which, it will be observed, issues were made from only seven distilleries in the year against sixteen (including the Madras Sea Customs House) in 1892-93.

119. The following statement shows the consumption of locally-made potable spirits in the several districts of the Presidency as compared with the previous year :—

District.	CONSUMPTION OF LOCALLY-MADE "FOREIGN" SPIRITS IN		DIFFERENCE.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	GALS. PROOF.	GALS. PROOF.	GALS. PROOF.	GALS. PROOF.
Ganjām	258	275	17	..
Vizagapatam	..	* 1	1	..
Godāvari	..	..	..	..
Kistna	21	..	..	21
Nellore	4	..	..	4
Cuddapah	410	..	..	410
Anantapur	430	310	..	120
Bellary	439	1,087	648	..
Karhool	18	8	..	10
Madras	1,188	407	..	781
Chingleput	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	575	20	..	555
South Arcot	9	..	..	9
Tanjore	3	..	..	3
Trichinopoly	1,608	1,693	85	..
Madura	18	* 7	..	9
Tinnevely	142	..	..	142
Coimbatore	272	76	..	196
Nilgiris	3,562	4,743	1,186	..
Salem	32	..	..	32
South Canara	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	1	1	..
Total ..	† 8,967	† 8,633	1,938	2,272
Net decrease ..	..	..	334	..

* Revised figure.

† Inclusive of the quantities manufactured by the Jesuit Mission at Trichinopoly and exclusive of the issues from the distilleries at Rangoon, Calcutta, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

There was a net decrease of 334 gallons in the consumption of this class of spirits in the several districts. The variations are explained below :—

Cuddapah and Tinnevely.—The absence of issues in these districts is attributed to the comparatively high price of locally-made "foreign" spirits.

Anantapur and Coimbatore.—The decrease is ascribed to certain tavern licensees not having purchased this kind of liquor during the year.

Bellary.—The increase is reported to be due to improved circumstances owing to the favorable character of the season.

Madras and North Arcot.—The decrease in these districts is said to be the result of the restriction referred to in the previous paragraph.

Trichinopoly.—The figures shown against this district represent the consumption of raisin wine manufactured by the Jesuit Mission at Trichinopoly under the sanction accorded in G.O., dated 12th August 1891, No. 4443. The increase is small and is due to ordinary fluctuations in the requirements of the Mission.

Nilgiris.—The increase is attributed to the larger number of visitors to the Hills.

The variations in the other districts are small and call for no remark.

120. As in the preceding year, there were two breweries at work in the Presidency—the Castle brewery at Aravenghat and the Nilgiri brewery at Ootacamund, both belonging to Messrs. Leishman and Co.

Breweries.

The following statement shows the quantities of beer issued from the breweries during

the last three years and the duty thereon at the rate of one anna per gallon :—

Year.	Issues.	Duty.
	GALS.	RS.
1891-92	231,205	18,722
1892-93	229,533	14,346
1893-94	400,027	25,002

The large increase in the issues, and consequently in the Excise duty collected, as compared with the previous years, is due to the fact that the Nilgiri brewery was closed during part of 1891-92 and the greater part of 1892-93.

CHAPTER VIII.—OPIUM AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

121. The quantity of opium imported into the Presidency during the year under review amounted to 561 chests of 140 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each against 535 $\frac{1}{2}$ * chests during the previous year, and the duty adjusted thereon was Rs. 3,92,700 against Rs. 3,74,850.* The following statement compares the imports into each district during 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

Districts.	Number of chests imported.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
Vizagapatam	* 128	161
Godāvari	* 272 $\frac{1}{2}$	296 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kistna	86	31
Bellary	* 3	2
Madras	* 95	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Canara	1	2
Total ..	* 535 $\frac{1}{2}$	561

A sum of Rs. 38,775 was adjusted on advices received from the Accountant-General, Bombay, on account of the duty on opium supplied to the Native States of Cochin and Travancore, to the French territory of Pondicherry, &c.

122. The total opium revenue of the Presidency for the year under review amounted, as shown below, to Rs. 7,34,880, against Rs. 7,44,401* for the previous year :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	RS.	RS.
Pass-duty on opium imported into the Presidency ...	† 3,74,850	3,92,700
Do. on opium imported into Cochin, Travancore and Pondicherry	28,200	38,775
Rentals for the monopoly of vend (including miscellaneous items)	3,41,351	3,03,405
Total ..	† 7,44,401	7,34,880

123. Although there was an increase under pass-duty, there was a net decrease of Rs. 9,521 in the total opium revenue, due to a falling off in the rentals obtained

* Revised figures.

† Inclusive of Rs. 19,250, being the duty on 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests imported in 1892-93, but adjusted in the accounts for 1893-94.

for the privilege of sale. The sub-joined statement shows the vend rents obtained in the several districts for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

District.	RENTALS.		Increase or decrease.	District.	RENTALS.		Increase or decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.			1892-93.	1893-94.	
Ganjām	Rs. 25,755	Rs. 21,905	— 3,850	South Arcot	Rs. 2,478	Rs. 2,272	— 206
Vizagapatam	† 82,304	† 54,940	— 27,424	Tanjore	5,837	5,612	— 225
Gódvári	† 93,073	† 84,452	— 8,626	Trichinopoly	5,821	4,762	— 1,059
Kistna	25,563	28,367	+ 2,804	Madura	6,109	4,893	— 1,216
Nellore	4,511	5,805	+ 1,294	Tinnevely	3,307	2,752	— 555
Cuddapah	5,544	7,055	+ 1,551	Coimbatore	3,770	5,756	+ 1,986
Anantapur	3,600	3,219	— 381	Nilgiris	4,370	6,345	+ 1,975
Bellary	5,193	5,553	+ 360	Salem	5,227	6,121	+ 894
Kurnool	6,190	7,711	+ 1,521	South Canara	1,305	1,070	— 235
Madras	14,080	12,300	— 1,780	Malabar	21,540	15,340	— 6,200
Chingleput	1,869	1,471	— 398				
North Arcot	10,844	12,607	+ 1,763	Total	3,41,095	3,00,848	— 40,247

* Includes Rs. 16,139 and Rs. 20,167, the revenue derived from licenses in the Agency tracts in 1892-93 and 1893-94 respectively.

† Includes Rs. 145 and Rs. 3,283, the profits realized by the sale of Government opium to the licensed shops in the Agency tracts in 1892-93 and 1893-94 respectively.

‡ Includes Rs. 4,828 and Rs. 3,827, the rents obtained for the shops in the Agency tracts during 1892-93 and 1893-94, respectively.

§ The Madura taluk opium vend area was under the direct management of Government from July 1893 to February 1894.

124. The rentals show a net decrease of Rs. 40,247 which was chiefly due to the low bids obtained in the Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gódvári, Madras, Madura, Coimbatore and Malabar districts. The decrease in Ganjām and Vizagapatam is attributed to a rise in the price of Tikia or cake opium at Indore, which is the kind of opium consumed in those districts. In the Ganjām district it was due also to want of competition. In the Gódvári district, it is attributed to the losses alleged to have been sustained by the previous year's renters. The falling off in Madras is attributed to the prohibition of smoking opium on the premises of shops, and in Madura to the unfavorable character of the season. The decrease in Coimbatore was due to want of competition and in Malabar to combination among the bidders. The increase in Kistna and Nellore is attributed to improvement in the season, while in Cuddapah, Kurnool, North Arcot and the Nilgiris it was due to keen competition at the sales. The variations in the other districts are small and call for no remark.

125. *Ganjām.*—In the Parlákimedi Agency tracts, one license for the sale of opium was granted free of fee; in the Goomsur Agency tracts, the opium renter of the Goomsur taluk was required by the terms of his license to open two shops.

126. *Vizagapatam.*—Tenders for the supply of opium to the Agency tracts in this district were called for, as usual, but owing to the rise in the price of Tikia opium, referred to above, and to combination among the Marwari importers in consequence of the loss alleged to have been sustained by the previous year's supply monopolist, only one tender was received for Rs. 5,100 against Rs. 22,225 in 1892-93. The offer was declined as being too low, and the supply of opium was ordered to be kept under the direct management of Government. In May 1893, two central depôts—one at Paravatipuram and the other at Koraput—were established in order to facilitate the supply of opium to the more distant parts during the rainy season. The favorable rate ($3\frac{1}{4}$ tolas per rupee) at which opium was supplied in the previous year to all licensed vendors in Gudem, Paderu and Malkanagiri was abolished during the year under review.

127. The cost of the opium purchased by the Collector, together with establishment and other charges, amounted to Rs. 1,07,019-7-10, and the receipts from the sale proceeds of the opium to Rs. 1,09,947-1-11. The value of the balance of opium on hand at the end of the year, namely, 1,514 lb. $36\frac{1}{2}$ tolas, was Rs. 15,603-13-5. Including this the gain to Government was Rs. 18,531-7-6. These results are satisfactory.

128. In accordance with the system explained in paragraph 31 *supra* under which the privilege of vend in the Vizagapatam Agency tracts is disposed of, 79 licenses were sold by auction for Rs. 19,852 (against 56 licenses for Rs. 15,449 in the previous year), 18 licenses were granted on fixed fees (of Rs. 30 and 15) for Rs. 315 (against 33 licenses for Rs. 690 in 1892-93), and one license was issued free of fee (against 7 in the previous year). Thus 98 licenses were granted during the year for Rs. 20,167, against 96 in the previous year for Rs. 16,139. The increase in revenue is due to some shops which had been licensed on fixed fees in 1892-93 having been sold by auction in the year under report and to certain others for which free licenses had been issued having been charged with fixed fees in consideration of increased sales in them.

129. *Gódvári.*—Shops for the sale of opium in the Agency tracts of the Gódvári district were sold by auction as in previous years. No free licenses were issued as there was no necessity for them. The rentals obtained during the year amounted to Rs. 3,827, against Rs. 4,828 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to absence of competition among the bidders.

130. The following is an abstract of Appendix H which shows in detail the stock account of opium in the several districts :—

Receipts.		LB.
Opening balance with the several dealers		* 13,566
Received from Indore		81,917
Received from other districts (including quantities in transit at the end of 1892-93)		16,061
Total		111,544
Issues.		
Quantity retailed		72,436
Do. sent to other districts (including quantities in transit at the end 1893-94)		16,727
sold to vendors of intoxicating drugs		2,883
Exported to Banganapalli		133
Dryage (including quantities destroyed)		1,401
Total		93,680
Closing balance		17,914

As stated in previous reports, the figures given above are based on information furnished by the renters and are therefore not quite reliable. A comparison of the quantities sent by the Opium Agent at Indore with the quantities shown as received leaves a considerable difference to be accounted for. The Collectors' figures, however, include quantities in transit at the end of 1892-93 and exclude those in transit at the end of 1893-94.

131. Statements showing the results of the examination of the opium renters' accounts have been received from ten districts, and it is reported that in most of the other districts the accounts were duly examined. As reported in previous years, Collectors consider the renters' accounts unreliable, but, so far as it goes, the examination of the accounts shows no indication of the renters depending on smuggled opium for their profits.

132. Appendix I shows the number of shops opened for the sale of opium and intoxicating drugs, the consumption of opium, the retail selling prices, &c., in each district.

133. The total number of shops opened for the sale of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared therefrom increased from 1,011* in 1892-93 to 1,057 in the year under review, the increase occurring chiefly in the Gódvári and Madura districts.

* Revised figure.

134. The total quantity of opium, including that used in the manufacture of intoxicating drugs, consumed in the several districts, amounted to 75,369 lb. against 72,922 lb. * in 1892-93, showing a net increase of 2,447 lb. The increase occurred chiefly in the Vizagapatam and Kistna districts, and is attributed in the case of the former to the opening of the East Coast Railway and in the case of the latter to the favorable season. The decrease was largest in North Arcot, and is ascribed to the enhanced rate at which the drug was sold during the year.

135. It will be observed from column 16 of Appendix I that the average consumption of opium per head of the total population of the Presidency amounted to .085 of a tola, against .082 in 1892-93. Of the total quantity retailed, namely, 75,369 lb., 64,004 lb. or nearly 85 per cent. was consumed in the four northern districts. The consumption per head of the population is highest, as usual, in the Gódvári district (.726 of a tola); next come Vizagapatam with an average of .242, Nilgiris with .157, Madras with .148, Kistna with .120, and Ganjam with .080. The average consumption in the other districts is small, ranging from .045 in Kurnool to .003 in South Arcot. The partiality of the inhabitants of the Northern Circars for opium is well-known. On the Nilgiris the high average is accounted for by the climate, and that in Madras is due to the large proportion of Muhammadans, Gujaratis and other opium consuming classes.

136. The retail selling prices of opium were, as usual, lowest in the four northern districts. In the other districts the price varied from 6 annas to 14 annas per tola.

137. The total quantity of intoxicating drugs prepared from opium, sold in the several districts (*vide* column 13 of Appendix H) amounted to 2,676 lb., against 3,277 lb. in 1892-93.

138. Taking the pass-duty on opium as equivalent to Rs. 5 per pound on the actual quantities returned as consumed in each district, the average incidence of the opium revenue per head of the total population of the Presidency was, as in the previous year, 4 pies as shown below :—

Year.	Population of the Presidency.	Consumption of opium.	Pass duty thereon at Rs. 5 per pound.	Rents of vend areas (including miscellaneous items).	Total revenue.	Incidence of taxation per head of the population.
1892-93	35,616,081	72,922	Rs. 3,64,610	Rs. 3,41,351	Rs. 7,05,961	Rs. A. P. 0 0 4
1893-94	35,616,081	75,369	Rs. 3,76,845	Rs. 3,03,405	Rs. 6,80,250	Rs. A. P. 0 0 4

The incidence of taxation varied from 0.3 pies in Chingleput, South Arcot and South Canara to 2 annas 1 pie in Gódvári, and was an appreciable amount only in the last named district and in Vizagapatam (10 pies), Kistna (6 pies), Madras (9 pies), and the Nilgiris (1 anna 4 pies).

139. *Poppy heads*.—Twenty-eight licenses at 8 annas each were issued for the sale of poppy heads in the districts noted in the margin, against 30 in the previous year. The total quantity of poppy-heads retailed was 457 lb., against 426 lb. in 1892-93. The article is not consumed in the Presidency to any great extent. It is generally, if not exclusively, used for medicinal purposes.

140. Particulars of convictions under the Opium Act and the rules framed thereunder are given in Appendix J. One hundred and two cases, affecting 122 persons, were

* Revised figure.

convicted during the year against 127 cases affecting 150 persons in the previous year; 15 persons were sentenced to imprisonment against 12 in 1892-93. The total amount of fines levied was Rs. 2,221-8-0, the value of confiscated articles Rs. 1,815-6-3, and the amount of rewards granted to informers in the cases in which convictions were obtained was Rs. 868. Appendix K shows the classification of offences under the Opium Act. There were only two cases of smuggling—one in Ganjam and one in Kistna.

141. The following statement shows the particulars of cases detected by Abkari officers under the powers referred to in section 14 of the Opium Act and conferred on them by G.O., dated the 16th December 1887, No. 1160, Rev. Such cases were 206 in number; the difference between this number and the total number of convictions referred to in paragraph 140 *supra* appears to be partly due to a large number of cases being pending before the magistracy.

Sub-divisions.	Transport of opium without permit.	Possession of more than 3 tolas of opium without license.	Selling opium without license.	Selling intoxicating drugs without license.	Manufacturing intoxicating drugs without license.	Selling opium in unauthorised places.	Other offences.	Total.
Chattrapur	3	2	2	..	11	..	2	20
Chicacola	7	10	8	1	15	3	6	50
Cocanada	19	8	6	4	1	2	9	49
Masulipatam	2	6	1	..	4	2	2	17
Nellore	2	1	1	..	..	2	1	7
Arcot	..	3	2	1	10	..	..	21
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagapattinam	2	1	..	1	3	..	3	10
Tinnevely	..	..	1	9	..	..	6	16
Erode	2	1	..	1	3	..	4	11
Calicut	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	4
Madras Town Circle	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total 1892-94	38	40	22	17	47	9	33	208
1892-93	26	29	38	6	42	11	41	203

142. *Ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant*.—Appendix L shows the number of shops licensed for the sale of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant, the fees obtained therefor at auction, and the quantities of the drugs consumed in each district, as compared with the year 1892-93. It will be observed that 250 licenses were sold for Rs. 51,989, against 246 licenses for Rs. 47,292 in 1892-93. The increase in the number of licenses occurred in the Ganjam and Tanjore districts; the increase under fees occurred in the Ganjam, Gódvári, Kistna, Madras, Chingleput, Madura and South Canara districts, and is attributable chiefly to competition at the sales.

143. The total quantity of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from hemp retailed in the several districts amounted to 79,316 seers, against 63,735 * seers reported in 1892-93. As desired by the Government of India, the figures of consumption for the year under review are shown under the different kinds of preparations ordinarily consumed in the Presidency, viz., ganja, bhang, majam and other kinds. The preparation known as charas is but rarely used in this Presidency.

The figures given above are those furnished by the shopkeepers and are not to be entirely relied upon. Moreover, it must be remembered that in the existing state of the law which restricts sale but not manufacture, possession or transport of these drugs, it is unsafe to draw any definite conclusions regarding their consumption.

144. *Sonti soru*.—The license for the manufacture and sale of "Sonti soru," an intoxicating rice-liquor of nearly the same strength as ordinary beer, temporarily granted last year (*vide* paragraph 170 of the report for 1892-93), was renewed to the same person, a tobacco merchant in the town of Madras, on the same conditions as before for a period of six months from the 1st December 1893 to the 31st May 1894,

so as to allow of the effects of the working of the license being watched and of a further study of the matter being made. The license fee was Rs. 50 per mensem.

145. The year under report was marked by the advent of two Commissions, the Royal Commission on opium and the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission. The first, which was appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to inquire into the production and sale of, and the trade in, opium, did not visit Madras as at first proposed; but witnesses from the Presidency, about a dozen in number, were examined at Bombay, and the written statements of a few others also were placed on record. The other Commission, which was nominated by the Government of India, was entrusted with the investigation into the cultivation of the hemp plant, the preparation of, and the trade in, hemp drugs, and the desirability of prohibiting the growth of the plant and the sale of ganja and allied drugs. It visited Madras twice during the year, once in September 1893 in the course of a preliminary tour for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the systems in force in the several Provinces and the objections raised to them, and again in January 1894 for recording the evidence of witnesses. Examination of witnesses by the Commission was conducted at Madras and also at Calicut, Madura and Vizagapatam.

CHAPTER IX.—MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE REVENUE.

146. *General results.*—In the year under report, 32,436 cases affecting 32,592 persons, of which 30,879 cases affecting 30,952 persons were reported during the year, came before the officers of the department, and 49 cases affecting 50 persons were sent to the Magistracy direct without the intervention of the department. These results show a decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year, the reasons for which will be discussed below.

147. The following statement compiled from Appendix N shows the nature of these cases:

Sub-divisions.	Smug- gling.	Illicit distillation and possession and sale of illicit spirits.	Illicit trans- port.	Illicit manu- fac- ture of toddy.	Un- licen- sed sales.	Posses- sion of liquor without license.	Adul- tera- tion.	Dilution.	Use of false mea- sures.	Other offences (breach- es of license, &c.).	Total.
Chatrapur .. 1892-93 ..	10	148	17	44	29	6	..	17	4	36	310
.. 1893-94 ..	32	91	37	42	42	8	..	23	2	24	291
Chicacole .. 1892-93 ..	262	132	52	162	49	59	..	21	3	46	726
.. 1893-94 ..	166	58	37	242	63	30	..	29	17	43	639
Cocanada .. 1892-93 ..	8	10	156	3,536	57	123	..	45	..	23	3,959
.. 1893-94 ..	11	4	123	2,911	92	118	..	68	9	63	3,399
Masulipatam .. 1892-93 ..	74	47	258	302	263	314	..	200	55	222	1,835
.. 1893-94 ..	75	33	129	442	260	185	..	195	29	8	1,356
Nellore .. 1892-93 ..	17	245	112	267	99	110	1	31	8	136	1,025
.. 1893-94 ..	8	98	28	196	71	11	..	17	9	11	442
Arcoot .. 1892-93 ..	195	155	614	708	553	322	11	108	128	618	3,423
.. 1893-94 ..	261	92	218	299	397	125	15	81	68	95	1,691
Chingleput .. 1892-93 ..	..	..	59	264	91	15	..	16	4	111	530
.. 1893-94 ..	..	..	16	172	40	16	..	8	..	33	282
Madras Town .. 1892-93 ..	3	..	18	92	32	1	..	8	3	8	166
Circle. .. 1893-94 ..	..	..	13	118	42	9	..	9	19	2	206
Nogapatam .. 1892-93 ..	193	..	495	467	263	224	3	67	31	397	2,150
.. 1893-94 ..	199	..	509	982	324	244	..	75	24	318	2,568
Tinnevely .. 1892-93 ..	40	10	463	661	666	221	2	86	16	421	2,576
.. 1893-94 ..	86	7	528	990	616	308	8	109	36	379	2,970
Erode .. 1892-93 ..	110	141	637	2,100	813	158	3	82	53	598	4,567
.. 1893-94 ..	122	130	398	2,205	887	119	4	69	79	251	4,224
Calicut .. 1892-93 ..	839	965	842	5,227	495	1,624	4	115	21	535	11,727
.. 1893-94 ..	1,150	1,094	687	7,210	576	1,993	2	123	5	73	12,823
Total .. 1892-93 ..	1,752	1,853	3,623	14,831	3,426	3,156	24	897	322	3,140	33,024
.. 1893-94 ..	1,945	1,605	2,739	15,706	3,412	3,070	30	787	297	1,298	30,879

148. In the Chatrapur Sub-division, there was a large increase in the detection of "smuggling" cases which is attributed to better supervision of the work of the preventive officers. The decrease in the detection of cases relating to "illicit distillation" is reported to be

due to the exemplary punishments inflicted during the two previous years, which have resulted in the emigration of the Sondies to Kalahandi and other hill tracts, where they have been allowed to manufacture and sell arrack on favourable terms. The fact that there has been an increase in licit consumption during the year goes to show that the fall in detection is not due to indifference on the part of the preventive staff. The increase under "illicit transport," "unlicensed sales," "possession of liquor without license" and "dilution" are ascribed to constant patrolling and frequent inspections of shops and depôts.

149. There is a decrease in the detection of Abkari offences in the Chicacole Sub-division, which is specially marked under the important heads of "smuggling" and "illicit distillation." This is reported to be due partly to the emigration of about 300 Sondi families, the notorious illicit distillers and smugglers of the sub-division, to Jeypore and Kalahandi, and partly to the high price charged for the *ippa* flower which has rendered "illicit distillation" less profitable. The increase in licit consumption in the sub-division tends to support the explanation given, but there is little doubt that there is still abundant room for the detection of these classes of offences. Under "illicit manufacture of toddy" there was a large increase, the natural result of the extension during the latter half of the year of the tree-tax system to the Chipurupalle and Palkonda taluks.

150. In the Cocanada Sub-division, there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases reported. The decrease was chiefly in cases of "illicit tapping" and of "illicit transport." The decrease under the former head is ascribed to better knowledge of the tree-tax rules on the part of the toddy-drawers. The decrease under "illicit transport" is attributed to the fact that permission to draw and transport toddy prior to the issue of licenses was granted to the tappers. The illegality of this authorization has been pointed out to the Assistant Commissioner. The increase under "smuggling" is satisfactory, being due to improved detection of cases of clandestine transport of liquor from French territory and from the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam. The decrease under "illicit distillation" calls for attention. The Deputy Commissioner reports that cases of possession of old stocks of arrack which had lost their original strength in consequence of long keeping, were treated as cases of dilution; hence the increase under this head. Undue attention appears to have been paid to petty offences.

151. The number of cases reported in the Masulipatam Sub-division, decreased from 1,835 in 1892-93 to 1,356 during the year under report. The decrease occurred largely in the less important offences; but there was a considerable decrease also in the detection of cases relating to "illicit distillation," which is insufficiently explained and is probably due to inadequate attention having been paid to the detection of that important class of offences. Under "illicit manufacture of toddy," however, there was a large increase, attributable to improved detection. The decrease in offences of a more or less technical nature is satisfactory.

152. In the Nellore Sub-division, there was a decrease under all classes of offences except "use of false measures." Only 3 cases of "smuggling" and 98 cases relating to "illicit distillation" were reported during the year, against 17 and 245 in the previous year. The decrease is very great and has not been satisfactorily explained. There has indeed been an increase in the consumption of licit liquor, but the general falling off in the detection of important offences of all kinds must be attributed to indifference on the part of the preventive staff.

153. In the Arcoot Sub-division, the decrease in detection is very marked and occurred under all the heads except "smuggling" and "adulteration." Of the 201 cases of smuggling reported during the year (against 196 in the previous year), 184 were cases of smuggling from foreign territory, 8 from the rented to the excise tracts, and the remaining 9 from tracts where the duty was lower to those where it was higher. The decrease under "illicit

distillation" is attributed to the deterrent punishments inflicted by the Magistrates, and the exemplary manner in which the officials of the villages, where such cases were detected, were dealt with by the Collector of Kurnool, and also to the illicit distillers' having taken to manufacturing in the open which has rendered detection more difficult. There was a decrease under "illicit manufacture of toddy" throughout the sub-division, which is probably due to better understanding of the tree-tax rules on the part of the toddy drawers. Under "adulteration" 15 cases were detected against 11 in the previous year; all of them were cases of mixing noxious drugs with toddy.

154. The total number of cases reported in the Chingleput Sub-division decreased from 560 in the previous year to 282 in the year under report. Chingleput. The tree-tax system having been extended to the Chingleput and Madurantakam taluks, it is hoped that the detection of illicit tapping cases will receive more attention than has hitherto been bestowed on it.

155. In the Madras Town Circle there was an increase in detection. Under "un-licensed sales" have been included cases of sale of locally rectified spirits without the label "Spirits manufactured in India" on the bottles. The increase under this head, as also under "illicit manufacture of toddy" is satisfactory, as pointing to improved detection. Madras Town Circle.

156. In the Negapatam Sub-division there was an increase under all the heads except "smuggling," "adulteration," "use of false measures" and "other offences." The large decrease under "smuggling" is attributable partly to good detection in the previous year, but partly also, it is feared, to less efficient detective work in the Villupuram Circle. In the sub-division, as a whole, there was an improvement in the detection of illicit tapping cases, but in some of the circles insufficient attention is apparently paid to the detection of this class of offences. Too much attention is evidently paid to the detection of minor offences in some circles; this should be checked. Negapatam.

157. In the Tinnevely Sub-division there was an increase under almost all classes of offences, cases of "illicit distillation," "unlicensed sales" and "other offences" showing a slight decrease. Of the 86 cases of "smuggling" reported during the year (against 40 in the previous year), 24 were cases of "smuggling from foreign territory;" the rest related to the transport of liquor from rented to excise tracts. The decrease under "illicit distillation" occurred under "possession of illicitly distilled spirits." The improvement in the detection of illicit tapping cases is general and there was room for it. The number of reports of more or less technical offences is still much too large. Tinnevely.

158. The decrease in the total number of offences reported in the Erode Sub-division, occurred chiefly under the less important offences. There was a slight decrease in cases relating to illicit distillation, but the detection of that class of offences was fairly well kept up. Six cases of "smuggling" Pudukota arrack, and seven cases of fraudulent transport of toddy from non-tree-tax into tree-tax areas were detected during the year against none in the previous year. The increase under "illicit manufacture of toddy" and the very great decrease under "other offences" shows that more attention was paid to the detection of the more important offences. The large number under "unlicensed sales" and "use of false measures" is attributable to more efficient patrolling of the preventive parties, and to frequent inspection of shops. Erode.

159. Detection improved in the Calicut Sub-division, an appreciable increase being noticeable under all the more important classes of offences. The increase under "smuggling" was brought about by the special exertions and improved efficiency of the frontier forces and the co-operation of the Palghat and Ponnani Circle officers. There was an improvement also in the detection of cases relating to "illicit distillation," which is very rife. Under "illicit manufacture of toddy," the increase is partly due to the operation of the sweet toddy rules in the Malabar district during the whole of the year under report. The increase under "possession of liquor without license" and "unlicensed sales" is ascribed to improved Calicut.

patrolling, and to increased attention having been paid during the year to the detection of illicit sales by tappers, and of cases of misappropriation of toddy drawn for distillery use.

160. Taking all the sub-divisions together, there was a decrease in the number of offences detected during the year under report, which is mainly owing to the discouragement by the Board of undue interference in petty cases. The large increase under "smuggling" and "illicit manufacture of toddy," contributed chiefly by certain Circle officers in the Southern Division, is satisfactory. Detection in the other divisions calls for increased attention. General detection results.

161. Appendix M shows the disposal of the 32,436 cases (inclusive of those pending on the 1st April 1893), which came for disposal before the officers of the department during the year.

162. Five thousand three hundred and thirty cases or 16.4 per cent. of the total number of cases that came up for disposal were released departmentally during the year, against 8,171 or 23.5 per cent. in 1892-93, and 24,891 cases or 76.7 per cent. of the cases under disposal were sent by Inspectors for trial this year, as against 24,255 cases or 69.9 per cent. in the previous year. These results are satisfactory, as indicating the better exercise of discretion on the part of the preventive staff in reporting offences. In the Chatrapur, Chicacole and Cocanada Sub-divisions, however, the proportion of releases is undesirably large and is greater than in the previous year. In the Nellore, Chingleput and Tinnevely Sub-divisions also there has been a slight increase under some of the heads of releases; the attention of the officers concerned will be drawn to this with a view to securing better results in future. Departmental disposal.

163. The annexed statement shows the number of cases in which the arrests made by departmental officers were declared illegal by the superior officers before whom they came for adjudication. The classes of officials by whom the arrests were made are also shown. The officers of this department responsible for these arrests have been suitably dealt with, while the Police and village officials have been reported for punishment to their departmental superiors :— Illegal arrests.

Sub-division.	By Department.	By Police.	By Village Magistrates, &c.	Total.	Percentage to total number of cases disposed of.
Chatrapur	1892-93 .. 9	1	..	10	3.9
	1893-94 .. 3	..	..	3	1.1
Chicacole	1892-93 .. 1	1	..	2	0.3
	1893-94 .. 1	1	..	2	0.3
Cocanada	1892-93 .. 2	..	3	5	0.1
	1893-94 .. 2	..	..	4	0.7
Masulipatam	1892-93 .. 5	2	..	7	0.6
	1893-94 .. 3	..	..	3	0.6
Nellore	1892-93 .. 11	4	3	18	0.5
	1893-94 .. 8	2	..	10	0.6
Arcot	1892-93 .. 6	..	..	6	1.09
	1893-94 .. 1	..	..	1	0.5
Chingleput	1892-93 .. 2	..	..	2	1.0
	1893-94 .. 16	..	..	16	0.7
Madras Town Circle ..	1892-93 .. 9	..	..	9	0.4
	1893-94 .. 10	1	..	11	0.4
Negapatam	1892-93 .. 33	1	..	35	0.8
	1893-94 .. 21	2	6	29	0.6
Tinnevely	1892-93 .. 55	..	..	55	0.4
	1893-94 .. 11	1	..	12	0.1
Erode	1892-93 .. 149	17	15	181	0.5
	1893-94 .. 70	7	10	87	0.3
Calicut	1892-93 .. 149	17	15	181	0.5
	1893-94 .. 70	7	10	87	0.3
Total	1892-93 .. 149	17	15	181	0.5
	1893-94 .. 70	7	10	87	0.3

The large decrease both in the number and in the proportion of cases in which the arrests made were pronounced illegal is very satisfactory, pointing as it does to the exercise of greater discrimination by the subordinate officers of the department in arresting suspected persons.

164. The number of cases pending before the officers of the department on the 31st March 1894 was 895 or 2·8 per cent. against 1,557 or 4·5 per cent. in 1892-93. There is a marked improvement in the disposal of cases in the Tinnevely, Erode and Calicut Sub-divisions; but in the Masulipatam Sub-division the percentage of pending cases was excessive, and it increased also (as compared with the previous year) in the Madras Town Circle. The unsatisfactory increase in the former sub-division calls for the prompt attention of the Circle officers.

165. On the whole, there was a fair improvement during the year in the duration of cases disposed of. It was, however, excessive in the following Circles:—Cumbum, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Conjeeveram, Madanapalle, Erode, Hosūr and Udipi. The Inspectors of these Circles will be directed to dispose of their cases more promptly.

166. Taking into consideration only cases actually disposed of during the year, the proportion sent for trial is as shown below:—

Item.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Departmental releases	8,171	24·7	5,330	16·9
Written off owing to death, disappearance of parties, &c.	708	2·1	1,320	4·2
Sent for trial	24,255	73·2	24,801	78·9
Total	33,134	100·0	31,451	100·0

167. The disposal of cases by the Magistracy is shown in Appendix M. It will be seen that the number and the percentage of acquittals decreased from 763 or 2·7 per cent. of the total number under disposal by the Magistracy in 1892-93, to 577 or 2·0 per cent. in the year under report. The decrease in the proportion of acquittals is specially marked in the Chatrapur Sub-division where improvement was called for. The increase in the percentage of acquittals in the Chingleput Sub-division occurred chiefly in the Covelong Circle, and is attributed to "an ill-formed opinion of the Magistrate about the department;" that in Negapatam is attributed partly to the hostile attitude of some Magistrates, who are said to have acquitted several cases on trivial grounds, and partly to want of proper care on the part of the departmental officers in instituting and conducting prosecutions. The increase in the pendency of cases in the Cocanada and Arcot Sub-divisions, which has affected the percentage of convictions in these sub-divisions, was due to the comparatively large number of cases charged before the Magistracy towards the close of the year. The heavy pendency in the Calicut Sub-division is due to the fact that many cases which have been decided, but the duplicate charge sheets in which have not been returned, have been shown in the departmental returns as pending.

168. The amounts granted as rewards in each sub-division are shown below:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Chatrapur ...	2,179		1,431	
Chicacole ...	5,329		3,637	
Cocanada ...	6,293		5,515	
Masulipatam ...	4,997		5,145	
Nellore ...	3,906		4,718	
Arcot ...	9,239		8,157	
Chingleput ...	1,348		1,541	
Madras Town Circle ...	934		2,399	
Negapatam ...	4,617		5,030	
Tinnevely ...	5,398		9,705	
Erode ...	11,197		17,701	
Calicut ...	29,868		69,855	
Total ...	85,305		1,34,834	

It will be observed that there was a large increase in the Tinnevely, Erode and Calicut Sub-divisions, and in the Madras Town Circle. In the former three sub-divisions the increase is explained by the improved detection and the grant of special rewards in important cases such as smuggling and illicit distillation; in the Madras Town Circle it was due to the successful prosecution during the year of certain cases of rectification without license, sale of country-made brandy under the guise of European liquor, and to the larger number of cases convicted generally. The decrease in the Northern division is the result of the fall in the detection of grave crime.

169. The marginal statement shows the number of assaults on officers of the department in the execution of their duty.

Assaults on officers.		
Sub-divisions.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Chatrapur	5	2
Chicacole	7	7
Cocanada	6	4
Masulipatam	12	8
Nellore	7	1
Arcot	16	11
Chingleput	5	1
Madras Town Circle	1	..
Negapatam	14	10
Tinnevely	8	17
Erode	21	25
Calicut	61	34
Total	162	120

The total number of cases shows a decrease as compared with the previous year, which is so far satisfactory; but the number is still large. The reduction may have been partly the result of the wearing of uniform by the departmental officers. It is hoped that, as the Abkari law becomes better understood by the people, the number of assaults will continue to diminish; but, as remarked in the previous report, much depends on the recognition by the Magistracy of the gravity of such attacks on Government officers in the execution of their duty.

As usual, Calicut supplies the largest figure, though the number of assaults reported there is considerably less than what it was in 1892-93. Erode comes next with an increase of four over the previous year's number; several of the assaults in this sub-division were connected with arrests made in cases of smuggling Cochin arrack, and some are reported to have been due to misconceptions on the part of village factions that the officers of the department were set up to detect cases at the instigation of the rival factions. No serious injuries are reported to have been caused to the departmental officers in the assaults except in three in the Calicut and one in the Negapatam Sub-divisions. The latter was the most important; Inspector Mr. Muller of the Adirampatnam Circle, two Sub-Inspectors and a large body of Petty-officers and peons, after conducting house-searches that brought to light illicit possession of toddy on a large scale, were attacked and severely wounded by the villagers of Meppanakkadu in the Pattukkottai taluk; many of the assailants were convicted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

170. The subjoined statement shows the number of inspections of depôts and shops.

Sub-divisions.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.		
			Depôts.	Shops.	Total.
Chatrapur	6,314	5,156	791	6,071	8,772
Chicacole	17,391	18,626	1,274	17,349	19,223
Cocanada	15,274	20,826	2,638	17,447	20,085
Masulipatam	19,061	28,311	2,001	23,223	28,224
Nellore	11,867	14,695	923	11,012	11,835
Arcot	41,047	45,723	2,677	38,576	39,212
Chingleput	6,544	8,860	263	6,109	6,377
Madras Town Circle	33,141	32,001	337	16,901	16,838
Negapatam	28,091	31,841	1,154	35,638	36,866
Tinnevely	18,180	17,493	1,522	19,077	20,059
Erode	42,688	45,167	2,600	42,479	44,979
Calicut	32,689	34,902	1,623	41,645	43,438
Total	272,105	304,925	18,812	276,166	294,468

There was a decrease on the whole in the number of these inspections, which was due to the trial, during the greater part of the year, as a tentative measure, of the

system of restricting shop inspections to officers of and above the rank of Assistant Inspectors in certain selected localities. The object of the restriction was to prevent the undue harassing of shopkeepers by Sub-Inspectors too frequently inspecting shops. The system was reported to have worked well in some of the places, but as it was impracticable to introduce it generally, the restriction has since been removed and Sub-Inspectors have been allowed to exercise their normal powers under the careful supervision and check of the Inspectors.

171. The reports from Assistant Commissioners go to show that the relations between the departmental officers and the Police were in general of a satisfactory nature. The station-house officer of Indukurpet (Nellore district) was, however, reported to the Superintendent of Police for obstructive conduct. The village officials are reported to be not unfriendly to the department, but they have not yet shown much interest in Abkari detection. The Bariki of Kallada in the Naupada Circle was found guilty of abetting an accused person in evading an arrest under section 34 of the Abkari Act, and was fined Rs. 15. The Magistracy also was in general well-disposed towards the department.

172. The Collectors' reports are favorable to the officers of the department, and disclose also the keen interest taken by the Collectors in the Abkari administration of their districts. Frequent inspections of shops were made during the year by the Land Revenue officers in most of the districts, and in others where they have not been so satisfactory instructions have been issued by the Collectors to see to it in future. The Abkari laws are reported to have worked without avoidable friction, and it is observed that no grave complaints were preferred against the departmental officers for undue harshness in carrying out the rules. In the Calicut Sub-division, however, the Assistant Commissioner reports that the department is held in odium by the public, and there were some complaints also against the Abkari officers; but in this connection the Collector observes that in a district like Malabar, where smuggling and illicit tapping are prevalent and almost every one's hand is against Government, it is not surprising that there should be complaints, and he remarks that very few of the charges against the departmental officers were proved.

173. Effect was given in occasional cases during the year to the power declared to be vested in Inspectors of Salt and Abkari Revenue under section 49 of the Abkari Act to issue warrants of arrest on failure of the accused to obey the summons issued under section 48 of the Act without lawful excuse; in no case was the right illegally exercised.

174. The statistics of offences against the Opium law have already been noticed in Chapter VIII.

CHAPTER X.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

175. Appendix O contains separate statements of the demand, collection and balance of Excise revenue under all the major heads. An abstract is subjoined showing the demand, collection and balance under each detailed head of Excise revenue:—

Detailed head.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			REMISSION.			BALANCE.		
		Current.	Total.	Rs.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Country Spirits.													
1. License fees of (a) Private distilleries (b) Do. warehouses (c) Wholesale vend depôts	..	1,600	1,000	..	1,600	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Excise duty on country spirits	15,080	29,37,642	29,62,722	14,182	29,37,642	29,62,722	14,182	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Vend rents of (a) Rural vend areas (b) Inde evident shops	9,628	7,21,918	7,31,546	7,023	7,21,918	7,31,546	7,023	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Rents for the combined privileges of manufacture and vend of country spirits	15,210	9,78,397	9,94,607	10,702	9,78,397	9,94,607	10,702	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Revenue derived in (a) License fees (b) Rents (c) Direct Government management	14,668	6,97,827	7,12,495	8,819	6,97,827	7,12,495	8,819	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agency tracts from (a) Rents (b) Direct Government management	30	1,270	1,300	30	1,270	1,300	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9,824	87,863	97,687	9,824	87,863	97,687	9,824	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,386	97,244	29,640	2,266	27,183	29,399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	67,836	64,57,301	65,25,137	62,526	64,11,416	64,63,941	6,190	29	6,219	10,120	46,857	55,977	69
Country Spirits and Toddy combined.													
6. Joint rents of country spirits and toddy farms	69	200	269	..	200	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toddy.													
7. Rents of (a) Farms (b) Independent shops	11,183	10,33,044	10,44,227	11,183	10,33,044	10,44,227	11,183	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. License fees of shops	73,474	27,02,603	27,75,977	42,707	27,02,603	27,75,977	42,707	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Taxe-tax (inclusive of fees for tapping licenses in portions of South Canara)	2,661	88,199	70,760	1,109	88,199	68,999	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,31,306	23,80,639	25,11,944	1,11,925	23,80,639	23,80,639	3,684	714	4,398	15,696	1,20,958	1,35,964	..
	2,18,523	61,64,385	64,02,908	1,66,924	60,33,762	61,80,686	11,643	714	12,367	39,956	1,89,909	2,29,865	..
Foreign Liquor.													
10. Brewery license fees	..	30	30	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Excise duty on (a) Locally-made spirits (b) Country-brewed beer (c) Methylated spirits	..	46,519	46,519	..	46,519	46,519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Detailed head.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			REMISSIONS.			BALANCE.		
	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12. Foreign Liquor—cont.												
I. Wholesale		2,400	2,400			2,360						
II. Retail—												
(a) Shops	237	41,125	41,362	167		41,237						
(b) Hotels	25	875	900	25		900						
(c) Refreshment		1,560	1,560			1,560						
(1) Railway.		2,200	2,200			2,200						
(2) Others												
(d) Taverns	4,080	1,89,105	1,93,185	1,909		1,88,683						
(e) Occasional licenses		12,247	12,247			12,247						
(f) Rectification do.		604	604			604						
(g) Special		700	700			700						
(h) Auctioneers' do.		35	35			35						
Total	4,342	3,19,963	3,24,305	2,131		3,19,823						
13. Miscellaneous.												
Contributions for establishments employed at distilleries and warehouses.		168	168			168						
Penalties and forfeitures	949	34,549	35,498	420		34,573						
(a) Fees for the licenses for the sale of intoxicating drugs	772	52,050	52,822	675		52,155						
(b) Other items	72	12,233	12,305	72		12,247						
Total	1,493	59,000	60,493	1,168		58,466						
Total, Abkari	2,92,253	1,20,80,843	1,23,73,112	2,22,739		1,20,42,289						
14. Opium.												
Pass duty on opium imported from Indore		4,11,950	4,11,950			4,11,950						
Vend rents of farms	30,554	2,97,565	3,27,149	35,711		3,14,101						
Gain on sale-proceeds of opium		3,283	3,283			3,283						
Miscellaneous	1	2,527	2,528			2,527						
Total, Opium	30,586	7,15,365	7,45,940	35,712		7,31,832						
Grand Total, Opium and Abkari	3,31,848	1,27,76,204	1,31,08,052	2,68,451		1,27,74,131						

* Revised figure.

176. The total arrear demand under Abkari and Opium at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 3,31,848, of which Rs. 2,58,451 were collected and Rs. 18,666 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 54,731 at the end of the year.

177. The largest remissions made were in the Nellore, Madras, North Arcot and Tanjore districts. The amount of remissions in Nellore is made up of the arrears of kist due on, and loss by the re-sale of, an arrack rent area, two taverns and a large number of toddy shops; that in Madras is the loss arising from the re-sale of a few arrack shops and taverns and from the default made by the licensees of a toddy shop and a foreign liquor retail shop; and that in North Arcot and Tanjore represents the arrears due by certain arrack, toddy and tavern shop licensees.

178. The total current demand amounted to Rs. 1,27,76,204, against Rs. 1,21,17,420 for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,58,784 or over 5 per cent. The following statement shows the current demand under all the major heads of Abkari and Opium revenue for the year 1893-94 and seven preceding years:—

Heads of revenue.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Country spirits	45,63,574	44,00,039	46,73,827	54,42,923	57,19,208	54,50,225	52,48,292	54,57,301
Do. and toddy combined	7,89,499	8,05,938	7,99,847	4,49,619	71,668	48,695	25	200
Toddy	30,81,316	35,89,539	33,65,736	44,29,164	51,76,379	54,96,682	57,66,160	61,34,385
Foreign liquor	92,729	13,05,837	3,02,669	3,81,764	3,47,288	2,76,303	3,22,606	3,19,963
Miscellaneous		12,952	11,680	29,634	37,743	90,130	83,396	99,000
Total, Abkari	85,27,117	91,13,405	97,53,759	1,07,24,104	1,13,52,277	1,13,62,035	1,14,20,469	1,20,60,849
Opium	6,70,380	6,59,568	6,74,411	5,99,168	7,23,527	6,86,789	6,96,951	7,15,355
Grand Total, Excise	91,97,497	97,72,973	1,04,28,170	1,13,23,272	1,20,75,804	1,20,48,824	1,21,17,420	1,27,76,204

179. The increase under country spirits is the result of larger realizations of Excise duty chiefly in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Madras, North Arcot, Salem and Malabar districts, higher rentals obtained for the combined privileges of manufacture and sale of country spirits in the rented tracts, and increased rentals derived from the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency tracts. The increase of over 4 lakhs under toddy is satisfactory and is due to the extension of the tree-tax and independent shop systems during the year and to their successful working in tracts where they had previously been in force. The decrease under foreign liquor is small and is due to lower fees having been obtained by the sale of taverns. Under "miscellaneous," the increase is chiefly due to the increased revenue derived from the sale of ganja shop licenses. The current demand under opium is inclusive of Rs. 19,250, being the pass duty on opium imported during 1892-93. Deducting this amount and adding it to the demand for that year, the demand for the current year shows a decrease of Rs. 20,096, which is due to lower rentals having been obtained for the privilege of vend chiefly in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gódvári and Malabar.

The percentage of revenue under country spirits levied in the shape of Excise duty and that levied in the shape of rents for the privilege of vend were 54 and 31 per cent. respectively, against 55 and 32 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The remaining 15 per cent. related to rents for the combined privileges of manufacture and vend of country spirits and revenue derived from rentals, license fees, &c., in the Agency tracts.

180. Appendix P shows the collections (both arrears and current) under the several major heads as compared with those of the previous year. It will be observed that the total collections during the year show an increase in fifteen districts and a decrease in the remaining seven districts, the net

increase being Rs. 7,49,775. Of the districts which show an increase Gódvári stands first with the very satisfactory increase of Rs. 2,62,555, due to the high rentals obtained at the sales of arrack and toddy rent-areas, to the successful working of the tree-tax system in the first half of the year under review, to larger imports of opium into the district, and to the prompt collection of arrears during the year. In Malabar, which comes next with Rs. 1,18,274, the increase is more apparent than real as the toddy drawers' strike in North Malabar greatly impeded collections in the previous year. In Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah and Bellary the increase is due to the higher rentals obtained at the sales of the privilege of vending arrack and to the increased consumption of country spirits. In Vizagapatam an additional reason for the increase is the successful working of the tree-tax system which was further extended during the year, and in Bellary the excellent results that attended the sales of toddy shops contributed to the increase. The increase in North Arcot is due to larger issues of country spirits and to the extension of the tree-tax and independent toddy shop systems in the district. In Coimbatore the increase is chiefly noticeable under toddy, and is attributable to higher rentals and larger realizations under tree-tax. In Salem the increase is mainly due to larger issues of country spirits. In South Canara it is partly due to that cause but chiefly to higher rentals and the successful extension of the regular tree-tax system.

181. According to the Accountant-General's books, the total receipts under Abkári and Opium for 1893-94 exclusive of interest on arrears amounted to Rs. 1,29,64,366, against Rs. 1,21,11,551 * in the previous year, showing a large increase of Rs. 8,52,815. The sub-joined statement explains the difference between the collections as given by the Accountant-General and those of the demand, collection and balance statement (Appendix O summarised in paragraph 175 *supra*). The larger figures given by the Accountant-General are, as usual, mainly due to advance payments:—

District.	Amount as per treasury account.	Deduct		Net collections.	Add		Amount as per demand, collection and balance statement.
		Collections made on account of other districts.	Collections on account of future lists.		Collections made in other districts.	Collections made in advance in previous years and brought to account this year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	2,67,287	..	2,614	2,64,673	..	276	2,64,949
2. Vizagapatam	5,45,034	..	81,652	4,63,382	91,700	7,235	5,62,317
3. Gódvári	14,85,351	421	1,87,668	12,97,262	1,18,876	2,05,108	16,21,266
4. Kistna	10,67,143	..	83,183	9,83,960	3,216	10,039	9,97,215
5. Nellore	2,17,824	59,277	3,174	1,55,373	35,272	1,285	1,91,930
6. Cuddapah	3,19,066	9,177	31,639	2,78,250	75,207	26,114	3,79,571
7. Anantapur	3,93,863	14,081	1,001	3,78,726	39,941	2,804	4,21,471
8. Bellary	6,43,055	22,501	4,045	6,16,489	15	5,634	6,22,138
9. Karnool	3,20,222	382	13,013	3,01,827	20,105	18,556	3,40,488
10. Madras	14,35,339	3,25,946	38,391	10,71,000	84,403	45,337	12,00,740
11. Chingleput	2,28,385	7,095	12,520	2,08,770	44,395	10,032	2,63,197
12. North Arcot	9,01,723	1,78,670	12,750	7,10,303	1,25,676	12,121	8,48,100
13. South Arcot	7,33,945	69,401	1,03,568	5,57,979	4,660	1,02,266	6,64,895
14. Tanjore	10,18,823	14,122	71,920	9,32,791	6,720	71,216	10,10,727
15. Trichinopoly	3,46,652	23,815	14,625	3,08,212	61,754	14,398	3,79,364
16. Madura	4,02,134	1,634	20,034	3,80,466	3,405	13,758	3,97,629
17. Tinnevely	2,50,184	3,069	9,538	2,43,577	95	8,240	2,51,912
18. Coimbatore	7,06,800	1,24,712	13,732	5,67,856	20,353	13,080	6,01,269
19. Nilgiris	1,80,606	..	2,883	1,77,717	59,863	1,435	2,39,019
20. Salem	6,49,640	13,012	23,630	6,07,999	16,395	20,356	6,44,749
21. South Canara	4,02,870	..	16,598	3,86,272	..	15,789	4,02,061
22. Malabar	4,42,982	..	8,342	4,34,640	27,799	6,735	4,69,174
Total	1,29,64,366	8,77,317	7,64,526	1,13,22,523	6,39,840	6,11,818	1,27,74,181

182. The balance that remained to be collected at the end of the year under both arrears and current was Rs. 3,14,313 against Rs. 3,31,848 * in the previous year. This amount has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 82,088 at the end of July 1894.

* Revised figure.

183. The charges debitable to Excise during the year amounted to Rs. 6,01,440, against Rs. 5,85,174 in the previous year. As pointed out in the report for the previous year, there are difficulties in the way of working out the Salt and Excise charges separately; consequently 25 per cent. of the aggregate charges has been debited to Excise as ordered by Government—*vide* G.O., dated 18th December 1891, No. 1338, Financial, communicated in G.O., dated 8th January 1892, Mis. No. 111, Revenue, and G.O., dated 27th May 1892, Mis. No. 2580, Revenue. As it would not be correct to apply the above proportion to each individual head of expenditure, some of those heads relating wholly to Salt and some wholly to Excise, details of Excise charges cannot be given separately. The increase of Rs. 16,266 in Excise charges is explained in paragraph 115 of the Salt Administration Report for 1893-94.

184. The net Abkári and Opium receipts for 1893-94, after deducting charges, amounted to Rs. 1,23,62,926, showing an increase of Rs. 8,36,549 as compared with the amount realized in 1892-93:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts as per Accountant-General's figures.	1,21,11,551	1,29,64,366
Charges	5,85,174	6,01,440
Net receipts	1,15,26,377	1,23,62,926
Increase	8,36,549	

185. The incidence per head of population of the total Excise (Abkári and Opium) receipts amounted to As. 5-10 in the year under review against As. 5-5 in 1892-93.

186. The statistics required by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, in its order, dated the 20th February 1893, No. 721-Ex., are given in Appendix Q. Form 2 showing the particulars of Excise charges is omitted for the reasons given in paragraph 183 *supra*.

187. The instructions relating to the maintenance of an inventory of valuable stock have been duly carried out in the Board's office and in the subordinate offices during the year.

(Signed) D. D. MURDOCH,

MADRAS.
27th September 1894.

Secretary to the Commissioner of
Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing the various systems in force at the close of 1893-94 in each district for the manufacture and sale of country spirits and toddy.

District.	Country spirits.	Toddy.
Ganjām—		
(a) Ordinary tracts ..	Supply is under the contract distillery system. The privilege of sale is separately sold by auction in small areas, except in the towns of Berhampur, Gopalpur, Chicacole and Parlakimedi, the number of vend areas being 35. The shops in the excepted towns are separately sold.	The shops in the Chicacole taluk and in the towns of Gopalpur, Ichchhāpuram, Baruva, Chatrapur, Aska and Russellkonda are sold separately. In the rest of the ordinary tracts the privilege of sale is disposed of by auction, the district being divided into 31 rent areas.
(b) Agency tracts ..	The Khonds are allowed to distil spirits free for home consumption, &c., but not for sale. For the supply of others than Khonds a fixed number of distilleries is allowed for each muttah, licenses being granted to persons nominated by heads of villages on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10. Uriya Sundies are also allowed to distil, subject to an annual license fee of Rs. 30, the privileges in a few selected localities being sold by auction. In the 122 agency villages to which the Abkari Act was extended in July 1893, the contract distillery supply system is in force, the tract being divided into 3 vend areas.	Toddy is left free.
Vizagapatam—		
(a) Ordinary tracts ..	Supply is under the contract distillery system. The privilege of sale is separately sold by auction by fixed areas, except in the towns of Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizianagram, where the shops are sold independently. The number of vend areas is 21.	The tree-tax system is in force in the Sarvasidhi taluk, the Palkonda taluk except the Agency villages, the zamindari division of Chhipurapalle and in the rural parts of the zamindari divisions of Anakapalle, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizianagram, the exclusive privilege of sale being sold by auction by fixed areas, while in the towns of Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Anakapalle and Vizianagram the shops are sold separately under the same system. The number of rent areas in tree-tax tracts is 20 and in other tracts, where the ordinary renting system is in force, 15.
(b) Agency tracts ..	The exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling country spirits in the Gunupur, Koraput and Gogonda rent areas is leased out from year to year. In the remaining Agency tracts the arrack revenue is directly managed by Government.	Toddy is left free.
Gódvári—		
(a) Ordinary tracts ..	The exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale is disposed of by auction in small areas, subject to the payment of tree-tax on the trees from which toddy is drawn for distillation. The district is divided into 82 arrack rent areas, the number of stills in each being limited.	The tree-tax system is in force in the whole district, and the exclusive privilege of sale is sold by auction by fixed areas, except in the towns of Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Ellore, Dowlaishwaram, Amalapuram, Achanta, Palakole, Narsapur, Mandapeta, Samalkot, Tallavara, Peddapur, Pithapuram and Tunji, where the shops are sold separately. The number of rent areas is 113.
(b) Agency tracts ..	The exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale in 31 villages of the Yernagodem and Rajahmundry taluks is disposed of by auction under the tree-tax system together with that in the adjoining rent areas of the taluk. In the Telaga villages of the Bhadrachalam taluk the monopoly of manufacture and sale of spirits made from the <i>ippa</i> or <i>mowha</i> flower is leased out by auction. In the Koya and Reddi villages of the taluk, the right to manufacture spirits for domestic consumption, but not for sale, is leased out to the villagers collectively for lump sums.	The tree-tax system is in force in 31 Agency villages of the Yernagodem and Rajahmundry taluks. These villages are included in the adjoining farms and the exclusive privilege of sale is disposed of by auction conjointly with them. Toddy is left free in other tracts.
Kistna—		
(a) Guntūr taluk ..	The supply is under the contract distillery system. The privilege of sale is sold by auction by fixed areas except in the towns of Guntūr, Bezvada, Masulipatam, Jaggayyapeta, Vinukonda, Narasaraopet, Nuzvid, Nandigama and Gudivada, where the shops are separately leased. The number of rent areas is 36.	The tree-tax system is in force in Bandur, Répalle, Bapatla, Nuzvid and Gudivada taluks, the shops being sold separately. In the Bezvada taluk, Vissannapeta division, Nandigama taluk, except the Munagala and Lingagiri zamin-daris, and in the towns of Guntūr Mangalagiri, Sattenapalle, Phiran-gipuram, Achannpet, Krcōra, Dāchepalle, Timmurukod, Narasaraopet and Vinukonda, the shops are sold separately under the ordinary renting system, while the exclusive privilege of sale in the rest of the district is disposed of by auction by fixed areas (17 in number).
(b) Bāpetla taluk ..	The exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale is disposed of by auction in small areas, except in the towns of Guntūr and Podana, where the shops are sold separately, subject to the payment of tree-tax upon the trees from which toddy is drawn for distillation. The number of rent areas is 421.	

APPENDIX A—cont.

Statement showing the various systems in force at the close of 1893-94 in each district for the manufacture and sale of country spirits and toddy—cont.

District.	Country spirits.	Toddy.
Nellore	Supply is under the private distillery system. Shops are separately sold in the towns of Nellore, Gudur, Kota and Ongole. The rest of the district is divided into 39 rent areas, the exclusive privilege of sale in each of which is put up to auction every year.	The shops in the Nellore taluk and in the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishnapatnam circle are separately leased under the tree-tax system, while those in the Kavalu taluk and the remaining portion of the Gudur taluk and in the towns of Ongole and Venkata-giri are separately sold under the ordinary renting system. The rest of the district is divided into 36 rent areas, the exclusive privilege of sale in each of which is sold by auction every year.
Cuddapah	The district is under the private distillery supply system. The shops in Cuddapah town are separately leased. The rest of the district is divided into 41 vend areas.	The shops in the Cuddapah taluk and in the towns of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, Vayalpad and Madanapalle are separately sold, while the rest of the district is divided into 36 rent areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is sold by auction every year under the ordinary renting system.
Anantapur	The whole district is under the private distillery supply system. The shops in the towns of Anantapur, Gooty, Uravakonda, Tadipatri and Dharmavaram are sold separately. The rest of the district is divided into 24 vend areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is sold by auction every year.	All the shops in the district are leased separately.
Bellary	Supply is under the private distillery system. Shops are separately sold in the towns of Bellary, Kudatini, Siruguppa, Hospet, Hosur, Daroji, Kampi, Tonnagallu, Gädiganuru, Pärinayakanahalli, Adoni, Kōgi and Yemmiganuru. The rest of the district is divided into 27 vend areas.	The shops in the towns of Bellary, Siruguppa, Kudatini, Hospet, Adoni, Yemmiganuru, Kōgi, Rayadurg and Kanekallu are under the separate sale system. The rest of the district is divided into 70 rent areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is sold by auction every year under the ordinary renting system.
Kurnool— (a) Razmakot taluk .. Nandikotkur .. Kollukuntla .. Pattikonda .. Gudur, Ramallakot, Dhona, Paramanchala, Pagi-dyala, Pānem, Bandiatmakur, Betamcherla, Sirvel, Allagadda, Yellur, Thimmanayanipet, Mad-dikera, Gonaguntla, Kodumuri and Kappatratla are separately leased. The rural tracts are divided into 29 vend areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is sold by auction.	These taluks are under the private distillery supply system. The shops in the towns of Kurnool, Nandyal, Nandikotkur, Atmakur, Kāvara, Chagalmari, Kollukuntla, Owk, Pattikonda, Pyāpalli, Gudur, Ramallakot, Dhona, Paramanchala, Pagi-dyala, Pānem, Bandiatmakur, Betamcherla, Sirvel, Allagadda, Yellur, Thimmanayanipet, Mad-dikera, Gonaguntla, Kodumuri and Kappatratla are separately leased. The rural tracts are divided into 29 vend areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is sold by auction.	The tract is divided into 25 rent areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is disposed of by auction.
(b) Cumbum taluk .. Markapur ..	Supply is under the contract distillery system. The privilege of sale is leased by auction by fixed areas, 7 in number, except in the following towns, where shops are sold separately, viz., Cumbum, Giddalur, Bacharla, Rajapalem, Markapur, Yerragondapalem, Gollavidipati and Ikatripuravaram.	The shops in these tracts are sold separately under the ordinary renting system.
Madras (including the out-side shops, the Canton-ments of St. Thomas' Mount, Pallāvaram and Ponnamallee and the rest of the Saidapet taluk of the Chingleput district).	Supply is under the private distillery system. The shops are separately sold by auction.	The tree-tax system is in force throughout. The shops are not sold by auction but are divided into four classes, according to the estimated extent of their sales, and a fixed license fee of Rs. 200, 150, 100 or 50, according to class, is levied on each. A fifth class of shops bearing a license-fee of Rs. 25 was created in the Saidapet taluk from the 1st October 1893. Additional temporary shops outside the Madras city are also licensed on payment of Rs. 50 during the palm-yr season, the shopkeepers being responsible for the tree-tax.
Chingleput (exclusive of the Saidapet taluk).	The district is under the private distillery supply system. The shops in the Conjeeveram, Chingleput and Madurantakam taluks and the town of Tiruvallūr are separately sold. The remaining portion of the district is divided into six vend areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is disposed of by auction every year.	The shops in the Conjeeveram, Chingleput and Madurantakam taluks and the Tahsildar's division of the Tiruvallūr taluk are separately sold under the tree-tax system, and those in the Ponnéri taluk and the remaining portion of the Tiruvallūr taluk are separately sold under the ordinary renting system.

APPENDIX A—cont.

Statement showing the various systems in force at the close of 1893-94 in each district for the manufacture and sale of country spirits and toddy—cont.

District.	Country spirits.	Toddy.
North Arcot	Supply is under the private distillery system. The shops in the Walajapet, Gadiyātam and Wandiwash taluks and those in the towns of Chittoor, Palmanér, Vellore, Kānyambādi, Ambur, Arcot, Polur, Kalambar, Arni, Kannamangalam, Tirupati, Chendragiri, Kālahasti, Tiruttani and Puttūr are separately sold. The rest of the district is divided into 33 vend areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is disposed of by auction every year.	The shops in the Walajapet, Gadiyātam, Arcot and Vellore taluks are separately sold under the tree-tax system; those in the Wandiwash, Chittoor and Polur taluks and in the Arni division and in the towns of Tirupati, Chendragiri, Palmanér, Punganuru, Kālahasti, Maderpāk, Kuppan, Tiruttani and Puttūr are independently sold under the ordinary renting system. The rest of the district is divided into 12 rent areas, the exclusive privilege of sale in each of which is sold by auction every year.
South Arcot	The district is under the private distillery system. The shops in the towns of Cuddalore, Panruti and Chidambaram are under the separate sale system. The rest of the district is divided into 27 vend areas, the privilege of sale in each being sold annually by auction.	The toddy shops in the Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks are sold separately under the tree-tax system, while those in the Tiruvannāmalai taluk are separately sold under the ordinary renting system. The rest of the district is divided into 24 vend areas, the right of sale in each of which is leased annually by auction.
Tanjore	Supply is under the private distillery system. The shops in the towns of Tanjore, Tiruvādi, Kumbakonam, Māyavaram and Negapatnam are separately sold, while the privilege of sale in the rest of the district is disposed of by auction, the number of vend areas being 34.	The taluks of Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Negapatnam, Māyavaram, Shiyali, Nannilam, Mannārgudi and Tirut-turappidūdi are under the tree-tax system with separate sale of shops, while in the Pattukkōtai taluk the shops are separately sold under the ordinary renting system.
Trichinopoly	The district is under the private distillery system. The shops in the Trichinopoly taluk are separately sold. The rest of the district is divided into 19 vend areas.	The whole district is under the tree-tax system and shops are sold separately.
Madura	The district is under the private distillery supply system. Shops are sold separately in the towns of Madura, Sivaganga, Ramnad, Dindigul, Palni, and Periyakulam, the rest of the district being divided into 45 vend areas.	In the Madura taluk and the Sivaganga, Tirupattūr and Tiruppuvanam divisions shops are sold separately under the tree-tax system, while in the Periyakulam and Dindigul taluks and in the towns of Palni, Ramnad, Kālakarai, Pāmban and Ramswaram they are sold separately under the ordinary renting system. The rest of the district is divided into 20 rent areas.
Tinnevely	Supply is under the private distillery system. The shops in the Tinnevely and Ottapidāram taluks are under the separate sale system. The rest of the district is divided into 29 vend areas.	In the Ambāsamudram taluk the shops are sold separately under the tree-tax system, while in the Ten-kāsi, Tinnevely, Srivilliputtūr and Tenkarai taluks, in the Ottapidāram cusbah Revenue Inspector's division, in the Tatticoor town—and in the Unions of Sivakāsi and Viradu-pati they are sold separately under the ordinary renting system. The remaining portion of the district is divided into 13 rent areas.
Coimbatore	The district is under the private distillery supply system. The shops are separately sold by auction.	The shops in the Coimbatore, Palladan and Erode taluks are sold separately under the tree-tax system. In the remaining taluks the shops are sold separately under the ordinary renting system.
Nūgiris	The district is under the private distillery supply system and the shops are sold separately.	No toddy revenue is raised in the district.
Salem	Supply is under the private distillery system. All the shops in the district are separately leased.	The Salem, Nāmakkal, Hosūr, Tiruchengōdu and Atur taluks are under the tree-tax system, the shops being sold separately. In the remaining taluks the shops are sold separately under the ordinary renting system.

APPENDIX A—cont.

Statement showing the various systems in force at the close of 1893-94 in each district for the manufacture and sale of country spirits and toddy—cont.

District.	Country spirits.	Toddy.
South Canara— (a) Mangalore town and surrounding villages.	This tract is under the contract distillery supply system, the liquor supplied being manufactured from toddy drawn from marked trees on which the tree-tax has been paid. The shops are sold separately.	The tree-tax system is in force throughout the whole district with the exception of a few ghāt and forest villages in the Udipi and Uppinangadi taluks where a modified form of the system under which licenses are issued on payment of a fee imposed on each toddy drawer continues in force. Two classes of licenses are issued in the district for the vend of toddy, viz., (i) licenses for shops which are sold by auction and (ii) booth licenses which are issued to toddy-drawers on payment of fixed fees and which are restricted to non-tree-tax areas.
(b) Mangalore taluk (excluding the town abkari area). Kasaragod taluk. Uppinangadi „ Udipi „ Coondapoor „	These tracts are under the renting system, but the privileges of manufacture and sale are separated. They are divided into 17 manufacturing areas, the renters of which are given the privilege of manufacturing spirits and supplying at fixed rates a certain number of independent shops attached to them. Some of the areas are allowed each one sub-still for the manufacture of weak liquor, and certain distillers are required to maintain depôts for the convenience of shop-keepers. There were 12 such sub-stills and 12 depôts. In tree-tax areas the privilege of manufacturing spirits is subject to the payment of tree-tax on trees from which the toddy required for distillation is drawn, while in the rest of the district the toddy has to be obtained from licensed tappers.	
Malabar— (a) The Wynad taluk.	Supply is under the private distillery system. The whole taluk is sold as a single area.	No toddy revenue is raised in this taluk.
(b) Chirakkal taluk .. Kottayam „ Calicut „ Palghat „ Kannur „ Ernad „ Walanad (excluding the Attapadi valley). Ponnani taluk.	The supply is under the contract distillery system. Arrack is manufactured from toddy, the renter being bound to obtain the toddy required for distillation from trees marked free of tax and to supply spirits to licensed vendors at a fixed price per gallon. The exclusive privilege of sale is sold by auction by small areas, 56 in number, except in the Calicut and Palghat taluks and in the towns of Cannanore, Talipparamba, Tellicherry, Kuttaparamba, Badagara, Qutlandi, Malappuram, Manjeri, Angadipuram, Ponnani and Chavakkat, where shops are sold separately.	In the whole of the Malabar district, excepting the Wynad taluk, the Attapadi valley of the Walaranad taluk, Anjengo, Tangasseri and the 17 outlying pattams of Cochin, the tree-tax system is in force and shops are sold separately by auction.
(c) Cochin	The exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale is disposed of by auction under the renting system, and the tract is sold as one rent area. The renter is allowed the option of distilling his own liquor, provided the toddy is drawn from trees which have paid the tree-tax or of importing it from Native Cochin free of duty.	
(d) Attapadi valley ..	The exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale is disposed of by auction under the renting system, and the tract is sold as one rent area. The renter is allowed the option of manufacturing the spirits required from rice, jaggery, toddy or any other recognized material or of purchasing it from licensed vendors in Malabar, Coimbatore or the Nilgiri district.	No toddy revenue is raised.
(e) Seven outlying pattams— Tamboli. Anthony Fernandez. Tekkeporuppinkara. Manakodam. Athayakad. Eotlar. Pallipott hospital paramba.	These tracts are under the combined arrack and toddy renting system. The exclusive privilege of manufacturing and vending country spirits and toddy is disposed of conjointly. The tracts are sold as one rent area.	
(f) Other outlying pattams. Settlements of Anjengo and Tangasseri.	No abkari revenue is at present raised. Owing to difficulties attendant on the direct administration of the two dependencies, the management of abkari revenue is leased to the Travancore Government in consideration of the payment of a lump sum.	

APPENDIX A—(ABSTRACT).
STATEMENT showing the progress made in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 in introducing the several improved methods of administration for country spirits and toddy.

Districts.	Arrack.				Toddy.			
	Contract distillery supply system.		Private distillery supply system.		Tree-tax system.		System of independent sale of shops.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganjam ..	Whole district except the Agency tracts.	Whole district except a portion of the Agency tracts.	..	..	The Berhampur town (under the contract distillery supply system).	The towns of Berhampur, Gopalpur, Chikabada and Pordabanda (under the contract distillery supply system).		The towns of Gopalpur, Ichchhapuram, Barava, Chattrapur, Aska, Russelkonda, Parikinedi, Telkali and Chiccode (9 towns under the ordinary renting system). As in 1892-93.
Vizagapatam ..	Whole district except the Agency tracts.	As in 1892-93.	..	..	The towns of Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vinnagaram (under the contract distillery supply system).	The towns of Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vinnagaram (4 towns under the tree-tax system).	10	The towns of Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vinnagaram (4 towns under the tree-tax system).
Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As in 1892-93.
Kistna ..	The Guntur, Sattenapalle, Narasaraopet, Vinnakonda, Pained, Nandigam, Bezgana, and Gudivada taluks.	As in 1892-93.	..	..	The Guntur, Sattenapalle, Narasaraopet, Vinnakonda, Pained, Nandigam, Bezgana, and Gudivada taluks (under the contract distillery supply system).	The towns of Guntur, Sattenapalle, Narasaraopet, Vinnakonda, Pained, Nandigam, Bezgana, and Gudivada taluks (under the ordinary renting system).	11	The Bezgana, Repalle, Repalla, Nazvid and Gudivada taluks (5 taluks under the tree-tax system). The Bezgana taluk, the Vinnakonda division, the Nandigam taluk except the Munagala and Lingugiri zemindaris and the towns of Guntur, Sattenapalle, Narasaraopet, Vinnakonda, Pained, Nandigam, Bezgana, and Gudivada taluks (2 taluks, 1 division and 10 towns under the ordinary renting system).

APPENDIX A—(Abstract)—cont.

Statement showing the progress made in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 in introducing the several improved methods of administration for country spirits and toddy.

Districts.	Arrack.					Toddy.				
	Contract distillery supply system.		Private distillery supply system.		System of independent sale of shops.		Tree-tax system.		System of independent sale of shops.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nellore	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur and Ongole, and the Keta village (under the private distillery supply system).	As in 1892-93	The Nellore taluk.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishnapatnam circle.	The Nellore taluk (1 taluk under the tree-tax system). The Gudur and Kavali taluks and the towns of Ongole and Venkatagiri (2 taluk and 2 towns under the ordinary renting system).	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishnapatnam circle (under the tree-tax system). The Kavali taluk and the remaining portion of the Gudur taluk, and the towns of Ongole and Venkatagiri (under the ordinary renting system).
Cuddapah	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	The Cuddapah town (under the private distillery supply system).	As in 1892-93			The towns of Cuddapah, Rayalpad and Madanapalle (3 towns under the ordinary renting system).	The Cuddapah taluk and the towns of Rayalpad and Madanapalle (1 taluk and 4 towns under the ordinary renting system). As in 1892-93.
Anantapur	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	The towns of Anantapur, (tooty, Urvakonda, Tadipatri and Dharavaram (under the private distillery supply system).	As in 1892-93			Whole district (under the ordinary renting system).	As in 1892-93.
Bellary	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	The towns of Bellary, Hospet and Adoni (under the private distillery supply system).	The towns of Bellary, Hospet, Hosur, Thiruvannamalai, Papanasaram, Adoni, Kosi and Yemmigonda (under the private distillery supply system).			The towns of Bellary, Hospet and Adoni (3 towns under the ordinary renting system).	The towns of Bellary, Hospet, Adoni, Hospet, Hosur, Thiruvannamalai, Papanasaram, Adoni, Kosi, Rayalpad and Venkatagiri (9 towns under the ordinary renting system).

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APPENDIX A—(Abstract)—cont.

Statement showing the progress made in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 in introducing the several improved methods of administration for country spirits and toddy.

Districts.	Arrack.					Toddy.				
	Contract/distillery supply system.		Private distillery supply system.		System of independent sale of shops.		Tree-tax system.		System of independent sale of shops.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kurnool	The taluks of Cumbum and Markapur.	As in 1892-93.	The taluks of Ramalakot, Nandikotkur, Nandikotkur, Kottur, Kottur, Kuntla, Kuntla, Konda, Nandikotkur and Sirvel.	As in 1892-93.	The towns of Kurnool, Nandikotkur, Nandikotkur, Kottur, Kottur, Kuntla, Kuntla, Konda, Nandikotkur and Sirvel.	The towns of Kurnool, Nandikotkur, Nandikotkur, Kottur, Kottur, Kuntla, Kuntla, Konda, Nandikotkur and Sirvel.			The Cumbum and Markapur taluks (2 taluks under the ordinary renting system).	As in 1892-93.
Madras (including the outside shops, the cantonments St. Thomas' Mount, Pallavaram and Poonamallee, and the rest of the Saidapet taluk of the Chingleput district).	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	Whole district (under the private distillery supply system).	As in 1892-93	Whole district	As in 1892-93	Whole district (under the tree-tax system).	As in 1892-93.
Chingleput (exclusive of the Saidapettaluk).	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	The Conjeevaram, Chingleput, and Madurantakam taluks and the town of Tiruvallur (under the private distillery supply system).	As in 1892-93	The Conjeevaram taluk.	The Conjeevaram, Chingleput, and Madurantakam taluks, and the town of Tiruvallur (3 taluks and 1 division of the Tiruvallur taluk).	The Conjeevaram taluk (1 taluk under the tree-tax system). The Chingleput, Tiruvallur, Madurantakam and Pongudi taluks (4 taluks under the ordinary renting system).	The Conjeevaram, Chingleput and Madurantakam taluks and the town of Tiruvallur (3 taluks and 1 division under the tree-tax system). The Pongudi taluk and the remaining portion of the Tiruvallur taluk (under the ordinary renting system).

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APPENDIX A—(Abstract)—cont.

Statement showing the progress made in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 in introducing the several improved methods of administration for country spirits and toddy.

Districts.	Arrack.					Toddy.		
	Contract distillery supply system.		Private distillery supply system.		System of independent sale of shops.		Tree-tax system.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North Arcot ..	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	The Walajpet and Gudiyattam taluks, and the towns of Chittoor, Vellore, Arcot, Arni, Tirumangalam, Palamaner, Polur, Tirupattur, Pottur, Kaniyambadi, Anbur, Kankar, Kalam, Chendragiri and Kanchi (under the private distillery supply system).	The Walajpet, Gudiyattam, Arcot and Vellore taluks.	The Walajpet and Gudiyattam taluks (2 taluks under the tree-tax system). The Arcot, Wandiwash and Vellore taluks, and the towns of Arni, Tirupattur, Chittoor and Tirumangalam (3 taluks and 4 towns under the ordinary renting system).	The Walajpet and Gudiyattam taluks (4 taluks under the tree-tax system). The Wandiwash, Chittoor and Vellore taluks, and the towns of Arni, Tirupattur, Chittoor and Tirumangalam (3 taluks and 4 towns under the ordinary renting system).
South Arcot ..	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	The towns of Cuddalore, Panur and Chidambaram (under the private distillery supply system).	As in 1892-93.	The Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai taluks (4 taluks under the tree-tax system). The Tiruvannamalai taluk (1 taluk under the ordinary renting system).	As in 1892-93.
Tanjore ..	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	The towns of Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram, Negapatnam and Tiruvadi (under the private distillery supply system).	As in 1892-93.	The Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Negapatnam, Mayavaram, Shiyali, Nannilam, Manjeri and Tiruvannamalai taluks (8 taluks under the tree-tax system).	As in 1892-93.

APPENDIX A—(Abstract)—cont.

Statement showing the progress made in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 in introducing the several improved methods of administration for country spirits and toddy.

Districts.	Arrack.					Toddy.		
	Contract distillery supply system.		Private distillery supply system.		System of independent sale of shops.		Tree-tax system.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	The Trichinopoly taluk (under the private distillery supply system).	As in 1892-93.	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.
Madura ..	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	The towns of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Sivaganga and Ramanad (under the private distillery supply system).	As in 1892-93.	The Madura taluk and the divisions of Sivaganga, Tirupattur and Tirupattur (1 taluk and 3 divisions under the tree-tax system). The Periyakulam and Dindigul taluks, and the towns of Palani, Kumbakonam, Kankar, Palamaner and Rameswaram (2 taluks and 5 towns under the ordinary renting system).	As in 1892-93.
Tinnevely ..	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	The Tirunelveli and Ottappidam taluks (under the private distillery supply system).	As in 1892-93.	The Ambasamudram taluk (1 taluk under the tree-tax system). The Tenkasi, Tirunelveli, Tirupattur and Tirunelveli taluks, and the towns of Tirunelveli (4 taluks and 1 town under the ordinary renting system).	As in 1892-93.

APPENDIX A—(ABSTRACT)—cont.

Statement showing the progress made in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 in introducing the several improved methods of administration for country spirits and toddy.

Districts.	Arrack.					Toddy.		
	Contract distillery supply system.		Private distillery supply system.		System of independent sale of shops.		Tree-tax system.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coimbatore ..	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	The taluks of Coimbatore, Erode, Pollachi, Karur, Palnad, Udumalpet and Dharmapuri; the Satyamangalam taluk except the Talavadi firs, the Kollegal Revenue Inspector's firs of the Kollegal taluk, and the Bhavani Revenue Inspector's firs of the Bhavani taluk, (under the private distillery supply system).	Whole district (under the private distillery supply system).	The Coimbatore, Palnad, Erode and Talavadi firs, the Kollegal Revenue Inspector's firs of the Kollegal taluk (under the ordinary renting system).	As in 1892-93.
Nilgiris ..	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	Whole district (under the private distillery supply system).	As in 1892-93.	No toddy revenue is raised in the district.	As in 1892-93.
Salem ..	..	..	Whole district.	As in 1892-93.	Whole district (under the private distillery supply system).	As in 1892-93.	The Salem, Namakkal, Hosur, Tiruchengodu and Arur taluks (5 taluks under the tree-tax system).	As in 1892-93.

APPENDIX A—(ABSTRACT)—cont.

Statement showing the progress made in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 in introducing the several improved methods of administration for country spirits and toddy.

Districts.	Arrack.					Toddy.		
	Contract distillery supply system.		Private distillery supply system.		System of independent sale of shops.		Tree-tax system.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South Canara ..	The Mangalore town and the surrounding villages.	As in 1892-93.	..	..	The Mangalore town and the surrounding villages (under the contract distillery supply system). The rest of the district (under the ordinary renting system).	As in 1892-93.	Whole district with the exception of a few forest villages in the taluks of Mangalore, Udupi and Coondapur.	Whole district with the exception of a few forest villages in the taluks of Mangalore, Udupi and Coondapur.
Malabar ..	The Chirakkal, Kottayam, Calicut, Palghat, Kuruhrat and Ernad taluks, the Wadavand taluk (excluding the Attapadi valley) and the Ponnani taluk.	As in 1892-93.	The Wynad taluk.	As in 1892-93.	The towns of Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Palghat (under the contract distillery supply system).	The Calicut and Palghat taluks, and the towns of Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kottayam, Kuruhrat, Wadavand, and the 17 outlying pataons of Cochin.	Whole district exclusive of the Wynad taluk, the Attapadi valley of the Wadavand taluk, Anjengo, Tangasseri and the 17 outlying pataons of Cochin.	Whole district exclusive of the Wynad taluk, the Attapadi valley of the Wadavand taluk, Anjengo, Tangasseri and the 17 outlying pataons of Cochin.

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COMPARATIVE statement showing the number of Arrack and Toddy rent areas and

District.	ARRACK.							
	Shops sold separately in taluks and towns.		Vend areas.				Total shops.	
			Number.		Shops.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Ganjam	12	(a) 33	35	(p) 38	538	544	600	577
2. Vizagapatam	26	(b) 31	21	21	186	192	212	223
3. Gôdâvari	..	..	68	(p) 81	1,318	1,397	1,318	1,307
4. Kistna	29	(c) 38	+78	(p) 457	1,677	1,347	1,708	1,385
5. Nellore	23	28	38	(p) 39	306	297	334	325
6. Cuddapah	8	3	41	41	597	583	605	591
7. Anantapur	5	5	24	24	349	288	354	293
8. Bellary	28	(d) 38	28	(q) 27	239	212	267	250
9. Kurnool	23	(e) 41	30	(q) 30	410	381	433	422
10. Madras	105	(f) 109	..	..	..	..	105	109
11. Chingleput	102	(g) 111	6	6	89	80	191	191
12. North Arcot ..	193	(h) 188	39	(r) 33	480	436	673	624
13. South Arcot ..	22	22	27	27	1,062	1,080	1,084	1,082
14. Tanjore	54	54	35	35	192	208	246	262
15. Trichinopoly ..	63	(i) 62	19	19	198	192	261	254
16. Madura	23	(j) 30	46	46	560	576	588	606
17. Tinnevely	134	(k) 124	29	29	289	284	423	408
18. Coimbatore	455	(l) 555	5	(s) ..	71	..	536	555
19. Nilgiris	32	32	..	..	..	..	32	32
20. Salem	483	(m) 495	..	..	..	..	483	485
21. South Canara ..	741	(n) 751	17	(t) 17	..	..	741	751
22. Malabar	119	(o) 266	136	(o) 99	663	404	782	670
Total	2,700	3,011	722	1,069	9,274	8,391	11,974	11,402

Arrack.

- (a) Increase due to shops having been separately sold in the additional towns of Gopalpur, Chicacole and Parlâkmedî.
 (b) Increase due to the full number sold having been opened in the year.
 (c) Increase due to the extension of the separate-shop-system to Nandigama, Gudivâda, Gudur and Pedana towns.
 (d) Increase due to the sale of shops separately in ten additional towns.
 (e) Do. do. do. sixteen do.
 (f) Increase due to the sale of 55 shops against 50 for 1892-93 in the Sâidapet taluk.
 (g) Increase due to a larger number of the shops sold having been opened in the year.
 (h) Decrease due to the smaller number of shops sold in the year.
 (i) Decrease of one shop due to reduction in the number of shops.
 (j) Increase due to the full number sold having been opened in the several towns of the district, in addition to two shops in Ramnad town which were worked under direct Government management during the year.
 (k) Decrease due to a decrease in the number of shops sold.
 (l) Increase due to the extension of the independent shop system to the hill firkas of Satyamangalam, Kollegal and Bhâvani taluks, the only tracts in which it was not in force in 1892-93.
 (m) Increase due to the larger number of shops sold in the district.
 (n) Increase, in spite of the decrease in the number of shops sold, is due to the fact of very few shops having been unopened during the year.
 (o) Variations due to shops having been sold separately in the Palghat and Calicut taluks and in nine additional towns of the district.
 (p) Increase due to further subdivision of vend areas.
 (q) Decrease due to the absence of bids for 1 vend area in Bellary and 2 vend areas in Kurnool.
 (r) Decrease due to the sale of shops separately in the Wandiwash taluk.
 (s) For absence of vend areas see note (l) above.
 (t) Manufacturing not vend areas.

* Revised figures.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
† Vend areas in contract distillery supply tracts	36	36
Vend areas in rented tracts	42	421
‡ Vend areas in contract distillery supply tracts	7	7
Vend areas in private distillery supply tracts	23	23
§ Vend areas in rented tracts	2	2
Vend areas in contract distillery supply tracts	133	96
Vend areas in private distillery supply tracts	1	1

DIX B.

Shops opened in the several districts of the Presidency in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Toddy.						" Foreign " liquor.			
Shops sold separately in taluks and towns.		Rent areas.				Total shops.		Number of licences.	
		Number.		Shops.					
1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27	(a) 205	35	(a) 31	413	243	440	448	7	7
37	(b) 36	30	(c) 35	749	609	788	645	10	11
93	93	110	(d) 113	994	907	1,087	1,000	32	34
96	(c) 1,484	90	(e) 17	1,705	239	1,861	1,783	33	29
484	(d) 440	35	36	451	468	885	908	17	14
13	(e) 61	41	(f) 36	741	680	754	741	24	19
715	(f) 718	..	..	..	..	715	718	15	13
35	(g) 44	67	(g) 70	574	559	609	603	14	16
237	(h) 222	25	25	785	742	972	964	9	8
449	(i) 469	..	..	..	..	449	469	213	196
452	(j) 441	..	..	..	..	452	441	8	8
725	(k) 880	21	(h) 12	586	323	1,311	1,203	34	32
370	(l) 373	24	24	91	91	461	464	18	18
2,120	(m) 2,113	..	..	..	..	2,120	2,113	23	23
256	(n) 205	..	..	..	..	256	205	13	12
441	(n) 457	20	20	603	585	1,044	1,022	23	26
448	(o) 467	14	(o) 13	343	335	791	802	20	19
913	(p) 938	3	(p) ..	33	..	945	938	17	18
921	(q) 994	..	..	..	..	921	994	69	63
939	(r) 1,281	..	..	..	..	* 1,107	1,281	17	17
956	(s) 1,323	..	..	..	..	956	1,323	10	12
10,677	13,304	516	482	8,078	6,821	18,923	19,125	67	57
								693	656

Toddy.

- (a) Variations due to the sale of shops separately in the Chicacole taluk.
 (b) Decrease due to only 36 shops having been sold during the year.
 (c) Variations due to the separate sale of shops in 8 taluks and 3 towns.
 (d) Increase due to a larger number sold having been opened.
 (e) Variations due to the sale of shops separately in the Cuddapah taluk and 2 towns.
 (f) Increase due to the larger number sold during the year.
 (g) Increase due to sale of shops separately in 6 additional towns.
 (h) Decrease due to the smaller number of shops sold during the year.
 (i) Increase due to the larger number of shops sanctioned for the Sâidapet taluk.
 (j) Decrease due to the smaller number sold.
 (k) Variations due to the separate sale of shops in the Chittoor and Polur taluks and the Arni jaghir.
 (l) Increase due to the larger number sold.
 (m) Decrease due to the smaller number sold.
 (n) For increase see note (l) above.
 (o) Variations due to the sale of shops separately in the Ottapidâram Revenue Inspector's division.
 (p) Variations due to the extension of the separate shop system to the remaining 3 hill firkas in the district.
 (q) Increase due to the larger number sold.
 (r) Increase due to the increase in the number of shops sanctioned for the district.
 (s) Increase due to the small number opened in the latter half of 1892-93, owing to the toddy-drawers' strike.
 (t) Increase due to further subdivision of vend areas.

* Revised figure.

APPENDIX C.
STATEMENT showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1893-94.

Taluk and towns.	Popula- tion as per census of 1891.	Area.	Number of shops opened.	CONSUMPTION.				Con- sumption per head (at proof).	Sales per shop (at proof).	Square miles per shop.	Popula- tion per shop.	REPORTED AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER GALLON OF			Remarks.
				20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	60° under- proof.	Total reduced to proof strength.					20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	60° under- proof.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

GANJAM DISTRICT.															
Excise--Contract Distillery Supply System.															
Rural tracts.	SQ. MLS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Berhampur taluk	644,846	1,771	379	271	7,443	63,751	26,927	0.42	71	4.7	1,701	4 5 4	3 15 7	2 5 11	
Goomsur "	316,759	1,621	88	84	1,395	17,970	8,232	0.26	94	18.4	3,600	6 0 3	4 5 10	2 12 7	
Chikarole "	564,914	1,325	74	20	1,361	14,090	6,605	0.12	89	17.9	7,634	6 0 0	4.10 1	2 11 0	
Parlakimedi malins "	9,592	368	3	..	..	300	120	0.13	40	119.3	3,197	..	..	2 4 0	
Total ..	1,536,110	5,075	544	375	10,199	86,111	41,884	0.27	77	9.3	2,824	4 12 9	3 15 7	2 8 1	
Tracts in which shops are sold separately.															
Berhampur town	25,653	6	12	87	10,955	3,650	9,198	0.39	767	4	2,138	3 3 1	2 2 7	1 12 6	
Gopalpur "	2,675	1	6	..	485	2,200	1,220	0.46	203	2	446	..	2 6 8	1 8 6	
Chikarole "	18,241	3	10	167	6,082	7,777	7,502	0.41	750	3	1,824	4 7 0	3 11 3	2 3 7	
Parlakimedi "	16,399	2	5	25	555	5,504	2,610	0.15	522	1	3,278	4 8 0	3 12 1	2 3 6	
Total ..	62,959	11	33	279	18,077	19,131	20,530	0.26	622	3	1,908	4 1 6	3 12 4	2 0 3	
Grand Total ..	1,599,069	5,086	577	654	28,276	105,242	62,414	0.39	108	8.8	2,771	4 8 11	3 9 10	2 6 9	

APPENDIX C--cont.
Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1893-94--cont.

Taluk and towns.	Popula- tion as per census of 1891.	Area.	Number of shops opened.	CONSUMPTION.				Con- sumption per head (at proof).	Sales per shop (at proof).	Square miles per shop.	Popula- tion per shop.	REPORTED AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER GALLON OF			Remarks.
				30° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	60° under- proof.	Total reduced to proof strength.					20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	60° under- proof.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.															
Excise—Contract Distillery Supply System.															
Rural tracts.															
Golconda taluk	118,514	525	13	..	2,450	..	1,715	0.14	132	40.4	9,115	..	4 8 0	..	
Saraviddhi "	154,966	360	10	..	2,419	..	1,693	0.11	169	36	15,497	..	4 1 4	..	
Anakapalle "	152,157	297	16	..	3,540	..	2,478	0.16	155	46.5	9,510	..	4 3 4	..	
Vizagapatam "	62,814	159	9	..	2,100	..	1,470	0.23	163	23.7	6,979	..	3 1 9	..	
Bimlipatam "	105,482	209	8	..	2,425	..	1,595	0.15	212	25.7	13,155	..	2 14 11	..	
Vizianagaram "	136,777	292	4	..	569	..	412	0.03	103	73	33,944	..	3 7 4	..	
Chipurupalle "	156,831	549	13	32	1,338	1,251	1,463	0.09	113	42.2	12,064	4 6 0	4 6 1	1 13 2	
Vizavilli "	137,866	424	20	..	2,590	..	1,863	0.09	68	16.2	7,185	..	4 8 0	..	
Srangavarepukota "	129,323	274	18	..	1,625	300	1,218	0.07	59	22.2	8,253	..	3 9 11	2 3 0	
Chajapatnagaram "	123,796	333	15	..	236	1,744	878	0.07	59	22.2	8,253	..	4 6 11	2 3 8	
Palkonda "	208,821	334	24	..	40	9,456	2,610	0.12	109	13.0	8,701	..	4 8 0	2 4 0	
Salurn "	83,699	180	16	..	116	4,300	1,551	0.07	113	11.2	5,231	..	4 8 0	2 10 10	
Robbili "	123,769	268	8	..	60	2,158	836	0.07	112	33.5	16,038	..	2 12 0	2 10 10	
Parvatipuram "	109,186	401	9	..	360	3,799	1,590	0.15	183	44.6	12,132	..	4 4 9	2 3 11	
Total ..	1,868,016	4,612	192	32	19,940	19,309	21,907	0.12	114	24.0	9,729	..	3 15 1	2 6 9	
Tracts in which shops are sold separately.															
Vizagapatam town	34,487	4	14	1,324	34,973	..	25,545	0.71	1,826	3	2,403	3 12 6	3 0 6	..	
Bimlipatam "	9,827	1	7	114	13,643	..	9,641	0.61	1,377	1	1,404	3 11 9	2 12 8	..	
Vizianagaram "	30,891	2	10	44	22,362	..	15,539	0.68	1,560	3	3,668	3 7 5	2 8 7	..	
Total ..	75,196	7	31	1,482	70,984	..	50,875	0.77	1,641	2	2,426	3 11 10	2 13 0	..	
Grand Total ..	1,943,211	4,619	223	1,514	90,924	19,509	72,752	0.37	826	20.7	9,714	3 12 1	3 0 11	2 6 9	

APPENDIX C—cont.

Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1893-94—cont.

Taluks and towns.	Popula- tion as per census of 1891.	Area.	Number of shops opened.	CONSUMPTION.				Con- sumption per head (at proof).	Sales per shop (at proof).	Square miles per shop.	Popula- tion per shop.	REPORTED AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER GALLON OF			Remarks.
				20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	60° under- proof.	Total reduced to proof strength.					20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	60° under- proof.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SOUTH ANJAL DISTRICT.															
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.															
Rural tracts.		SQ. MLS.		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Tindivanam taluk	316,018	818	148	..	11,039	..	7,727	024	52	5.5	2,135	..	3 10 8	..	
Villupuram "	301,746	508	128	..	26,623	..	18,636	062	146	3.9	2,357	..	3 10 1	..	
Cuddalore "	280,992	429	101	..	17,685	..	12,380	044	123	4.2	2,733	..	4 0 0	..	
Tiruvannamalai "	209,403	1,010	151	..	8,758	..	6,131	029	41	6.7	1,369	..	4 8 0	..	
Tirukkoyilur "	257,132	569	141	..	9,893	..	6,925	027	49	4.0	1,824	..	4 8 0	..	
Kallakurichi "	240,181	868	159	..	7,986	..	5,990	023	35	5.5	1,611	..	4 8 0	..	
Chidambaram "	283,636	895	111	..	10,766	..	7,636	028	68	3.5	2,375	..	4 8 0	..	
Vridhachalam "	222,793	598	121	..	10,940	..	7,928	031	58	4.9	1,841	..	5 0 4	..	
Total ..	2,087,960	5,192	1,060	..	102,790	..	71,953	034	68	4.9	1,970	..	4 5 6	..	
Tracts in which shops are sold separately.															
Cuddalore town ..	47,355	11	14	17	18,897	..	13,179	271	941	8	3,333	3 14 0	3 8 6	..	
Pannai "	8,966	8	4	..	3,905	..	2,734	805	684	2	2,239	..	4 7 6	..	
Chidambaram town ..	18,640	6	1	..	1,955	..	1,375	074	344	1.5	4,660	..	4 8 0	..	
Total ..	74,951	25	22	17	24,677	..	17,288	231	786	1.1	8,407	..	3 13 0	..	
Grand Total ..	2,162,851	5,217	1,082	17	127,467	..	89,241	041	82	4.8	1,999	..	4 1 2	..	

SOUTH ARCADE DISTRICT.

Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.

APPENDIX C—cont.

Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1893-94—cont.

Taluka and towns.	Popula- tion as per census of 1891.	Area.	Number of shops opened.	CONSUMPTION.				Con- sumption per head (at proof).	Sales per shop (at proof).	Square miles per shop.	Popula- tion per shop.	REPORTED AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER GALLON OF			Remarks.	
				20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	60° under- proof.	Total reduced to proof strength.					20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	60° under- proof.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
TANJORE DISTRICT.																
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.																
Rural tracts.																
Tanjore taluk	348,150	680	31	9	5,070	..	3,556	010	115	21.9	11,231	5 8 0	4 11 0	..	..	
Kumbakonam "	323,351	339	51	..	3,460	..	2,422	007	47	6.6	6,340	..	4 12 1	..	..	
Mayavaram "	221,070	280	31	..	2,173	..	1,521	007	49	9.0	7,131	..	4 5 4	..	..	
Shiyali "	119,893	171	15	..	1,478	..	1,035	009	69	11.4	7,987	..	4 11 8	..	..	
Negapatam "	167,127	233	13	..	1,375	..	962	006	74	17.9	12,394	..	5 0 8	..	..	
Nanniam "	215,907	293	34	..	994	..	696	003	20	8.6	6,350	..	5 0 0	..	..	
Manargudi "	187,434	301	14	..	895	..	627	003	45	21.5	13,888	..	6 0 0	..	..	
Tirutturaiyandi taluk	180,308	485	5	..	259	..	181	001	36	9.7	86,632	..	6 0 0	..	..	
Pattukkottai taluk	271,374	904	14	..	459	..	321	001	23	64.5	19,384	..	5 4 7	..	..	
Total ..	2,028,524	3,686	208	9	16,163	..	11,321	006	54	17.7	9,753	..	4 13 4	..	..	
Towns in which shops are sold separately.																
Tanjore town ..	54,390	8	20	5	8,476	..	5,937	109	297	1.4	2,719	5 1 7	4 7 4	..	..	
Tiruvadi "	7,907	2	2	..	748	..	624	068	262	1	3,953	..	5 0 0	..	..	
Kumbakonam town ..	54,307	3	12	..	6,130	..	4,291	079	358	2	4,526	..	4 14 0	..	..	
Mayavaram "	28,765	2	5	..	1,294	..	906	038	181	6	4,753	..	4 12 7	..	..	
Negapatam "	69,221	7	15	2	3,395	..	5,815	098	383	5	3,545	6 0 0	4 8 5	..	..	
Total ..	199,500	28	54	7	24,954	..	17,473	068	324	1.4	3,696	5 5 8	4 9 10	..	..	
Grand Total ..	2,228,114	3,709	262	16	41,117	..	28,794	013	110	14.1	8,504	5 6 8	4 11 3	..	..	

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.

APPENDIX D.—cont.

Vend areas and tracts in which shops were sold separately.	Consumption of country spirits in terms of proof strength.	Rent of the privilege of vend.	Incidence of vend rents per gallon of proof strength.	Rate of Excise duty per gallon of proof strength.	Total revenue realised per gallon of proof strength.	Proportionate rate of revenue per gallon of 30° under proof.	Average selling price per gallon of 30° under proof.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Rural Tracts—cont.</i>							
Madura (except Periyakulam, Dindigul, Palni, Madura, Ramnad and Sivaganga towns).	12,760	34,308	2 11 0	3 12 0	6 7 0	4 8 1	5 9 1
Tinnevely (except Tinnevely and Ottappidaram taluks).	5,399	13,992	2 9 6	3 12 0	6 5 6	4 7 1	5 9 3
Malabar (the Wynad taluk)	5,568	13,020	2 5 6	5 0 0	7 5 6	5 2 3	* 7 8 0
Malabar (the Excise tracts under the "contract distillery supply system" excluding Calicut and Palghat taluks and Cannanore, Talipparamba, Tellicherry, Kuttaparamba, Badagara, Quilandi, Malappuram, Manjeri, Angadipuram, Ponnani and Chavakkat towns).	8,254	9,602	1 2 7	1 9 9	2 12 4	1 15 0	3 2 3
<i>Tracts in which shops were sold separately—cont.</i>							
Berhampur, Gopalpur, Chicacole and Parlakimedi towns.	20,530	24,818	1 3 4	1 14 0	3 1 4	2 2 6	3 12 4
Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizianagram towns.	50,875	35,340	0 11 1	1 14 0	2 9 1	1 12 9	2 13 0
Guntur, Masulipatam, Bezvada, Vinukonda, Narasaraopet, Jaggayyapeta, Nuzvid, Nandigama, and Gudivada towns.	40,725	1,08,246	2 10 6	2 13 0	5 7 6	3 13 3	4 14 1
Nellore, Gudur and Ongole towns and Kota village.	11,965	12,422	1 0 7	3 12 0	4 12 7	3 5 7	4 9 0
Cuddapah town.	6,050	9,996	1 10 5	3 12 0	5 6 5	3 12 6	4 8 0
Anantapur, Gooty, Uravakonda, Tadpatri and Dharmavaram towns.	6,627	18,830	2 13 6	3 12 0	6 9 6	4 9 10	6 0 0
Bellary Cantonment.	20,486	39,564	1 14 11	4 6 0	6 4 11	4 6 8	5 0 0
Kadutani, Sireguppa, Hospet, Hosur, Daroji, Kampli, Thornagallu, Gadiganur, Papanayaram, Halli, Adoni, Kesigi, and Yemmiganuru towns.	6,721	19,538	2 14 6	3 12 0	6 10 6	4 10 7	5 0 2
Kurnool Municipality, Gudur, Ramalakot, Dhono, Nandikotkur, Atmakuru, Paramanchala, Pagidala, Nandyal, Kalawa, Panim, Bandiatmakur, Botamcherla, Chagalaari, Sirvel, Allagadda, Yallur, Kollukunta, Owk, Thimmanayanipatt, Pattikonda, Pyapali, Maddikera, Gonaguntla, Kodumuru and Kappatratla towns.	7,993	15,863	1 16 9	3 12 0	5 11 9	4 0 3	6 3 2
Cumbum and Markapur towns, Giddalur, Racharla, Rajapalem, Yerragondapalem, Gollavidippi, and Iskatipuravaram villages.	905	1,351	1 7 11	1 14 0	3 5 11	2 5 9	4 1 10
Madras town.	60,695	1,16,244	1 14 8	4 11 0	6 9 8	4 10 0	4 11 6
The outside shops.	2,721	7,776	2 13 9	4 11 0	7 8 9	5 4 6	4 15 6
The Cantonment shops.	4,877	13,200	2 11 4	3 12 0	6 7 4	4 8 4	4 9 9
The rest of the Saidapet taluk.	8,259	13,056	1 9 4	3 12 0	5 5 4	3 11 9	4 9 6
Conjeevaram, Chingleput and Madurantakam taluks and Tiruvallur town.	14,390	21,343	1 7 9	3 12 0	5 3 9	3 10 8	4 10 6
Walajapet, Gudiyattam and Wandiwash taluks and Chittoor, Palmaner, Vellore, Kaniyambadi, Ambur, Arcot, Polur, Kalambur, Arni, Kannamangalam, Chandragiri, Kalahasti, Tirumani, Pattur and Tirupati towns.	41,593	80,060	1 14 9	3 12 0	5 10 9	3 15 6	4 12 7
Chidambaram town.	1,375	4,044	2 15 1	3 12 0	6 11 1	4 11 0	4 8 0
Cuddalore and Paurati towns.	15,913	39,144	2 4 4	1 14 0	4 2 4	2 14 5	4 0 0
Tanjore, Tiruvelli, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Negapatam towns.	17,473	25,452	1 7 4	3 12 0	5 3 4	3 10 4	4 9 10

* Per gallon of 20° under-proof.

APPENDIX D.—cont.

Vend areas and tracts in which shops were sold separately.	Consumption of country spirits in terms of proof strength.	Rent of the privilege of vend.	Incidence of vend rents per gallon of proof strength.	Rate of excise duty per gallon of proof strength.	Total revenue realised per gallon of proof strength.	Proportionate rate of revenue per gallon of 30° under proof.	Average selling price per gallon of 30° under proof.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Tracts in which shops were sold separately—cont.</i>							
The Trichinopoly taluk.	23,500	38,442	1 10 2	3 12 0	5 6 2	3 12 4	4 4 4
Periyakulam, Dindigul, Palni, Madura, Ramnad and Sivaganga towns.	14,770	29,709	2 0 2	3 12 0	5 12 2	4 0 6	4 2 9
Tinnevely and Ottappidaram taluks.	7,499	29,232	3 14 4	3 12 0	7 10 4	5 5 8	5 15 5
Coimbatore district.	32,986	80,594	2 7 1	3 12 0	6 3 1	4 5 4	5 5 0
Nilgiris.	23,624	50,328	2 2 1	5 0 6	7 2 1	4 15 10	6 7 9
Salem district.	49,502	70,920	1 6 11	3 12 0	5 2 11	3 10 0	4 11 3
Mangalore town.	12,454	6,461	0 8 4	1 7 0	1 15 4	1 5 11	3 0 0
Palghat and Calicut taluks, and Cannanore, Talipparamba, Tellicherry, Kuttaparamba, Badagara, Quilandi, Malappuram, Manjeri, Angadipuram, Ponnani and Chavakkat towns.	22,948	23,426	1 0 4	1 9 9	2 10 1	1 12 6	3 2 3

APPENDIX E—cont.
Statement showing the progress of the Toddy revenue since 1887-88 in the tracts where the Tree-tax system has been introduced—cont.

Districts.	Taluka.	1887-88.				1888-89.				1889-90.				1890-91.			
		Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Chingleput ..	Conjeevaram ..	Rs. 65,373	Rs. ..	Rs. 65,373	Rs. 62,409	Rs. ..	Rs. 62,409	Rs. 55,038	Rs. ..	Rs. 55,038	Rs. 31,284	Rs. ..	Rs. 31,284	Rs. 46,278	Rs. ..	Rs. 46,278	
	Maduranakam ..	28,470	..	28,470	26,795	..	26,795	29,570	..	29,570	42,597	..	42,597	23,814	..	23,814	
	Thiruvallur ..	15,406	..	15,406	18,132	..	18,132	19,359	..	19,359	23,814	..	23,814	29,089	..	29,089	
	Chingleput ..	25,126	..	25,126	24,272	..	24,272	22,555	..	22,555	29,089	..	29,089	1,40,773	..	1,40,773	
	Total ..	1,34,375	..	1,34,375	1,21,608	..	1,21,608	1,26,622	..	1,26,622	1,26,784	..	1,26,784	13,994	..	13,994	
North Arcot ..	Wakkapet ..	Rs. 37,717	Rs. ..	Rs. 37,717	29,526	Rs. 10,274	39,600	18,257	Rs. 23,870	42,127	26,324	Rs. 24,119	49,711	16,223	Rs. 60,443	67,339	
	Gudalur ..	53,391	..	53,391	63,923	..	63,923	49,711	..	49,711	32,631	..	32,631	33,657	..	33,657	
	Arcot ..	31,271	..	31,271	32,791	..	32,791	35,441	..	35,441	41,740	..	41,740	41,740	..	41,740	
	Vellore ..	22,326	..	22,326	32,791	..	32,791	35,441	..	35,441	41,740	..	41,740	1,83,320	..	1,83,320	
	Total ..	1,51,705	..	1,51,705	1,61,601	10,274	1,61,601	1,36,940	23,870	1,59,910	1,42,978	40,342	1,83,320	75,646	..	75,646	
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	Rs. 69,276	Rs. ..	Rs. 69,276	53,355	Rs. 18,427	71,782	40,850	Rs. 35,148	76,998	43,269	Rs. 32,376	82,547	21,958	Rs. 57,977	60,347	
	Chidambaram ..	40,982	..	40,982	41,358	..	41,358	38,236	..	38,236	30,216	..	30,216	31,579	..	31,579	
	Tindivanam ..	18,065	..	18,065	26,878	..	26,878	25,379	..	25,379	14,977	..	14,977	18,476	..	18,476	
	Villupuram ..	10,433	..	10,433	9,108	..	9,108	9,108	..	9,108	14,977	..	14,977	18,476	..	18,476	
	Total ..	1,38,736	..	1,38,736	1,32,729	18,427	1,51,156	1,26,904	44,382	1,76,386	1,18,985	64,153	1,83,138	1,83,138	..	1,83,138	
Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Rs. 90,709	Rs. ..	Rs. 90,709	76,688	Rs. 17,598	94,259	60,525	Rs. 37,114	97,639	62,547	Rs. 33,823	1,31,270	43,284	Rs. 1,38,748	1,38,748	
	Kumbakonam ..	1,11,792	..	1,11,792	1,36,594	..	1,36,594	1,03,272	..	1,03,272	78,603	..	78,603	36,114	..	36,114	
	Negapatnam ..	85,090	..	85,090	83,514	..	83,514	73,661	..	73,661	71,280	..	71,280	71,280	..	71,280	
	Mayavaram ..	60,181	..	60,181	73,961	..	73,961	44,462	..	44,462	45,972	..	45,972	11,170	..	11,170	
	Shiyali ..	32,375	..	32,375	29,526	..	29,526	29,526	..	29,526	35,400	..	35,400	44,676	..	44,676	
	Nannilam ..	89,902	..	89,902	79,535	..	79,535	40,605	..	40,605	52,452	..	52,452	66,002	..	66,002	
	Truttarai ..	37,085	..	37,085	40,605	..	40,605	52,452	..	52,452	66,002	..	66,002	715,095	..	715,095	
	Truttarai ..	37,085	..	37,085	40,605	..	40,605	52,452	..	52,452	66,002	..	66,002	715,095	..	715,095	
	Mannargudi ..	66,962	..	66,962	61,114	..	61,114	52,452	..	52,452	66,002	..	66,002	715,095	..	715,095	
	Total ..	6,74,086	..	6,74,086	6,06,642	17,598	6,24,238	6,25,469	70,655	6,96,114	6,47,430	1,67,625	7,15,095	1,02,108	..	1,02,108	
Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Rs. 66,051	Rs. ..	Rs. 66,051	62,412	Rs. 15,045	81,457	49,544	Rs. 35,155	84,699	64,520	Rs. 37,588	1,02,108	7,895	Rs. 24,200	24,200	
	Maasi ..	13,962	..	13,962	16,267	..	16,267	6,285	..	6,285	7,203	..	7,203	167	..	167	
	Udayarpalayam ..	3,607	..	3,607	5,509	..	5,509	6,285	..	6,285	11,737	..	11,737	3,105	..	3,105	
	Kulitthali ..	8,890	..	8,890	9,637	..	9,637	6,285	..	6,285	11,737	..	11,737	7,808	..	7,808	
	Perambalur ..	5,675	..	5,675	6,811	..	6,811	6,285	..	6,285	7,808	..	7,808	1,56,010	..	1,56,010	
	Total ..	97,985	..	97,985	90,636	16,045	1,06,681	90,863	39,071	1,29,934	1,07,255	49,756	1,56,010	7,808	..	7,808	

APPENDIX E—cont.
Statement showing the progress of the Toddy revenue since 1887-88 in the tracts where the Tree-tax system has been introduced—cont.

Districts.	Talukhs.	1891-92.				1892-93.				1893-94.					
		Rentals.		Tree-tax.	Total revenue.	First half-year.		Second half-year.		First half-year.		Second half-year.		Total revenue.	
		15	16			Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.		
Chingleput ..	..	21,870	27,618	..	49,518	RS. 16,776	9,847	RS. 10,274	12,749	RS. 42,646	10,274	12,059	RS. 11,607	14,928	RS. 48,868
	..	40,684	..	40,684	14,112	..	18,858	..	32,970	18,858	7,066	9,740	7,066	9,740	36,294
	..	23,754	..	23,754	9,463	..	9,438	..	18,879	8,304	3,884	4,927	3,884	4,927	17,115
	..	24,066	..	24,066	6,426	..	12,193	..	18,694	12,193	3,816	9,661	3,816	9,661	25,675
	Total ..	..	1,11,174	27,648	1,38,822	46,767	9,847	50,766	12,749	1,20,119	49,634	12,059	26,973	39,256	1,27,922
North Arcot ..	Walajpet	30,289	24,869	55,137	16,369	8,424	7,767	11,122	43,622	7,767	9,781	12,899	11,918	42,865	
	Gudiyatham	38,248	28,376	66,624	22,910	11,312	15,740	16,009	64,992	16,739	9,478	14,487	9,065	58,068	
	Arcot	31,237	..	31,237	14,554	..	11,894	..	11,893	26,448	7,348	9,306	7,348	28,246	
	..	44,928	..	44,928	22,184	..	15,930	..	38,114	15,930	..	11,335	9,743	37,508	
	Total ..	..	1,44,682	53,244	1,97,926	75,957	19,736	51,331	26,122	1,73,146	51,329	19,259	40,569	49,630	1,60,187
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore	43,199	37,185	80,384	22,149	16,888	22,691	19,799	81,797	22,691	17,101	24,000	19,725	83,817	
	Chidambaram	39,933	24,766	64,699	19,767	13,076	20,376	12,279	65,489	20,376	12,083	26,038	12,725	71,242	
	..	8,114	..	8,114	3,669	6,781	4,615	7,533	22,498	4,615	7,828	7,866	9,135	27,844	
	Villupuram	13,157	8,161	21,318	4,629	3,943	5,397	5,309	19,273	5,397	3,650	7,091	5,353	21,631	
	Total ..	..	1,04,433	81,026	1,85,459	50,214	40,688	53,279	44,881	1,89,062	53,279	40,202	65,015	45,938	2,04,434
Tanjore ..	Tanjore	69,012	41,864	1,10,866	36,034	22,065	37,836	24,940	1,20,877	37,836	20,893	39,708	22,467	1,29,904	
	Kumbakonam	1,18,115	52,903	1,69,921	56,094	29,242	64,030	25,004	1,04,430	64,030	23,964	63,312	27,213	1,68,619	
	Negapatam	29,345	1,07,570	29,345	26,374	20,338	28,872	22,052	59,566	28,872	19,962	29,922	21,170	99,926	
	Mayavaram	75,752	43,062	1,18,854	31,878	21,633	28,494	22,863	1,04,884	28,494	12,059	34,568	22,552	1,07,073	
	..	50,556	25,937	76,487	23,139	14,604	19,260	13,620	70,614	19,260	13,917	23,406	13,818	70,401	
Trichinopoly ..	Namakkal	61,143	42,388	1,03,731	24,177	23,569	33,804	26,990	1,08,540	33,804	23,125	29,160	24,381	1,10,470	
	Truturappandi	58,706	..	58,706	28,580	15,881	15,206	16,307	66,317	15,206	13,818	15,456	18,436	59,516	
	..	67,832	17,512	75,394	15,450	18,542	17,250	21,294	72,536	17,250	16,761	17,178	17,975	69,154	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	..	5,56,428	2,62,301	8,20,729	2,43,369	1,49,993	2,35,762	1,72,784	9,01,848	2,35,762	1,53,439	2,53,110	1,63,012	8,06,363
Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly	72,307	38,532	1,11,270	35,698	10,535	36,036	22,035	1,12,703	35,635	20,557	38,964	21,533	1,14,944	
	Muziri	15,681	9,408	25,089	7,704	6,385	9,681	5,676	26,265	9,681	4,570	10,137	6,041	29,429	
	Udayarpalayam	9,070	432	8,562	4,002	238	4,362	134	6,737	4,362	210	4,058	379	8,932	
	Kallakudi	10,431	6,777	17,208	6,153	3,807	5,811	3,541	19,312	5,811	2,659	9,582	3,732	21,775	
	Perambalur	6,808	1,263	8,056	2,124	1,422	2,252	1,393	7,191	2,264	1,509	2,105	1,394	7,262	
Total ..	..	1,13,352	56,833	1,70,185	55,631	30,337	57,614	32,706	1,76,338	57,616	29,506	62,886	32,434	1,82,392	

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APPENDIX E—cont.

Statement showing the progress of the Toddy revenue since 1887-88 in the tracts where the Tree-tax system has been introduced—cont.

Districts.	Taluka.	1897-98.				1888-89.				1889-90.				1890-91.			
		Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.		Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.		Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.		Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Madura	Madura ..	RS. 30,462	..	RS. 30,462	RS. 30,233	..	RS. 30,233	RS. 28,940	..	RS. 28,940	RS. 24,615	..	RS. 24,615				
	Sivaganga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,176	..	21,176	24,673	..	24,673				
	Tirupattur ..	..	..	..	35,056	..	35,056	19,416	..	19,416	24,028	..	24,028				
	Tiruppuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,745	..	5,745	5,916	..	5,916				
	Total ..	57,715	..	57,715	65,289	..	65,289	75,276	..	75,276	79,132	..	79,132				
Tinnevely	Ambasundram ..	14,403	..	14,403	16,427	..	16,427	18,550	..	18,550	19,866	..	19,866				
	Coimbatore ..	91,088	..	91,088	1,06,131	..	1,06,131	86,579	..	86,579	82,314	..	82,314				
Coimbatore	Erode ..	28,417	..	28,417	46,424	..	46,424	41,857	..	41,857	46,054	..	46,054				
	Palaudem ..	38,163	..	38,163	39,300	..	39,300	37,700	..	37,700	38,373	..	38,373				
	Total ..	1,67,070	..	1,67,070	1,90,855	..	1,90,855	1,65,635	..	1,65,635	1,66,941	..	1,66,941				
Salem	Namakkal ..	29,280	..	29,280	34,900	..	34,900	30,372	..	30,372	26,913	..	26,913				
	Salem ..	96,980	..	96,980	77,933	..	77,933	64,792	..	64,792	78,286	..	78,286				
	Hosur ..	67,220	..	67,220	67,714	..	67,714	62,413	..	62,413	63,785	..	63,785				
	Arar ..	18,300	..	18,300	23,200	..	23,200	24,300	..	24,300	25,478	..	25,478				
	Tiruchengudi ..	28,890	..	28,890	38,600	..	38,600	40,089	..	40,089	29,741	..	29,741				
	Total ..	2,40,570	..	2,40,570	2,42,247	..	2,42,247	2,21,965	..	2,21,965	2,14,203	..	2,14,203				
Madras Town Circle.	Madras Town Circle	2,24,055	1,17,867	3,41,922	43,700	3,40,628	3,84,418	32,339	4,63,964	4,36,303	55,703	4,14,092	4,70,456				
South Canara	Mangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Udupi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Kasaragod ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Uppinangadi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Ocanapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Malabar	Chirakkal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Kottayam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Calicut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Palghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Kuzimbanatti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Ernad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Waiyanad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Pernani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	Cochin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				

APPENDIX E—*cont.*

Statement showing the progress of the Toddy revenue since 1887-88 in the tracts where the Tree-tax system has been introduced—*cont.*

Districts.	Taluka.	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.						
		Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.	First half-year.		Second half-year.		First half-year.		Second half-year.			
					Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.		
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
		20,026	14,444	39,470	15,096	7,426	11,400	7,259	41,180	11,400	7,140	12,114	7,560	85,214
		18,901	3,283	22,187	6,219	2,804	4,016	8,211	18,980	4,016	3,258	6,273	7,164	20,760
		20,433	1,779	22,212	8,560	4,541	8,296	8,296	27,109	6,293	6,718	12,973	10,344	35,588
		5,509	1,397	6,906	2,253	1,297	811	1,238	5,939	811	1,201	1,191	1,266	4,469
		Total	20,863	90,725	31,618	16,970	22,476	22,704	92,868	22,480	18,347	31,857	20,337	89,021
		20,801	..	20,801	10,415	..	3,258	2,151	16,824	3,258	2,187	4,986	6,165	15,595
		78,900	19,101	98,001	36,444	9,066	43,098	14,455	1,02,063	43,098	10,942	39,759	16,370	1,09,169
		38,836	8,446	48,282	13,519	6,241	14,244	9,890	43,987	14,244	7,706	17,856	10,564	50,790
		33,132	3,554	36,686	15,234	4,802	14,922	7,281	42,230	14,922	6,628	18,011	7,536	45,097
		Total	33,101	1,85,369	65,190	20,009	72,284	31,626	1,80,289	72,264	25,276	73,626	38,860	2,05,026
		28,173	14,463	42,636	13,341	7,021	12,738	8,167	41,267	12,738	6,877	15,401	8,510	43,525
		72,410	49,601	122,011	32,239	13,220	29,517	23,903	1,04,239	29,517	21,602	35,310	26,380	1,13,815
		55,737	19,524	75,261	31,851	7,968	27,143	14,302	81,354	27,143	6,882	26,280	13,164	73,457
		25,871	10,749	36,620	11,386	4,729	11,094	4,535	31,744	11,094	4,120	13,326	6,005	33,645
		14,647	11,440	26,087	4,046	3,388	4,657	5,988	18,059	4,657	4,964	10,521	8,491	28,033
		Total	1,96,838	3,02,615	92,913	42,335	85,149	56,955	2,77,353	85,149	44,345	1,01,326	62,156	2,92,376
		73,100	3,71,941	4,45,041	35,176	1,59,508	34,034	1,79,444	4,31,762	33,625	1,39,911	34,462	2,06,816	4,64,514
		..	..	..	28,397	13,294	27,855	29,601	94,707	27,983	14,445	39,446	33,426	1,15,390
		..	..	..	19,559	16,615	29,286	19,659	85,069	25,234	17,183	30,948	21,820	98,745
		..	..	..	14,092	8,774	17,145	19,811	60,822	17,145	11,371	28,704	26,231	83,453
		..	..	..	8,763	3,309	9,982	9,216	31,360	9,970	3,169	13,806	12,008	40,679
		..	..	..	6,929	3,222	7,812	4,624	21,487	7,808	3,327	9,733	8,201	29,069
		Total	..	..	72,280	46,204	92,030	82,871	2,93,435	92,292	49,521	1,24,337	97,186	3,63,216
		Chimkul	..	..	18,267	16,940	13,128	1,251	44,386	13,128	20,190	22,472	24,414	80,204
		Kottaram	..	..	12,394	11,808	17,038	10,780						

Notes.—(1) The rentals shown against the taluks of the Gódkavai district, the Bandur, Répelle and Bápalia taluks of the Kistna district, the taluks of the Mangalore district (except Mangalore town area) and against Cochín in Malabar include arrack rentals also.

(2) The rentals shown in column 20, wherever they differ from the figures reported in the previous year, are revised figures.

(3) The rentals shown in columns 23 and 25 against the Gadur and Turavallár taluks are for the portions brought under the tree-tax system, while the rentals for these taluks in columns 18 and 20 are for the whole taluks.

(4) The rentals shown against Madras represent shop license fees; the rentals and tree-tax shown against South Canara include shop and booth license fees, and toddy-drawers' license fees, respectively.

(5) The tree-tax figures shown in this statement were, as usual, taken from the T. T. 9-a statements received from Assistant Commissioners, and will differ from the figures reported by Collectors in the demand, collection and balance statements.

(6) Figures for the years 1887-88 to 1891-92 are not given for South Canara and Malabar, as the districts were under different systems during most of those years.

APPENDIX F.

Statement giving the particulars of population, area, shops and incidence of arrack and toddy revenue in the several districts of the Madras Presidency during 1893-94.

District.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF SHOPS OPENED.							Popula- tion per Arrack shop.	Popula- tion per Toddy shop.					
			Arrack.		Toddy.		Total.									
			1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.			1892-93.		1893-94.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						
Ganjam	(a) 1,593,069	(a) 5,086	600	577	440	448	1,040	1,025	2,771	3,569						
Vinayapatnam	(a) 1,943,211	(a) 4,619	212	223	786	645	998	868	8,714	3,013						
Godavari	(a) 1,961,645	(a) 4,796	1,318	1,307	1,087	1,000	2,405	2,307	1,493	1,952						
Kistna	1,855,582	8,297	1,706	1,355	1,861	1,783	3,667	3,168	1,940	1,041						
Nellore	1,463,786	8,765	324	325	585	908	1,219	1,233	4,504	1,612						
Cuddapah	1,272,072	8,722	605	591	754	741	1,359	1,332	2,192	1,717						
Anantapur	708,549	5,275	354	293	715	718	1,059	1,011	1,987	1,987						
Bellary	906,126	5,975	267	260	609	603	876	853	3,601	1,493						
Kurnool	817,811	7,514	433	422	972	964	1,405	1,386	1,938	848						
Madras	676,990	2,501	105	109	449	441	554	578	1,422	1,422						
Chingleput	912,456	2,601	191	191	462	441	643	632	4,777	2,069						
North Arcot	2,180,487	7,616	673	624	1,311	1,203	1,984	1,827	3,494	1,813						
South Arcot	2,162,691	6,217	1,084	1,082	461	464	1,546	1,546	1,999	4,661						
Tanjore	2,228,114	3,709	246	262	2,120	2,113	2,366	2,375	8,504	1,054						
Trichinopoly	1,372,717	3,631	261	254	266	265	617	519	6,404	5,180						
Madura	2,608,404	8,608	688	606	1,044	1,022	1,632	1,628	4,304	2,552						
Tinnevely	1,946,095	6,387	423	408	791	802	1,214	1,210	4,696	2,389						
Coimbatore	2,004,839	7,860	536	555	946	938	1,482	1,493	3,612	2,137						
Nilgiris	93,797	957	32	32	821	804	82	82	3,119	1,974						
Salem	1,962,591	7,529	483	485	921	894	1,404	1,479	4,047	1,974						
South Canara	1,002,559	3,902	741	751	(b) 1,107	1,281	(b) 1,848	2,032	1,401	1,997						
Malabar	2,641,928	5,635	782	670	956	1,323	1,738	1,993	3,943	1,997						
Total	34,321,429	129,221	11,974	11,402	(a) 18,923	19,125	(b) 30,897	30,527	3,011	1,795						

(a) Exclusive of portions of the Agency tracts to which the Abkari Act has not been extended.

(b) Revised figure.

APPENDIX F—cont.

Statement giving the particulars of population, area, shops and incidence of arrack and toddy revenue in the several districts of the Madras Presidency during 1893-94—cont.

District.	Number of square miles supplied by each Arrack shop.	Number of square miles supplied by each Toddy shop.	REVENUE.			INCIDENCE OF TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION FOR			
			Arrack.	Toddy.	Arrack and toddy.	Total.	Arrack revenue.	Toddy revenue.	Arrack and Toddy combined revenue.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ganjam	8.6	11.4	RS. 2,04,829	RS. 26,394	RS. 2,31,223	RS. 2,31,223	RS. A. P. 0 2 1	RS. A. P. 0 0 3	RS. A. P. 0 2 4
Vinayapatnam	20.7	7.2	(a) 2,17,495	67,512	2,85,007	12,61,145	0 3 11	0 6 5	0 2 4
Godavari	3.7	4.8	(a) 4,74,578	7,86,567	12,61,145	0 3 11	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 10 4
Kistna	6.1	9.7	(a) 6,61,339	3,19,176	9,80,515	0 5 7	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 8 4
Nellore	27.0	9.7	1,06,732	75,811	1,82,543	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 1 11	0 4 8
Cuddapah	14.8	11.8	2,15,387	1,50,566	3,65,953	0 4 2	0 4 2	0 5 8	0 9 8
Anantapur	18.0	7.3	1,77,494	2,31,056	4,08,550	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 5 0	0 10 8
Bellary	23.9	9.9	2,35,831	3,65,366	5,99,197	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 11 0	0 6 0
Kurnool	17.8	7.8	76,453	2,66,178	3,42,631	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 2 5	0 4 7
Madras	3.4	8	4,96,100	4,64,813	9,60,913	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 2 5	0 6 0
Chingleput	13.1	6.7	98,115	1,61,311	2,59,427	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 1 9	0 4 1
North Arcot	12.2	6.3	4,84,807	5,33,404	10,18,211	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 2 5	0 6 0
South Arcot	4.8	11.2	4,20,216	2,31,220	6,51,436	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 1 9	0 4 1
Tanjore	14.2	11.8	1,61,950	3,46,569	5,08,519	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 2 1	0 3 4
Trichinopoly	14.3	13.7	1,86,764	1,82,249	3,69,013	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 1 4	0 3 4
Madura	14.5	8.6	1,66,579	2,21,185	3,87,764	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 2 0
Tinnevely	13.2	6.7	51,773	1,50,544	2,02,317	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 2 11	0 4 7
Coimbatore	14.2	8.4	2,04,367	3,64,332	5,68,699	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 2 11	0 4 7
Nilgiris	29.9	7.6	1,69,345	3,77,143	5,46,488	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 2 11	0 4 7
Salem	15.6	3.0	2,57,927	2,72,981	5,30,908	0 2 1	0 2 1	0 4 2	0 6 0
South Canara	6.3	4.2	1,22,709	2,72,981	3,95,690	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 4 2	0 6 0
Malabar	8.3	4.2	1,27,923	2,39,518	3,67,441	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 1 10	0 2 7
Total	10.7	6.4	63,40,824	61,24,385	1,24,65,209	0 2 6	0 2 11	0 2 11	0 5 5

(a) Exclusive of portions of the Agency tracts to which the Abkari Act has not been extended.

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT showing the Convictions, &c., under the Opium Act and Rules during 1893-94.

District.	CONVICTION.		Number of persons sentenced to less than a month's imprisonment.	Number of persons sentenced to more than 2 month's imprisonment.	FINES.		CONFISCATIONS.		Rewards granted to informers.
	Cases.	Persons.			Number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines.	Number of cases.	Value of articles confiscated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Ganjam ..	3	3	..	1	3	25 0 0	2	23 4 0	23 0 0
2. Vizagapatam ..	32	44	..	1	40	457 0 0	20	71 3 0	259 8 0
3. Godavari ..	29	34	..	..	33	496 8 0	20	149 10 0	168 0 0
4. Kistna ..	11	13	..	..	13	361 0 0	8	42 3 0	82 0 0
5. Nellore ..	1	1	..	..	1	24 0 0	1	10 0 0	..
6. Cuddapah ..	1	1	..	..	1	50 0 0	..	..	45 0 0
7. Anantapur ..	1	1	..	..	1	100 0 0	..	..	32 8 0
8. Bellary ..	2	2	..	1	2	92 0 0	1	4 1 0	..
9. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. North Arcot ..	6	6	..	2	5	55 0 0	2	23 0 0	6 0 0
13. South Arcot ..	2	2	..	..	2	11 0 0	..	..	..
14. Tanjore ..	9	9	..	3	8	234 0 0	8	43 13 6	52 0 0
15. Trichinopoly ..	2	2	..	1	1	1 0 0	1	5 5 0	..
16. Madura ..	1	2	..	..	2	308 0 0	1	1,441 14 9	200 0 0
17. Tinnevely ..	1	1	..	..	1	5 0 0	1	1 0 0	..
18. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem ..	1	1	..	..	1	10 0 0	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	102	122	12	3	* 114	2,221 8 0	65	1,815 6 3	868 0 0

* Seven persons both fined and imprisoned.

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing the classification of the cases convicted under the Opium Act during 1893-94.

District.	Struggling opium.	Possession of opium without license.	Sale of opium without license.	Sale of intoxicating drugs without license.	Manufacturing intoxicating drugs without license.	Other offences.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Ganjam ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	14	2	15	..	..	31
3. Godavari ..	..	9	13	3	..	..	25
4. Kistna ..	1	1	2	6	..	..	11
5. Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Cuddapah ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
7. Anantapur ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
8. Bellary ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
9. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
12. North Arcot ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
13. South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Tanjore ..	..	6	2	..	..	..	8
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
16. Madura ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
17. Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	33	24	29	5	9	102

APPENDIX L.

STATEMENT showing the number of shops for the sale of hemp drugs in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93.

District.	NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED.		FEES OBTAINED AT THE AUCTION SALES.		Consumption in 1892-93.	CONSUMPTION IN 1893-94.				
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		Ganja.	Bhang.	Majam.	Other kinds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ganjam ..	16	19	RS. 1,491	RS. 2,079	SEERS. 1,246	SEERS. 1,281	SEERS. 11	SEERS. 23	SEERS. 9	SEERS. 1,327
Vizagapatam ..	5	5	1,472	1,195	5,318	1,564	386	320	102	2,372
Godavari ..	7	7	691	1,191	3,609	6,377	..	18	..	6,395
Kistna ..	12	12	2,094	2,495	9,926	9,091	..	..	..	9,091
Nellore ..	9	8	1,472	994	1,692	1,558	..	24	..	1,577
Cuddapah ..	8	8	1,507	1,250	1,327	1,953	..	..	..	1,953
Anantapur ..	4	3	292	175	* 276	1,610	..	..	..	1,610
Bellary ..	13	14	3,137	3,449	2,000	2,355	..	300	..	2,655
Kurnool ..	2	2	505	377	504	388	..	2	..	390
Madras ..	35	35	6,117	8,225	3,706	6,073	..	3,559	1,504	11,736
Chingleput ..	5	6	228	479	748	590	..	111	66	757
North Arcot ..	16	16	5,252	6,115	5,742	5,614	22	605	..	6,141
South Arcot ..	9	9	2,253	2,782	2,391	3,837	485	57	50	4,429
Tanjore ..	12	16	2,785	3,379	* 4,085	4,579	..	121	1,502	6,202
Trichinopoly ..	13	13	4,309	3,042	* 3,414	1,370	82	1,085	719	3,256
Madura ..	16	17	3,436	4,203	4,521	2,154	3,214	..	..	5,368
Tinnevely ..	12	12	2,358	2,371	1,834	2,395	..	..	151	2,546
Coimbatore ..	11	9	1,630	1,029	* 1,040	1,030	30	19	196	1,275
Nilgiris ..	..	1	..	173	..	55	..	11	28	94
Salem ..	8	7	1,235	1,393	3,482	1,283	552	190	..	2,025
South Canara ..	1	1	960	1,430	1,429	1,431	..	..	116	1,547
Malabar ..	27	23	4,168	4,201	5,245	7,048	..	..	103	7,151
Total ..	245	250	47,292	51,939	* 53,755	53,534	4,782	6,454	4,546	75,516

* Revised figures.

APPENDIX M—cont.

[illegible]

* One person wrongly left out by the Inspector in his returns for 1892-93 is now included.
† Excludes one case and three persons transferred to the Deputy Commissioner and disposed of by him.
‡ Includes one case subsequently added.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 27th September 1894, No. 392 :—

Resolution—dated 27th September 1894, No. 392.

The Board begs to submit its report on the administration of the Abkari and Opium revenue during the official year 1893-94.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) D. D. MURDOCH,
Secretary.

ORDER—dated 1st June 1895, No. 329, Revenue.

Separate Revenue No. 51.

With the foregoing Proceedings the Board of Revenue submits its report on the administration of the Abkari and Opium revenue in this Presidency during the year 1893-94. The report is, as usual, full and clear notwithstanding that the Board has considerably curtailed it with reference to the suggestion to this effect made in the review of the previous year's report and the subsequent instructions of Government in its order No. 626, dated 29th August 1894. The Government will confine itself to noticing briefly the salient features in the year's administration.

ABKARI.

2. *Excise system—Manufacture and supply of Country Spirits.*—There was no extension of the excise system during the year under review, and the marginally-noted tracts remained, therefore, under the renting system as in the previous year. For the supply of liquor to the excise tracts 22 distilleries were licensed or the same number as in 1892-93, but two of these were closed about the middle of the year. There were two warehouses as in the preceding year. The number of shops licensed for the wholesale vend of duty-paid country spirits in tracts under the private distillery supply system was 218 or one more than in 1892-93; but ten of these shops were not opened. It is observed that these shops continued to afford increased facilities for the supply of liquor to outlying areas, nearly 80 per cent. of the liquor purchased by licensed vendors being issued from wholesale shops against 76 per cent. in 1893-94.

Godavari district; Bandar (excluding Masulipatam town),
Ropal and Bapatla taluks of the Kistna district; South
Canara district, exclusive of the Mangalore town; the
Cochin taluk and the Attapadi valley in the Malabar
district.

3. *Privilege of vend.*—The system of the separate sale of shops was extended to three taluks, five divisions and 48 towns.

4. *Consumption.*—The total consumption in the excise tracts of the Presidency amounted to 901,419 gallons of proof strength, being an increase of 22,270 gallons or 2·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. As compared with 1891-92, however, the consumption showed in the year under review a decrease of 26,604 gallons or 2·8 per cent.

The subjoined statement shows the consumption in the excise tracts during the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 as compared with 1883-84, the year previous to the introduction of the new system, and 1875-76, the year before the famine:—

Districts.	1875-76.	1883-84.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Ganjam	GALS. 38,849	GALS. 41,836	GALS. 40,055	GALS. 62,414
Vizagapatam	16,905	11,227	41,531	72,782
Kistna	63,681	90,636	103,362	96,845
Nellore	27,403	35,856	23,061	29,871
Cuddapah	66,848	60,205	25,020	40,559
Anantapur	152,635	26,141	25,732	25,096
Bellary	69,377	73,638	32,944	37,763
Madras	114,402	53,099	20,139	21,488
Chingleput	57,794	125,784	76,903	76,552
North Arcot	90,765	39,718	20,518	20,321
South Arcot	50,437	76,647	72,756	70,447
Tanjore	36,564	55,514	105,215	89,241
Trichinopoly	39,092	33,875	36,251	28,794
Madura	75,003	36,312	40,293	33,504
Tinnevelly	73,794	46,742	33,111	27,530
Coimbatore	59,914	36,462	14,450	12,889
Nilgiris	23,255	47,594	31,433	32,986
Salem	76,187	37,217	24,372	23,624
Mangalore Town	..	63,000	40,703	49,502
Malabar (Wynaad taluk)	..	..	12,695	12,454
Malabar (eight other taluks excluding some outlying areas)	..	9,199	5,480	5,560
Total	1,133,105	963,704	879,149	901,419

* Figures not available.

As compared with the preceding year, there was a gross decrease of 60,209 gallons in thirteen districts which was more than made up by an increase of 82,479 gallons in eight others. Nearly 65 per cent. of the gross increase occurred in the two northernmost districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and the Board states that this large increase was due partly to improvement in the season and partly to the very low rates at which country spirits were sold in the towns, especially in the Ganjam district, where minimum prices were fixed in consequence during the year. With reference to the latter part of this explanation it is observed that prices were much lower in the towns of the Vizagapatam district than in those of Ganjam (*vide* Appendix D to the Report) and that minimum prices were ordered to be prescribed in the towns of the latter district from the commencement of the year (*vide* G.O. dated 2nd February 1893, No. 99) and not, as the Board's remarks would imply, in the course of the year. The Board should consider the advisability of fixing a minimum price for the Vizagapatam towns also where it is observed there was an extraordinary increase in consumption during the year under review, being more than double what it was in the preceding year. Nearly 50 per cent. of the gross decrease mentioned above was in the Kistna and South Arcot districts. The fall in the former district is ascribed chiefly to enhancement in the rate of excise duty. As regards the latter district, the Board states that the causes of the decrease are being specially investigated. The result of the enquiry should be submitted for the information of Government.

5. *Taxation per gallon.*—The subjoined statement shows the total issues of country spirits in tracts continuously under the excise system since 1883-84, the revenue realized in the shape of still-head duty and vend rents and the incidence of revenue per gallon during the five years ending with 1893-94 as compared with 1883-84:—

	1883-84.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Issues (gallons, London Proof)	769,214	867,449	793,475	752,032	696,912	722,897
2 (a) Still-head duty	Rs. 24,26,761	Rs. 26,90,224	Rs. 28,46,686	Rs. 26,72,319	Rs. 23,84,877	Rs. 27,12,164
(b) Vend rents	..	13,87,753	14,90,801	14,49,735	13,53,077	12,02,567
Total	24,26,761	40,77,977	43,37,587	41,22,053	37,37,954	39,14,731
3 (a) Rate of still-head duty per gallon	Rs. A. P. 3 2 6	Rs. A. P. 3 1 7	Rs. A. P. 3 9 5	Rs. A. P. 3 8 10	Rs. A. P. 3 7 2	Rs. A. P. 3 12 1
(b) Rate of vend rents per gallon	..	1 9 7	1 14 1	1 14 10	1 15 4	1 10 7
Total	3 2 6	4 11 2	5 7 6	5 7 8	5 6 6	5 6 8

More than 69 per cent. of the total revenue was raised in the shape of still-head duty against 64 per cent. in the previous year. The vend rents or the variable portion of the taxation amounted, therefore, to less than 31 per cent. against 36 per cent. in 1892-93. The total taxation per gallon showed a small increase of 2 pies as compared with the preceding year.

The marginal statement compares the total taxation per gallon of proof strength realized in the several excise districts during the preceding two years. It is observed that in the two northernmost districts there was a large fall as compared with the previous year owing to the large increase in consumption adverted to above. The total taxation exceeded the tariff rate of Rs. 6 per gallon in the six districts of Nilgiris, Tinnevelly, Madras, Coimbatore, Bellary and Madura and was only slightly less than that rate in South Arcot and Cuddapah.

6. *Toddy.*—The tree-tax license fee system was extended during the year under review to five taluks, to portions of two others and to one zamindari division. The following statement shows the progress of the revenue in the tracts under this system on the East Coast since 1887:—

		Taluks in which the system has been in force since 1st October						
		1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1880-87	Rs.	3,84,830	..	..	..	..	..	..
1887-88	Rs.	3,41,922	4,10,430	..	..	..	..	..
1888-89	Rs.	3,84,413	4,37,300	4,78,786	..	..	..	..
1889-90	Rs.	4,36,303	5,05,171	4,75,824	8,81,239	..	..	..
1890-91	Rs.	4,70,456	5,60,514	5,48,335	9,85,758	5,29,864	..	..
1891-92	Rs.	4,45,041	6,12,365	6,07,471	11,69,069	5,74,005	1,34,210	..
1892-93	Rs.	4,31,762	6,22,655	6,16,064	13,74,020	6,57,721	1,57,452	1,54,357
1893-94	Rs.	4,64,814	6,30,481	6,43,928	14,76,944	7,13,922	1,60,557	1,62,716

As compared with the revenue under the old system, the revenue under the new system during the year under review showed an increase of nearly Rs. 13 lakhs or, deducting the cost of additional establishments entertained to work the system, a net gain of nearly Rs. 11·50 lakhs per annum. Considerable progress was also made in extending the separate sale of shops in the tracts in which the tree-tax system had not been introduced.

7. *Foreign liquor*.—The total imports of foreign liquors during the year under review are shown on the margin compared with those of the previous year. There was a decrease of about 28 per cent. in the imports, nearly 92 per cent. of which was under "ale, beer and porter." The decrease under this last head was due to the large importations which, as stated in the review of the previous year's report, were made during that year in order to complete contracts with regimental canteens.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Spirits	180,083	167,472
Wines and liquors	51,587	49,253
Ale, beer and porter	605,991	395,881
Other sorts	194	601
Total	837,855	613,207

The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquor amounted to 656 against 693 in the previous year. The decrease under wholesale licenses is attributed to the restriction imposed in the year under review by which sales under these licenses could be made to licensed dealers only. Two other changes made in the year in regard to the sale of foreign liquor were (1) the introduction of a graduated scale of fees for retail licenses with reference to the quantity sold, and

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Wholesale licenses	63	24
Retail "	255	261
Tavern "	249	252
Hotel "	14	14
Refreshment room licenses	38	41
Other licenses	74	64
Total	693	656

(2) the removal of the restriction prohibiting these licensees from selling more than two imperial gallons in one transaction. The effect of these two changes was an increase of more than Rs. 7,000 in the revenue from this class of licenses. This increase, however, was more than counterbalanced by a decrease of about Rs. 12,000 in tavern rentals, which is stated to be due mainly to the permission given to all kinds of foreign liquor licensees to sell in retail colombo arrack, which till the close of 1892-93 could be sold only by such tavern licensees as held also retail licenses.

8. *Financial results*.—The total current demand under "Abkari" amounted to Rs. 120,60,849, being an increase of 5.6 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The demand under the several heads during the preceding ten years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Years.	Country spirits.	Joint arrack and toddy.	Toddy.	Foreign liquor.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	38,50,015	9,33,785	22,84,021	64,910		71,32,731
1885-86	40,51,117	10,69,363	27,98,374	1,31,248		80,53,102
1886-87	45,63,574	7,89,499	30,81,315	92,729		86,27,117
1887-88	44,00,039	8,05,938	35,89,639	3,05,837	12,052	91,13,405
1888-89	46,73,827	7,99,847	39,65,736	3,02,669	11,680	97,59,759
1889-90	51,42,923	4,49,619	44,20,164	3,31,764	29,624	1,07,24,104
1890-91	57,19,108	71,663	51,76,370	3,47,288	37,743	1,13,52,277
1891-92	54,50,225	48,695	54,96,682	2,76,303	90,180	1,13,62,035
1892-93	52,48,292	25	57,66,150	3,22,606	83,396	1,14,20,469
1893-94	54,67,301	200	61,84,386	3,19,963	99,000	1,20,60,849

The increase of a little over Rs. 2 lakhs under "Country spirits" was due mainly to larger realizations of excise duty in several districts and to the higher rentals obtained for the combined privileges of manufacture and sale of country spirits in the rented tracts, while the increase of more than Rs. 4 lakhs under "Toddy" was due to the extension of the tree-tax and "independent shop" systems during the year, and to the successful working of these systems in tracts into which they had previously been introduced. It is satisfactory to note that the large increase in excise revenue during recent years is attributable not to increased consumption but to steady improvement in the methods of abkari administration.

Inclusive of the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand under "Abkari" amounted to Rs. 1,23,53,112, of which Rs. 1,20,42,289 were collected and Rs. 19,401 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,91,422 at the close of the year or only 2 per cent. of the total demand. This result is very satisfactory.

Taking 25 per cent. of the total charges of the Salt and Abkari Department as the portion debitable to "Excise," the charges on account of the latter amounted to Rs. 6,01,440 against Rs. 5,85,147 in the previous year or an increase of 3 per cent. This increase is accounted for mainly by the entertainment of additional establishments on account of the extension of the tree-tax system and the system of separate sale of shops.

The gross receipts, the charges and the net receipts under "Abkari" during the ten years ending with 1893-94 are shown in the following statement:—

Years.	Gross receipts.	Charges.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	70,72,601	2,20,434	68,42,167
1885-86	80,74,503	3,53,206	77,21,297
1886-87	84,19,506	2,40,168	81,79,338
1887-88	90,87,770	2,69,048	88,18,722
1888-89	97,23,030	3,28,621	93,94,409
1889-90	1,06,87,399	3,82,794	1,03,04,605
1890-91	1,12,63,637	4,79,540	1,07,84,097
1891-92	1,13,33,831	5,60,176	1,07,73,655
1892-93	1,13,32,762	5,85,174	1,07,47,588
1893-94	1,20,42,289	6,01,440	1,14,40,849

9. *Incidence of taxation*.—The average incidence per head of the population of taxation on "Country spirits" and "Toddy" together amounted to 5 annas 5 pies against 5 annas 1 pie in the previous year. As usual, the taxation was highest in the Nilgiris (Rs. 1-11-2); Madras following with Rs. 1-6-8, Bellary with annas 10-8, Gódvári with annas 10-4, and Anantapur with annas 9-3. The lowest incidence was in the Madura district where it was only 2 annas and the next above it were Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly where the incidence was 2 annas and 4 pies.

10. *Liquor shops*.—The number of arrack and toddy shops together was 30,544 against 30,897 in the previous year, and this follows large reductions in previous years, the total number during the year under review being more than 30 per cent. less than the number in 1888-89. The Government agrees with the Board in considering this result to be eminently satisfactory. Taking arrack and toddy shops separately it is observed that while the former showed a large decrease of 572 shops the latter increased by 232 shops. The largest increase in toddy shops was in South Canara and Malabar. The increase in the former district is ascribed to the extension of the regular tree-tax system, while in Malabar the increase was only apparent, being a consequence of the toddy-drawers' strike in the previous year.

During the year under review the Board submitted a report on the measures it had adopted for reducing to the lowest limits, consistent with the requirements of the public, the sanctioned number of liquor shops in rural tracts. The Government is glad to note that the policy of limiting the number of these shops to the legitimate demands of the population is steadily kept in view by the Board.

11. *Preventive measures*.—In Chapter IX of the report the Board has carefully reviewed the statistics connected with the working of the preventive establishments. The number of persons charged with offences under the Abkari laws was 30,952 against 34,367 in the previous year. Including pending cases the number of persons dealt with by the department was 32,592. It is observed that, in respect of the number of "releases" by the departmental officers, the statistics furnished in the report relate only to the number of "cases" and not also to the number of "persons." This latter information should be furnished in future reports. Taking the figures now submitted it is observed that out of a total of 32,436 cases dealt with during the year, the offenders were departmentally released in 5,830 cases, while 1,320 cases were written off and 24,891 cases were sent for trial before the magistracy.

The total number of persons charged before Magistrates was 29,829 against 28,946 in the previous year; of the former number 25,974 or 87.1 per cent. were convicted and 577 or 2 per cent. were acquitted, as compared with 82.4 per cent. and 2.7 per cent. respectively in the previous year. These results are satisfactory. There was also a gratifying decrease in the number of illegal arrests, the number having declined from 181 in 1892-93 to 87 in the year under review.

OPIMUM AND HEMP DRUGS.

12. The total quantity of opium retailed in the Presidency amounted to 75,369 lb., being an increase of nearly 4 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in the Vizagapatam and Kistna districts and is attributed in the case of the former district to the opening of the East Coast Railway and in that of the latter to a favourable season. The average consumption of opium per head of the population showed a slight increase, being .085 of a tola against .082 in the previous year. The consumption was, as usual, highest in Gódvári (726 tola) and Vizagapatam (242 tola), followed by Nilgiris (157 tola) and Madras (148 tola). The high average in the Nilgiris is attributed to climatic influences, while in Madras it is ascribed to the large proportion of Muhammadans, Guzarattis and other opium-consuming classes in the town. The consumption was smallest in South Arcot, being only .003 of a tola.

The quantity of intoxicating drugs prepared from opium showed a considerable fall as compared with the previous year, being only 2,676 lb. against 3,277 lb. in 1892-93.

The pass duty on opium including the amount adjusted on account of opium supplied to the Native States of Travancore and Cochin amounted to Rs. 4,31,476, showing an increase of Rs. 28,425 as compared with the previous year. Notwithstanding this increase, the total opium revenue showed a slight decrease owing to a decline in the rentals in many of the districts.

The total demand under "Opium" including arrears amounted to Rs. 7,54,940, of which Rs. 7,31,892 was collected and Rs. 3,815 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,891 at the close of the year.

13. *Intoxicating Hemp Drugs*.—The number of licenses issued for the sale of intoxicating drugs manufactured from the hemp plant increased from 246 in 1892-93 to 250 in the year under review, the license fees from Rs. 47,292 to Rs. 51,989 and the total quantity of the drugs retailed from 63,735 seers to 79,316 seers. As the figures of sales are those furnished by the renters and as under the present law sale alone is restricted but not manufacture, possession or transport, it is unsafe to draw from the figures of sales any definite conclusions regarding consumption.

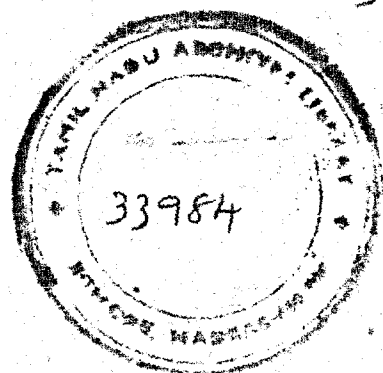
TOTAL EXCISE REVENUE.

14. *Total Excise Revenue.*—The total gross revenue of the Presidency under "Excise" amounted to Rs. 127·74 lakhs, the revenue for the preceding five years being as shown below :—

							Lakhs of Rupees
1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	104.00
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	112.81
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	119.57
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	120.30
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	120.24

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.



தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

சே எண் :

ப. எண் :

[illegible]

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