

Report on the Administration
of the
Abkari Revenue in the
Presidency of F. S. G.
1894-95

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

ABKARI REVENUE

IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE;

FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

MADRAS:
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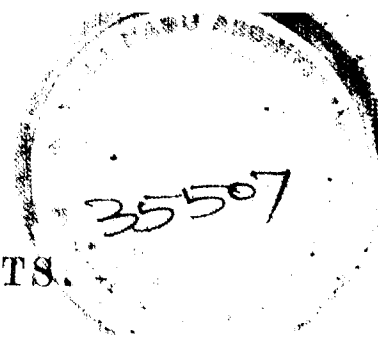


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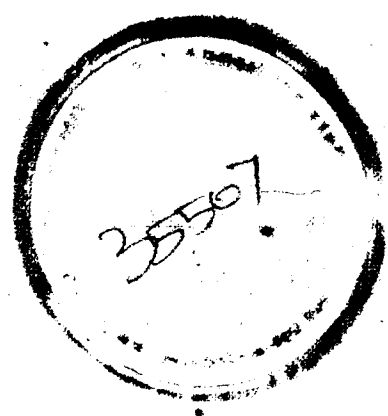
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D. KALIDASS
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சரிபார்க்கும்
மு. பி. எ. ச. சுவாமிநாதன்
கையொப்பம்
கையொப்பம்

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COUNTRY SPIRITS

Free supply or Private Distillery Supply System

Tracts	Year of Introduction
Bellary Town	
Chingapat District (Except portion included in the Madras Town Abkani limits)	1st October 1884
Trichinopoly District	
Kurnool (Taluks west of the Nallamala)	1st April 1885
Cuddapah District	
Anantapur do.	
Bellary do. (except Town)	
Madras do.	
Chingapat (the rest of the District)	1st April 1886
North Arcot District	
Tanjore do.	
Madura do.	
Tinnevely do.	
Coimbatore do.	
Nilgiris do.	
Salem do.	
Wynaad Taluk of Malabar	1st January 1888
South Arcot District	1st April 1888
Nellore District	

Monopoly Supply or Contract Distillery Supply System	Year of Introduction
Ganjam District	1st October 1884
Vizagapatam (Coast Taluk)	
Kistna (Upland Taluk except Munagala and Lingagiri Zemindaries of the Nandigama Taluk and Masulipatam Town)	1st July 1886
Capaspatam (Coast Taluk)	1st October 1886
Calicut and Palghat Towns of Malabar	1st April 1887
Mangalore Municipality	
Malabar (Chirakkal, Kottayam, Calicut and Palghat Taluks)	1st October 1888
Vizagapatam (Inland Taluk)	
Kistna (Gudivada Taluk Nuzvid and Visannapet Divisions)	1st April 1890
Karavali (Cumbum and Markapur Taluks)	
Shabara (Kurumbanur, Ernad, Walewadi and Ponnani Taluks)	1st October 1891
Kistna (Avenigidda Division of the Bandur Taluk)	1st October 1894

Renting System	Year of Introduction
Godavari (Ellore and Rajahmundry Towns)	1st October 1880
Do. (Cocanada and Coringa Divisions)	
South Canara (Except Mangalore Taluk)	1st October 1888
Malabar (Cochin)	
Godavari (Rest of the District)	1st October 1889
Kistna (Bapatla Taluk)	
South Canara (Mangalore Taluk except Mangalore Municipality)	1st October 1890
Kistna (Bandur Taluk except town and Avenigidda Division and Repalle Taluk)	1st October 1891
Munagala & Lingagiri Zemindaries of the Nandigama Taluk Kistna	1st October 1894

System of Country Spirits and Toddy Combined	Year of Introduction
Tumboli Pattam	1st October 1892
Outlying Pattams of British Cochin	
Anthony Fernandez	
Tekkeparappinkaru	
Munakodam	
Attayakkad	
Kottur	
Pattipott Hospital	
Paramba	1st October 1893

Private Distilleries
1 Akka
2 Visagapatam
3 Bellary
4 Do.
5 Tadpatri
6 Palmaner
7 Ramiset
8 Madras No. 1
9 Do. No. 2
10 Nellikuppam
11 Suramangalam
12 Aravanghat
13 Coimbatore
14 Tanjore
15 Madura
16 Tachanallur
Private Warehouse
17 Tanjore
Contract Distilleries
18 Mangalore
19 Cannanore
20 Parli
21 Chavakkal
22 Mopidevankk
Excise Depots
23 Masulipatam
24 Bezwada
25 Markapur
26 Tiruvengur
27 Calicut
28 Taliparamba
29 Tellicherry
30 Kuttapparamba
31 Parappanangadi
32 Kunnemangalam
33 Marapet
34 Pattambi
35 Mannarghat
36 Ponnani
37 Tirur
38 Kanhirot

MAP OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
the areas under the several systems of
"Arrack revenue in force"

at the end of

1894-95

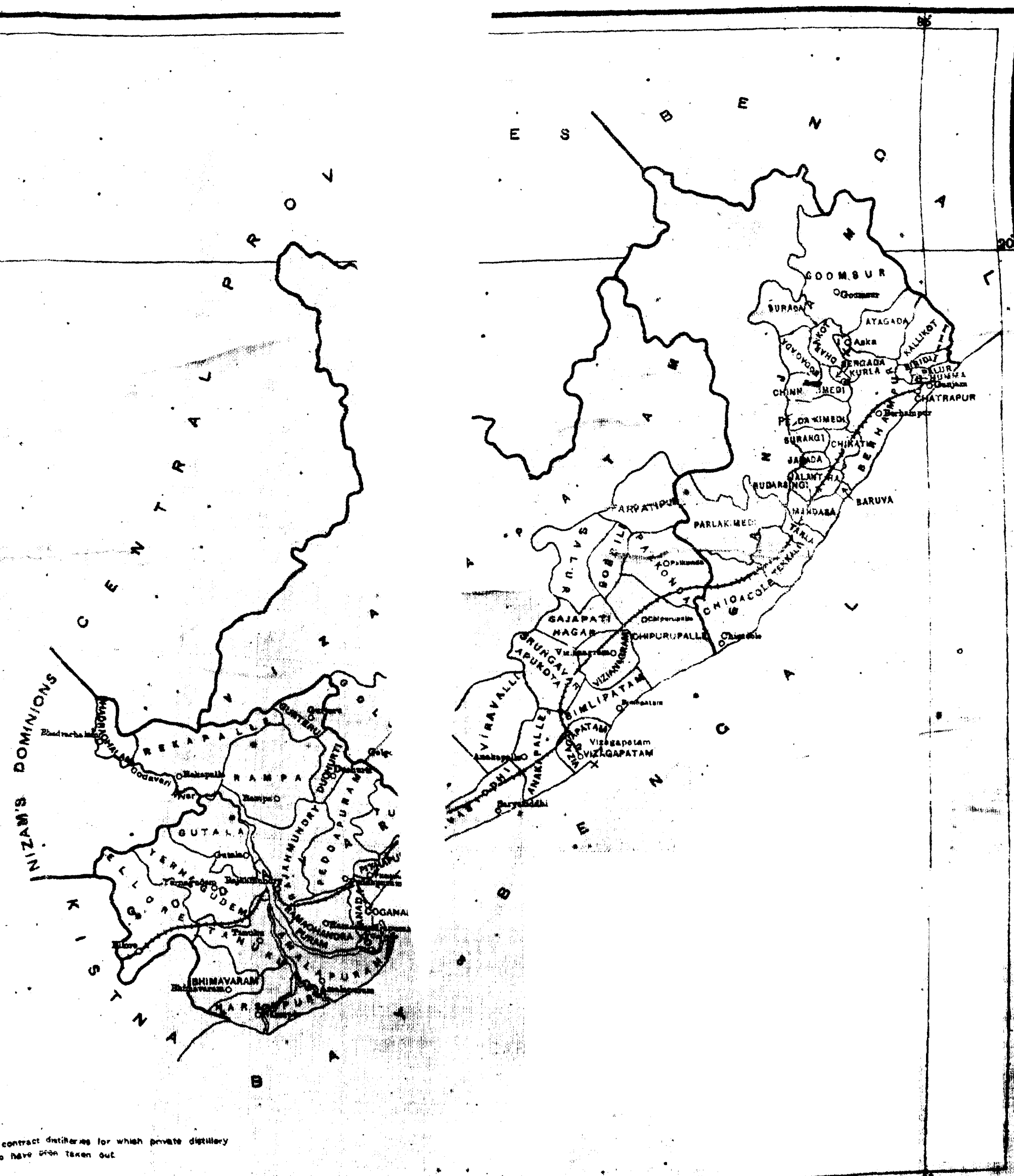
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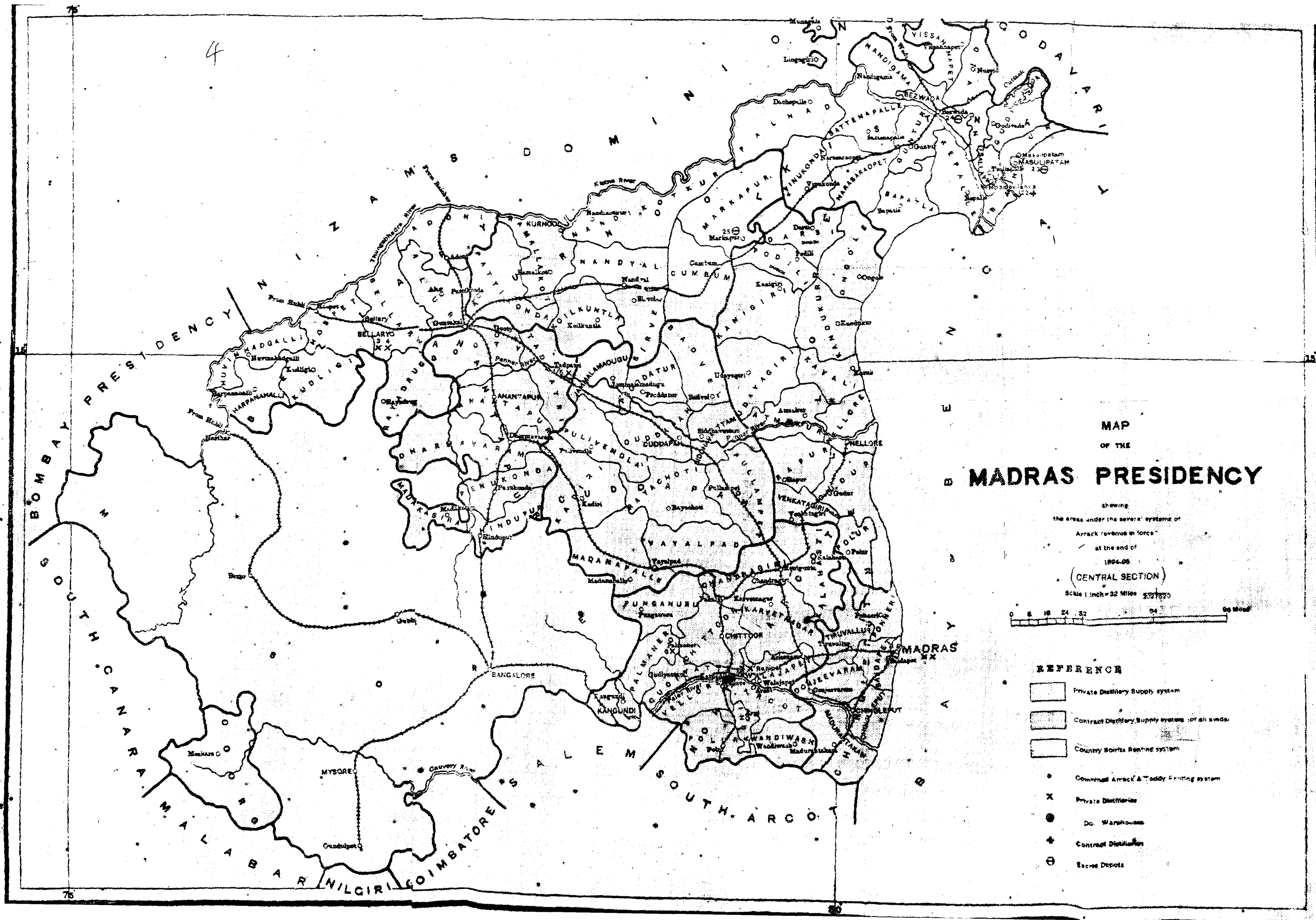
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REFERENCE

- 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





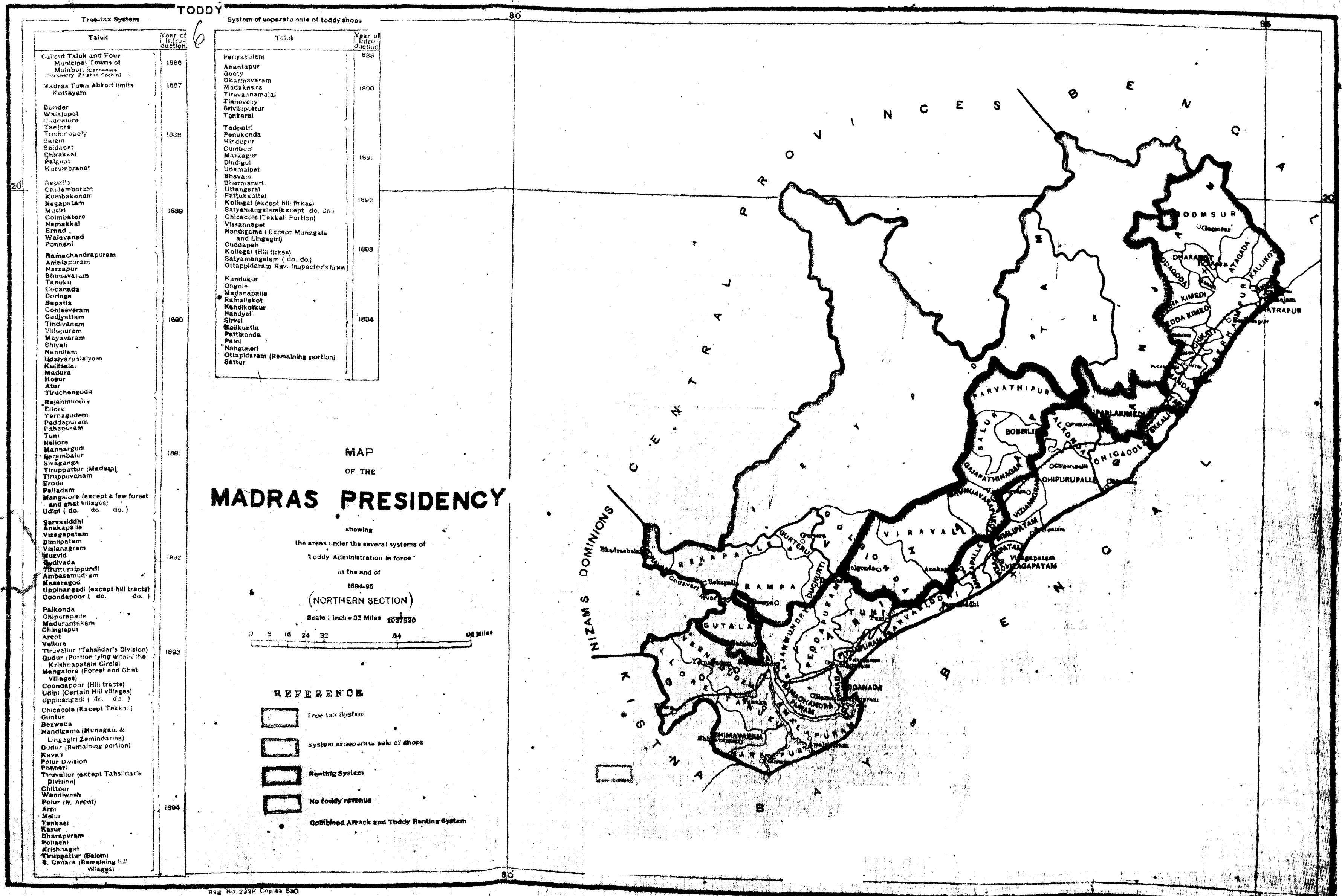


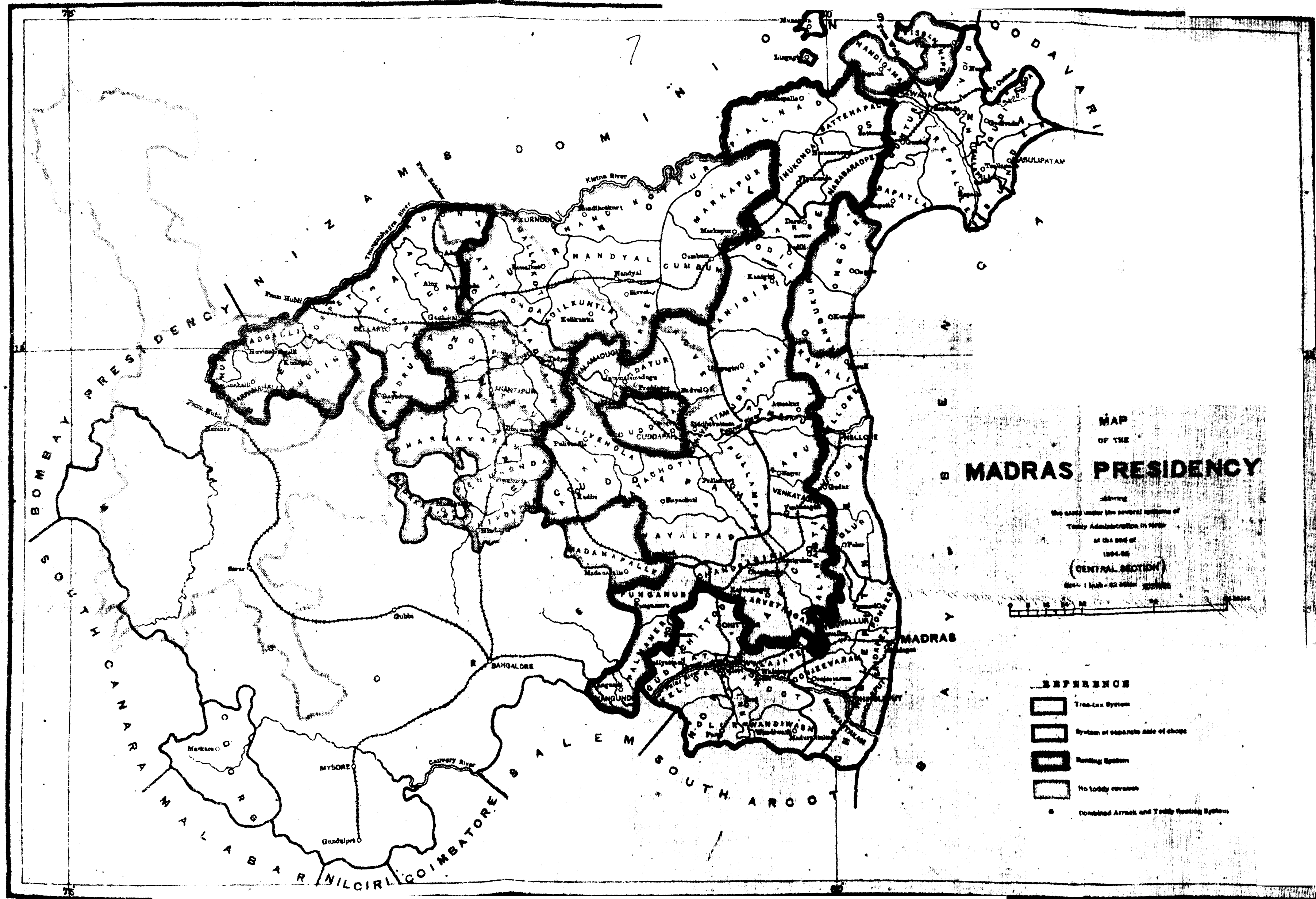
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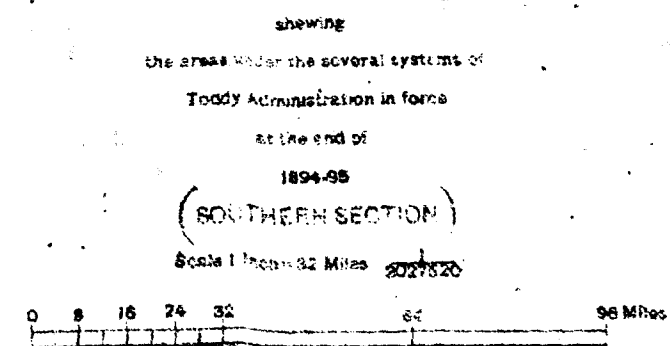
showing
the areas under the several systems of
"Arrack revenue in force"
at the end of
1904-05
(SOUTHERN SECTION)
Scale 1 inch = 32 Miles

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







- ☐ Time-tax System
- ☐ System of separate sale of shops
- ☐ Renting System
- ☐ No today revenue
- ☐ Combined Arrack and Teddy Renting System

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
MADRAS ABKARI DEPARTMENT,
FOR 1894-95.

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 1893-94; those described in the present report will continue until the 30th September 1895.

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 where the shops are sold separately. The manufacturer is bound to supply vend-keepers 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-keepers being bound to purchase only from the contractor. The vend-keepers 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 shop-keepers, 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 and taluks in which the shops are sold separately, the right of sale is assigned to the highest approved bidder for each shop.

4. In Ganjam the vend-keepers 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 undertook to supply the tracts with toddy-arrack 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 80° under-proof (of which Rs. 1-2-0 is to be paid to Government as duty) and proportionately for the other authorized strengths.

On the expiry of the lease on the 30th September 1894, the contract with the renter was renewed for a further period of three years, subject to the following additional conditions:—

(a) that, to facilitate the supply of spirits to shops, he shall open such depôts in the rural tracts as the Collector may require, not exceeding three in each taluk;

(b) that Government shall be at liberty at the end of the period of the contract to acquire for itself or for any other contractor any or all of the renter's premises at a fair valuation;

(c) that it shall be competent to the Board, with the sanction of Government, to decrease, at the end of any year the share of the still-head charge payable to the contractor for the following year, notice of the proposed change being given to the contractor not later than four months previous to the commencement of the year in which the change will take effect; and

(d) that it shall be competent to the contractor, on receipt of such notice, to determine the contract with effect from the end of the year then current, notice of such determination being given to the Board within one month of the receipt by the contractor of the notice above mentioned.

The right of vend was sold separately in small areas except in the Calicut, Ponnani and Palghat taluks, in the coast portions of the Chirakkal, Kurumbranat and Ernad taluks, and in ten towns where the shops were sold separately.

6. In the Mangalore town area in the South Canara district 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 contract was extended for another year, i.e., until the 30th September 1895, on the same conditions. The shops were sold separately.

7. In the Avanigadda division of the Bandur taluk (Kistna district), the contract distillery supply system was introduced with effect from the 1st October 1894. The privilege of supply was separated from that of vend; the former was disposed of by auction with the result that the successful bidder offered to pay to Government as excise duty As. 2-1 per gallon of spirits out of a maximum issue price of As. 14-6 per gallon of 70° under-proof chargeable by him. The contractor was required to obtain the toddy required for distillation from tax-paid trees. The shops were sold separately.

8. "*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.

9. 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 afford to purchase only a few gallons at a time. The spirits in these wholesale shops are duty-paid.

10. 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.

11. 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

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 Gôdâvari 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 Gôdâvari district, in the Bandur (excluding the town of Masulipatam and the Avanigadda division), Rêpalle and Bâpatla 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.

12. In the South Canara district, as stated in the report for 1893-94, 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-stills were forbidden and spirits were allowed to be removed only in the presence of an Abkari officer. For the convenience of the shopkeepers certain still-area renters were required to maintain depôts to which spirits were consigned from the stills for issue to shops. There were in all ten such depôts. The privilege of manufacture in the district (Mangalore town area excepted) and that of manufacturing and selling spirits in Gôdâvari, and in the Bandur, excluding the town of Masulipatam and the Avanigadda division, Rêpalle and Bâpatla taluks of Kistna, were subject to the payment of tree-tax upon the trees from which the toddy required for distillation was drawn. 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.

13. 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 Pallipott hospital paramba. The details of the management under this system are the same as those described in paragraph 11 *supra* for country spirit rent areas.

D.—TREE-TAX LICENSE-FEE SYSTEM.

14. The tree-tax license fee system consists in the charge of a yearly or half-yearly tax per palm tree. Licenses for the tapping of trees for fermented toddy 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.

15. The fees charged for the several kinds of palm trees are shown below:—

Kinds of trees.	RATES OF TREE-TAX PER TREE			For what period.
	In the Madras Town Circle.	In the South Canara district.	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 9 0	3 0 0	
Palmyra or date palms	2 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	For the whole year.

16. 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.

17. 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 in October 1893. 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.

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 Inspector's 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, except in the Ganjam, Gôdâvari, Kistna and South Canara districts where a fixed fee is levied on each tree tapped. 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 GÔDÂVARI.

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, in the Ramagiri taluk, and in the village of Balliguda were disposed of by auction to the highest bidder. The 122 Agency villages to which the Madras 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 fifteen months from the 1st January 1894 to the 31st March 1895. There was no bid for the toddy farms.

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

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 Pakonda and Pârvatipuram Agencies; and
- (b) the Koraput farm, consisting of the Koraput and Pottangi taluks, part of the Padwa taluk and the Sâlûru 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 Padwa taluk,
- (e) the Agency villages of the Srungavarapukota taluk,
- (f) the Agency villages of the Viravalli taluk, and
- (g) the Golconda 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 Gôdâvari 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 Gôdâvari, the monopoly of manufacture and sale of spirits made from the flower of the *ippa* or *mohwa* tree 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 headman being responsible for the collections. In 31 Agency villages of the Yeruagudem 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 or beer as the case may be imported into British India from foreign countries by sea—*vide* paragraph 10 *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 the retail sale of beer was not permitted in ordinary foreign liquor taverns. At the special request of the Nilgiri Brewers the opening of a beer tavern at Trichinopoly was sanctioned in the year under report.

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 brewer's 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. 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 quality of the beer shall be such as to satisfy the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue.

H.—OPIUM.

27. 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 lbs.). 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.

28. 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 conterminous with taluks.

29. 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.

30. The monopoly of the supply of opium to the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district was let out on tender for a rental of Rs. 22,500 to one of the licensed importers in the district on condition of his selling the drug to licensed vendors at 3 tolas per rupee and of his opening depôts for the purpose of supply at places fixed by the Collector. 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 payment of fixed fees. Free licenses were issued to shops in which the consumption was below 1,000 tolas.

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. Appendix A shows concisely the various systems in force at the close of 1894-95 in each district for the manufacture and sale of country spirits and toddy.

CHAPTER II.—THE EXCISE SYSTEM.

Contract Distillery Supply System.

34. The contract distillery supply system continued to be in force during the year under report 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. In the Kistna district, the toddy-arack renting system was reverted to in the Munagala and Lingagiri zemindaris of the Nandigama taluk and the excise system was introduced into the Avanigadda division of the Bandur taluk.

35. *Ganjam.*—The exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirits to the Ganjam district was leased out for two years from the 1st April 1893 to Mr. Minchin of Aska on condition that jaggery spirits only should be supplied at the rates of 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 As. 12 represented the rates of excise duty due to Government at the respective strengths. The spirits required by licensed vendors were supplied from the contractor's distillery at Aska, and it is reported that there were no complaints of inadequacy of supply.

36. *Vizagapatam.*—The exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of jaggery spirits to the Vizagapatam district was renewed for one year from the 1st April 1894 to the local distillers, Messrs. Ch. Sanyasi Naidu and P. Bapaniah Chetty, who undertook to supply spirits at a still-head charge of Rs. 2-12-4, Rs. 2-6-11 and Rs. 1-6-3 per gallon of 20°, 30° and 60° under-proof, respectively, delivered at their distillery at Vizagapatam, of which Rs. 1-12-0 per gallon of 30° under-proof and a proportionate sum for the other strengths, were paid to Government as excise duty, against Rs. 1-5-0 in the previous year. The distillery at Vizagapatam worked satisfactorily during the year, and the minimum stock of spirits prescribed, namely, 6,000 proof gallons, was maintained throughout the year, except in the first month of the lease, when the contractors obtained the requisite supply from the Ranipet distillery. There were no complaints of deficiency of supply.

37. *Kistna.*—The contract for the exclusive privilege of supplying jaggery spirits to the excise tracts of the Kistna district was renewed for another year from the 1st October 1894 to Messrs. Parry and Company, who offered to supply spirits at the increased rate of still-head charge of Rs. 3-0-5, Rs. 2-10-5 and Rs. 1-8-3 per gallon of 20°, 30° and 60° under-proof, respectively, against Rs. 2-15-5, Rs. 2-9-6 and Rs. 1-7-9, respectively, in the previous lease. The rate of excise duty payable to Government, namely, Rs. 1-15-6 per gallon of 30° under-proof, and proportionately for the other strengths, remained unaltered. Messrs. Parry and Company maintained an excise depôt at Bezwada during the first half of the year under review and opened another at Masulipatam from the 1st October 1894. The spirits required for supply were transported to these depôts from their distillery at Nellikuppam. There were no complaints as to inadequacy of supply.

Guntur taluk
Sattenapalle do.
Narasaraopet do.
Vinukonda do.
Palnad do.
Nandigama do. (except
the Munagala and Lingagiri
zemindaris.)
Bezwada taluk.
Gudivada do.
Nuzvid division.
Vissannapet do.
Masulipatam town.

From the 1st October 1894 the jaggery-arack excise system was given up in the Munagala and Lingagiri zemindaris of the Nandigama taluk as being unsuited to these tracts, and the toddy-arack renting system was introduced, the toddy required for distillation being drawn from trees on which free-tax had been paid, while the excise system was introduced into the Avanigadda division of the Bandur taluk from the same date. Under this system the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of toddy spirits to independent arack shopkeepers in the division was sold by public auction. The highest bidder offered to pay to Government As. 2-1 as excise duty per gallon of 70° under-proof issued at a still-head charge of As. 14-6 and to open a central distillery at Mopidevilanka for the manufacture of spirits from toddy drawn from trees on which tree-tax had been paid. The contractor commenced local manufacture only on the 11th February 1895, until which time he had to depend mainly on supplies from the neighbouring tree-tax areas. The opening of the depôt at Mopidevilanka was delayed till the 8th October 1894, which gave rise temporarily to complaints from shop-keepers. The delay was due to difficulty in getting a suitable site and to very heavy rains at the time. In November 1894 and again in December of that year the stock fell below the prescribed minimum of 500 gallons of 70° under-proof and the contractor was fined Rs. 50 on each occasion. Since then the minimum stock has been maintained and no complaints have been received of inadequacy of supply.

38. *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 1894 to Messrs. Morison and Sons, who during the course of the year transferred their entire business to the "Arcot Sugar Works and Distillery Company." The cost price at which spirits were supplied to vendors was raised from Rs. 1-1-9, As. 15-6 and As. 9 per gallon of 20°, 30° and 60° under-proof, respectively, in the previous year to Rs. 1-5-0, Rs. 1-2-0 and As. 10-6, respectively, the rate of excise duty payable to Government being the same as in the previous year, namely, Rs. 1-5-0 per gallon of 30° under-proof and proportionate sums for the other strengths. The contractors supplied spirits from a depôt established at Markapur as in the previous lease.

39. *South Canara*.—The exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of toddy spirits to the shops in the Mangalore town area continued in the hands of Messrs. Albuquerque and Sons to whom the contract given for three years from the 1st October 1891 was renewed for a further period of one year till the 30th September 1895 on the same conditions. The contractors were bound to obtain the toddy required for distillation from trees on which tree-tax had been paid at the rates in force in the district and to supply spirits to licensed shop-keepers at Rs. 2-14-0, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 1-7-0 per gallon of 20°, 30° and 60° under-proof, of which Rs. 1-2-0, Re. 1 and As. 9, respectively, were paid to Government as excise duty. There was also a stipulation that, on occasions when toddy was not available in sufficient quantity for distillation, the contractors should be allowed to manufacture jaggery-arack on payment, to make up for tree-tax, of an extra excise duty of As. 4, 3 and 2 per gallon of 20°, 30° and 60° under-proof, respectively.

40. *Malabar*.—On the expiry of M.R. Ry. T. Ramasami Nadar's three years' contract for the supply of toddy spirits to the excise tracts of the Malabar district (excluding the Wynaad taluk), the exclusive privilege was leased out to him for a further period of three years from the 1st October 1894—*vide* paragraph 5 *supra*. All the spirits issued during the year were distilled locally and there was no necessity for importation from outside. Of the four distilleries established by the contractor, those at Cannanore, Parli and Chavakkat worked throughout the year. The Tiruvangur distillery worked only during the first half of the year, and was allowed to be converted into an excise depôt from the 1st October 1894 on the representation of the contractor that he could adequately supply the district from the other three distilleries. As in the previous year, excise depôts were opened by the contractor in the taluks noted in the margin, three of which (one in Chirakkal, one in Ernad and one in Walavanad) were open only for a portion of the year, while the rest were open throughout the year. The contractor was, as in the previous year, allowed to collect an extra charge varying

Taluk.	Number of excise depôts opened.
Chirakkal	2
Kottayam	2
Calicut	2
Ernad	2
Walavanad	2
Ponnani	2

from one anna to four annas per gallon on issues made from each of the depôts to cover the cost of transport and other incidental expenses.

In addition to the excise depôts opened by the supply monopolist, fifteen * wholesale vend licenses were issued to private persons to facilitate supply, against eleven in the previous year. Of the 15 depôts licensed, 7 were open throughout the year, while the remaining 8 were open for a portion of the year only. The wholesale depôts were largely resorted to for the supply of spirits.

41. The following statement shows the number of vend areas in contract distillery supply districts, and the towns or other tracts 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 year under review was the second of the two years' lease in Ganjam from the 1st April 1893. In the other districts the lease was for one year, from the 1st April 1894 in Vizagapatam and Kurnool and from the 1st October 1894 in Kistna, South Canara and Malabar.—

Districts.	Vend areas.		Towns or other tracts in which shops were separately sold.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	
Ganjam	38	38	Berhampur, Gopalpur, Chicacole and Parlakimedi towns.
Vizagapatam	21	21	Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizianagaram towns.
Kistna	36	34	Guntur, Bezvada, Jaggaipeta, Nandigama, Nuzvid, Narasaraopet, Vinukonda, Gudivada and Masulipatam towns, and the <i>Avanigadda</i> division of the Bandur taluk.
Kurnool	7	7	Cumbum, Giddalur, Racherla, Rajapalem, Akivid, <i>Turimella</i> , <i>Mandlapad</i> , <i>Reddicherla</i> , Markapur, Yerragondapalem, Gollavidipi and Iskatipuravaram towns.
South Canara	..	..	Mangalore town and the belt of villages around it.
Malabar	96	70	Calicut, Palghat and <i>Ponnani</i> taluks, and Cannanore, Talipparamba, Tellicherry, Kuttaparamba, Badagara, Quilandi, Malappuram, Manjeri, Angadipuram and <i>Mannarghat</i> towns, and the <i>Coast Annams</i> of <i>Chirakkal</i> , <i>Kurumbanad</i> and <i>Ernad</i> taluks.

42. 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 subjoined statement:—

Tracts.	RENTS OF ARACK VEND AREAS.		RENTS OF INDEPENDENT ARACK SHOPS.		TOTAL.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Ganjam (including three vend areas of the Parlakimedi mahals)	Rs. 62,886	Rs. 63,107	Rs. 24,818	Rs. 24,318	Rs. 87,704	Rs. 87,425
Vizagapatam	45,530	50,840	35,340	58,068	80,870	1,09,908
Kistna (Excise tracts except Avanigadda division)	1,12,167	1,03,251	1,08,246	1,14,973	2,20,413	2,18,224
Kurnool (<i>Cumbum</i> and <i>Markapur</i> taluks)	881	950	1,351	1,440	2,232	2,390
South Canara (Mangalore town area)	1,510	1,510	6,461	6,938	7,971	8,448
Malabar (except the Attapadi valley and the taluks of Wynaad and Cochin)	9,602	5,135	23,426	28,418	33,028	33,553
Total	2,32,636	2,24,793	1,99,642	2,34,705	4,32,278	4,59,496

† Includes Rs. 68 being the rental of the three vend areas in the Parlakimedi mahals.
‡ Represents the rental for the privilege of supplying spirits to the Mangalore town area.

43. The increase in Vizagapatam is attributed to keen competition and somewhat reckless bidding at the sales. In Kistna the decrease in the rentals of vend areas is attributed chiefly to the enhancement of the still-head duty from the 1st October 1893 and of the cost price of spirits from the 1st October 1894. There was, however, an increase in the rentals of independent shops, due to keen competition, especially at Masulipatam and Bezvada. The shops in the Avanigadda division of the Bandur taluk fetched a sum of Rs. 7,693 for the lease commencing on the 1st October 1894, against Rs. 9,525 in the previous lease when the privilege of manufacture and sale of toddy-arack was disposed of in rent areas.

44. The following statement shows the quantities of 20°, 30° and 60° under-proof spirits issued to renters and shop-keepers from the several distilleries and depôts established in contract supply tracts:—

Tracts supplied.	Distillery or Excise depôt or wholesale vend depôt.	Issues in gallons.			
		20° under-proof.	30° under-proof.	60° under-proof.	Total proof.
Ganjam	Aska distillery	GALS. 716	GALS. 22,825	GALS. 91,578	GALS. 53,181
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam distillery	263	1,01,288	17,031	77,889
Kistna	Bezvada Excise depôt	18,816	1,07,514	454	(a) 90,515
Kurnool (Cumbum and Markapur taluks).	Masulipatam do.	..	3,537	575	2,706
South Canara (Mangalore town farm).	Markapur do.	334	20,006	..	(b) 14,271
Malabar (except the Attapadi valley and the taluks of Wynad and Cochin).	Mangalore distillery	255	3,925	184	3,025
	Parli do.	785	82	1,951	1,452
	Chavakkat do.	137	1,477	396	1,302
	Tiruvangur distillery and Excise depôt	100	2,111	4,134	3,211
	Calicut and other excise depôts.	4,875	7,736	2,342	10,252
	Wholesale vend depôts	7,416	19,153	10,379	23,492
	Total	33,696	239,514	129,024	281,296

45. A quantity of 2,548 gallons of 70° under-proof spirits was manufactured at the Mopidevilanka distillery in the Avanigadda division of the Bandur taluk, and 5,647 gallons were transported from the adjoining tree-tax tracts; of this 5,942 gallons were issued to shop-keepers.

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 1893-94. Messrs. Parry and Co.'s warehouse at Cuddalore, in which the transactions were confined to exports of liquor to foreign ports, was not licensed in the year. Their distillery at Tanjore was converted into a warehouse from November 1894, and M.R.Ry. T. Ratnasami Nadar's warehouse at the same place was closed in August 1894, so that practically only one warehouse worked during the year. In the course of the year Messrs. Morison and Sons, the proprietors of the Ranipet, Palmaner and Suramangalam distilleries, transferred their entire business to the "Arcot Sugar Works and Distillery Company", which took out fresh licenses and carried on the work of the foregoing three distilleries. Messrs. Venkatasami Naidu and Sons' distillery at Madura, which was closed from the 15th September 1893, was not re-opened till August 1894. After it was reopened, it was not worked satisfactorily and no

(a) Exclusive of 808 gallons of 30° under-proof and 100 gallons of 60° under-proof issued to the Bapatla taluk.
(b) Exclusive of 14,483 gallons of 30° under-proof issued to rented tracts.

issues have been made from it since February 1895. The subjoined statement shows 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.
Distilleries.			Distilleries—cont.		
1. Mr. F. J. V. Minchin.	Aska	No private distillery supply tracts supplied.	10. Messrs. Parry and Company.	Nellikuppam.	1. Nellore. 2. Cuddapah. 3. Madras. 4. Chingleput. 5. North Arcot. 6. South Arcot. 7. Tanjore. 8. Coimbatore. 9. Salem. 1. Tanjore. 2. Trichinopoly. 3. Madras. 4. Tinnevely. 5. Coimbatore. 6. Nilgiris. 1. Madura.
2. Messrs. Ch. Sanyasi Naidu and P. Bapannah Chetty.	Vizagapatam.	Do.	11. Do.	Tanjore.	1. Tanjore. 2. Trichinopoly. 3. Madras. 4. Tinnevely. 5. Coimbatore. 6. Nilgiris. 1. Madura.
3. M.R.Ry. Mula Ranganna.	Tadpatri.	1. Cuddapah. 2. Anantapur. 3. Bellary. 4. Kurnool. 1. Nellore. 2. Cuddapah. 3. Anantapur. 4. Bellary. 5. Kurnool.	12. Messrs. Venkataswami Naidu and Sons.	Madura.	1. Madura.
4. Messrs. Abraham and Company.	Bellary.	1. Cuddapah. 2. Anantapur. 3. Bellary. 4. Kurnool.	13. M.R.Ry. T. Ratnaswami Nadar.	Tachanallur.	1. Madura. 2. Tinnevely. 1. Trichinopoly. 2. Coimbatore. 3. Nilgiris. 4. Malabar (Wynad). 1. Nilgiris.
5. Messrs. G. Vaerabhadrapa and Company.	Bellary.	1. Nellore. 2. Cuddapah. 3. Madras. 4. Chingleput. 5. North Arcot. 6. South Arcot. 7. Tanjore. 8. Salem. 1. Nellore. 2. Cuddapah. 3. Madras. 4. Chingleput. 5. North Arcot. 6. South Arcot. 7. Coimbatore. 8. Salem.	14. M.R.Ry. A. T. Tiruvengadaswami Madaliar.	Coimbatore.	1. Nilgiris.
6. M.R.Ry. C. Balakrishna Mudaliar.	Tondiarpet (Madras).	1. Nellore. 2. Cuddapah. 3. Madras. 4. Chingleput. 5. North Arcot. 6. South Arcot. 7. Tanjore. 8. Salem. 1. Nellore. 2. Cuddapah. 3. Madras. 4. Chingleput. 5. North Arcot. 6. South Arcot. 7. Coimbatore. 8. Salem.	15. Messrs. Rungiah Gownden and Co.	Aravenghat.	1. Nilgiris.
7. Messrs. Sabapathi Chetty and Company.	Vepery (Madras).	1. Nellore. 2. Cuddapah. 3. Madras. 4. Chingleput. 5. North Arcot. 6. South Arcot. 7. Coimbatore. 8. Salem.	16. The Arcot Sugar Works and Distillery Company.	Suramangalam.	1. Salem.
8. The Arcot Sugar Works and Distillery Company.	Palmaner.	1. North Arcot.	Private Warehouses.		
9. The Arcot Sugar Works and Distillery Company.	Ranipet.	1. Nellore. 2. Cuddapah. 3. Anantapur. 4. Madras. 5. Chingleput. 6. North Arcot. 7. Salem.	1. M.R.Ry. T. Ratnaswami Nadar.	Tanjore.	1. Tanjore. 2. Trichinopoly.
			2. Messrs. Parry and Company.	Tanjore.	1. Tanjore. 2. Trichinopoly. 3. Coimbatore.

No. of Wholesale vend licenses.

District.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Nellore	6	6
Cuddapah	6	13
Anantapur	4	7
Bellary	7	10
Kurnool	8	10
Madras	14 (a)	14 (d)
Chingleput	13	23 (d)
North Arcot	30 (b)	42 (e)
South Arcot	4	8 (f)
Tanjore	11 (c)	24
Trichinopoly	6	15
Madura	8 (a)	16 (d)
Tinnevely	14 (a)	23
Coimbatore	45	41 (f)
Nilgiris	3	6
Salem	38 (a)	39 (d)
Total	218	309

(a) One shop not opened. (d) One shop not opened.
(b) Four shops not opened. (e) Five shops not opened.
(c) Two shops not opened. (f) Two shops not opened.

47. In addition to the distilleries and warehouses mentioned above, 300 shops were licensed during the year for the wholesale vend of country spirits, against only 218 in the previous year. The increase was due to the extension of the system of selling shops separately. The instructions issued for the frequent inspection of wholesale shops are receiving attention from both Abkari and Land Revenue officers, and accounts are reported to be properly maintained in them. The license fee continued to be Rs. 15 per annum.

48. The following statement shows the rates of excise duty levied in

1893-94 and in 1894-95 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.	60° under-proof.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Nellore district	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Cuddapah do.	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Anantapur do.	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Bellary do. (except the Bellary town)	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Bellary town	1893-94	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
	1894-95	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Kurnool district (taluks west of the Nallamalais)	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Madras Town proper and outside shops	1893-94	4 11 0	3 12 0	3 4 6	1 14 0
	1894-95	5 10 0	4 8 0	3 15 0	2 4 0
Chingleput district (except the shops included in the Madras Town)	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
North Arcot district	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
South Arcot district (Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks)	1893-94	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	0 12 0
	1894-95	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	0 12 0
South Arcot district (other taluks)	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Tanjore district	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Trichinopoly district	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Madura district	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Tinnevely do.	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Coimbatore do.	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Nilgiris do.	1893-94	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0
	1894-95	5 10 0	4 8 0	3 15 0	2 4 0
Salem do.	1893-94	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
	1894-95	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 12 0
Malabar do. (Wynaad taluk)	1893-94	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0
	1894-95	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0

In the Bellary town, in the taluks of South Arcot adjoining the French frontier and in the Wynaad taluk of Malabar, the rates continued to be Rs. 3-1-0, Rs. 1-5-0 and Rs. 3-3-0, respectively, per gallon of 30° under-proof and proportionately for the other strengths. In Madras town and in the Nilgiri district the rate was raised from Rs. 3-4-6 and Rs. 3-8-0, respectively, to Rs. 3-15-0 per gallon of 30° under-proof and proportionately for the other strengths, while in the rest of the private distillery supply tracts the rate was enhanced from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 3-1-0 per gallon of 30° under-proof and proportionately for the other strengths. As explained in previous years, the low rate in the frontier taluks of South Arcot 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 Nilgiris and the Wynaad taluk of Malabar are justified by the large consumption of liquor in them.

49. In the Madras, Chingleput (except the Maderpauk division), Tanjore, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Nilgiri and Salem districts, shops were sold separately. In the rest of the private distillery supply districts, the privilege of vend was disposed of in convenient areas, generally corresponding to Revenue Inspectors' divisions, except in the tracts noted in column 7 of Appendix A—abstract—in which the shops were sold separately.

50. The total number of vend areas sold in the private distillery supply tracts was 233, against 350 in the previous year. Particulars of the number in each district and the causes of variations as compared with the number for the year 1893-94 are given in Appendix B.

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.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Nellore	30,242	30,135	12,422	22,212	42,664	52,347	+ 9,683
Cuddapah	74,915	59,770	9,996	26,965	84,911	86,735	+ 1,824
Anantapur	27,978	22,557	18,830	31,610	46,808	54,167	+ 7,359
Bellary	19,011	24,211	59,160	58,812	78,171	83,023	+ 4,852
Kurnool (except Cumbum and Markapur taluks)	15,760	12,997	15,863	12,834	31,623	25,831	- 5,792
Madras			1,50,276	1,09,680	1,50,276	1,09,680	- 40,596
Chingleput	11,420	1,810	21,343	23,017	32,763	24,827	- 7,936
North Arcot	55,745	20,365	80,009	91,674	1,35,754	1,12,039	- 23,715
South Arcot	1,53,166	1,13,388	40,188	55,440	1,93,354	1,68,828	- 24,526
Tanjore	17,854		25,452	39,297	43,306	32,227	- 11,079
Trichinopoly	24,776	13,560	38,442	37,449	63,218	51,009	- 12,209
Madura	34,308	25,785	29,709	20,517	64,017	46,302	- 17,715
Tinnevely	13,922		29,282	29,645	43,224	29,645	- 13,579
Coimbatore			80,594	67,741	80,594	67,741	- 12,853
Nilgiris			50,328	47,016	50,328	47,016	- 3,312
Salem			70,920	73,732	70,920	73,732	+ 2,812
Malabar (the Wynaad taluk)	13,020	14,050			13,020	14,050	+ 1,030
Total	4,91,387	3,33,628	7,32,704	7,47,641	12,24,091	10,86,269	- 1,37,822

* Inclusive of the revenue derived from the direct Government management of the arrack shops in the town of Karur for a portion of the year (1st April 1894 to 6th September 1894).

The increase in the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Salem and Malabar is ascribed to competition at the sales. There was a decrease in the other districts, attributable mainly to the enhancement of the rate of excise duty in the year.

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

Issues to licensed vendors from distilleries and warehouses.

PARTICULARS OF ISSUES TO															Price charged per gallon of 30° under-proof spirits issued to vendors and shopkeepers.																	
Distilleries and warehouses.	Wholesale depots.					Renters of vend areas.					Renters of vend areas and shopkeepers.					Total issues from each distillery or warehouse (in terms of proof strength).																
	Total reduced to proof strength.					Shopkeepers.					Total reduced to proof strength.	Total																				
	20° under-proof.	30° under-proof.	60° under-proof.	GALS.	GALS.	20° under-proof.	30° under-proof.	60° under-proof.	GALS.	20° under-proof.			30° under-proof.	60° under-proof.			GALS.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14																			
Tadpatri distillery ..	9,209	24,065	24,213	58,487	1,284	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Messrs. Abraham and Co.'s distillery ..	2,075	21,115	20,518	42,708	2,021	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Messrs. Virabhadrappe and Co.'s distillery ..	2,386	26,534	26,518	53,442	6,321	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Tondiarpet distillery ..	5,184	37,158	30,158	72,450	4,030	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Vepery do.	120,755	278,623	291,640	689,018	6,164	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Ranipet do.	1,866	10,339	8,730	20,935	1,563	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Palmanér do.	265	22,969	16,290	39,524	1,563	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Nellikuppam do.	3,200	52,006	38,964	93,970	1,563	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Tanjore do.	1,970	27,591	20,960	49,521	1,563	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Tanjore warehouse ..	139	48,624	34,148	82,391	4,359	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Madras distillery ..	28,020	50,562	57,809	136,391	4,359	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Techanallur distillery ..	592	52,046	36,432	88,670	1,563	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Coimbatore do.	175,761	810,631	708,051	1,894,443	87,343	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634
Aravanghat do.																																
Suramangalam do.																																
Total ..	175,761	810,631	708,051	1,894,443	87,343	1,563	1,137	1,563	4,527	2,021	6,321	7,507	4,030	3,974	1,152	16,280	29,929	19,220	28,270	111,098	37,867	301,539	10,408	62,898	42,577	23,325	3,671	36,760	66,717	10,255	36,432	920,634

53. Nearly 83 per cent. of the issues to licensed vendors were made from wholesale shops referred to in paragraph 47 *supra*. The following 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 the accounts furnished by the wholesale shopkeepers:—

Districts in which there are wholesale shops.	ISSUES TO VENDORS AND SHOPKEEPERS.				Price charged per gallon of 30° under-proof (exclusive of duty).
	20° under-proof.	30° under-proof.	60° under-proof.	Total proof.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nellore	23,172	22,447	17,956	63,575	Rs. A. P. 0 11 9
Cuddapah	5,412	19,466	30,946	55,824	0 9 0
Anantapur	5,345	38,100	11,232	54,677	0 12 0
Bollary	13,998	134	68,273	82,305	0 9 0
Kurnool	345	97,146	20,745	118,236	0 13 0
Madras	2,059	85,661	41,279	128,999	0 10 6
Chingleput	58,970	41,132	28,792	128,894	0 10 0
North Arcot	944	39,237	26,221	75,402	0 13 0
South Arcot	48	42,922	30,104	73,074	0 9 0
Tanjore	90	19,439	13,679	33,168	0 15 0
Trichinopoly	28,397	18,321	35,542	82,260	0 8 6
Madura	914	34,378	24,766	69,058	0 15 0
Tinnevely	37	78,064	54,675	132,776	0 13 0
Coimbatore					0 10 0
Nilgiris					0 10 0
Salem					0 14 0
Total	80,761	666,869	50	747,680	

Some complaints were received of wholesale vendors and warehouse-keepers refusing to supply spirits and demanding exorbitant rates. The matter is under consideration.

54. The subjoined 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.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Ganjām	654	716	28,276	22,825	105,242	91,578	62,414	53,181
Vizagapatam	1,514	263	90,924	101,238	19,809	17,031	72,782	77,889
Kistna (Excise tracts)	24,381	18,815	109,941	107,544	954	6,396	90,845	92,297
Nellore	28,402	28,652	25,481	23,809	..	..	29,871	33,757
Cuddapah	26,515	6,898	6,551	20,167	..	..	40,569	41,689
Anantapur	3,465	6,380	49,989	47,335	..	..	25,096	19,635
Bollary	23,318	19,667	3,704	4,660	609	575	37,763	38,186
Kurnool	245	490	109,080	103,369	..	..	21,488	19,221
Madras	..	40	29,030	32,976	..	..	76,552	72,750
Chingleput	5,552	4,156	94,293	89,192	..	..	20,821	23,117
North Arcot	17	10	127,467	138,674	..	..	70,447	65,696
South Arcot	693	944	47,071	48,209	..	356	89,241	97,222
Tanjore	16	3	41,117	43,863	..	..	28,794	30,706
Trichinopoly	..	..	47,071	48,209	..	..	33,504	34,502
Madura	48	48	39,271	41,609	..	50	27,530	31,285
Tinnevely	32	170	18,377	23,078	..	..	12,889	16,290
Coimbatore	27,475	28,397	15,722	18,321	..	..	32,986	35,522
Nilgiris	1,382	1,139	32,170	36,553	..	..	23,624	26,498
Salem	159	37	79,545	79,184	..	..	42,502	55,468
South Canara (Mangalore town area)	450	334	17,277	20,006	..	..	12,451	14,272
Malabar	17,359	18,709	23,417	25,782	16,195	19,386	36,757	47,803
Total	161,689	135,858	1,021,375	1,002,509	142,800	135,372	991,419	926,996

* Inclusive of 5,942 gallons of 70° under-proof issued from the Mopidevilanka distillery to shopkeepers in the Atani-gadda division of the Bandar taluk.

55. The total licit consumption in the excise tracts of the Presidency increased by 25,577 gallons proof, as compared with the previous year, in spite of the enhancement of the rate of excise duty. The districts which show a decrease are Ganjám, Kistna, Anantapur, Kurnool, Madras and North Arcot. The large decrease in Ganjám is reported to be due to higher selling prices of spirits and to the completion of the heavier part of the railway and the Rushikulya project works, which led to the dispersion during the year of the large number of labourers and others employed on them. In Kistna the decrease is attributed to the enhancement of the excise duty from the 1st October 1893 and of the cost price of spirits in the second half-year during which very high prices are reported to have been charged by the independent shopkeepers in certain towns. The other decreases are attributable chiefly to the enhancement of the excise duty. The increase on the other hand in Vizagapatam was chiefly due to the low prices that prevailed in the towns owing to competition. It is under consideration to fix minimum selling prices for the towns in this district. In the Nilgiri district also the increase was due to low selling prices owing to competition between the Aravenghat and Coimbatore distillers. In South Arcot the increase was large and occurred mostly in the taluks adjoining the French frontier; in the previous year, however, the consumption had been unusually low. The other increases are attributed chiefly to an improvement in the season.

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 tracts, the rural vend areas being shown separately from the towns or other tracts in which shops were separately sold. The quantities returned as "consumption" have been checked with the issues from the several distilleries, warehouses and wholesale shops, and as the licensees' accounts are frequently examined by the Abkari officers during their tours the figures may be regarded as fairly accurate:—

Tracts.	Population as per census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	QUANTITY CONSUMED IN PROOF STRENGTH.			Number of shops opened in 1894-95.	Square miles per shop in 1894-95.	Sale per shop in 1894-95 (in terms of proof strength).	Population per shop in 1894-95.	Consumption per head in 1894-95 (in terms of proof strength).
			1893-94.	1894-95.	GALE.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Tracts in which shops were not sold separately.</i>										
Ganjám (excluding the towns of Berhanpur, Gopalpur, Chikacole and Parikimedi).	15,28,289	5,075	41,884	38,309	530	8.6	65	2,590	0.25	
Vizagapatam (excluding the towns of Vizagapatam, Bimlipatnam and Vizianagaram).	1,868,016	4,612	21,997	22,401	203	22.7	110	9,202	0.12	
Kistna (Excise tracts excluding the towns of Guntár, Masulipatam, Bezvada, Vinkonda, Narasimhapet, Jaggaipet, Nuzvid, Nandigáda and Gudaváda and the Avanigadda division).	1,171,031	6,260	56,120	59,427	712	8.5	82	1,645	0.49	
North Arcot (excluding Nellore, Indrakurup, Gudur, Ungarazipatam, Chetakkuppam, Arcotcolliem, Kavali, Kandukur, Oncole, Adilanki-Ongole and Vokkaligiritoins, and Kota and Mutukur villages).	1,371,863	8,597	17,906	17,961	272	31.6	66	6,044	0.13	
Gudlupah (excluding the towns of Gudlupah and Proddatur and the taluk of Jammalamadugu).	1,116,556	8,097	34,509	28,978	486	13.3	58	2,312	0.25	
Anantapur (excluding the towns of Anantapur, Gooty, Trivakonda, Attampalle, Konakonda, Guntakal, Tinnanchur, Ennidi, Dharmavaram, Kalyandurg, Tennakonda, Bakkapatam, Hindupur, Madakasira, Tadipatri and Yaddri).	621,430	5,160	18,469	11,430	299	17.3	38	2,078	0.18	
Bellary (excluding the towns of Bellary, Kudatini, Siruguppa, Hespet, Hosur, Daroji, Kampli, Gadiganuru, Adimi, Kosi, Yenniganduru, Gudikalla and Alor).	749,981	5,833	10,656	7,894	208	28.0	38	3,665	0.10	
Kurnool (except Kurnool Municipality, Gudur, Ramalakot, Dhoni, Nandakotkur, Atmakuru, Parasanchola, Bagidala, Velgode, Velapur, Nandyal, Kalava, Panem, Handimukur, Betancherla, Chydalamart towns, the village of Sirvi, Alagadda, Yalwa, Indravirap, the towns of Kollimuttu, Oeri, Elimannayampet, Vayyala, Kola, Pattikonda, Pyppali, Madilora, Gonnagutla, Kodumuri, Kappirala and Hosur and the taluks of Chinnam and Markapur).	480,212	4,947	10,682	10,332	310	15.9	33	1,549	0.22	
Kurnool (Mambra and Markapur taluks, except Cumbum and Markapur towns and the villages of Giddalur, Racherla, Rajvalam, Akavidi, Turimella, Mundaped, Reddicharla, Yerragondapalem, Gollaviddippi and Iskiri-puravaram).	182,662	2,034	1,928	1,613	42	48.9	38	4,349	0.09	
Chingleput (the Maderpauk division).	66,000	275	5,931	562	28	9.8	20	2,357	0.08	
North Arcot (except the taluks of Walaiapet, Gudiyattam, Wandiwash, Chittoor, Vellore and Arcot and the towns of Palmanur, Punganur, Polur, Kalambar, Arni, Kaumamallam, Tirupadi, Chendragiri, Patana, Manigutta, Kallakudi and Pudur and the Truttam division).	705,126	3,814	29,849	12,421	204	18.7	61	3,456	0.15	

Tracts.	Population as per census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	QUANTITY CONSUMED IN PROOF STRENGTH.		Number of shops opened in 1894-95.	Square miles per shop in 1894-95.	Sale per shop in 1894-95 (in terms of proof strength).	Population per shop in 1894-95.	Consumption per head in 1894-95 (in terms of proof strength).
			1893-94.	1894-95.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Tracts in which shops were not sold separately—cont.</i>									
South Arcot (Tindivanam, Villupuram and Cuddalore taluks, excluding the towns of Tindivanam, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Puvuti).	869,088	1,745	38,743	32,618	358	4.9	91	2,467	GALE.
South Arcot (Tiruvannamalai, Tirukkoyilur, Kallakurichi, Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam taluks, excluding the towns of Tiruvannamalai, Tirukkoyilur, Kallakurichi, Chidambaram, Bhuvanagiri and Vriddhachalam).	1,151,495	3,408	33,210	28,278	648	5.3	44	1,777	-0.25
Tiruchinopoly (except Tiruchinopoly, Agstir and Kulittalai taluks).	455,559	1,427	10,004	6,559	111	12.8	69	4,374	-0.13
Madurai (except the taluks of Madurai, Tirumangalam and Dindigul, and the towns of Sivagange, Ramnad, Palni and Periyakulam).	1,065,767	6,489	12,760	11,336	330	17.1	39	4,304	-0.07
Malabar (the Wynad taluk).	76,762	821	5,560	5,070	54	15.2	34	1,422	-0.66
Supply System" excluding Calicut, Palghat and Ponnani taluks and the towns of Cannanore, Talipparamba, Tellicherry, Kuttaparamba, Badagara, Quilandi, Malappuram, Manjeri, Angadipuram and Mannarghat).	1,391,111	3,344	8,254	6,541	270	12.4	25	5,152	-0.05
• Total • { 1893-94. 22,014,290 1894-95. 15,515,238		87,310 71,558	375,963	300,870	6,338 5,185	13.9 13.9	59 58	3,473 2,992	-0.17 -0.19
<i>Tracts in which shops were sold separately.</i>									
Berhampur, Gopalpur, Chica-solam and Parakkimedi towns.	79,576	11	20,530	14,872	33	3	451	2,411	-1.87
Vizagapatnam, Bimlipatam and Vizianagaram towns.	75,138	7	50,875	55,488	31	2	1,790	2,426	-7.38
Gunur, Masulipatam, Bezavada, Vinukonda, Narasaraopet, Jagavaypeta, Nuzvid, Nandigama and Gudivada towns.	120,279	80	40,725	32,038	32	2.5	1,063	3,759	-2.67
The Avangidda division.	37,592	239	•	1,783	29	14.9	89	1,880	-0.47
Nellore, Indukurpet, Gudur, Dugazapatnam, Onakurupam, Arcotpallem, Kavali, Kandukur, Ongole, Adhankur, Ongole and Venkatagiri towns and Kota and Madakur villages.	91,873	168	11,985	15,796	36	4.6	439	2,552	-1.72
Cuddapah and Proddatur towns and Jammalamadugu taluk.	125,516	625	6,050	12,711	101	6.2	126	1,243	-1.01
Anantapur, Gooty, Urayakonda, Sittacherla, Komakonda, Guntakal, Timmancherla, Pami, Dharmavarum, Kalyandurg, Penakonda, Bukkapatnam, Hindupur, Madakasira, Tadipatri and Yediki towns.	87,118	115	6,527	5,155	15	7.7	544	5,805	-0.94
Bellary, Kudatini, Siruguppa, Hospet, Hosur, Daroji, Kampli, Gadiganuru, Adani, Kosigi, Yemmiganuru, Gudakallu and Alur towns.	159,145	142	27,207	30,292	38	3.7	797	3,951	-2.32

• The figures of population, area, &c., given for 1893-94 relate to rural tracts inclusive of those into which the separate shop system was introduced in 1894-95.

Tracts.	Population as per census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	QUANTITY CONSUMED IN PROOF STRENGTH.		Number of shops opened in 1894-95.	Square miles per shop in 1894-95.	Sale per shop in 1894-95 (in terms of proof strength).	Population per shop in 1894-95.	Consumption per head in 1894-95 (in terms of proof strength).
			1893-94.	1894-95.					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	GALE.
<i>Tracts in which shops were sold separately—cont.</i>									
Karnool Municipality, Gudur, Ramalakot, Dhono, Nandikotkur, Anantapur, Parmanachala, Pegudavala, Velgode, Volapur, Nardol, Kalava, Panim, Bandhatmakur, Bannamala, Chigilazari, Kolikurda, Ovi, Thimmasamunpet, Vayyalavada, Patikonda, Pappali, Maddikera, Gonnur, Kotimur, Kappatalla and Hosur towns and the villages of Sirvel, Alagavada, Valur, and Rudravaram.	120,026	394	7,996	5,183	41	9.5	150	2,927	-0.61
Cumbhur and Markapur towns and the villages of Giddalur, Kacherla, Rajapalem, Akurid, Patimela, Mandapad, Reddicherla, Yerragundapalem, Gollaviddipati and Isakuripatnam.	34,911	119	•	1,693	5	23.8	219	6,982	-0.31
Madras town.	452,518	29	60,695	54,479	48	6	1,135	3,427	-1.29
The outside shops.	27,721	341	2,721	3,276	4	5.8	309	3,805	-0.81
The rest of the Sadapat taluk.	224,472	2,501	4,577	6,111	32	13.2	119	4,802	-0.25
The Chingleput district (excluding the Madhavak division).	912,456	2,501	8,259	9,384	190	8.3	126	3,323	-0.38
Arcoot taluk, Putnam division, Palamur, Punganuru, Pottur, Kallabur, Arni, Kannamangalam, Irupadu, Chendragiri, Pasala, Ramangutta, Kalamasti and Juttur towns.	1,409,061	2,527	41,508	53,275	424	3.6	93	2,950	-0.31
Tindivanam, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Puvuti towns.	71,979	27	15,913	29,326	34	8	863	2,117	-4.07
Tiruvannamalai, Tirukkoyilur, Kallakurichi, Chidambaram, Bhuvanagiri and Vriddhachalam towns.	56,289	37	1,375	7,050	43	9	163	1,309	-1.24
Tanjore district.	2,229,114	3,709	17,473	30,708	282	14.2	117	8,504	-0.14
Tamilnadu, Madurai and Kulitkai taluks.	887,148	3,204	27,943	27,943	140	15.7	200	6,337	-0.32
Madurai, Tirumangalam and Dindigul taluks and the towns of Sivagange, Ramnad, Palni and Periyakulam.	972,637	2,319	14,770	19,949	161	14.4	124	6,041	-0.21
Tiruchinopoly district.	1,916,095	5,387	7,499	16,290	331	16.3	49	5,759	-0.08
Chingleput district.	2,004,829	7,860	23,980	35,542	534	14.7	67	3,754	-0.18
Nilgiri district.	89,737	2,057	23,624	26,493	32	29.9	823	3,119	-2.66
Salem district.	1,952,591	7,029	49,502	55,438	436	15.5	114	4,038	-0.28
Madagalore town area.	40,922	64	15,451	14,272	45	1.4	317	909	-3.49
Calicut, Palghat and Ponnani taluks, and the towns of Cannanore, Tirupparamore, Tellicherry, Kuttaparamba, Badagara, Quilandi, Malappuram, Manjeri, Angadipuram and Mannarghat.	1,150,340	1,429	22,513	36,092	390	3.6	93	2,950	-0.31
• Total • { 1893-94. 8,766,070 1894-95. 15,311,450		23,720 39,811	537,455	625,126	2,300 3,531	10.3 11.3	229 177	3,811 4,336	-0.60 -0.41
Grand Total	30,780,360	111,530	901,419	926,936	8,638 8,716	12.9 12.3	104 106	3,563 3,525	-0.29 -0.30

• The figures of population, area, &c., given for 1893-94 relate to the separate shop tracts of that year exclusive of tracts into which the system was introduced in 1894-95.

57. The average consumption per head of the population amounted to .019 of a gallon against .017 for the previous year in the rural vend areas, .041 against .060 in the tracts in which shops were separately sold, and .030 against .029 in the total excise area.

The towns of the Vizagapatam district head the list with an average consumption of .738 of a gallon per head. Next come the towns in the taluks of the South Arcot district adjoining the French frontier, the Mangalore town area, the towns in Kistna, the Nilgiris and the towns of the Bellary district with averages of .407, .349, .267, .265 and .202 of a gallon, respectively. The town of Madras shows an average of only .120 of a gallon per head.

Of the rural vend areas, the Wynad taluk of Malabar ranks first, as usual, with .066 of a gallon per head. The excise tracts of Kistna, and the frontier taluks of South Arcot follow with an average of .049 and .037 of a gallon, respectively. Next in order come the rural areas of Ganjam, Cuddapah and South Arcot (interior taluks) with an average of .025 in each, and of Anantapur and North Arcot with .018 of a gallon per head each. The districts which show the lowest consumption are the portion of Malabar under the contract supply system (.005 of a gallon per head), Madura (.007) and the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of Kurnool and the Maderpauk division of Chingleput (.008 of a gallon each).

58. There was on an average one rural country spirit shop for every 13.9 square miles and 2,992 persons, against one for every 13.9 square miles and 3,473 persons in the previous year. In the towns or other tracts where the shops were separately sold, the average area and population per shop were 11.3 square miles and 4,336 persons against 10.3 square miles and 3,811 persons during 1893-94. Taking vend areas and independent shop tracts together, there was one shop for every 12.8 square miles and 3,525 persons against one for every 12.9 square miles and 3,563 persons in the previous year.

Allowing for an increase of population at the rate of 10 per mille per annum, since the last census, the average consumption per head in the excise tracts would amount to .029 of a gallon, and the population supplied by each shop would be 3,644.

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 realized on each gallon of country spirits consumed in the excise tracts of the Presidency. It will be seen from column 6 thereof that the revenue collected per gallon of country spirits at proof strength exceeded the tariff rate (Rs. 6 per gallon of proof strength) on "foreign" spirits in the Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and the Nilgiri districts, in the towns of the Kistna and Kurnool districts, in the Madras town and in the Wynad taluk of Malabar. In most of the other tracts 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, the Balliguda village and the Ramagiri taluk (to the last of which the auction system was extended in January 1895), and from fixed fees in the rest of the tracts, amounted to Rs. 7,333 for 72 licenses, against Rs. 4,676 for 63 licenses in the previous year. Particulars of the licenses issued and the fees therefor are given below :—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number of licenses.	Fees.	Number of licenses.	Fees.
Goomsur maliahs	13	Rs. 2,884	13	Rs. 5,537
Parlakimedi do. .. .	7	210	6	163
Balliguda do. .. .	15	342	14	1,613
Ramagiri do. .. .	28	640	39	615
Total ..	63	4,676	72	7,333

The increase in revenue occurred chiefly in the Goomsur maliahs and is due to the successful working of the auction system.

The total revenue, both arrears and current, collected in these tracts amounted to Rs. 7,894 against Rs. 4,654 in the previous year.

63. *Vizagapatam*.—The following tracts in the agency portion of the Vizagapatam district were, up to the end of 1893-94, leased out from year to year to renters who had the exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale of spirits on payment of lump sums :—

- (1) The Gunupur farm, consisting of the Gunupur, Rayagada and Bissamkatak taluks and the Parvatipuram and Palkonda agencies.
- (2) The Koraput farm, consisting of the Koraput and Pottangi taluks, part of the Padwa taluk and the Saluru agency.
- (3) The Golconda farm, consisting of the Golconda agency.

It was at first proposed by the Collector to bring the farms during the year 1894-95 under the direct management of Government, with a view to effect a reduction in the excessive number of shops and stills in them. The renters of the first two farms requested that the proposal might not be sanctioned or at least not given effect to until their outstanding claims on the sub-renters were realized. These two farms were thereupon leased to their respective lessees subject to the conditions (1) that such shops as the Collector might specify should be closed, a deduction being allowed of the rents actually realized from them during 1893-94, less 15 per cent. for cost of collection, and (2) that the Collector might fix a minimum rent below which no shop should be licensed. The Golconda farm, however, was managed directly by the Agent to the Governor as originally proposed by the Collector.

The following statement shows the revenue of the Gunupur and Koraput farms as compared with that of the previous year :—

Tracts.	Rental for 1893-94.	Rental for 1894-95.	Increase or decrease.
Gunupur farm	Rs. 54,000	Rs. 51,750	Rs. — 2,250
Koraput farm	9,000	8,691	— 309
Total ..	63,000	60,441	— 2,559

The decrease in the rentals was due to the reduction of the number of shops by 118 in the former farm and by 38 in the latter.

The arrack revenue of the remaining agency tracts of the district was managed directly by the Agent to the Governor and each shop was sold for an annual sum. The following statement shows the revenue realized in them :—

Tracts.	Revenue for 1893-94.	Revenue for 1894-95.	Increase.
1. Jeypore taluk	Rs. 11,737	Rs. 13,430	Rs. + 1,693
2. Malkanagiri taluk	1,865	2,018	+ 153
3. Nowrangapur do.	11,631	12,000	+ 369
4. Padwa taluk	1,569	2,423	+ 854
5. Srungavarapukota taluk	226	330	+ 104
6. Viravalli taluk	216	219	+ 3
7. Golconda do.	1,000	2,190	+ 1,190
Total ..	28,244	32,615	+ 4,371

There was thus an increase in all the tracts, which was due partly to the direct management of the Golconda agency and partly to keener competition for shops.

The total revenue, arrears and current, collected in the agency tracts of the district during the year amounted to Rs. 94,104 against Rs. 95,382 in 1893-94.

64. *Gódvári*.—The systems in force in the Agency tracts of the Gódvári district have been described in paragraph 23 *supra*. The following statement shows the revenue realized in these tracts:—

Tracts.	Revenue for 1893-94.	Revenue for 1894-95.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bhadrachalam	8,620	11,467	+ 2,847
Polavaram	6,188	3,442	- 2,746
Chódvaramu	2,216	3,663	+ 1,447
Yellavaram	3,533	6,773	+ 3,240
Total	20,557	25,345	+ 4,788

The increase in Badrachalam is attributed to an unusually high bid by an outsider in respect of the Dummagudem and Bhadrachalam khandams, and that in Yellavaram to the shops in some villages which were previously leased out on nominal rents having been sold by auction during the year and to brisk competition.

The total revenue, both arrears and current, collected in these tracts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 25,065 against Rs. 22,490 in 1893-94.

II.—ORDINARY TRACTS.

A.—Separate Arrack rents.

65. *Gódvári*.—The ordinary tracts of the Gódvári district and the Agency villages in which the Abkari Act of 1886 is in force, continued under the renting system throughout the year. The privilege of manufacturing and selling arrack was, as usual, sold by auction to the highest bidders, the district being divided into 81 rent areas of convenient size; 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 1895 as compared with those for the previous lease:—

Taluk and Divisions.	ARRACK RENTALS.		Increase or decrease.
	1893-94 (toddy year).	1894-95 (toddy year).	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rajahmundry taluk	70,970	74,720	+ 3,750
Poddápuram do.	19,541	24,100	+ 4,559
Ellore do.	90,675	1,07,875	+ 17,200
Yernagódem do.	34,280	36,200	+ 2,020
Pithápuram division	14,700	16,315	+ 1,615
Tuni division	6,392	6,000	- 392
Rámachandrapuram taluk	42,865	42,445	- 420
Narsapur taluk	51,575	47,940	- 3,635
Amalápuram do.	24,870	29,080	+ 4,210
Tanuku do.	49,025	49,000	- 25
Bhimavaram do.	42,326	39,970	- 2,356
Cocanada and Coringa divisions	62,800	66,925	+ 4,125
Total	5,10,320	5,40,670	+ 30,350

The net increase of Rs. 30,350 is attributable to the success that attended the efforts of the local officers to break down combination amongst the bidders.

66. *Kistna*.—Till the end of September 1894 the ordinary renting system was in force throughout the Répalle and Bápatla taluks and the Bandur taluk except Masulipatam town. From the 1st October 1894 the renting system was reverted to in the Munagala and Lingagiri zemindaris of the Nandigáma taluk, while in the Avanigadda division of the Bandur taluk the excise system was introduced as an experimental measure; so that during the second half of the year under review the ordinary renting

system was in force in the Répalle and Bápatla taluks, in the Bandur taluk except the Avanigadda division and the Masulipatam town, and in the Munagala and Lingagiri zemindaris of the Nandigáma taluk.

The two zemindaris last named were disposed of each as a single rent area. In the other tracts the exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale of spirits made from toddy drawn from marked trees on which tree-tax had been paid was sold in small rent areas except in the Gudur and Pedana towns of the Bandur taluk in which shops were sold separately. The following statement shows the rentals obtained in these areas during the lease ending 30th September 1895 as compared with those of the previous lease:—

Tracts.	Rentals for 1893-94 (toddy year).	Rentals for 1894-95 (toddy year).	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bandur taluk (excluding Masulipatam town and the Avanigadda division).	73,636	33,496	- 35,040
Répalle taluk	84,313	68,044	- 16,269
Bápatla taluk	30,914	26,936	- 3,978
Munagala and Lingagiri zemindaris	† 58	265	+ 207
Total	1,88,821	1,31,741	- 57,080

The decrease was large and is attributable to the fact that several tracts including Pedana town fetched no bids at the auction owing to continued combination amongst the toddy-drawing classes. As there was no prospect of the areas being sold and shops being opened, arrangements were made for disposing of some of the rent areas and the independent shops at Pedana by allowing the renters the option of selling excised jaggery arrack to be purchased from the supply contractors of the excise tracts of the district.

67. *South Canara*.—The system in force in the South Canara district was the same as in the previous year, the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of toddy-arrack to the independent shopkeepers within each still-area having been sold by auction for a term of two years from the 1st October 1893 to the 30th September 1895. The supply of spirits of 20° under-proof was optional with renters, but if they supplied them they were not to charge more than Rs. 2-4-0 per gallon. The renters were also allowed, as heretofore, to manufacture jaggery arrack on proved necessity for it and on payment of an extra duty of five annas to make up for tree-tax. The independent shops in these tracts were disposed of by auction for one year from the 1st October 1894.

The following statement shows the rentals obtained for the lease ending on the 30th September 1895 as compared with those of the previous lease.

	Arrack rentals.	
	1893-94 (toddy year).	1894-95 (toddy year).
	RS.	RS.
Mangalore taluk (except town area)	33,148	37,342
Udipi taluk	† 33,226	34,576
Kasaragod taluk	9,735	10,033
Uppinangadi taluk	16,538	17,294
Coondapoor taluk	† 13,801	13,888
Total	1,06,448	1,13,133
Increase		6,685

68. *Malabar*.—The system of renting out together the privileges of manufacture and of sale of arrack in the Attapadi valley of the Walavanad taluk and in Cochin was continued for another year till the 30th September 1895. To enable the renter to

* Inclusive of the rentals for certain areas sold subsequent to the preparation of the sales report for the lease 1893-94.

† Under the excise system.

‡ Inclusive of the rentals of shops disposed of subsequent to the original sale at the time of the preparation of the sales report for 1893-94.

compete with the renters of the adjoining Native State, no restriction was placed on the selling price of liquor in Cochin, and all the arrack required for consumption was, as in the previous year, imported by him from Native Cochin.

The rentals obtained in these tracts for the lease ending on the 30th September 1895 were Rs. 3,600 (against Rs. 3,500 for the previous year) in Cochin and Rs. 300 (against Rs. 260) in the Attapadi valley.

69. The following statement shows the consumption of country spirits in terms of proof strength in the districts or parts of districts in which the renting system was in force. The figures are based on those furnished by the renters, and cannot be regarded as reliable.

Tracts.	Area.	Popu- lation.	CONSUMPTION (PROOF STRENGTH).		CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	SQ. MLS.		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.
Godavari district	4,796	1,861,646	216,958	196,390	111	101
Kistna (rented tracts) .. .	1,918	565,808	55,985	33,326	99	59
South Canara (excluding the Mangalore town area)	3,838	1,011,437	86,680	95,114	84	94
Malabar (Cochin and the Attapadi valley) ..	1-2	23,715	2,937	3,339	124	141
Total ..	10,553-7	3,552,606	361,541	328,669	102	99

B.—Combined Country Spirits and Toddy rents.

1. Tamboli Pattam.
2. Anthony Fernandez Pattam.
3. Thekkepuruppiyankara Pattam.
4. Manekodam Pattam.
5. Athiyakad ..
6. Kottur ..
7. Pallipatt hospital paramba ..

70. The system of renting out the privilege of manufacturing and selling arrack and toddy conjointly was continued in the seven outlying pattams of British Cochin noted in the margin. The rental obtained amounted to Rs. 305 against Rs. 350 for the lease in 1893-94. Only one shop, for the sale of both arrack and toddy, was opened in these tracts. Out of 267 gallons of 30° under-proof arrack imported from Travancore, 237 gallons were issued for consumption.

III.—Particulars as to Stills and Manufacture of Spirits.

71. The subjoined statement shows the number of stills sanctioned and worked and the quantities of spirits reported to have been manufactured in the non-excise tracts in which arrack is distilled from toddy:—

Tracts.	NUMBER OF STILLS.		SPIRITS MANUFACTURED.					Increase or decrease.
	Sanctioned.	At work.	20° under-proof.	30° under-proof.	50° under-proof.	70° under-proof.	Total proof.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.
Godavari district ..	1893-94. 1,020	822	430	391	76,813	618,720	216,959	— 20,069
	1894-95. 1,000	827	247	250	67,593	564,935	196,890	
Kistna (rented tracts) ..	1893-94. 330	278	..	..	1,200	183,442	55,513	— 2,528
	1894-95. 321	231	..	..	164	183,064	45,985	
South Canara (except Mangalore town area).	1893-94. 17	16	1,638	64,054	105,968	..	88,535	+ 9,375
	1894-95. 17	16	2,867	73,532	110,184	..	97,910	
Malabar (Cochin and the Attapadi valley).	1893-94. 1	1	692	3,442	17	..	2,970	+ 424
	1894-95. 1	1	606	4,141	39	..	3,304	

The decrease in the number of stills sanctioned for the Godavari district is due to the fact that 20 additional stills had to be allowed in the previous year under the circumstances reported in paragraph 72 of the report for 1893-94. The decrease in Kistna is due to

* Represent the area and population of Cochin. Figures for the Attapadi valley are not separately available.

the introduction of the excise system into the Avanigadda division of Randur taluk. The large decrease in the number of stills at work in that district is due to several rent areas not having been sold as explained in paragraph 66 *supra*.

CHAPTER IV.—THE TREE-TAX LICENSE-FEE SYSTEM.

72. A short description of this system has been given in paragraphs 14 to 17 *supra*.

73. Appendix E shows the progress of the toddy-revenue since 1887-88 in the tracts where the system has been introduced. An abstract of it, showing the progress in 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94, is subjoined for ready reference:—

Districts.	1893-94.					
	First half-year.		Second half-year.		Total rentals.	Total tree-tax.
	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	7,774	..	7,503	..	15,277	15,277
Vizagapatam ..	7,673	13,569	5,617	30,885	13,290	44,454
Godavari ..	2,80,327	3,62,089	3,22,421	2,61,454	6,02,748	6,28,543
Kistna ..	1,22,225	57,902	1,65,235	86,123	2,87,560	1,44,030
Nellore ..	9,117	7,125	11,539	17,473	20,656	24,698
Madras Town ..	33,625	1,89,911	34,462	2,06,816	68,087	3,96,727
Chingleput ..	68,970	12,050	40,497	39,256	1,09,467	51,315
North Arcot ..	87,013	19,259	84,438	49,030	1,71,481	68,289
South Arcot ..	53,279	40,202	65,015	45,938	1,18,294	86,140
Tanjore ..	2,35,752	1,53,489	2,53,110	1,63,012	4,88,862	3,16,501
Trichinopoly ..	37,616	29,506	62,836	32,434	1,20,452	61,940
Madura ..	29,787	18,347	36,857	26,337	66,644	44,684
Tinnevely ..	9,928	2,187	11,373	5,165	21,301	7,352
Coimbatore ..	1,08,021	25,276	1,12,530	23,990	2,20,551	59,156
Salem ..	1,13,694	44,345	1,35,744	62,155	2,47,438	1,06,601
South Canara ..	92,202	49,621	1,24,337	97,186	2,13,539	1,46,707
Malabar ..	75,007	61,322	82,815	83,225	1,57,322	1,44,547
Total ..	13,92,040	10,86,109	15,54,429	12,40,355	29,46,439	23,26,467

Districts.	1894-95.					
	First half-year.		Second half-year.		Total rentals.	Total tree-tax.
	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	7,503	..	2,260	4,896	9,768	4,896
Vizagapatam ..	5,617	15,304	7,357	32,808	12,974	48,112
Godavari ..	3,22,421	2,42,974	3,37,132	3,32,523	6,59,553	5,75,497
Kistna ..	1,70,636	83,232	1,29,203	71,162	2,99,839	1,84,394
Nellore ..	13,726	14,156	11,527	23,732	25,253	37,888
Madras Town ..	33,811	2,08,166	34,161	2,21,895	67,972	4,30,061
Chingleput ..	41,212	36,416	45,991	65,696	87,203	1,02,612
North Arcot ..	84,438	35,926	66,310	89,469	1,50,748	1,24,095
South Arcot ..	65,615	39,529	69,368	47,189	1,26,383	86,718
Tanjore ..	2,53,434	1,37,546	2,74,683	1,68,210	5,28,117	3,93,756
Trichinopoly ..	62,836	29,944	62,629	37,165	1,25,465	97,049
Madura ..	36,864	18,085	34,471	33,307	71,335	51,332
Tinnevely ..	11,383	2,180	6,680	11,569	18,098	13,746
Coimbatore ..	1,12,530	26,928	1,01,624	52,188	2,14,164	79,016
Salem ..	1,33,744	61,471	1,42,396	87,390	2,76,140	1,36,861
South Canara ..	1,26,726	56,192	1,32,827	98,245	2,59,553	1,64,437
Malabar ..	82,815	65,935	1,05,865	94,453	1,58,580	1,60,388
Total ..	15,64,716	10,73,594	15,55,484	14,70,727	31,20,200	25,44,321

The results of the working of the system in each district will be briefly noticed.

74. *Ganjām*.—The tree-tax system was introduced from the 1st October 1894 into the portion of the Chicacole taluk (exclusive of the Tekkali division) in which the toddy shops were sold separately from the 1st October 1893. The total toddy revenue

of the taluk decreased from Rs. 15,277 in 1893-94 to Rs. 14,659 in the year under review. The decrease is small and is due to very low rentals obtained at the sales owing to the change in system.

75. *Vizagapatam*.—The system has been in force in the Sarvasiddhi taluk and the Anakapalle, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizianagram divisions since the 1st October 1892 and in the Palkonda (except the Agency portion) and Chipurupalle taluks since the 1st October 1893, the shops in the towns of Anakapalle, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizianagram being sold separately. The total revenue of the areas increased from Rs. 57,744 in 1893-94 to Rs. 61,086 in the year under review, the increase being most noticeable under tree-tax in the Chipurupalle taluk.

76. *Gódvári*.—The 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 from the 1st October 1891; and, as in the previous year, the toddy shops in fourteen towns of the district were sold separately. The revenue of the district from tree-tax alone shows a decrease of Rs. 48,046, which occurred in the first half of the year under review and was due to the causes enumerated in paragraph 76 of the report for 1893-94. In the second half-year, however, suitable steps were taken to see that the renters came to an early arrangement with sub-renters, in consequence of which the realizations under tree-tax amounted to Rs. 3,32,523 against Rs. 2,61,454 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The total revenue of the district, both from rentals and from tree-tax, shows a net increase of Rs. 8,759, the increase being due to the higher rentals obtained at the sales.

77. *Kistna*.—The tree-tax system, which has been in force in the Bandur taluk since the 1st October 1888, in the Répalle taluk since the 1st October 1889, in the Bapatla taluk since the 1st October 1890 and in the Gudiváda and Nuzvid taluks since the 1st October 1892, was extended to the Guntur and Bezvada taluks and the Mūnagala and Lingagiri zemindaris of the Nandigāma taluk from the 1st October 1894. The toddy shops in the old tree-tax areas, in the Guntur and Mangalagiri towns of the Guntur taluk and in the Bezvada taluk continued to be sold separately. The results of the tree-tax system were good in the first half of the year under review. During the second half-year, the number of trees applied for in the Bandur and Répalle taluks decreased very largely owing to continued combination among the toddy-drawing classes and to the consequent late disposal of rent areas and shops. The total revenue of the tracts, however, shows an increase of Rs. 32,643, which occurred both under rentals and tree-tax and is attributable to the increased rentals for the lease 1894-95 as compared with 1892-93, and to the successful working of the tree-tax system in the first half of the year under review as already stated above.

78. *Nellore*.—The tree-tax system, which has been in force in the Nellore taluk from the 1st October 1891 and in the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised within the Krishnapatnam Circle from the 1st October 1893, was extended to the remaining portion of the Gudur taluk, to the Kāvāli taluk and to the Polur division from the 1st October 1894, the shops in the last-named tract being also sold separately as in the other tree-tax areas of the district. The results show an increase of Rs. 17,887 as compared with the previous year.

79. *Madras Town Circle*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the circle since the 1st October 1888. The rates of tree-tax continued the same, viz., 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 number of shops of each class licensed during the year was 464 as shown in the margin.

Class of shops—	No.
I	185
II	149
III	45
IV	53
V	19
Total	451
Temporary shops	13
Grand Total	464

* Five shops licensed in the first half of the year were closed during the middle of the year for default or death, &c., of the respective licensees.

80. The following statement shows the number of trees of each kind for which the shopkeepers of each class of shops obtained licences during the two half-years of 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94:—

Locality.	Class of shops.	First or second half-year.	COCOANUT TREES.		PALMYRA TREES.		DATE TREES.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
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. 35,710	No. 37,498	No. 247	No. 476	No. 62	No. 113
		Second ..	35,535	37,487	7,397	10,291	137	470
	II	First ..	16,386	17,735	374	571	129	86
		Second ..	17,468	18,242	6,714	8,609	205	416
	III	First ..	3,524	3,137	305	324	80	160
		Second ..	4,952	3,186	2,450	3,097	174	314
	IV	First ..	2,270	3,083	265	366	118	165
		Second ..	2,814	2,840	2,076	2,413	118	371
	V	First ..	...	592	...	153	...	99
		Second ..	645	665	520	664	49	102
	Temporary shops.	...	...	...	1,333	1,788	...	...
Total ..			118,242	124,335	21,814	28,762	1,072	2,295

There was a satisfactory increase in the number of the several kinds of trees applied for, which is attributed to the more efficient check exercised over the illicit drawing of fermented toddy under the cloak of drawing sweet juice.

81. The tax on the trees shown in the foregoing statement amounted in all to Rs. 4,35,249, of which Rs. 4,13,488 fell due during the year. The demand on account of license fees for shops was Rs. 67,972. Including Rs. 16,573, representing the instalments of the tax on palmyra and date trees licensed in 1893-94 which fell due in 1894-95, the total demand under toddy in the circle was Rs. 4,98,033, against Rs. 4,64,814 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. 1,13,203.

82. *Chingleput*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the Conjeeveram taluk since the 1st October 1890 and in the Chingleput and Madurantakam taluks and the Tahsildar's division of the Tiruvallūr taluk since the 1st October 1893, and was extended on the 1st October 1894 to the Ponnéri taluk and the remaining portion of the Tiruvallūr taluk, including the Maderpauk division transferred from the North Arcot district from the 1st April 1894. In spite of a considerable decrease in rentals, the toddy revenue of the district increased from Rs. 1,60,782 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,89,215 in the year under review. The increase occurred under tree-tax and is due to the successful working of the system in all the taluks of the district. In this district (including the Maderpauk division to which the independent shop system was extended from the 1st October 1894), and also in the tracts dealt with in paragraphs 83 to 95 below, the toddy shops were sold separately. In such tracts tapping licenses are granted on the application of shopkeepers, but in South Canara they are granted on the application of tappers also.

83. *North Arcot*.—The tree-tax system, which has been in force in the Walajāpet taluk since the 1st October 1888, in the Gudiyāttam taluk since the 1st October 1890 and in the Arcot and Vellore taluks since the 1st October 1893, was extended to the Chittoor and Wandiwash taluks and the Polur and Arni divisions from the 1st October 1894. There was a decrease of Rs. 20,733 under rentals. This was, however, more than made up for by the revenue from tree-tax, which rose from Rs. 68,289 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,24,095 in the year under review, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 55,073 in the total revenue of the tracts. The increase is noticeable in all the taluks except Chittoor and Polur.

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. The toddy revenue of these tracts amounted to Rs. 2,12,101 in the year under report against Rs. 2,04,434 in the previous year, the increase being due to the high rentals obtained at the sales for 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94.

85. *Tanjore*.—The tree-tax system was introduced into the marginally-noted eight taluks of the district on the dates mentioned against each. The revenue from tree-tax in these taluks fell from Rupees 3,16,501 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,05,756 in the year under review. The decrease was, however, more than counterbalanced by the increase under rentals, and the total toddy revenue for these tracts amounted to Rs. 8,33,873, against Rs. 8,05,363 for 1893-94.

86. *Trichinopoly*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the Trichinopoly taluk with the exception of the fifteen villages forming the "Illupur Mahanam" since the 1st October 1888, in the Musiri taluk since the 1st October 1889, in the Udaiyarpalayam 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. The toddy revenue of the district rose from Rs. 1,82,392 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,92,514 for the year under review, the increase being noticeable both under rentals and under tree-tax, chiefly in the Trichinopoly taluk.

87. *Madura*.—The tree-tax system, which has been in force in the Madura taluk since the 1st October 1890 and in the Sivaganga, Tirupattūr and Tiruppuvanam divisions since the 1st October 1891, was extended to the Melūr taluk from the 1st October 1894. The toddy revenue for these tracts amounted to Rs. 1,22,727 in the year under report, against Rs. 1,11,328 for 1893-94, the increase being noticeable both under rentals and under tree-tax, principally in the Sivaganga division.

88. *Tinnevely*.—The tree-tax system has been in force in the Ambasamudram taluk since the 1st October 1892, and was extended to the Tenkasi taluk from the 1st October 1894. The system worked satisfactorily in the former taluk, where the revenue increased from Rs. 15,596 in 1893-94 to Rs. 19,505 in the year under consideration, the increase occurring both under rentals and tree-tax. In the Tenkasi taluk, however, the revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 745, the rentals having been very low owing to the introduction of the new system.

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, and was extended to the taluks of Karur, Dhárāpuram and Pollachi from the 1st October 1894. The rentals decreased from Rs. 2,20,551 in 1893-94 to Rs. 2,14,154 in 1894-95, but the total revenue increased from Rs. 2,79,687 to Rs. 2,93,170. This was due to the successful working of the system in the district.

90. *Salem*.—The tree-tax system, which has been in operation in the Salem taluk since the 1st October 1888, in the Namakkal taluk since the 1st October 1889 and in the Tiruchengodu, Atur and Hosur taluks since the 1st October 1890, was extended on the 1st October 1894 to the Krishnagiri and Tirupattūr taluks. The system proved very successful in the new as well as in the old tree-tax taluks, resulting in a total increase of Rs. 61,062, towards which the Salem and Tiruchengodu taluks contributed the largest share.

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—

Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1887-88)	Rs.
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1888-89), deducting Rs. 13,308—increase in the cost of establishment	4,10,430
Net revenue in second year (1889-90), deducting Rs. 24,936—increase in the cost of establishment	4,23,992
Net revenue in third year (1890-91), deducting Rs. 24,936—increase in the cost of establishment	4,80,235
Net revenue in fourth year (1891-92), deducting Rs. 24,936—increase in the cost of establishment	5,35,578
Net revenue in fifth year (1892-93), deducting Rs. 24,936—increase in the cost of establishment	5,87,429
	5,97,719

Net revenue in sixth year (1893-94), deducting Rs. 24,900—increase in the cost of establishment	Rs.
Net revenue in seventh year (1894-95), deducting Rs. 24,900—increase in the cost of establishment	6,95,581
	6,50,529

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

Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1888-89)	Rs.
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1889-90), deducting Rs. 8,217—increase in the cost of establishment	4,78,786
Net revenue in second year (1890-91), deducting Rs. 16,434—increase in the cost of establishment	4,67,607
Net revenue in third year (1891-92), deducting Rs. 16,434—increase in the cost of establishment	5,31,901
Net revenue in fourth year (1892-93), deducting Rs. 16,434—increase in the cost of establishment	5,91,037
Net revenue in fifth year (1893-94), deducting Rs. 16,434—increase in the cost of establishment	5,99,620
Net revenue in sixth year (1894-95), deducting Rs. 16,434—increase in the cost of establishment	6,27,464
	6,67,480

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

Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1889-90)	Rs.
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1890-91), deducting Rs. 19,572—increase in the cost of establishment	8,81,239
Net revenue in second year (1891-92), deducting Rs. 39,144—increase in the cost of establishment	9,66,186
Net revenue in third year (1892-93), deducting Rs. 47,289—increase in the cost of establishment	11,29,886
Net revenue in fourth year (1893-94), deducting Rs. 48,930—increase in the cost of establishment	13,26,731
Net revenue in fifth year (1894-95), deducting Rs. 50,889—increase in the cost of establishment	14,28,914
	14,47,044

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

Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1890-91)	Rs.
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1891-92), deducting Rs. 15,208—increase in the cost of establishment	5,29,864
Net revenue in second year (1892-93), deducting Rs. 36,302—increase in the cost of establishment	5,58,797
Net revenue in third year (1893-94), deducting Rs. 37,187—increase in the cost of establishment	6,21,419
Net revenue in fourth year (1894-95), deducting Rs. 39,636—increase in the cost of establishment	6,78,735
	7,35,553

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

Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1891-92)	Rs.
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1892-93), deducting Rs. 16,020—increase in the cost of establishment	1,84,210
Net revenue in second year (1893-94), deducting Rs. 10,527—increase in the cost of establishment	1,47,432
Net revenue in third year (1894-95), deducting Rs. 12,545—increase in the cost of establishment	1,70,030
	1,79,224

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

Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1892-93)	RS.
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1893-94), deducting Rs. 8,556—increase in the cost of establishment	1,54,367
Net revenue in second year (1894-95), deducting Rs. 8,556—increase in the cost of establishment	1,54,160
	2,07,457

G.—Taluks in which the tree-tax system has been in force since the 1st October 1894—

Toddy revenue in last year of the old system (1893-94)	RS.
Net revenue in first year of the tree-tax system (1894-95), deducting Rs. 17,150—increase in the cost of establishment	3,35,944
	3,46,861

92. *South Canara.*—The tree-tax system, which was first introduced into the Mangalore and Udipi taluks (with the exception of a few forest and ghât villages) in October 1891, and was extended to the whole of the Kasaragôd taluk and portions of the Uppinangadi and Coondapoor taluks, in October 1892, was further extended in October 1893, so that at the end of September 1894 only 98 villages in the Uppinangadi taluk and six in the Udipi taluk remained to be brought under the system. On the 1st October 1894, the system was extended to these villages also, so that during the second half of the year under review the whole district was under the operation of the system.

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:—

Taluks.	1893-94.						1894-95.					
	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mangalore	26,193	41,238	47,674	297	..	1,15,300	35,245	47,473	50,514	..	..	1,33,232
Udipi	31,525	28,883	38,125	378	24	98,745	33,901	33,603	38,655	..	..	1,06,159
Kasaragôd	7,420	38,231	37,602	..	..	83,453	9,884	42,943	40,823	..	..	93,650
Uppinangadi	13,072	12,316	11,139	4,044	88	40,679	16,916	14,921	15,140	1,230	28	48,244
Coondapoor	12,480	5,057	7,495	..	4	25,036	13,044	5,083	7,927	..	..	26,054
Total	90,890	1,26,533	1,41,955	4,752	116	3,63,246	1,09,790	1,40,723	1,53,063	1,374	40	4,15,990

It will be observed that the results show a substantial increase of revenue from Rs. 3,63,246 in 1893-94 to Rs. 4,15,990 in the year under review. Under tree-tax the increase amounted to Rs. 11,108, which is satisfactory considering that only half the rate of tree-tax levied elsewhere (except in the Madras Town Circle) is as yet collected in this district.

94. In the tracts where the personal license-fee system was in force during the first half year, 458 toddy drawers' licenses and 10 booth licenses were issued during the year for Rs. 1,374 and Rs. 40, respectively, against 1,584 toddy drawers' licenses and 29 booth licenses for Rs. 4,752 and Rs. 116, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease was due to the extension of the regular tree-tax system referred to in paragraph 92 *supra*.

95. *Malabar.*—The tree-tax system which was introduced into the several portions

Cannanore town	..	1st October 1886.
Tellicherry	..	..
Palghat	..	..
Cochin	..	..
Calicut taluk	..	..
Kottayam taluk	..	1st .. 1887.
Chirakkal taluk	..	..
Palghat	..	1st .. 1888.
Kurumbanad	..	..
Ernad taluk	..	..
Walavanad taluk, except Attapadi valley	..	1st .. 1889.
Ponnani taluk	..	..

of this district on the dates noted in the margin continued to be in force in the whole district except the Wynaad taluk, the Attapadi valley of the Walavanad taluk, the settlements of Anjengo and Tangasseri, and the seventeen outlying pattams of British Cochin. The total toddy revenue of the district (including the arrack rental of the Cochin rent area) increased from Rs. 3,02,369 in 1893-94

to Rs. 3,49,068 during the year under review. There was thus a substantial increase of Rs. 46,699, which occurred both under rentals and tree-tax and is most noticeable in the Chirakkal, Ernad, Walavanad and Ponnani taluks.

Taking into consideration both the arrack and toddy revenue of this district in which arrack is manufactured from toddy drawn from tax-free trees, it will be seen from the figures given in the margin that the total revenue from both sources increased from Rs. 4,27,641 during 1893-94 to Rs. 4,92,074 in the year under review. As compared with 1886-87, the year in which the tree-tax system was first introduced into the district, it will be observed that the total arrack and toddy revenue of the district shows an increase of Rs. 1,98,657.

96. *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 and has worked smoothly as in the previous year. The following statement shows the number of trees applied for in the two districts during the year as compared with 1893-94:—

	Palmyras.	Dates.		Cocoanut.	Palmyras.	Sages.
Gôdâvari { 1893-94 .. 1894-95 ..	163,231 97,696	4,817 505	Malabar { 1893-94 .. 1894-95 ..	278,668 375,140	110,219 99,554	28,132 73,365

The decrease in Gôdâvari is attributed to there having been a plentiful supply of cane jaggery in the year under review. In the Malabar district, on the other hand, the total number of trees applied for shows a large increase which is attributable partly to the leniency with which the rules are reported to have been worked and partly to the larger number of tappers that have taken to jaggery manufacture.

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 or other tracts in which shops were separately sold under the ordinary renting system as well as under the tree-tax license-fee system are given in column 11 of Appendix A—Abstract.

98. It will be seen from columns 12 and 13 of Appendix B that there was an increase in the number of rent areas in the Kistna and North Arcot districts, which was due to further sub-division.

The decrease in the number of rent areas in the Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Madura and Tinnevely districts and their entire absence in the Kurnool district (as against 25 in the previous year) were due to the extension of the system of separate sale of shops from the 1st October 1894.

99. The following statement shows the total current demand under toddy revenue in the year under review 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 areas.		Rents of independent shops.		Tree-tax.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	16,386	8,653	10,708	11,523	..	4,896	28,394	25,072	- 3,322
Vizagapatam	15,252	16,957	6,738	8,409	45,522	48,112	67,512	72,478	+ 4,966
Góđávari	92,904	97,878	36,357	35,395	6,56,806	5,75,497	7,30,567	7,08,770	- 21,797
Kistna	58,680	30,362	96,253	1,56,732	1,64,293	1,64,394	3,19,176	3,61,488	+ 42,312
Nellore	25,284	23,871	26,519	33,556	24,509	37,888	75,311	95,315	+ 20,004
Cuddapah	1,26,634	98,499	23,922	36,267	..	..	1,50,556	1,34,760	- 15,796
Anantapur	..	..	2,31,056	2,63,714	..	..	2,31,056	2,63,714	+ 32,658
Bellary	2,30,357	2,03,780	1,35,009	1,75,690	..	..	3,65,356	3,79,470	+ 14,114
Kurnool	2,33,302	1,47,849	22,376	1,19,570	..	..	2,55,678	2,37,419	- 18,259
Madras	..	..	68,087	67,972	3,96,726	4,30,061	4,64,813	4,98,033	+ 33,220
Chingleput	..	965	1,11,551	87,330	49,760	1,02,012	1,61,311	1,90,307	+ 28,996
North Arcot	98,873	64,190	1,64,384	1,32,854	70,147	1,24,095	3,33,494	3,71,139	+ 37,645
South Arcot	16,907	17,916	1,27,239	1,35,753	87,074	86,718	2,31,220	2,40,987	+ 9,767
Tanjore	..	..	5,29,570	5,64,462	3,16,599	3,05,911	8,46,569	8,70,378	+ 23,809
Trichinopoly	..	..	1,20,307	1,25,452	61,942	67,048	1,82,249	1,92,500	+ 10,251
Madura	76,843	67,165	1,00,841	1,16,347	43,591	51,592	2,27,185	2,84,904	+ 57,719
Tinnevelly	39,097	20,536	1,03,969	1,20,550	7,678	13,749	1,60,644	1,64,885	+ 4,241
Coimbatore	2,575	..	3,92,321	2,99,419	59,926	79,016	3,64,832	3,78,435	+ 13,603
Salem	..	..	2,70,418	2,99,668	1,05,725	1,38,861	3,77,143	4,38,429	+ 61,286
South Canara	..	..	1,26,242	1,50,062	1,45,139	1,64,436	2,72,381	3,04,488	+ 32,107
Malabar	..	..	1,56,135	1,85,318	1,43,383	1,60,392	2,99,518	3,45,710	+ 46,192
Total	10,33,044	7,67,665	27,70,792	31,75,933	23,60,639	25,44,478	61,81,385	64,88,076	+ 3,06,691

100. There has been an increase in all the districts except Ganjām, Góđávari, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The net increase in revenue as compared with the previous year is Rs. 3,03,691. The decrease under rents of rural areas is due to the extension of the system of selling shops separately to 13 taluks and 20 towns from the 1st October 1893, to 13 taluks, 2 divisions and 44 towns from the 1st October 1894, and to the introduction of the tree-tax system (without the shops being separately sold) into the Guntūr taluk and the Munagala and the Lingagiri zemindaris of the Nandigāma taluk of the Kistna district. In the latter case the decrease in rents is made up in tree-tax. As observed in previous reports, the disposal of separate shop licenses by auction and the extension of the tree-tax system have resulted in the 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, will be briefly noticed below:—

Ganjām.—The slight decrease in this district is due to combination at the sales and to the fact that the year under review was the first year of the introduction of the tree-tax system into the Chicacole taluk.

Vizagapatam.—The increase is ascribed to competition at the sales and to the successful working of the tree-tax system.

Góđávari.—The decrease is mainly under tree-tax in the first half-year and is attributed to the renters holding out for large profits and in some cases not coming to a settlement with sub-renters during the lease of 1893-94 and to the high rents for trees demanded by Zemindars and other private tree-owners.

Kistna.—The increase is due to the extension of the independent shop system in the district to eight taluks from the 1st October 1893.

Nellore.—The increase is due to the extension from the 1st October 1894 of the separate shop system to the Ongole and Kandukur taluks, of the tree-tax system to the Kavali taluk and the remaining portion of the Gudur taluk, and of both the systems to the Pólrū division.

Cuddapah.—The decrease is attributed mainly to the restrictive rules regarding the drawing of toddy from Government date trees introduced with a view to protect the trees from the effects of over-tapping.

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

Bellary.—The increase is due to the extension of the separate shop system to six additional towns from the 1st October 1893 and to nineteen others from the 1st October 1894.

Kurnool.—The decrease is mainly due to restrictions imposed on the tapping of Government date trees and to the system of the separate sale of shops not having proved a success in the first year of its extension to the remaining six taluks of the district owing to combination amongst the renters of the previous year.

Madras.—The increase is due to the successful working of the tree-tax system, strict supervision being exercised to prevent unlicensed tapping for fermented toddy under the guise of manufacturing sweet toddy.

Chingleput.—The increase is due to the success of the tree-tax system which was further extended to the Ponnéri taluk and the remaining portion of the Tiruvallūr taluk from the 1st October 1894.

North Arcot.—The increase is due to the extension of the tree-tax system to three taluks and one division from the 1st October 1894 and to its having been in force in the Arcot and Vellore taluks for all the twelve months of the year under review, against only six months in the previous year.

South Arcot.—The increase is due to the extension of the system of separate sale of shops to twelve villages in the Vriddhachalam, Tirukkóyilūr and Kallakurichi taluks from the 1st October 1894 and to competition at the sales.

Tanjore.—The increase is ascribed to the successful breaking up of combination amongst the bidders at the sales.

Trichinopoly and Madura.—The increase is due to the rents realized in the first half of the previous year having been low. In the Madura district it was due also to the extension of the tree-tax system to the Mēlūr taluk from the 1st October 1894.

Tinnevelly.—The increase is due to better results having attended the working of the tree-tax system which was further extended to the Tenkási taluk from the 1st October 1894.

Coimbatore.—The increase is attributable to the extension of the tree-tax system to the Pollachi, Dhārāpuram and Karūr taluks from the 1st October 1894 and to its successful working in the taluks in which it was already in force.

Salem.—The increase in this district is the largest in the Presidency and is due to the favourable character of the season, keen competition at the sales, and the further extension of the tree-tax system to the Tiruppattūr and Krishnagiri taluks from the 1st October 1894.

South Canara.—The increase is due to keen competition at the sales of shops and to the success of the tree-tax system which was further extended to the remaining portions of the district from the 1st October 1894.

Malabar.—The large increase in this district is due to the excellent results that attended the sales for 1894-95 and to the successful working of the tree-tax system.

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.

102. The number of arrack shops decreased from 11,402 in 1893-94 to 11,362 in 1894-95, while that of toddy shops increased from 19,125 to 19,219. One shop was opened in the seven outlying pattams of British Cochin referred to in paragraph 13 *supra* for the sale of both arrack and toddy. The total number of country liquor shops in the Presidency opened during the year thus amounted to 30,582 against 30,527 in the previous year. The following statement shows the number of shops opened during a series of years :—

Shops.	Number of shops opened in					
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Arrack shops	14,664	12,754	12,072	11,374	11,402	11,362
Toddy shops	21,784	19,415	19,486	18,528	19,125	19,219
Combined arrack and toddy shops	261	..	..	..	..	1
Total	36,709	32,169	31,558	30,897	30,527	30,582

As compared with 1889-90, there was a decrease of 6,127 shops in the year under review, and of 13,254 as compared with 1888-89.

103. There was an increase in the number of arrack shops opened in the Ganjām and Malabar districts, of toddy shops in the Gódvāri district and of both classes of shops in the Chingleput district. In Ganjām the increase is due to the number of shops opened in the preceding year being insufficient to meet the wants of the people. In Malabar the increase is due to more of the sanctioned shops having been opened owing to the improved facilities for the supply of liquor afforded by the opening of a larger number of excise and wholesale vend depôts in the year. The increase in Gódvāri is ascribed to the steps taken to have the farms and shops promptly sub-rented in the year under review, while in Chingleput it was due to the transfer of the Maderpauk division from the North Arcot district. The decrease, on the other hand, was most noticeable in the number of arrack shops in Kistna, Madura and Tinnevely and of toddy shops in Cuddapah and North Arcot. The decrease in Kistna is due to several rent areas not having been sold in the rented tracts of Bandur and Bāpatla taluks. In the Madura and Tinnevely districts the decrease was due to the extension of the separate shop system in the year under review to three taluks in the former district and seven in the latter and the consequent closing of unimportant shops in them. The decrease in Cuddapah is reported to have been due to the difficulty experienced by renters in finding suitable persons for the charge of their shops. In North Arcot it is ascribed to the temporary closure of several shops for want of adequate bids and to the transfer of the Maderpauk division to the Chingleput district. The variations in the other districts are not large and do not call for remark.

104. There was on an average one arrack shop for every 10·8 square miles and 3,022 persons, and one toddy shop for every 6·4 square miles and 1,786 persons. Excluding Madras, the districts in which arrack shops are situated at least distance from one another are Gódvāri, in which the toddy-arrack renting system is in force, and South Arcot, which adjoins the French territory of Pondicherry. The districts in which toddy shops are situated at least distance from one another are Madras and Tanjore, which are two of the greatest toddy consuming districts of the Presidency and are, besides, the most thickly populated.

105. The policy of Government in the matter of keeping down the number of liquor shops and limiting them to the reasonable requirements of the people has been kept in view. The gradual extension of the system of selling shops separately is calculated to facilitate the closure of such as are not really needed.

106. It is reported that in the Ganjām, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, 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. With reference to the letter of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated 17th August 1895, No. 3943 S.R., communicated in G.O., dated 7th September 1895, Mis. No. 3645, it is remarked that in the case of no district has the increase in the number of shops been considerable.

107. On country spirits the incidence of taxation per head of the population was, as usual, highest in the Nilgiri district, namely, Rs. 2-0-3. Next come Madras with an incidence of As. 11-11, Kistna with As. 5-5, Anantapur with As. 4-7, Gódvāri with As. 4-4, Bellary with As. 4-3, and North Arcot with As. 4-1. The incidence was lowest in the Tinnevely and Malabar districts where it was 11 pies.

In taxation on toddy the Madras Town Circle stands first, as usual, with As. 11-9 per head of the population. Next follow Bellary with As. 6-9, Tanjore with As. 6-3, Anantapur with As. 5-11, Gódvāri with As. 5-10, Kurnool with As. 4-8, and South Canara with As. 4-7.

Taking arrack and toddy together, it will be seen that the Nilgiri district stands first with an incidence of Rs. 2-0-3, though no toddy revenue is raised there. Next come Madras with Rs. 1-7-8, Bellary with As. 11, Anantapur with As. 10-6, and Gódvāri with As. 10-2. The lowest incidence was in the Tinnevely and Ganjām districts where it was As. 2-2.

The average incidence of taxation on arrack and toddy in the Presidency increased from As. 5-5 in 1893-94 to As. 5-9 in the year under review. Allowing for an increase of population at the rate of 10 per *mille* per annum, the average incidence of taxation on arrack and toddy would amount to As. 5-7 per head against As. 5-3 in 1893-94.

CHAPTER VII.—FOREIGN LIQUOR.

108. 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. 2,45,194, against Rs. 2,50,811 in 1893-94. The decrease occurred in Madras and in a few other districts, and was due chiefly to a falling off in the fees obtained from the sale of taverns.

109. *Wholesale licenses, that is, licenses for the sale of foreign liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) to licensed dealers only.*—The fee for this class of license continued to be Rs. 100, but the minimum limit below which sales could not be made was raised from one reputed pint to two imperial gallons, the limit in force prior to 1893-94. The holders of this class of license were also allowed the privilege of issuing samples of liquor in quantities not exceeding one pint without extra charge, and separate licenses for the issue of samples, the annual fee for which was Rs. 25, were abolished. In the Madras Town Circle 21 wholesale licenses were taken out, against 18 in the previous year. The only other districts where this kind of license was taken out were Kistna, Nilgiris and Malabar, where 2, 3 and 3 licenses respectively were taken out, against the same numbers in the previous year in the first two districts and none in the last. In South Canara the one license taken out in the previous year was not renewed. Thus on the whole 29 licenses were issued in the year for Rs. 2,900, against 24 licenses for Rs. 2,400 in 1893-94.

110. *Retail licenses for the sale of foreign liquor (not to be drunk on the premises) to any person.*—The graduated scale * of fees

In the Madras town—		Rs.
For a license covering sales up to 1,000 gallons	..	200
Do. do. 1,500 "	..	300
Do. do. 2,000 "	..	400
Do. do. over 2,000 "	..	600
In the mofussil—		
For a license covering sales up to 1,000 gallons	..	125
Do. do. over 1,000 "	..	150

in force in the previous year continued to be levied in the year under review. Under these licenses the sale of less than one reputed pint was prohibited. In the Madras town the licensee was further prohibited from selling Colombo arrack, the right of selling which was restricted to tavern licensees, special retail licenses being issued to the latter on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 100 for its sale in bottles exceeding one reputed pint, sales up to one reputed pint being covered by their ordinary tavern license. Twenty-five special retail licenses of that class were issued in the Madras town for Rs. 2,500. Excluding these, the total number of retail licenses taken out in the Presidency amounted to 252 for Rs. 36,900, against 261 licenses for Rs. 41,125 in the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in Madras and is attributed to the restriction referred to above in regard to the sale of Colombo arrack.

The figures against Madras and the Nilgiris under this head include also the fees for retail licenses for the sale of beer only for consumption off the premises (1 in Madras and 7 in the Nilgiris, against 1 and 6 respectively in the previous year) which continued to be issued on payment of Rs. 50 to purchasers of beer taverns.

111. *Tavern licenses.*—These are of two kinds—namely, (1) for the sale of foreign liquor and (2) for the sale of beer only :—

(1) *Taverns for the sale of foreign liquor.*—The number of these increased from 225 in the previous year to 228 in the year under review, but the fees obtained from their sale by auction fell from Rs. 1,89,105 to Rs. 1,77,865. The decrease in revenue occurred chiefly in the Madras town and in the Nilgiris. In the former it was partly attributable to the fact that tavern keepers wishing to sell foreign liquor including Colombo arrack for removal from the premises in excess of one reputed pint had to take out separate licenses on Rs. 100 for the sale of Colombo arrack in addition to the ordinary retail license, while in the latter district the decrease was more than made up for by the increased rentals obtained for beer taverns and is ascribed to the growing preference for beer on the hills. There was an increase, on the other hand, in Gódvári, Tinnevely and Coimbatore, owing to competition at the sales.

(2) *Taverns for the sale of beer only.*—The number of these was 19 in the year under review, against 27 in the previous year. The fees obtained from their sale by auction increased from Rs. 12,247 in 1893-94 to Rs. 18,616 in the year under review, as per details shown in the margin. Out of ten licenses sold in Madras for 1893-94, six were converted into ordinary taverns, and of the remaining four advertised for sale for 1894-95, only one found a purchaser. The other three were ordered to be closed in G.O., No. 1562, Revenue, dated 21st April 1894. It is found that in the Madras town separate taverns for the sale of beer which foreign liquor as well as beer is sold. realized from the sale of beer taverns in preference for beer there and to competition at the sales.

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number of shops.	Amount realized.	Number of shops.	Amount realized.
Bellary ..	1	30	1	50
Madras ..	10	2,912	1	165
Trichinopoly ..	16	9,305	16	171
Nilgiris ..				18,230
Total ..	27	12,247	19	18,616

On the representation of Messrs. Loishman and Co., the proprietors of the Nilgiri Brewery, the opening of a beer tavern at Trichinopoly was sanctioned during the year. It fetched a sum of Rs. 171.

* 112. *Hotel licenses for the supply of residents in hotels and boarding houses.*—The fee for this license continued to be Rs. 100 or 75 in the Madras town, Rs. 100 or 50 on the Nilgiris and Rs. 50 or 25 in the rest of the Presidency as might in each case be determined by the Collector. In Madras holders of hotel licenses were allowed for the first time to take out separate "bar" licenses on payment of Rs. 42 per mensem for each bar. Five licenses of this description were issued for Rs. 2,268. Excluding these figures, the total number of hotel licenses issued in the Presidency and the fees obtained were 17 licenses and Rs. 1,048, against 14 licenses and Rs. 875 in the previous year.

113. *Refreshment room licenses.*—These are of two classes :—

(1) For refreshment rooms under the supervision of Railway and Dāk line companies. The annual fee for this license continued to be Rs. 50. In the Kurnool district, however, licenses were as in previous years issued at half the rates as a special case. Thirty-three licenses for Rs. 1,575, were issued in the year against 32 licenses for Rs. 1,550 in the previous year.

(2) For refreshment rooms in which the sale of liquor is combined with the supply of meals or of eatables prepared, and served in the European manner. The annual fee for this class of license was raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 in the mofussil and from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 in the Madras town. No license of this class was taken out in the mofussil, against one in North Arcot and one in Coimbatore in the previous year. In Madras 2 licenses were issued for Rs. 1,000, against 7 for Rs. 2,100 in the previous year. The decrease was presumably due to the enhancement of the fee from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 and to the creation of bar licenses.

114. The decrease under special licenses, which were granted under the orders of the Board on such conditions and for such periods as it might determine on each occasion, was due to the inclusion of rectification licenses under this head in the previous year. The latter class of license was issued for the first time during 1891-92. In spite of a condition in the rectification license to the effect that bottles containing rectified spirits should be labelled "spirits manufactured in India," it was found impossible in practice to prevent spurious brandies and other locally rectified spirits from passing into consumption as spirits made in Europe. Out of six firms in Madras that held rectification licenses during 1893-94, five were convicted for failing to label the bottles containing spirits rectified by them, as required by their licenses. It was further a matter of considerable difficulty to enforce the condition in the license forbidding the rectification of country spirits, as liquor which had not paid the tariff rate of duty could with a little ingenuity be easily smuggled into the shop. For the foregoing reasons, rectification licenses were abolished during the year under review and rectification of spirits was permitted only in distilleries.

The variations under the other heads of licenses, namely, Occasional Licenses which are granted at the discretion of Collectors for periods not exceeding 10 days at a time and at fees not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion, and Auctioneer's licenses which are granted at a fee of Rs. 5 per annum, are small and call for no comment.

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

	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH 1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
Spirits ..	180,083	9,17,854	167,472	8,56,470	192,059	9,94,528	+ 24,587	+ 1,38,058
Wines and liquors ..	51,597	67,471	49,253	61,692	50,810	64,140	+ 1,657	+ 2,448
Ale, beer and porter ..	605,931	37,679	395,881	24,579	445,330	28,117	+ 49,449	+ 3,538
Other sorts ..	194	12	601	37	212	14	+ 389	+ 25
Total ..	837,865	10,23,016	613,207	9,42,778	688,411	10,86,809	+ 75,204	+ 1,44,031

The quantity imported and the customs duty collected thereon increased from 613,207 gallons and Rs. 9,42,778 in 1893-94 to 688,411 gallons and Rs. 10,86,809 during the year under review.

116. The following statement shows the countries from which the imports were declared :—

Countries.	SPIRITS.				WINES AND LIQUEURS.				ALE, BEER AND PORTER.	
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. United Kingdom	67,037	5,86,360	69,395	6,32,449	19,346	1,58,688	17,549	1,44,174	377,662	5,54,589
2. Ceylon	78,437	1,01,303	96,105	1,30,423	436	1,577	167	899	305	930
3. Germany	4,477	15,549	3,336	19,049	1,482	8,420	1,947	17,332	17,790	51,216
4. France	14,786	1,07,781	16,429	1,44,207	18,336	1,32,573	17,767	1,91,893	4	10
5. Austria	97	2,408	143	2,276	1,364	3,859	3,027	14,878	74	238
6. Belgium	1,162	5,245	574	2,305	1,078	22,088	160	2,636	..	..
7. Holland	7,941	4,626	5,591	21,854	133	1,884	167	2,442	..	..
8. Portugal	..	..	..	..	1,700	19,967	3,396	34,794	..	..
9. Italy	117	2,156	2	25	1,222	7,258	1,783	8,749	..	..
10. Spain	39	302	7	500	1,820	13,238	2,510	17,716	..	..
11. Malta	..	..	..	..	135	780	183	806	..	..
12. United States	140	4,144	352	7,336	4	56	4	57	..	..
13. Mauritius	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Straits Settlements	27	172	115	645	56	270	177	1,307	46	120
15. Canada	50	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Denmark	..	..	..	..	106	2,310	80	1,544	..	..
17. Russia in Europe	..	..	..	..	30	778	..	..	..	..
18. New South Wales	..	..	..	..	78	610	326	2,934	..	..
19. South Australia	..	..	..	..	456	2,678	..	..	..	..
20. Natal	..	..	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..
21. West Indies	10	100	..	..	20	100	..	..	..	..
22. Victoria	1	9	..	..	1,461	6,692	1,596	10,890	..	..
Total	167,472	8,30,974	192,059	9,60,871	49,253	3,83,604	50,810	4,57,033	395,881	5,07,090

Countries.	ALE, BEER AND PORTER—cont.		OTHER SORTS.				TOTAL.			
	1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. United Kingdom	428,620	5,41,216	601	2,716	212	871	484,698	12,02,353	515,780	13,22,719
2. Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	79,178	1,03,810	98,272	1,03,810
3. Germany	16,426	48,876	..	..	..	..	28,749	75,185	21,709	54,757
4. France	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,126	2,40,368	34,186	3,86,590
5. Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,526	6,872	8,178	17,154
6. Belgium	195	585	..	..	..	..	2,249	27,834	919	6,525
7. Holland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,174	6,404	5,748	24,299
8. Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700	19,957	3,396	34,794
9. Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,829	9,414	1,785	8,786
10. Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,859	13,440	2,517	18,016
11. Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	780	183	806
12. United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	4,194	356	7,392
13. Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	4
14. Straits Settlements	89	368	..	..	..	..	129	562	381	2,230
15. Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	520	..	..
16. Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	2,310	80	1,544
17. Russia in Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	778	..	..
18. New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	610	326	2,934
19. South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	456	2,678	..	..
20. Natal	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	..	..
21. West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	100	..	..
22. Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,461	6,791	1,596	10,890
Total	445,330	6,90,445	801	2,716	212	871	613,207	17,24,534	688,411	20,09,220

* Countries Nos. 12 to 22 were omitted from the statement in the report for 1893-94, as the imports were not large.

It will be observed that there was a considerable increase in the quantity and value of the liquors imported during the year from the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Austria, Holland and Portugal, while the imports from Germany and Belgium show decreases. In the case of Germany, however, the decrease in quantity was accompanied by an increase in value, while the reverse is noticeable in the case of imports from Italy.

117. The subjoined 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.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	GALLONS PROOF.	GALLONS PROOF.	RS.	RS.	GALLONS PROOF.	GALLONS PROOF.	RS.	RS.
Aska distillery	277	453	1,632	2,779	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam distillery	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
Messrs. Abraham and Co.'s distillery, Bellary.	1,388	1,154	3,830	6,924	..	..	..	..
Sea Customs House, Madras.	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..
Rampet distillery	581	618	3,510	3,696	624	..	32	..
Nellikuppam do.	351	628	2,102	3,768	6,185	7,710	464	558
Tanjore do.	1	1,174	5	7,042	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore do.	2,599	3,306	15,594	20,192	..	..	..	..
Aravenghat do.	2,061	1,736	12,327	10,359	..	..	..	..
Total †	7,258	9,139	43,580	54,831	6,809	7,715	496	558

The quantities of locally-made "foreign" spirits, both potable and methylated, issued from distilleries increased from 7,258 gallons and 6,809 gallons, respectively, in the previous year to 9,139 gallons and 7,715 gallons, respectively, during the year under review, there being a corresponding increase in the amount of Excise duty collected thereon. The increase in the issues of potable spirits occurred chiefly in the Aska, Nellikuppam, Tanjore and Coimbatore distilleries, while there was a decrease in the quantities excised from the Bellary and Aravenghat distilleries. The increase was probably the result of rectification of foreign spirits having been restricted to distilleries—*vide* paragraph 114 *supra*.

118. 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 DURING		DIFFERENCE.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	GALS. PROOF.	GALS. PROOF.	GALS. PROOF.	GALS. PROOF.
Ganjam	275	431	156	..
Vizagapatam	1	20	19	..
Goddavari	..	..	..	..
Kistna	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	310	606	296	..
Bellary	1,087	531	..	556
Kurnool	8	17	9	..
Madras	407	452	45	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	20	3	..	17
South Arcot	..	37	37	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	1,083	1,919	226	..
Madura	7	107	100	..
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	76	198	122	..
Nilgiris	4,748	4,873	125	..
Salem	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..
Malabar	1	8	7	..
Total	3,633	9,202	1,142	573
Net increase	..	..	569	..

The net increase of 569 gallons during the year under review occurred mainly in Ganjam, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. In Ganjam the increase is attributed to the larger number of consumers of European spirits employed on the railway works in the district. In Anantapur it is reported to

* Exclusive of Rs. 1,197 being the duty at the tariff rate on the excess wastage at distilleries, etc.

† Issued duty free to a Government Medical officer.

‡ Exclusive of 1,919 (against 1,693 in 1893-94) gallons of raisin wine manufactured by the Jesuit Mission at Trichinopoly for sacramental purposes under the sanction accorded in G.O., No. 4443, dated 12th August 1891.

§ Raisin wine manufactured by the Jesuit Mission at Trichinopoly.

|| Exclusive of issues from distilleries to Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangalore and certain other places.

be due to competition between the tavern-keepers and the arrack shop-keepers. The figures shown against Trichinopoly represent the quantity of raisin wine manufactured by the Jesuit Mission at that place under the sanction accorded in G.O., dated 12th August 1891, No. 4443; and the increase is due to fluctuations in the requirements of the mission. The increase in Madura is ascribed to an increasing demand for this class of spirits at Kodaikanal. In Coimbatore it is reported to be due to the tavern-keepers at Erode and Coimbatore having purchased this class of spirits during the year. The increase in the Nilgiris is comparatively small. In Bellary, on the other hand, there was a considerable decrease, but the consumption in the previous year was unusually high, and in the year under report it was about normal. The variations in the other districts are small and call for no remark.

119. The Castle Brewery at Aravenghat and the Nilgiri brewery at Ootacamund continued to work during the year under review. 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. GALS.	Duty. RS.
1892-93	229,533	14,346
1893-94	400,027	25,002
1894-95	542,091	33,881

The increase is attributed to the fact that Messrs. Leishman and Co.'s supply of beer to the military stations and towns on the plains is an increasing and extending one.

120. During the year under review M.R.Ry. Chelvaraya Mudaliar, Proprietor of a brewery at Bangalore, applied for permission to supply beer from his brewery to certain tavern-keepers in the North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and a few other districts, and expressed his readiness to pay the prescribed duty on such imports and to otherwise conform to the rules and conditions governing the case. His request was sanctioned in G.O., dated the 20th September 1894, Mis. No. 3683, Revenue. The quantity of beer imported from Bangalore was, however, small, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Districts.	Quantity. GALS.	Duty levied. RS.
Madras	320	20
North Arcot	1,408	88
Salem	2,544	159
Total	4,272	267

CHAPTER VIII.—OPIUM AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

121. The total quantity of opium imported into the Presidency during the year under review amounted to 522½ chests of 140½ lb. each, against 561 chests during the previous year, and the duty adjusted thereon was Rs. 3,65,750 against Rs. 3,92,700. The following statement compares the imports into each district during 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

Districts.	Number of chests imported.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
Vizagapatam	161	147½
Godavari	296½	271½
Kistna	31	30
Bellary	2	1
Madras	68½	71½
South Canara	2	1
Total	561	522½

A sum of Rs. 45,600 was adjusted on advices received from the Accountant-General, Bombay, on account of the duty on opium supplied to the Native States of Cochin, Travancore, &c.

122. The total opium revenue of the Presidency* for the year under review amounted, as shown below, to Rs. 7,64,826, against Rs. 7,34,880 in the previous year :—

	1893-94. RS.	1894-95. RS.
Pass-duty on opium imported into the Presidency...	3,92,700	3,65,750
Do. on opium imported into Cochin, Travancore, &c.	33,775	45,600
Rentals for the monopoly of vend, including license fees for the sale of poppy heads and miscellaneous items: ...	3,03,405	3,53,476
Total ...	7,34,880	7,64,826

123. In spite of a decrease under pass-duty owing to smaller imports of opium into the Presidency, there was a net increase of Rs. 29,946 in the total opium revenue, due partly to larger imports in the year into Cochin and Travancore, but chiefly to higher rentals obtained for the privilege of sale. The subjoined statement shows the vend rents obtained in the several districts for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

Districts.	RENTALS.		Increase or decrease.	Districts.	RENTALS.		Increase or decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.			1893-94.	1894-95.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	21,905	29,264	+ 7,359	South Arcot	2,272	1,716	— 556
Vizagapatam	54,940	88,509	+ 33,569	Tanjore	5,612	5,005	— 607
Godavari	84,452	1,00,256	+ 15,804	Trichinopoly	4,762	4,870	+ 108
Kistna	28,367	29,551	+ 1,184	Madura	4,893	4,229	— 664
Nellore	5,805	6,375	+ 570	Tinnevely	2,752	2,818	+ 66
Ududapah	7,095	9,150	+ 2,055	Coimbatore	5,756	7,360	+ 1,604
Anantapur	3,219	2,820	— 399	Nilgiris	6,345	6,950	+ 605
Bellary	5,553	7,260	+ 1,707	Salem	6,121	4,324	— 1,797
Kurnool	7,711	7,321	— 390	South Canara	1,070	1,311	+ 241
Madras	12,300	9,050	— 3,250	Malabar	15,340	15,155	— 185
Chingleput	1,471	1,087	— 384				
North Arcot	12,607	8,140	— 4,467	Total	3,00,848	3,52,621	+ 51,773

124. The increase in the rentals occurred for the most part in the three northernmost districts and was due to keen competition at the sales. In Vizagapatam it was also due in part to the fact that for the year under review the privilege of supplying opium to vendors in the Agency tracts was leased out for a sum of Rs. 22,500; while only Rs. 2,928 were realized in the year 1893-94 when the supply was under the direct management of Government. In the Madras town and in North Arcot, on the other hand, there was a comparatively large decrease which is attributed to combination among the bidders in the former district and to reckless bidding in the previous two years in the latter owing to a faction then existing among the renters. The variations in the other districts are not so large as to call for remark.

125. In the Parlakimedi Agency tracts one license for the sale of opium at Serango was granted free as in previous years, and the opium renter of the Chicacole taluk was required by the conditions of an agreement taken from him to supply opium to the Serango shopkeeper at 3½ tolas per rupee.

126. The supply of opium to vendors in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, which was under the direct management of Government during 1893-94, was let out on tender for Rs. 22,500 in the year under review, on condition of the contractor's selling the drug to licensed vendors at 3 tolas per rupee and opening depôts for sale at the places specified by the Collector.

* Includes Rs. 20,599 derived from license fees in the Agency tracts, against Rs. 20,167 in 1893-94, and also Rs. 22,500 for the privilege of supplying opium to the Agency vendors, while Rs. 2,928 were realized through direct supply by Government in 1893-94. Excludes Rs. 10,812, the amount realized by the sale of 1,198 lbs. of Government opium, outstanding from the previous year; excluding dryage, a balance of 307 lbs. remained in hand at the end of the year under report.

† Includes Rs. 4,106, being the rents obtained for the shops in the Agency tracts, against Rs. 3,827 in 1893-94.

127. In accordance with the system explained in paragraph 30 *supra* under which the privilege of vend is disposed of in the Vizagapatam Agency tracts, 78 licenses were sold by auction for Rs. 20,284 (against 79 licenses for Rs. 19,852 in the previous year), and 16 licenses were granted on fixed fees (of Rs. 30 and 15) for Rs. 315 (against 18 licenses for the same amount in 1893-94); two licenses were issued free of fee, against one in the previous year. Thus in all 96 licenses were issued during the year for Rs. 20,599, against 98 licenses for Rs. 20,167 in 1893-94. The slight increase in revenue in spite of a decrease in the number of licenses granted was due to competition at the sales.

128. The shops for the sale of opium in the Agency tracts of the Gódvári district, which were sold by auction as in previous years, fetched a sum of Rs. 4,106 for the year under review, against, Rs. 3,827 in 1893-94. The increase is small and calls for no remark.

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

Receipts.				L.B.
Opening balance with the several dealers	...	...	...	17,914
Imported from Indore	...	...	...	71,793
Received from other districts (including quantities in transit at the end of 1893-94)	...	...	...	14,463
Total				104,170
Issues.				
Quantity retailed	...	...	...	70,272
Do. sent to other districts (including quantities in transit at the end of 1894-95)	...	...	...	16,653
Quantity sold to vendors of intoxicating drugs	...	...	...	3,309
Dryage (including quantities destroyed)	...	...	...	1,154
Total				91,388
Closing balance				12,782

130. As stated in previous reports, the foregoing figures of receipts and issues of opium are based on information furnished by the renters, and cannot be regarded as quite reliable. A comparison, however, of the quantities sent by the Opium Agent at Indore with the quantities shown as imported, shows only a comparatively small difference which may be accounted for by the fact that the Collectors' figures include quantities in transit at the end of 1893-94 and exclude those in transit at the end of 1894-95.

131. Statements showing the result of the examination of the accounts maintained by the opium renters have been received from the Collectors of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódvári, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Madura and the Nilgiris, and it is reported that the accounts in the other districts were duly examined. As in previous years, the Collectors consider the renters' accounts unreliable, but, so far as it goes, they show no indication that the renters depend on smuggled opium for their profits.

132. Appendix I shows the number of shops opened for the sale of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared therefrom, 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 slightly from 1,057 in the previous year to 1,065 in the year under review, the increase occurring chiefly in the Gódvári district, where opium is most largely consumed.

134. The total quantity of opium, including that used in the manufacture of intoxicating drugs, consumed in the several districts amounted to 73,581 lbs. against 75,369 lbs. in 1893-94, showing a net

decrease of 1,788 lbs. The decrease occurred chiefly in the Kistna and Malabar districts. In regard to the decrease in Kistna the Collector reports that the renter of the Bandur and Gudivada taluks died before filing his accounts and that repeated notices to his heirs to produce them were of no avail, and that the figures of consumption furnished for these taluks had to be gathered from the pass-ports filed in the Taluk offices. These would not accurately represent the consumption, but the figure given is not much below that for 1892-93. In Malabar the decrease occurred chiefly in the Ponnáni taluk and is reported to be due to the selling price being higher than in the previous year.

135. It will be observed from column 16 of Appendix I that the average consumption of opium per head of the population of the Presidency amounted to .083 of a tola, against .085 in 1893-94. Allowing for an increase of population at the rate of 10 per mille per annum, the average consumption per head would work out to .080 of a tola against .083 of a tola in 1893-94. Of the total quantity retailed, namely, 73,581 lbs., 63,531 lbs. or over 86 per cent. was consumed in the four northern districts. The consumption per head of the population is, as usual, highest in the Gódvári district (.747 of a tola); next come Vizagapatam with an average of .232, the Nilgiris with .195, Madras town with .168, Kistna with .093 and Ganjám with .087. The average consumption in the other districts is small, ranging from .049 of a tola 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 the Madras town is due to the large proportion of Muhammadans, Guzeratis 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 As. 5-4 to As. 12 per tola.

137. The total quantity of intoxicating drugs prepared from opium sold in the several districts (*vide* column 13 of Appendix II) amounted to 3,173 lbs., against 2,676 lbs. in 1893-94.

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.	Revenue of vend areas (including miscellaneous)	Total revenue.	Incidence of taxation per head of the population.
1893-94	35,616,081	L.B. 75,369	Rs. 3,76,845	Rs. 3,03,466	Rs. 6,80,250	Rs. A. P. 0 0 4
1894-95	35,616,081	L.B. 73,581	Rs. 3,67,905	Rs. 3,58,459	Rs. 7,21,364	Rs. A. P. 0 0 4

The incidence of taxation varied from 0.2 of a pie in South Arcot to As. 2-3 in Gódvári, and was an appreciable amount only in the last-named district and in Ganjám (5 pies), Vizagapatam (1 anna), Kistna (5 pies), Madras (8 pies) and the Nilgiris (As. 1-6).

139. *Poppy-heads*.—Thirty-four * licenses at As. 8 each were issued for the sale of poppy-heads during the year, against 28 in the previous year. The total quantity of poppy-heads retailed was 479 lbs. against 457 in 1893-94. 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 twenty-nine cases, affecting 159 persons, were convicted during the year, against 102 cases affecting 122 persons in the previous year; 10 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, against 15 in 1893-94. The total amount of

finer inflicted was Rs. 2,761-8-0, the value of confiscated articles Rs. 710-3-3, and the amount of rewards granted to informers in the cases in which convictions were obtained was Rs. 986-4-10. Appendix K shows the classification of offences under the Opium Act and rules. There were four cases of smuggling, one in each of the Ganjam, Gódvári, North Arcot and Malabar districts.

141. The following statement shows the particulars of cases detected by Abkari officers during the calendar year 1894 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, Revenue. The total number of these cases amounted to 350. The difference between this figure and the total number of convictions referred to in paragraph 140 *supra* appears to be due partly to a large number of cases being pending before the Magistracy and partly to the fact that the departmental officers' figures relate to the calendar year while those furnished by Collectors relate to the official year:—

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.
Chatrapur	1	1	16	2	4	..	20	6
Chicacole	26	44	11	..	52	1	4	160
Cocanada	68	12	2	..	1	1	2	97
Masulipatam	2	3	1	..	6	1	1	16
Nellore	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
Arcot	..	7	3	5	6	..	1	22
Chingleput	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	12
Negapatam	4	1	1	9	6	1	2	21
Tinnevely	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	6
Erode	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
Calicut	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	2
Madras Town Circle	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total	104	74	38	17	78	5	34	350

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, majam and other kinds of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant, the fees obtained therefor at auction, and the quantities of the drugs consumed in each district during the year, as compared with 1893-94. It will be observed that 256 licenses were sold for Rs. 53,888, against 250 licenses for Rs. 51,989 in the previous year. The increase in the number of licenses sold occurred chiefly in Ganjam, while the increase under fees is chiefly noticeable in the Vizagapatam and Gódvári districts and in the Madras Town Circle and was due to competition at the sales. In the North Arcot district, on the other hand, there was a considerable decrease under fees, which is attributed to reckless bidding in the previous year.

143. The total quantity of ganja, bhang and other drugs prepared from hemp, retailed in the several districts, amounted to 80,581 seers, against 79,316 seers in the previous year. The figures are distributed under the different heads of ganja, bhang, majam and "other kinds" in columns 6 to 15 of Appendix L. It will be seen therefrom that the quantities retailed of majam and "other kinds" increased from 6,454 seers and 4,546 seers, respectively, in the previous year to 9,666 seers and 7,428 seers, respectively, during the year under review, the increase occurring chiefly in Nellore and Madras, while the quantities of ganja and bhang sold fell from 63,534 seers and 4,782 seers, respectively, in 1893-94 to 59,941 seers and 3,546 seers, respectively, in 1894-95. The preparation known as *charas* is but rarely used in this Presidency.

The foregoing figures are those furnished by the shopkeepers and are not to be entirely relied upon. Moreover, in the existing state of the rules having the force of the law which restrict sale but not manufacture, possession or transport of these drugs, it is unsafe to draw any definite conclusions regarding their consumption.

144. *Sonti Soru.*—As in the two previous years, a temporary license for the manufacture and sale of *sonti soru*, an intoxicating rice-liquor of nearly the same strength

as ordinary beer, was granted to a tobacco merchant in the town of Madras for a period of six months ending on the 31st March 1895. The license fee was, as in the previous years, Rs. 50 per mensem. The quantity of the liquor sold during the six months amounted to 3,934 Madras measures. The selling price, which was As. 5-3 per measure for the first four months, was reduced to As. 5 during the remaining two months. It is reported that the liquor was chiefly consumed by the fishermen class and that its sale did not in any way affect the trade in toddy or arrack. During the six months referred to above, only one sample of the liquor was successfully analyzed by the Chemical Examiner. The license has been renewed to the same licensee for a period of ten months from the 1st June 1895 to the 31st March 1896 on the same conditions, and a further study of the properties of the liquor is being made.

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

145. As directed in G.O., No. 449, dated 21st February 1894, Judicial, the statistics relating to abkari crime are furnished for the calendar year, instead of for the official year as hitherto. Information regarding "Depôt and shop inspections" has, however, been given for the official year as usual as they are not directly connected with abkari offences.

146. *General Results.*—In the year under report 28,529 cases affecting 29,034 persons, of which 27,285 cases affecting 27,914 persons were reported during the year, came before the officers of the department, and 48 cases affecting 53 persons were sent to the Magistracy direct without the intervention of the department. These results show a large 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.	Smuggling.	Illicit distillation and possession and sale of illicit spirits.	Illicit manufacture of toddy.	Illicit transport.	Unlicensed sales.	Possession of liquor without license.	Adulteration.	Dilution.	Use of false measures.	Other offences (breaches of licenses, &c.).	Total.
Chatrapur	1893 .. 16	119	46	43	35	12	7	25	2	27	332
Chicacole	1894 .. 35	140	38	20	28	3	..	12	5	6	285
Cocanada	1893 .. 173	61	252	31	60	24	..	27	14	48	690
Masulipatam	1894 .. 106	203	194	28	71	41	..	27	16	24	710
Nellore	1893 .. 3	3	3,026	123	66	117	..	56	9	26	3,429
Arcot	1894 .. 20	9	1,875	160	99	164	..	60	2	165	2,554
Chingleput	1893 .. 75	31	364	139	276	231	..	218	35	6	1,365
Negapatam	1894 .. 81	26	274	105	271	180	..	125	55	31	1,152
Tinnevely	1893 .. 2	122	213	42	59	24	..	21	6	12	601
Erode	1894 .. 2	75	241	35	128	11	..	17	11	24	544
Calicut	1893 .. 168	102	347	303	362	126	6	59	57	160	1,699
Madras Town Circle	1894 .. 234	100	330	177	604	62	12	84	107	119	1,809
Chicacole	1893 .. 4	..	221	40	81	78	..	14	8	73	610
Cocanada	1894 .. 5	..	195	29	64	14	..	10	2	30	349
Masulipatam	1893	..	124	15	39	1	..	10	13	4	205
Nellore	1894 .. 1	..	117	15	62	11	..	9	16	22	243
Arcot	1893 .. 134	..	(a) 933	509	342	266	1	71	23	351	2,035
Chingleput	1894 .. 103	2	465	450	376	145	..	69	30	266	2,009
Negapatam	1893 .. 87	10	805	494	603	286	5	91	27	499	2,907
Tinnevely	1894 .. 65	26	791	546	696	210	11	77	21	262	2,705
Erode	1893 .. 115	127	2,041	496	917	126	3	65	71	372	4,333
Calicut	1894 .. 101	177	2,068	304	692	91	3	54	117	110	3,916
Madras Town Circle	1893 .. 1,210	993	6,595	670	579	1,765	3	105	3	150	(b) 12,073
Chicacole	1894 .. 881	913	6,540	548	408	1,536	4	110	12	59	11,009
Total	1893 .. 1,987	1,568	14,962	2,905	3,419	3,056	23	762	268	1,728	(b) 30,690
	1894 .. 1,637	1,671	13,128	2,417	3,685	2,468	29	637	395	1,216	27,285

(a) Includes 534 undetected cases reported in the sub-division.

(b) Excludes 98 undetected cases for which details have not been furnished.

148. In the Chattrapur Sub-division there was a large increase in the detection of "Smuggling" and "illicit distillation" cases, the two most serious offences in the Sub-division. The increase is due to better supervision of the work of the preventive officers. The increase in the detection of the latter class of offences is reported to be further due to the low price at which *ippa* flower was available. The decrease under the other heads except "use of false measures" is ascribed to better knowledge of the rules on the part of the shop-keepers and toddy-drawers.

149. There is an increase in the detection of abkari offences in the Chicacole Sub-division, which is specially marked under the important head of "illicit distillation". This is reported to be due partly to the Abkari Act having been extended to 122 Agency villages where this kind of offence was rife, but chiefly to the low price charged for the *ippa* flower which rendered illicit distillation very profitable. The decrease under "smuggling" is explained to be due to the emigration of many of the Sondies, the notorious liquor dealers of the agency, to Baster and Kalahandi and to the facilities which, as pointed out above, existed for local illicit distillation. It is, however, noted that eleven cases of smuggling from tracts in which the duty was low to tracts in which it was higher were detected this year against none in the previous year. Under "illicit manufacture of toddy" there was a large decrease which is not adequately explained and is probably due to insufficient attention having been paid to this class of offence.

150. In the Cocanada Sub-division there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases reported, which occurred almost entirely under "illicit manufacture of toddy". This is attributed to frequent inspections of topes, exemplary punishments inflicted during the previous years, better knowledge of the tree-tax rules on the part of the toddy-drawers and the decrease in the number of trees tapped for sweet juice, under the cloak of which large numbers of trees were illicitly tapped before for fermented toddy. Under "smuggling" and "illicit distillation" there was a large increase, attributable to improved detection. Undue attention still appears to have been paid to petty offences.

151. The number of cases reported in the Masulipatam Sub-division decreased from 1,865 in the year 1893 to 1,152 in the year under report. The decrease occurred under all the heads except "smuggling," "use of false measures" and "other offences". The increase under the first head was slight, and so was the decrease under "illicit distillation". Under "illicit manufacture of toddy" there was a decrease, which is attributed to the increased detection and deterrent punishments of last year, and to the personal interest which, with the extension of the system of separate sale of shops, the shop-keepers take in the detection of this class of offence.

152. In the Nellore Sub-division there was an increase in the number of cases reported which occurred chiefly under "illicit manufacture of toddy" and "unlicensed sales". Only 75 cases relating to "illicit distillation" were reported during the year against 122 in the previous year; but in considering this the increase in the consumption of licit liquor should be taken into account.

153. In the Arcot Sub-division there was on the whole an improvement both in the amount and in the quality of detection. Of the 234 cases of "smuggling" reported during the year (against 168 in the previous year), 226 were cases of clandestine import of liquor from foreign territory and the remaining 8 related to smuggling from the rented to the excise tracts. The number of "illicit distillation" cases remained almost stationary, but this was due to backward detection in the Kurnool circle (19 against 48 cases in the previous year), which is attributable to want of energy on the part of the Inspector, in addition to the reasons set forth in paragraph 153 of the administration report for the year 1893-94. The decrease under "illicit manufacture of toddy" is more apparent than real, and is due to the transfer in October 1894 of the Conjeevaram and Tirukkoyilur taluks from the Arcot to the Chingleput Sub-division and the erroneous practice which prevailed in the early part of 1893 of treating each tree illicitly tapped as a separate case. There was an increase under "unlicensed sales" in all the tree-tax circles.

154. The total number of cases reported in the Chingleput Sub-division decreased from 519 in the previous year to 349 in the year under report. Five cases of "smuggling" were detected during the year and none of "illicit distillation". There is probably room for considerable improvement in the detection of smuggling cases in view of the low rate of excise duty in the adjoining Tindivanam taluk.

155. In the Madras Town Circle there was an increase in detection. Under "other offences" have been included cases of the sale of ganja at less than the minimum price and wilful neglect to maintain accounts. The increase under "unlicensed sales" and "smuggling" points to improved detection.

156. In the Negapatam Sub-division there was a decrease under all the heads except "illicit distillation," "illicit manufacture of toddy," "unlicensed sales," "use of false measures" and "other offences." The decrease under "smuggling" is probably to be attributed to less efficient detective work in the Villupuram and Nannilam Circles. Exclusive of the large number of undetected cases reported in the Adirampatnam Circle during the year 1893, the detection of illicit tapping cases in the Sub-division during the year under report showed a slight increase as compared with the previous year. Two cases of "possession of illicitly distilled spirits" were reported during the year, against none in the last. Too much attention is evidently paid to the detection of the minor offences in some circles; this will be checked.

157. In the Tinnevely Sub-division there was a decrease under almost all classes of offences, an increase, however, being noted in cases relating to "illicit distillation," "illicit transport," "unlicensed sales" and "adulteration." Of the 65 cases of smuggling reported during the year (against 87 in the previous year), 24 were cases of smuggling from foreign territory, and the rest related to smuggling from the rented to the excise tracts. The decrease under this head, and under "illicit manufacture of toddy" which occurred almost entirely in the Madura Circle, has not been adequately explained and indicates that insufficient attention was bestowed on the detection of these classes of offences. There was no doubt room for the improvement in the detection of "illicit distillation" cases; 11 cases of this sort were detected for the first time in the Madura Circle where the offence has long been supposed to be non-existent. The decrease in the number of reports of "other offences" is satisfactory.

158. The decrease in the total number of cases reported in the Erode Sub-division occurred chiefly under the less important offences. There was indeed a slight decrease in cases relating to smuggling, and there is evidently scope for increased vigilance in the matter of smuggling across the Mysore and Cochin frontiers. Nine cases of "smuggling" Pudukkottai arrack were reported during the year, against only one in the previous year. The large increase under "illicit distillation" was mainly contributed by the creditable exertions of the Erode Circle officer. It is also noted that two such cases were reported during the year in the Salem Circle, against none in the last year. The increase under "illicit manufacture of toddy" and the very great decrease under "other offences" also show that more attention was paid to the detection of the more important offences.

159. In the Calicut Sub-division there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases detected, but the number still remained very high. The decrease under "smuggling" is attributed to the more efficient patrol along the Mahé frontier, the institution of unfounded charges of extortion against the Cochin frontier force which paralysed its working for a time, and the gradual disappearance of petty cases of smuggling. There was a decrease also in the detection of cases relating to illicit distillation, which is reported to be due to less crime in consequence of the infliction of severe punishments by the Magistracy and the better arrangements in force for the supply of licit liquor. The fact that there has been an increase in licit consumption during the year goes to show that the fall in detection of these two classes of offences was not due to indifference on the part of the preventive staff. The suppression of illicit cashew distillation received attention in the Mangalore Circle.

160. Taking all the Sub-divisions together, there was a decrease in the number of offences detected during the year, which is largely due to the discouragement by the Board of undue interference in petty cases. The increase under "illicit distillation" shows that that important offence received more adequate attention. The decrease, however, under "smuggling" and "illicit manufacture of toddy" points to a necessity for increased vigilance, but it has to be observed that the extension of the tree-tax system limits the scope for smuggling of toddy and there is reason to believe that illicit tapping gradually diminishes in tracts where the tree-tax system is long established.

161. Appendix M shows the disposal of the 28,529 cases (inclusive of those pending on the 1st January 1894) which came up for disposal before the officers of the department during the year. 3,802 cases or 13.3 per cent. of the total number that came up for disposal, were released departmentally during the year, against 6,284 or 19.1 per cent. in the year 1893; and 23,189 cases, or 81.3 per cent. of the cases under disposal, were sent by Inspectors for trial, as against 24,018 cases or 72.8 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 Cocanada and Chingleput Sub-divisions, however, the proportion of releases is large, and in the former Sub-division is slightly greater than in the previous year. The marked improvement in the percentage of releases in the Chatrapur, Chicacole, Arcot and Calicut Sub-divisions is satisfactory.

162. 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:—

Sub-divisions.	By officers of the Department.	By Police.	By Village Magistrates, &c.	Total.	Percentage to total number of cases disposed of.
Chatrapur 1893	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. . 1894	..	..	..	..	..
Chicacole 1893	1	1	..	2	0.3
.. .. . 1894	2	..	..	2	0.3
Cocanada 1893	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. . 1894	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam 1893	1	7	5	13	0.9
.. .. . 1894	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore 1893	4	..	..	4	0.7
.. .. . 1894	..	..	..	..	..
Arcot 1893	8	..	1	9	0.5
.. .. . 1894	4	..	..	4	0.4
Chingleput 1893	6	..	..	6	1.1
.. .. . 1894	2	..	1	3	0.2
Madras Town Circle 1893	1	..	..	1	0.4
.. .. . 1894	..	..	..	..	..
Negapatam 1893	19	..	..	19	0.9
.. .. . 1894	4	..	..	4	0.2
Tinnevely 1893	6	..	..	6	0.2
.. .. . 1894	23	..	..	23	0.6
Erode 1893	27	2	4	33	0.7
.. .. . 1894	8	2	..	10	0.3
Calicut 1893	9	1	..	10	0.4
.. .. . 1894	11	..	..	11	0.3
Total 1893	82	11	10	103	0.3
.. .. . 1894	54	6	4	64	0.2

The decrease both in the total 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. In the Tinnevely Sub-division, however, there was a large increase in the number of such arrests which is presumably due to want of proper caution on the part of the subordinate preventive officers.

163. The number of cases pending before the officers of the department on the 31st December 1894 was 917 or 3.2 per cent., against 1,244 or 3.8 per cent. in 1893. There was a marked improvement in the disposal of cases, as compared with the last year, in the Chatrapur, Chicacole and Arcot Sub-divisions; but in the Masulipatam and Nellore Sub-divisions the percentage of pending cases was excessive, and it increased also (as compared with the previous year) in the Negapatam Sub-division. The unsatisfactory increase in the former two sub-divisions calls for the prompt attention of the Circle officers.

164. On the whole, there was a fair improvement in the duration of cases disposed of. It was, however, excessive in the following Circles:—Cumbum, Tada, Covelong, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Vellore, Arcot, Dindigul, Erode, Hosur, Udipi, Calicut and Frontier No. II. The Inspectors of these Circles will be directed to dispose of their cases more promptly. It is hoped that the creation of nine new circles from the 1st October 1895 will effect a considerable reduction in the average duration of cases in the current year.

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

Item.	1893.		1894.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Departmental releases	6,284	19.8	3,802	13.8
Written off owing to death, disappearance of parties, &c.	1,410	4.5	621	2.2
Sent for trial	24,018	75.7	23,189	84.0
Total	31,712	100.0	27,612	100.0

166. The disposal of cases by the Magistracy is shown in Appendix M. It will be seen that the number and percentage of acquittals decreased from 649, or 2.3 per cent. of the total number under disposal by the Magistracy, in the year 1893 to 542 or 2.1 per cent. in the year under report. The decrease in the proportion is specially marked in the Chatrapur and Nellore Sub-divisions where improvement was called for. The increase in the percentage of acquittals in the Chicacole Sub-division is attributed to the hostile attitude of some of the Magistrates but is unsatisfactory. The proportion in the Arcot and Chingleput Sub-divisions, though better than in the previous year, is susceptible of considerable improvement. The increase in the percentage of pending cases in the Arcot Sub-division has affected the percentage of convictions in that sub-division. The heavy pendency in the Erode and Calicut Sub-divisions is probably due to a large number of cases having been charged before the Magistracy towards the close of the year.

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

	1893.		1894.	
	RS.		RS.	
Chatrapur	1,841	1,854	1,841	1,854
Chicacole	3,921	4,943	3,921	4,943
Cocanada	5,683	3,751	5,683	3,751
Masulipatam	5,445	4,253	5,445	4,253
Nellore	5,139	2,864	5,139	2,864
Arcot	8,616	10,032	8,616	10,032
Chingleput	1,356	999	1,356	999
Madras Town Circle	2,126	2,099	2,126	2,099
Negapatam	4,557	4,929	4,557	4,929
Tinnevely	7,788	9,432	7,788	9,432
Erode	18,033	13,527	18,033	13,527
Calicut	61,535	56,134	61,535	56,134
Total	1,26,040	1,14,817	1,26,040	1,14,817

It will be observed that there was a large decrease in the Erode and Calicut Sub-divisions. The decrease in the latter is explained by the general decrease in the detection of grave crime; in the Erode Sub-division the decrease is attributable to the smaller number of cases reported, the grant of less liberal rewards for the detection of illicit distillation cases, and to low fines having been inflicted by the Magistracy in the Hosur Circle. The large increase in the Arcot Sub-division was due to the improved detection of cases of smuggling and unlicensed sales. The decrease in the rest of the Central division is the result of the fall in the detection of the more important offences.

168. The marginal statement shows the number of assaults on officers of the department while in the execution of their duty. The total number of cases shows a large decrease as compared with the previous year, which is so far satisfactory; but the number is still large. As usual, Calicut and Erode supply the largest figures, though the number of assaults reported there is considerably less than what it was in 1893. The wearing of uniform by the departmental officers may have partly contributed towards the gradual reduction in the number of these assaults. It is hoped that as the Abkari Rules become better understood by the people the number of assaults will gradually diminish, but, as remarked in

Sub-division.	1893.	1894.
Chattrapur	2	1
Chicacole	6	4
Cocanada	5	5
Masulipatam	10	5
Nellore	1	6
Arcot	13	14
Chingleput	6	1
Madras Town Circle		
Negapatam	13	9
Tinnevely	16	10
Erode	21	15
Calicut	47	28
Total	140	93

previous reports, much depends on the recognition by the Magistracy of the gravity of such attacks on Government officers in the execution of their duty. No serious injuries are reported to have been caused to the departmental officers in the assaults of this year.

169. The following statement shows the number of inspections of shops and depôts in the several sub-divisions:—

Sub-divisions.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
			Depôts.	Shops.	Total.
Chattrapur					
Chicacole	6,156	6,772	469	4,297	4,766
Cocanada	18,826	19,223	1,094	15,271	16,365
Masulipatam	20,890	20,085	3,058	19,617	22,675
Nellore	28,911	28,224	1,991	20,004	21,995
Arcot	14,598	11,935	915	11,466	12,381
Chingleput	45,728	30,212	2,417	36,737	39,154
Madras Town Circle	8,880	6,377	482	9,881	10,363
Negapatam	32,604	18,838	765	17,915	18,680
Tinnevely	31,841	36,856	901	34,835	35,736
Erode	17,499	20,550	1,195	21,111	22,306
Calicut	45,107	44,979	2,443	36,670	39,123
	34,202	43,328	2,687	55,236	57,923
Total	304,926	294,498	18,417	322,549	341,466

There was an increase on the whole in the number of these inspections, which is chiefly marked in the Calicut Sub-division.

170. The relations between the departmental officers and the Police and village officers were in general of a satisfactory nature. The village munsiffs of Saradam and Garikipadu in the Chicacole Sub-division had, however, to be reported for punishment to their superiors for obstructive conduct towards the department.

171. The Collectors' reports are favourable 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 and depôts were made during the year by the Land Revenue officers in most of the districts but no material irregularities were brought to light. The Abkari Laws are reported to have worked without avoidable friction, and it is observed that no grave charges were brought home to the departmental officers of undue harshness in carrying out the rules.

172. Fair effect was given 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, and in no case was the right illegally exercised.

173. The statistics of offences against the Opium Law have already been noticed in Chapter VIII.

CHAPTER X.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

174. 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.	DEMAND.		COLLECTION.		REMISSION.		BALANCE.	
	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	Current.	Arrears.	Current.	Arrears.	Current.	Arrears.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Country Spirits.								
1. License fees of (a) Private distilleries (b) Do. warehouses (c) Wholesale vend depôts	RS. 1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
2. Excise duty on country spirits	906	34,76,223	34,76,223	34,76,223	34,76,223	34,76,223	34,76,223	34,76,223
3. Difference of excise duty on stock of liquor at the beginning of the year		1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570
4. Deficiency on guaranteed minimum revenue made good on excise duty	12,186	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431
5. Rents of (a) Rural vend areas (b) Independent shops	10,442	10,36,901	10,47,343	10,36,901	10,36,901	10,36,901	10,36,901	10,36,901
6. Occasional license fees	26,275	7,57,226	7,83,501	20,280	7,41,555	7,61,835	2,915	3,080
7. Rents for the combined privileges of manufacture and vend of country spirits	5,922	92,519	92,519	5,255	88,411	93,673	607	120
8. Revenue derived in (a) License fees (b) Rentals (c) Direct Government management (aman)	241	32,615	32,615	130	32,615	32,745	111	111
Total	56,941	59,67,980	60,24,021	41,481	59,35,026	59,76,507	7,267	8,119
Country Spirits and Toddy combined.								
9. Rents of country spirits and toddy farms	69	328	397	..	328	328	69	..
Toddy.								
10. Rents of (a) Vend areas (b) Independent shops	18,354	7,67,665	7,81,019	13,354	7,55,912	7,69,266	17,932	16,750
11. License fees of (a) Do. warehouses (b) Do. independent shops	78,184	31,07,756	31,86,940	43,442	30,68,879	31,12,321	16,750	159
12. Occasional license fees	2,558	68,012	70,570	1,105	67,090	68,195	1,294	125
13. Tapping license fees	..	165	165	..	165	165	..	..
14. Tree-tax	1,36,514	26,43,104	26,79,618	1,15,058	24,37,533	25,52,591	13,427	160
Total	2,30,610	64,83,076	67,18,686	1,73,959	63,30,933	65,03,912	32,688	705
Foreign Liquors and locally-made liquors excised at tariff rates.								
15. License fees of breweries	..	30	30	..	30	30	..	..
16. Excise duty on (a) Locally-made foreign spirits (b) Country-brewed beer (c) Methylated spirits	..	56,750	56,750	..	56,750	56,750	..	..
Total	..	82,842	82,842	..	82,842	82,842	..	..

Detailed head.	DEMAND.		COLLECTION.		REMISSION.		BALANCE.	
	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	Current.	Arrears.	Current.	Arrears.	Current.	Arrears.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Foreign Liquors and locally-made liquors excised at tariff rates—cont.								
I. Wholesale	..	2,900	2,900	..	2,900	2,900	..	..
II. Retail—								
(a) Shops	100	36,500	36,600	100	36,438	36,538	..	..
(b) Taverns	2,764	1,77,855	1,80,629	434	1,76,155	1,76,589	1,738	..
(c) Hotels	..	18,616	18,616	..	18,616	18,616	..	..
(d) Bar	..	1,050	1,050	..	1,050	1,050	..	..
(e) Refreshment rooms.	..	2,268	2,268	..	2,184	2,184	..	..
(f) Occasional	..	1,575	1,575	..	1,575	1,575	..	..
(g) Special	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	..
(h) Auctioneers' licenses	..	410	410	..	410	410	..	..
Total	2,864	3,35,374	3,35,236	554	3,34,518	3,34,052	1,738	592
Drugs other than Opium, Ganja, Bhang, &c.								
18. Fees for licenses for the sale of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from hemp	581	53,888	54,469	376	53,290	53,666	205	..
Miscellaneous.								
19. Contributions for establishments employed at distilleries and warehouses	..	439	439	..	439	439	..	..
20. Penalties and forfeitures	712	32,120	32,832	569	30,860	30,599	84	..
21. Other miscellaneous items	1,380	21,383	22,763	694	18,829	19,453	246	..
Total	2,092	53,942	56,034	1,223	49,228	50,451	330	..
Opium.								
Total, Abkari	2,92,257	1,28,99,688	1,31,91,845	2,16,573	1,27,02,343	1,29,18,916	42,292	1,692
22. Pass duty on opium imported from Indore	..	3,65,760	3,65,760	..	3,65,760	3,65,760	..	..
23. Rents of vend areas	22,034	3,27,916	3,49,960	16,220	3,03,341	3,19,567	15	..
24. Fees for licenses for the sale of poppy-heads	..	17	17	..	17	17	..	..
25. License fees in Agency tracts	858	24,705	25,563	648	24,334	24,982	201	..
26. Miscellaneous	..	838	838	..	838	838	..	..
Total, Opium	29,892	7,19,226	7,42,118	76,874	6,94,280	7,11,154	216	..
Grand Total, Abkari and Opium	3,15,149	1,36,18,814	1,39,33,963	2,93,447	1,32,96,623	1,36,30,070	42,508	1,692

The difference between this figure and Rs. 3,14,313, the closing balance at the end of 1892-93, is due to subsequent alterations reported from the districts of Gōdāvari, Chingēput, Tanjore, Tinnavelly, Coimbatore, South Canara and Malabar.

175. The total arrear demand under Abkari and Opium at the beginning of the year under review was Rs. 3,15,149, of which Rs. 2,33,447 were collected and Rs. 42,508 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 39,194 at the end of the year.

176. The largest remissions of arrears made were in the districts of Gódvári, Madras, Tanjore and Malabar. The amount of remissions in Gódvári consists of the loss by re-sale of certain arrack rent areas, tree-tax due from a few toddy-renters and arrears of kist due by certain renters in the Agency tracts; that in Madras and Tanjore represents for the most part kists and tree-tax due by certain toddy shop licensees, while that in Malabar consists of arrears due by certain arrack vend renters and shopkeepers, and the loss arising from re-sales of toddy shops in connection with the toddy-drawers' strike during the lease 1892-93.

177. The total current demand amounted to Rs. 1,36,18,814 against Rupees 1,27,76,204 for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 8,42,610 or about 6.6 per cent. The following statement shows the current demand under all the major heads of Abkari and Opium revenue for the year 1894-95 and seven preceding years:—

Heads of revenue.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.*	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Country spirits	Rs. 44,00,039	Rs. 46,73,827	Rs. 64,42,923	Rs. 57,19,208	Rs. 54,50,225	Rs. 52,48,292	Rs. 51,57,301	Rs. 59,67,980
Do. and toddy combined	8,05,938	7,99,847	4,49,619	71,568	48,696	25	200	328
Toddy	35,89,539	39,65,736	44,20,164	51,76,370	54,96,682	57,66,150	61,84,385	64,88,376
Foreign liquor	3,09,837	3,02,669	3,81,764	3,47,288	2,76,303	3,22,606	3,19,963	3,35,374
Hemp Drugs							52,050	53,888
Miscellaneous	12,052	11,680	23,634	37,743	90,130	83,396	46,950	53,942
Total, Abkari	91,13,406	97,53,759	1,07,24,104	1,13,52,277	1,13,62,035	1,14,20,469	1,20,60,849	1,28,99,588
Opium	6,59,568	6,74,411	5,99,168	7,23,527	6,86,789	6,98,051	7,15,355	7,19,226
Grand Total, Abkari and Opium.	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	1,36,18,814

178. The increase of over five lakhs under country spirits is due to an almost general enhancement of the rate of Excise duty, to the increased consumption of country spirits chiefly in the Vizagapatam, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madras, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Salem and Malabar districts; to higher rentals in the Vizagapatam, Nellore, Gódvári, Anantapur and Bellary districts and in the rented areas of South Canara, and to the larger revenue derived in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars. The increase under toddy is due to the extension of the tree-tax and separate shop systems during the year and to their successful working in the tracts in which they had been in force already. The increase under foreign liquor is chiefly due to the larger issues of locally-made "foreign" spirits from the Nellikuppam, Tanjore and Coimbatore distilleries during the year, while that under "miscellaneous" is due to the larger penalties levied from defaulting licensees in the Madras town circle and in the districts of North Arcot, Tanjore and Malabar. The increase under opium is mainly due to the larger rentals obtained in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gódvári, Cuddapah, Bellary and Coimbatore.

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 58 and 27 per cent., respectively, against 54 and 31 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The remaining 15 per cent. related to license fees for distilleries, warehouses and wholesale shops, rents for the combined privileges of manufacture and sale of country spirits in the rented areas, and revenue derived from license fees, rentals, &c., in the Agency tracts.

179. Appendix P. shows the collections (both arrears and current) under the several major heads as compared with those of the previous year. The total collections during the year show an increase in all the districts except Ganjam, Gódvári, Cuddapah and Kurnool, the net increase being

Rs. 8,55,889. Of the districts which show an increase, Salem stands first with an increase of Rs. 1,01,419, due to the higher rentals obtained at the sales of arrack and toddy shops, to larger realizations under Excise duty and to the greatly improved results obtained from the tree-tax system in the district. In Vizagapatam, which comes next with Rs. 98,116, the increase is due to higher rentals for arrack rent areas and shops, and for opium farms and to the successful working of the tree-tax system. In North Arcot, Chingleput and Tanjore also, the increase was large, amounting to Rs. 94,007, Rs. 67,240 and Rs. 66,107, respectively; in North Arcot and Chingleput it was due chiefly to increased realizations under Excise duty and tree-tax, while in Tanjore the increase was due to larger consumption of arrack, higher rentals obtained for toddy shops and larger issues of locally-made foreign spirits. The increase in the other districts is chiefly due to the enhancement of the rate of Excise duty, to the increased consumption of arrack in most of them, and to the successful working of the tree-tax system which was further extended in some. The decrease, on the other hand, was considerable in Gódvári and Kurnool. In the former it was chiefly due to a falling off under tree-tax, and in the latter to smaller realizations under Excise duty and to lower arrack and toddy rentals than in the previous year.

180. The balance that remained to be collected at the end of the year under both arrears and current was only Rs. 2,59,693, against Rs. 3,15,149, the opening balance at the beginning of the year. The amount has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 78,982 at the end of July 1895.

181. According to the Accountant-General's books, the total receipts under Abkari and Opium for 1894-95, exclusive of interest on arrears, amounted to Rs. 1,36,71,527 against Rs. 1,28,74,659* in the previous year, showing a large increase of Rs. 7,96,868. The following statement explains the difference between the collections as given by the Accountant-General and those according to the demand, collection and balance statement (Appendix O summarised in paragraph 174 *supra*). The larger figures given by the Accountant-General are, as usual, mainly due to advance payments:—

Districts.	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 kists.		Collections made in other districts.	Collections made in advance and subsequently brought to account.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Ganjam	Rs. 2,56,260	Rs. 426	Rs. 6,341	Rs. 2,49,493	Rs. 2,616	Rs. 2,52,109	
2. Vizagapatam	5,88,862		20,372	5,68,490	83,377	6,50,433	
3. Gódvári	14,67,972	1,935	54,621	14,11,416	1,08,716	15,85,947	
4. Kistna	10,72,220	555	59,024	10,12,641	5,262	10,49,137	
5. Nellore	2,75,433	66,369	1,458	2,07,706	29,510	2,40,390	
6. Cuddapah	3,48,348	15,129	76,397	2,56,822	41,655	3,65,478	
7. Anantapur	4,34,320	16,227	7,522	4,10,571	56,590	4,73,608	
8. Bellary	6,47,755	10,848	10,245	6,26,662	1,107	6,37,605	
9. Kurnool	2,94,957	4,004	13,589	2,77,364	19,640	3,10,765	
10. Madras	14,12,548	3,12,792	35,848	10,63,908	1,35,555	12,38,243	
11. Chingleput	2,65,092	1,870	5,633	2,67,589	70,441	3,30,437	
12. North Arcot	10,38,692	2,39,093	15,858	7,63,751	1,45,867	9,42,107	
13. South Arcot	7,12,808	23,732	1,20,462	5,68,614	2,946	6,97,565	
14. Tanjore	11,21,316	54,970	67,692	9,98,654	6,350	10,76,834	
15. Trichinopoly	3,68,778	33,689	17,522	3,17,667	78,751	4,10,960	
16. Madras	4,32,955	4,218	18,325	4,15,412	8,516	4,36,706	
17. Tinnevely	2,64,196	4,192	5,888	2,54,116	8,896	2,70,087	
18. Coimbatore	7,58,218	1,28,528	28,222	6,01,468	29,749	6,47,461	
19. Nilgiris	2,00,547	1,418	3,434	1,96,695	84,193	2,83,129	
20. Salem	7,56,927	18,416	1,02,095	6,36,416	13,101	7,46,163	
21. South Canara	4,54,995		15,773	4,39,222	16,598	4,55,820	
22. Malabar	4,98,328		11,668	4,86,660	24,150	5,19,001	
Total	1,36,71,527	9,38,301	6,92,989	1,20,40,237	9,54,436	1,36,30,070	

* The difference between this figure and that reported in the previous year is chiefly due to the subsequent exclusion of Rs. 89,767, being the cost price of liquor in contract distillery supply tracts, shown in the Accountant-General's books as collections of revenue in the first instance.

182. The charges debitable to Excise during the year amounted to Rs. 6,15,871, against Rs. 6,01,440 in the previous year. As stated in previous reports, Salt and Excise charges cannot be worked out separately, and consequently 25 per cent. of the aggregate charges has been debited to Excise as ordered by Government in 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 foregoing proportion to each individual head of expenditure, some of the heads relating wholly to Salt and some wholly to Excise, details of Excise charges cannot be given separately. The increase of Rs. 14,431 in Excise charges is, as explained in paragraph 106 of the Salt Administration Report for 1894-95, due chiefly to the revision of establishments in certain circles in connection with the extension of the tree-tax system and to the employment of additional clerks sanctioned for certain subordinate offices in connection with the increase of abkari work.

183. The net Abkari and Opium receipts for 1894-95, after deducting charges, amounted to Rs. 1,30,55,656, showing an increase of Rs. 7,82,437 as compared with the amount realized in 1893-94:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts as per Accountant-General's figures ...	1,28,74,659	1,36,71,527
Charges ...	6,01,440	6,15,871
Net receipts ...	1,22,73,219	1,30,55,656
Increase ...	7,82,437	

184. The incidence per head of the population (as per census of 1891) of the total Excise (Abkari and Opium) receipts amounted to As. 5-2 against As. 5-9 in the previous year. Allowing for an increase of population at the usual rate of 10 per mille per annum, the incidence of taxation per head would amount to As. 6 against As. 5-8 in the previous year.

185. 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 182 *supra*.

186. 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.

MADRAS,
21st September 1895.

(Signed) D. D. MURDOCH,
Secretary to the Commissioner of
Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) A. KRISTNASAMI IYENGAR,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing the various systems in force at the close of 1894-95 in each district for the manufacture and sale of country spirits and toddy.

District.	Country spirits.	Toddy.
Ganjām—		
(a) Ordinary tracts ...	The supply is under the contract distillery system. The privilege of sale is separately disposed of by auction in small areas, except in the towns of Berhampur, Gopalpur, Chicacole and Parākimedi; the number of vend areas being 35. The shops in the excepted towns are separately sold.	The shops in the Chicacole taluk (excluding Tekkali) are sold separately under the tree-tax system, while those in the remaining portion of the Chicacole taluk (i.e., Tekkali) and in the towns of Gopalpur, Ichhapuram, Baruva, Chatrapur, Aska and Russelkonda are sold separately under the ordinary renting system. 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 Sandies are also allowed to distil, subject to an annual license fee of Rs. 30, the privilege in 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 three vend areas.	Toddy is left free.
Vizagapatam—		
(a) Ordinary tracts ...	The 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 Barvasiddhi taluk, the Palkonda taluk except the Agency villages, the zemindari divisions of Chipurupalle, Anakapalle, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizianagram, the exclusive privilege of sale being sold by auction by fixed areas, except in the towns of Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Anakapalle and Vizianagram where the shops are sold separately. 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 Ganupur and Koraput 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.
Gōdāvari—		
(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 81 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, Dowlaishweram, Amalapuram, Achanta, Palakole, Narapur, Manapeta, Samalkot, Tallavera, Poddapuram, Pithapuram and Tupi, 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 Yernagudem 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>moncha</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 Yernagudem 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, Jaggayrapeta, Vinukonda, Narasaraopet, Nuzvid, Nandigāma and Gudivāda, where the shops are separately sold. The number of rent areas is 31.	The tree-tax system is in force in Bandur, Rēpalle, Japatta, Nuzvid, Gudivāda and Bezvada, the shops being sold separately and also in the Guntūr taluk and the Munagala and Lingagiri zemindaris of the Nandigāma taluk, the exclusive privilege of sale, except in two towns of the Guntūr taluk, being sold by auction by fixed areas. The shops in the towns of Guntūr and Mangalagiri are sold separately under the tree-tax system, while those in the Vissannapet division, the Nandigāma taluk (except the Munagala and Lingagiri zemindaris), and in the towns of Sattenapalle, Phirangipuram, Achanpet, Kōstūru, Dāchépalle, Timmarakod, Narasaraopet, Vinukonda, Chilikaturpota and Gurazala are also sold separately under the ordinary renting system, the exclusive privilege of sale in the rest of the district being disposed of by auction by fixed areas. The number of rent areas in tree-tax tracts is 3 and in other tracts where the ordinary renting system is in force, 13.
(b) Avanigadda division of the Bandur taluk ...	The exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply is disposed of by auction subject to the payment of tree-tax on the trees from which toddy is drawn for distillation under a modified form of the excise system. The shops are sold separately by auction.	
(c) Bāpatla taluk ...	The exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale is disposed of by auction in small areas, except in the towns of Gudur and Pedana, where the shops are sold separately, subject to the payment of tree-tax on the trees from which toddy is drawn for distillation. The number of rent areas is 376.	

APPENDIX A—cont.

Statement showing the various systems in force at the close of 1894-95 in each district for the manufacture and sale of country spirits and toddy—cont.

District.	Country spirits.	Toddy.
Nellore	The supply is under the private distillery system. Shops are separately sold in the towns of Nellore, Tadukurpet, Gudur, Mudakur, Duggarazpatnam, Cuddah-Kuppam, Arcot-Polliam, Ongole, Andakhi-Ongole, Kavalu, Venkatagiri, Kandukur and Kota. The rest of the district is divided into 40 rent areas, the exclusive privilege of sale in each of which is put up to auction every year.	The shops in the Nellore, Gudur, Kavalu taluks and in the Polur division are separately sold under the tree-tax system, while those in the Kandukur and Ongole taluks and in the town of Venkatagiri are also separately sold but under the ordinary renting system. The rest of the district is divided into 23 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 the Jammalamadugu taluk and in the towns of Cuddapah and Proddatur are separately sold. The rest of the district is divided into 38 vend areas.	The shops in the Cuddapah and Madanapalle taluks and in the towns of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, Kadiri and Vayalpad are separately sold, while the rest of the district is divided into 32 rent areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is sold by auction every year under the ordinary renting system.
Anantapur	The district is under the private distillery supply system. Shops are separately sold in the towns of Anantapur, Tadpatri, Yedaki, Gooty, Urvakonda, Pami, Guntakal, Timmancherla, Konakondla, Sattenapalle, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Penukonda, Bukkapatnam, Hindapur and Madakasira. 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 sold separately.
Bellary	The supply is under the private distillery system. Shops are separately sold in the towns of Bellary, Kudatini, Siruguppa, Hospet, Hosur, Daroji, Kampli, Gidigandru, Adoni, Kosgi, Yemmiganuru, Alur and Gudikallu. The rest of the district is divided into 28 vend areas.	The shops in the towns of Bellary, Siruguppa, Kudatini, Hirehall, Kurugodu, Emiganur, Moka, Rupanagudi, Tekkalakota, Serigiri, Veni, neerupuram, Desanur, Bagurudi, Koggar, Hospet, Alur, Adoni, Yemmiganuru, Kosgi, Kowtalam, Halvi, Hatchalli, Nagaldinni, Nandavaram, Gudikallu, Rayadurg, Kanakallu and Belaguppa are under the separate sale system. The rest of the district is divided into 68 rent areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is sold by auction every year under the ordinary renting system.
Kurnool— (a) Ramallakot taluk .. Nandikothkur .. Koilkunthla .. Pattikonda .. Nandyal .. Sirvel ..	These taluks are under the private distillery supply system. Shops are separately sold in the towns of Kurnool, Gudur, Ramallakot, Dhong, Nandikothkur, Atmakuru, Paramanchala, Pagityala, Volpanur, Velgode Nandyal, Kileva, Panam, Bandiatmakur, Betamcherla, Chyagiamarri, Sirvel, Allagadda, Yallur, Rudravaram, Koilkunthla, Osk, Thimmanayanipet, Vayyalawala, Pattikonda, Pypalli, Maddikera, Gonaganthla, Kodumur, Kappatrala and Husur. The rural tracts are divided into 23 vend areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is sold by auction.	All the shops in these tracts are sold separately under the ordinary renting system.
(b) Gundam taluk .. Markapur ..	The supply is under the contract distillery system. The privilege of sale is disposed of by auction by fixed areas, 7 in number, except in the following towns, where shops are sold separately, viz., Gundam, Markapur, Giddalur, Racherla, Rajapalem, Yerragondapalem, Gollavidi, Iskatripuravaram, Akuvudi, Turimolla, Mundlapad and Reddicherla.	Do. do.
Madras (including the outside shops, the Cantons of St. Thomas Mount, Pallavaram and Poonamallee and the rest of the Saidapet taluk of the Chingleput district).	The 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.

APPENDIX A—cont.

Statement showing the various systems in force at the close of 1894-95 in each district for the manufacture and sale of country spirits and toddy—cont.

District.	Country spirits.	Toddy.
Chingleput (exclusive of the Saidapet taluk).	The district is under the private distillery supply system. The shops in the taluks of Conjeevaram, Chingleput, Madurantakam, Ponnari and Tiruvallur (except Maderpauk division), are separately sold. The only vend area in the district is the Maderpauk division, the privilege of sale in which is disposed of by auction.	The whole district is under the tree-tax system and shops are sold separately.
North Arcot	The district is under the private distillery supply system. Shops are sold separately in the Walajapet, Gudiyatam, Wandiwash, Chittoor, Vellore and Arcot taluks, in the Tiruttani division, and in the towns of Palmaner, Punganuru, Polur, Kalambur, Arni, Kannamangalam, Tirupati, Chendragiri, Pakala, Rongigunta, Kalahasti and Puttur. The remaining portion of the district is divided into 16 vend areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is disposed of by auction every year.	The shops in the Walajapet, Gudiyatam, Arcot, Vellore, Wandiwash, Chittoor and Polur taluks, and in the Arni Jaghir division are separately sold under the tree-tax system; those in the towns of Tirupati, Chendragiri, Pakala, Rongigunta, Palmaner, Punganuru, Kalahasti, Kuppam, Tiruttani and Puttur are independently sold under the ordinary renting system. The rest of the district is divided into 13 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 supply system. The shops in the towns of Tindivanam, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Panruti, Tiruvannamalai, Tirukkoyilur, Kallakurichi, Chidambaram, Bhuvangiri and Vriddhachalam 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 shops in the Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks are sold separately under the tree-tax system, while those in the Tiruvannamalai taluk and in the towns of Mangalur, Sirupakkam, Toludur, Kaladur, Mudani, Sthilingamadam, Manalurpet, Anathur, Asakathur, Kallakurichi, Teengadurg and Chinnasalem 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 sold annually by auction.
Tanjore	The supply is under the private distillery system and the shops are separately sold.	The taluks of Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Negapatam, Mayavaram, Shiyali, Nanniam, Mannargudi and Tiruturaiappandi are under the tree-tax system with separate sale of shops, while in the Pattukkottai taluk the shops are separately sold under the ordinary renting system.
Trichinopoly	The district is under the private distillery supply system. The shops in the Trichinopoly, Musiri and Kulikkalai taluk are separately sold. The rest of the district is divided into 10 vend areas, the privilege of sale in each of which is disposed of by auction every year.	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 taluks of Madura, Tirumangalam and Dindigul and in the towns of Sivaganga, Ramnad, Palni and Periyakulam, the rest of the district being divided into 29 vend areas.	In the Madura and Melur taluks and the Sivaganga, Tirupattur and Tirupuvanam divisions shops are sold separately under the tree-tax system, while in the Periyakulam, Dindigul and Palni taluks and in the towns of Ramnad, Kilakarai, Pamban, Ramavaram, Tondi, Devakottai, Paramagudi, Kamudi and Aruppukottai they are sold separately under the ordinary renting system. The rest of the district is divided into 12 rent areas.
Tinnevely	The supply is under the private distillery system. All the shops in the district are sold separately by auction.	In the Ambasamudram and Tankasi taluks the shops are sold separately under the tree-tax system, while in the Tinnevely, Srivilliputtur, Tonkarai, Sattur, Nanguneri and Ottappidaram taluks and in the unions of Sankaranayinarthkoyil, Sivagiri and Paliyargudi they are sold separately under the ordinary renting system. The remaining portion of the district is divided into 2 rent areas.

APPENDIX A—cont.

Statement showing the various systems in force at the close of 1894-95 in each district for the manufacture and sale of country spirits and toddy—cont.

District.	Country spirits.	Toddy.
Coimbatore	The district is under the private distillery supply system. The shops are separately sold by auction.	The shops in the Coimbatore, Palladam, Erode, Pollachi, Karur and Dharmapuri taluks are sold separately under the tree-tax system. In the remaining taluks of Udumalpet, Bhavani, Kollegal and Satyamangalam the shops are sold separately under the ordinary renting system.
Nilgiris	The district is under the private distillery supply system and the shops are sold separately by auction.	No toddy revenue is raised in the district.
Salem	The supply is under the private distillery system. All the shops in the district are separately sold by auction.	The Salem, Namakkal, Hosur, Tiruchengodu, Attur, Krishnagiri and Tirupattur taluks are under the tree-tax system, the shops being sold separately. In the remaining taluks of Dharmapuri and Utangarai the shops are sold separately under the ordinary renting system.
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.	
(b) Mangalore taluk (excluding the town abkari area). Kasaragod taluk. Uppinangadi .. Udupi .. 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 renters are required to maintain depôts for the convenience of shopkeepers. The privilege of manufacturing spirits is subject to the payment of tree-tax on trees from which the toddy required for distillation is drawn.	The tree-tax system is in force throughout the whole district and shops are sold separately by auction.
Malabar— (a) The Wynad taluk.	The 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 .. Kurumbanad .. Ernad .. Walavanad (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, 70 in number, except in the Calicut, Palghat and Ponnani taluks and in the towns of Cannanore, Talipparamba, Tellicherry, Kuttaparamba, Badagara, Quilandi, Mallapuram, Manjeri, Angadiparam and Manarghat, and in the coast ansons of the Chirakkal, Kurumbanad and Ernad taluks, where shops are sold separately.	In the whole of the Malabar district, excepting the Wynad taluk, the Attapadi valley of the Walavanad 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— Tumboli. Anthony Fernandez. Tekkeporuppin-kara. Manakodam. Athayakad. Kottur. 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.	No abkari revenue is at present raised.	
(g) Settlements of Anjengo and Tangasseri.	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 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94 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.	Tree-tax system.
1	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Gaujam ..	Whole district except a portion of the Agency tracts.	As in 1893-94.	3	As in 1893-94.	10	11
Vizagapatam ..	Whole district except a portion of the Agency tracts.	As in 1893-94.	3	As in 1893-94.	10	11
Godavari ..	Whole district except a portion of the Agency tracts.	As in 1893-94.	3	As in 1893-94.	10	11
Krishna ..	Whole district except a portion of the Agency tracts.	As in 1893-94.	3	As in 1893-94.	10	11

* Vide Paragraph 60 of the report as regards Pedana town.

APPENDIX A—(ABSTRACT)—cont.
Statement showing the progress made in 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94 in introducing the several improved methods of administration for country spirits and toddy—cont.

Districts.	ABSTRACT.				TODDY.			
	Contract distillery supply system.		Private distillery supply system.		System of independent sale of shops.		Tree-tax system.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nellore ..			Whole district.	As in 1893-94.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.
Cuddapah ..			Whole district.	As in 1893-94.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.
Anantapur ..			Whole district.	As in 1893-94.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.
Bellary ..			Whole district.	As in 1893-94.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.

APPENDIX A—(ABSTRACT)—cont.
Statement showing the progress made in 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94 in introducing the several improved methods of administration for country spirits and toddy—cont.

Districts.	ABSTRACT.				TODDY.			
	Contract distillery supply system.		Private distillery supply system.		System of independent sale of shops.		Tree-tax system.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnool ..	The taluks of Cumbum and Markapur.	As in 1893-94.	The taluks of Kur-nool, Gudur, Ram-nadi, Chingelput, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	As in 1893-94.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.
Madras (including the taluk of Chingelput district).			Whole district.	As in 1893-94.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.
Chingelput (exclusive of the taluk of Chingelput district).			Whole district.	As in 1893-94.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The towns of Nellore, Gudur, and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.	The Nellore taluk and the portion of the Gudur taluk comprised in the Krishna-patnam circle.

Statement showing the progress made in 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94 in introducing the several improved methods of administration for country spirits and toddy—*cont.*

APPENDIX A—(ABSTRACT)—*cont.*
Statement showing the progress made in 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94 in introducing the several improved methods of administration for country spirits and toddy—*cont.*

is compared with 1893-94 in introduction for country spirits and toddy—cont.

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APPENDIX A—(ABSTRACT)—*cont.*

Statement showing the progress made in 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94 in introducing the several improved methods of administration for country spirits and toddy—*cont.*

[illegible]

STATEMENT showing the number of Arrack and Toddy rent areas sold and of arrack and

District.	ARRACK.							
	Shops sold separately.		Vend areas.				Total number of shops.	
			Number.		Shops.			
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Canjam	33	33	38	38	544	590	577	623
2. Vizagapatam .. .	31	31	21	21	112	203	223	234
3. Gidavari	..	..	81	81	..	..	..	..
4. Kistna	38	(a) 52	157	(a) 410	1,307	1,346	1,307	1,336
5. Nellore	28	(b) 39	39	(c) 38	1,347	1,287	1,385	1,339
6. Cuddayah	8	(d) 101	41	(d) 38	297	272	325	303
7. Anantapur	5	(e) 15	24	(e) 25	583	496	591	597
8. Bellary	38	(f) 38	27	..	288	299	293	314
9. Kurnool	41	(g) 46	30	(f) 28	212	208	250	246
10. Madras	109	..	..	..	331	362	422	398
11. Chinglepat	111	(h) 190	6	..	..	..	109	107
12. North Arcot	188	(i) 424	33	(h) 1	80	28	191	218
13. South Arcot	22	(j) 77	27	(i) 16	436	204	624	629
14. Tanjore	54	(k) 262	35	27	1,000	1,006	1,082	1,083
15. Trichinopoly	62	(l) 149	13	..	298	..	262	263
16. Madura	30	(m) 161	46	(k) 10	192	111	254	261
17. Tinnevely	124	(n) 331	29	(l) 29	576	380	606	541
18. Coimbatore	555	(o) 584	..	..	234	..	406	331
19. Nilgiris	32	..	..	..	..	..	555	584
20. Salem	485	..	..	..	..	..	32	32
21. South Canara	751	761	17	..	..	..	485	486
22. Malabar	266	(p) 420	99	(p) 65	104	313	751	761
Total	3,011	4,277	1,069	839	8,391	7,085	11,402	11,382

Arrack.

- (a) Due to the sale of shops separately in the Anantapur division from 1st October 1894, the decrease under vend areas being further due to several rent areas in the Bandur and Bapatla taluks not having been sold for want of adequate bids.
- (b) Increase due to the sale of shops separately in nine additional towns.
- (c) One rent area fetched no adequate bids at the sales.
- (d) Due to the sale of shops separately in the Proddatur town and in the Jammalamadugu taluk from the 1st April 1894.
- (e) Increase due to the separate sale of shops in eleven additional towns from the 1st April 1894.
- (f) Decrease due to one of the three ranges of the Hindupur taluk not having fetched any price at the sales.
- (g) Increase due to shops having been sold separately in five additional towns.
- (h) Exclusive of two unsold vend areas.
- (i) Due to the extension of the separate shop system to the remaining taluks of the district except the Madurapuk division newly transferred from the North Arcot district.
- (j) Due to the separate sale of shops in three additional towns and three taluks and one division.
- (k) Increase due to shops having been separately sold in seven additional towns.
- (l) Increase due to the extension of the separate shop system to the remaining taluks of the district.
- (m) Due to the extension of the separate shop system to two additional taluks.
- (n) Due to shops having been separately sold in three taluks.
- (o) Due to the extension of the separate shop system to the remaining taluks of the district.
- (p) Decrease due to the smaller number sold for the year and to some petty shops sold not having been opened owing to the increase in the rate of excise duty.
- (q) Due to the extension of the independent shop system to sixteen additional towns and one taluk.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
* Vend areas in contract distillery supply tracts ..	..	..
Vend areas in rented tracts ..	30	34
* Vend areas in contract distillery supply tracts ..	421	376
Vend areas in private distillery supply tracts ..	7	5
* Manufacturing areas ..	23	23
† Vend areas in rented tracts ..	..	..
Vend areas in contract distillery supply tracts ..	2	2
Vend areas in private distillery supply tracts ..	96	69

toddy Shops opened in the several districts during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Toddy.							
Shops sold separately.		Vend areas.				Total number of shops.	
		Number.		Shops.			
1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
205	(a) 170	31	31	243	276	448	448
36	36	35	35	409	589	645	629
93	89	113	113	907	1,074	1,000	1,163
1,484	(b) 1,511	17	(c) 20	299	282	1,763	1,794
440	(d) 608	36	(d) 23	468	802	908	910
61	(e) 141	36	(e) 32	680	569	741	740
718	(f) 734	..	70	..	..	718	734
44	(g) 63	70	(f) 68	559	530	603	593
222	(g) 948	25	..	742	..	964	948
469	464	..	..	..	..	469	464
441	(h) 471	..	..	..	..	441	471
889	(i) 851	12	(j) 13	323	201	1,203	1,142
373	397	24	24	91	69	464	466
2,118	(k) 2,146	..	..	..	..	2,113	2,146
266	262	..	..	..	..	266	262
467	(l) 596	20	(l) 12	565	423	1,032	1,019
467	(m) 765	13	(m) 2	335	53	802	808
938	929	..	..	..	..	938	929
994	979	..	..	..	..	994	979
1,281	1,268	..	..	..	..	1,281	1,268
1,323	1,347	..	..	..	..	1,323	1,347
13,304	14,765	432	373	5,821	4,454	19,126	19,219

Toddy.

- (a) Decrease attributable to the introduction of the tree-tax system into the Chinnole taluk.
- (b) Increase due partly to the separate sale of shops in certain additional towns and partly to the opening of a large number in the Repalle taluk during the second half year.
- (c) Increase due to the further sub-division of areas in the Guntur taluk.
- (d) Due to the extension of the separate shop system to the Poluru division and Ongolo and Kandukur taluks of the Nellore district and the Kadiri town and Madanapalle taluk of the Cuddayah district.
- (e) Increase due to a larger number of shops sold during the year in the Madakasira, Tadpatri and Hindupur taluks.
- (f) Due to separate sale of shops in nineteen additional towns, and to the reduction of the number of vend areas in the Bellary taluk from 12 to 10.
- (g) Increase due to the extension of the independent shop system to the remaining six taluks of the district.
- (h) Increase due to the transfer of the Madurapuk division from the North Arcot district to this district.
- (i) Decrease due to the temporary closure of unsold shops.
- (j) Decrease due to further sub-division of vend areas.
- (k) Increase due to a larger number of shops sold in the year in the Pattukkottai taluk.
- (l) Due to the extension of the separate shop system to certain additional towns and to the Melur and Palni taluks.
- (m) Due to the sale of shops separately in the Bellur, Nanguneri and Ojappidaram taluks and in three additional towns.

APPENDIX C.
STATEMENT showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95.

Taluks and towns.	Population as per census of 1891.	Area.	Number of shops opened.	CONSUMPTION.				Consumption per head (at proof).	Sales per shop (at proof).	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.	REPORTED AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER GALLON OF				Remarks.
				20° under-proof.	30° under-proof.	40° under-proof.	Total reduced to proof strength.					20° under-proof.	30° under-proof.	40° under-proof.	60° under-proof.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>Towns in which shops were not sold separately.</i>																
Bombaypur taluk ..	584,308	1,771	408	227	5,652	49,514	24,844	.038	60	4.3	1,555	3 14 10	4 5 4	2 13 8		
Goomsur ..	510,898	1,621	94	5	1,768	14,780	7,131	.023	75	17.2	3,307	6 0 0	4 0 7	2 2 10		
Chikacole ..	564,637	1,325	78	20	2,139	13,108	6,356	.011	81	17.0	7,239	6 0 0	4 0 6	2 14 10		
P. Lakimedi maliks ..	19,388	368	10	..	15	418	178	.009	18	35.8	1,839	..	8 2 8	2 2 6		
Total ..	1,539,289	5,075	590	252	10,571	76,770	38,309	.025	65	8.6	2,590	4 2 1	4 3 6	2 11 8		
<i>Towns in which shops were sold separately.</i>																
Bombaypur taluk—																
Bombaypur town ..	36,258	5	12	..	5,925	3,475	5,327	.147	444	4	3,021	..	4 8 0	3 0 0		
Gopalpur ..	2,966	1	6	..	..	560	220	.077	37	2	477	..	..	3 0 0		
Chikacole taluk—																
Chikacole town ..	24,063	3	10	464	5,333	5,638	7,059	.293	708	3	2,408	3 14 6	3 1 4	2 3 9		
Pachimedi ..	16,390	2	6	..	296	5,147	2,266	.138	463	4	3,278	..	3 2 4	2 4 0		
Total ..	79,576	11	33	464	12,954	14,808	14,572	.187	451	3	2,411	3 14 6	3 11 9	2 7 2		
Grand Total ..	1,607,865	5,086	623	716	22,525	91,578	53,181	.038	86	8.1	2,581	3 16 9	3 16 4	2 10 11		

APPENDIX C.—cont.
Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—cont.

Taluks and towns.	Population as per census of 1891.	Area.	Number of shops opened.	CONSUMPTION.				Consumption per head (at proof).	Sales per shop (at proof).	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.	REPORTED AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER GALLON OF				Remarks.
				20° under-proof.	30° under-proof.	40° under-proof.	Total reduced to proof strength.					20° under-proof.	30° under-proof.	40° under-proof.	60° under-proof.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>Towns in which shops were not sold separately.</i>																
Golconda taluk ..	118,514	625	12	..	2,006	..	1,400	.012	117	43.7	9,878	..	4 11 2	..	3 0 0	
Saravali ..	154,065	380	14	..	2,500	..	2,050	.015	146	10.6	11,089	..	4 0 0	..	3 0 0	
Anakapalle ..	172,137	397	17	..	3,840	..	2,688	.018	158	17.5	8,568	..	4 3 11	..	..	
Vijayapeta ..	62,814	169	10	..	2,486	..	1,740	.028	174	18.2	6,281	..	3 5 4	..	..	
Vijayapeta town ..	105,482	206	8	..	2,475	..	1,733	.016	217	25.7	13,185	..	3 3 2	..	..	
Vijayapeta ..	125,777	202	3	..	2,435	..	1,709	.002	90	68.4	27,185	..	3 6 0	..	..	
Vijayapeta ..	156,931	543	12	..	2,405	..	1,709	.011	143	45.7	13,089	..	4 3 11	..	2 5 11	
Vijayapeta ..	197,866	424	31	..	3,369	..	2,337	.012	75	13.7	6,383	..	4 5 11	..	..	
Vijayapeta ..	129,323	274	18	..	1,325	..	1,008	.008	58	16.2	7,185	..	2 18 0	..	..	
Vijayapeta ..	134,755	339	17	..	269	..	641	.005	38	18.6	7,282	..	4 9 2	..	2 7 6	
Vijayapeta ..	208,824	334	25	..	125	..	5,925	.012	58	13.4	8,353	..	4 9 6	..	2 7 10	
Pakur ..	83,699	130	14	..	4,650	..	1,640	.019	116	12.9	5,578	..	..	..	2 12 8	
Babli ..	128,785	268	10	..	2,160	..	840	.007	54	26.8	12,878	..	4 7 10	..	2 4 9	
Pardipet ..	109,185	401	19	..	600	..	1,820	.017	182	40.1	10,918	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	1,015	4,612	203	..	22,265	17,031	22,491	.012	110	22.7	9,304	..	4 0 2	..	2 8 4	
<i>Towns in which shops were sold separately.</i>																
Vijayapeta taluk—																
Vijayapeta town ..	34,487	4	14	212	43,020	..	30,263	.878	2,168	3	2,453	3 12 0	3 0 0	..	..	
Vijayapeta town ..	9,827	1	7	24	11,185	..	7,349	.739	1,121	1	1,404	3 13 0	2 15 8	..	..	
Vijayapeta town ..	30,881	2	10	27	31,764	..	17,366	.562	1,736	2	3,088	3 12 0	3 0 3	..	..	
Vijayapeta ..	76,186	7	51	263	78,080	..	51,468	.738	1,730	2	2,426	3 12 0	3 0 0	..	..	
Grand Total ..	1,043,211	4,619	234	253	101,238	17,031	77,884	.040	333	18.7	8,305	3 12 0	3 8 6	2 8 4		

APPENDIX C—cont.
Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—cont.

Taluk and towns.	Popula- tion as per census of 1891.	Area.	Number of shops opened.	CONSUMPTION.				Total reduced to proof strength.	Com- sump- tion per head (at proof).	Sales per shop (proof).	Square miles per shop.	Popula- tion per shop.	REPORTED AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER GALLON OF				Remarks.
				20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	50° under- proof.	70° under- proof.						20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	50° under- proof.	70° under- proof.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
GODAVARI DISTRICT.																	
Renting System.																	
Ramachandrapuram taluk.	204,194	399	180	..	..	31,022	22,470	19,150	0.73	106	2.2	1,451	..	..	1 8 0	1 4 0	..
Amalapuram taluk.	256,081	506	142	..	..	20,285	..	8,114	0.32	57	3.6	1,803	..	..	1 8 0	..	..
Narasapur "	230,335	437	151	..	..	957	46,845	14,440	0.63	96	2.9	1,626	..	..	1 8 0	1 2 0	..
Bhimavaram "	121,094	321	102	..	..	..	37,783	11,535	0.33	111	3.1	1,196	..	..	..	1 2 0	..
Tanuku "	204,048	371	133	..	..	..	64,569	19,250	0.35	146	2.8	1,534	..	..	..	1 2 0	..
Coimada division.	120,907	190	69	..	..	..	61,505	18,452	0.37	267	2.7	1,752	..	..	..	1 1 0	..
Rajamahendravaram taluk.	142,739	417	89	..	..	..	76,103	22,631	1.55	263	4.7	1,633	..	..	..	1 2 0	..
Pendapuram "	137,688	428	106	..	..	..	25,466	7,622	0.55	72	4.0	1,299	..	..	..	1 2 0	..
Ellore "	171,985	729	157	247	250	9,329	162,280	52,748	0.97	336	4.6	1,095	6 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	..
Yerragudem "	136,209	486	143	..	..	2,130	62,750	15,825	1.16	111	3.4	1,922	..	..	..	1 2 0	..
Pithapuram division.	83,824	192	39	..	..	25,251	5,437	1,339	0.65	139	4.9	2,149	..	..	1 8 0	1 2 0	..
Tuni "	81,601	320	25	..	..	3,958	943	1,855	0.22	75	12.8	3,254	..	..	2 4 0	1 8 0	..
Total ..	1,961,845	4,756	1,836	247	250	67,552	564,935	196,890	1.01	147	3.6	1,461	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 9 9	1 3 8	..

KARNATAKA DISTRICT.

Renting System.

Rohilla taluk.	222,757	644	312	..	..	44,459	13,238	0.59	43	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	..
Bardoli taluk.	181,940	679	108	..	..	23,765	8,880	0.49	52	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	..
Bardoli taluk (except Bardoli town and the Avani Gadga division).	121,983	435	149	..	..	23,765	8,880	0.49	52	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	..
Mungala and Lingagiri Khaddams (2nd half-year).	39,128	100	10	..	..	66	0.02	7	0.02	7	..	..	2 4 0	..	..
Total ..	565,808	1,918	579	..	..	110,019	33,327	0.59	58	..	..	..	2 4 0	1 7 6	..

Lesse-Contract Distillery Supply System.

Towns in which shops were sold separately.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Avanigadda division (2nd half-year).	37,592	239	20	..	..	5,942	1,783	0.47	89	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	..

APPENDIX C—cont.
Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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.	REPORTED AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER GALLON OF				Remarks.
				20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	50° under- proof.	Total reduced to proof strength.				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	30° under- proof.	50° under- proof.	
KARNATAKA DISTRICT—cont.															
Lesse-Contract Distillery Supply System—cont.															
	RS. M.L.R.	GALLS.	GALLS.	GALLS.	GALLS.	GALLS.	GALLS.	GALLS.							
Guntur taluk ..	143,458	487	76	..	12,460	9,422	0.66	124	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..
Palnad "	142,011	1,066	82	..	9,170	6,469	0.45	79	..	13.0	..	..	..	..	..
Narasaraopet "	161,068	708	82	..	8,463	5,828	0.39	72	..	8.6	..	..	..	..	..
Sattenapalle "	138,817	714	95	..	14,433	10,107	0.73	108	..	7.5	..	..	..	..	..
Nandigama taluk (exclud- ing Kaminiduru).	74,732	536	52	..	9,271	6,400	0.87	125	..	10.3	..	..	..	..	..
Berwada taluk ..	85,736	493	48	..	7,146	5,002	0.68	104	..	8.8	..	..	..	..	..
Vinukonda "	75,534	399	32	..	1,277	1,104	0.15	35	..	19.7	..	..	..	..	..
Gudiguda "	113,575	587	123	..	8,277	5,644	0.52	48	..	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
Narasaraopet division ..	145,891	638	93	..	8,956	6,399	0.43	68	..	7.4	..	..	..	..	..
Visanagol "	61,118	324	26	..	2,369	1,668	0.27	66	..	13.0	..	..	..	..	..
Mungala and Lingagiri Khaddams (1st half-year)	59,128	100	4	..	18	13	0.00	3	..	25.0	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,171,031	6,260	712	50	83,150	58,427	0.49	82	..	8.5	..	..	..	..	..
Towns in which shops were sold separately.															
Guntur taluk—															
Palnad town ..	23,359	13	4	..	7,585	5,309	0.27	1,327	..	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
Marathahalli town ..	38,892	4	8	18,765	..	15,012	0.37	1,874	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Berwada taluk—															
Berwada town ..	20,741	4	6	..	10,701	7,401	0.31	1,248	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Vinukonda taluk—															
Vinukonda town ..	6,911	14	2	..	955	609	0.97	334	..	7.0	..	..	..	..	..
Narasaraopet taluk—															
Narasaraopet town ..	5,309	6	2	..	1,415	741	0.17	301	..	3.0	..	..	..	..	..
Nandigama taluk—															
Nandigama town ..	9,717	14	3	..	750	529	0.64	176	..	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
Kaminiduru taluk—															
Kaminiduru town ..	7,837	6	4	..	2,646	1,782	0.38	446	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
Narasaraopet division—															
Narasaraopet town ..	3,864	11	1	..	52	36	0.12	39	..	11.0	..	..	..	..	..
Nandigama taluk—															
Nandigama town ..	4,732	8	2	..	684	479	0.10	239	..	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Gudiguda taluk—															
Gudiguda town ..	120,379	80	33	18,765	24,394	..	23,038	0.27	1,003	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,291,310	6,340	744	18,816	107,544	454	90,515	0.70	122	6.5	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..															

APPENDIX C—cont.

Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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.	
				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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
NELLORE DISTRICT.																
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.																
Tracts in which shops were not sold separately.																
Nellore taluk ..	164,952	603	49		6,291		4,493	GALE. .028	90	12.9	3,848	RS. A. P. 5 13 7				
Gaddar ..	119,137	864	43		3,917		2,742	GALE. .028	64	13.9	2,771	RS. A. P. 6 0 0				
Rapad ..	61,311	696	6		433		303	GALE. .005	50	39.3	10,218	RS. A. P. 6 0 0				
Attakur ..	101,154	640	17		1,364		956	GALE. .009	56	37.6	6,950	RS. A. P. 5 15 8				
Kavali ..	77,498	531	16		1,384		762	GALE. .012	61	33.2	4,844	RS. A. P. 6 0 0				
Udayagiri ..	100,227	871	15		1,088		762	GALE. .007	61	38.0	6,682	RS. A. P. 6 0 0				
Kandukur ..	140,888	749	20		1,860		1,302	GALE. .009	66	38.0	7,045	RS. A. P. 6 0 0				
Kangiri ..	131,222	1,014	8		4,422		3,095	GALE. .015	60	14.7	16,403	RS. A. P. 6 8 0				
Onole ..	206,000	753	32		1,418		993	GALE. .011	71	44.0	6,045	RS. A. P. 5 2 1				
Dandi division ..	84,631	615	14		498		348	GALE. .005	29	47.0	5,705	RS. A. P. 6 0 0				
Podili ..	88,466	564	12		292		205	GALE. .004	34	70.8	7,794	RS. A. P. 6 0 0				
Venkatagiri division ..	45,784	425	0		2,042		1,499	GALE. .020	102	25.6	4,971	RS. A. P. 5 3 9				
Polar ..	69,533	359	14													
Total ..	1,871,863	8,597	272		25,659		17,951	GALE. .013	60	31.6	5,044	RS. A. P. 5 12 4				
Tracts in which shops were sold separately.																
Nellore taluk—	29,336	26	22		16,409		11,486	GALE. .031	522	1.2	1,333	RS. A. P. 5 0 0				
Nellore town ..	4,514	5	1		373		261	GALE. .057	261	9.0	4,514	RS. A. P. 5 3 11				
Indukurpet ..																
Gaddar taluk—																
Kavali ..	5,749	19	1		424		297	GALE. .051	297	19.0	5,749	RS. A. P. 6 0 0				
Kola village ..	5,203	13	1		301		141	GALE. .027	141	13.0	5,203	RS. A. P. 6 0 0				
Mudukur ..	2,011	5	1		286		200	GALE. .099	200	5.0	2,011	RS. A. P. 6 0 0				
Jugavasthinam town ..	2,588	13	1		131		134	GALE. .051	134	13.0	2,588	RS. A. P. 5 10 3				
Cesha Kappam ..	1,311	6	1		269		188	GALE. .143	188	6.0	1,311	RS. A. P. 6 11 10				
Arachollam town ..																
Kavali taluk—																
Kavali town ..	5,611	17	1		431		263	GALE. .052	296	17.0	5,611	RS. A. P. 6 0 0				

APPENDIX C—cont.

Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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.	
				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	
Nellore District—cont.																
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System—cont.																
Tracts in which shops were sold separately—cont.																
Kandukur taluk—	7,577	23	1	..	209	..	140	..	018	140	28.0	7,577	..	6 0 0	..	..
Kandukur town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onole taluk—	10,950	4	4	..	2,555	..	1,783	..	164	447	1.0	2,715	..	4 13 4	..	..
Onole town ..	7,480	27	1	..	329	..	160	..	021	160	27.0	7,480	..	5 0 0	..	..
Addanki-Onole town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venkatagiri division—	9,623	1	1	..	1,097	..	705	..	073	705	1.0	9,623	..	6 0 0	..	..
Venkatagiri town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	91,873	168	36	..	23,566	..	16,796	..	172	439	4.6	2,552	..	5 1 0	..	..
Grand Total ..	1,463,736	8,765	308	..	48,225	..	33,757	..	023	110	28.5	4,782	..	5 7 0	..	..
Gundach District.																
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.																
Tracts in which shops were not sold separately.																
Guddepath taluk ..	137,520	761	64	6,794	1,174	..	6,201	..	045	97	11.9	2,149	4 12 11	4 5 5	..	..
Sudhant ..	66,810	606	20	2,016	686	..	2,693	..	031	105	30.3	3,341	6 0 0	5 14 7	..	..
Budvel ..	98,152	756	23	1,503	2,042	..	1,439	..	015	62	32.8	4,060	..	6 0 0	..	..
Pullampet ..	149,109	979	48	1,803	3,516	..	3,744	..	025	78	20.4	8,106	6 0 0	5 10 2	..	..
Pullampet ..	91,577	473	59	2,768	4,400	..	3,294	..	038	58	8.0	1,893	6 12 1	6 8 7	..	..
Pullampet ..	105,842	701	76	8,637	688	..	3,960	..	032	44	9.2	1,893	6 7 8	6 1 0	..	..
Rayachoti ..	113,233	697	52	621	1,711	..	1,496	..	015	83	19.2	2,178	6 9 1	6 2 8	..	..
Madanapalle ..	127,352	837	33	1,814	1,881	..	2,784	..	022	82	25.4	9,859	4 14 0	4 11 6	..	..
Vayalpad ..	127,043	831	56	71	2,911	..	2,084	..	016	87	14.8	2,260	6 3 3	6 15 4	..	..
Kadiri ..	134,915	1,138	65	241	5,018	..	2,505	..	017	36	17.8	2,076	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..
Total ..	1,148,556	8,097	466	20,485	17,987	..	23,978	..	026	68	19.3	2,312	5 12 0	5 11 5	..	..

Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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.
				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
Cuddapah District—cont.															
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System—cont.															
Taluk in which shops were sold separately.	SQ. MILES			GALLS.	GALLS.	GALLS.	GALLS.	GALLS.	GALLS.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Cuddapah taluk—	17,379	3	8	87	8,509	..	6,020	346	752	4	2,172	4 15 10	4 10 8	..	
Cuddapah town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cuddatur taluk—	6,441	6	2	752	203	..	776	113	388	3.0	3,421	6 14 3	6 8 0	..	
Proddatur town ..	130,396	616	91	7,289	120	..	5,916	668	66	6.8	1,118	6 11 8	6 10 5	..	
Jammalamadugu taluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	125,516	625	101	8,168	8,823	..	12,711	101	128	6.2	1,243	6 11 7	4 11 9	..	
Grand Total ..	1,872,072	8,722	597	28,653	26,810	..	41,689	1,033	70	14.6	2,131	6 0 5	5 6 3	..	

Cuddapah District—cont.
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System—cont.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.

<i>Taluk in which shops were not sold separately.</i>															
Anantapur taluk ..	97,315	780	49	620	1,603	..	1,544	105	31	15.9	1,986	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..
Goody taluk ..	399,443	1,009	72	1,248	2,418	..	2,681	104	37	14.0	1,020	6 6 6	6 0 0	..	..
Tadipatri ..	97,874	4,625	84	1,279	4,282	..	4,021	104	48	7.4	1,163	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..
Dharmavaram ..	107,683	1,207	47	973	1,943	..	1,442	103	31	25.7	2,291	5 13 3	6 8 0	..	..
Penikonda ..	72,445	634	36	..	1,538	..	1,076	105	30	17.6	2,012	..	6 0 0	..	..
Hindapur ..	73,773	475	8	..	250	..	232	107	31	59.4	8,222	..	6 0 0	..	..
Madakasira ..	63,997	430	3	..	650	..	456	107	152	13.3	21,032	..	6 6 2	..	..
Total ..	631,340	5,160	299	4,098	11,737	..	11,480	108	38	17.3	2,078	6 0 9	5 14 9	..	..

Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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.	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
Taluk in which shops were sold separately.															
Anantapur taluk—	6,994	9	1	52	1,311	..	749	107	749	9.0	3,994	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..
Anantapur town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goody taluk ..	6,605	7	1	50	1,142	..	839	127	839	7.0	6,605	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..
Goody town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uravakonda town ..	8,567	12	1	987	299	..	1,029	120	1,029	12.0	6,657	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..
Sattenapalle ..	1,385	2	1	..	178	..	178	107	178	2.0	1,385	..	6 0 0	..	..
Konakonda ..	4,204	6	1	..	165	..	116	107	116	6.0	4,204	..	6 0 0	..	..
Guntakal ..	4,797	4	1	..	510	..	337	107	337	4.0	4,797	..	6 0 0	..	..
Timonchola town ..	1,208	5	1	..	465	..	325	107	325	5.0	1,208	..	6 0 0	..	..
Pandit town ..	6,120	7	1	..	376	..	263	107	263	7.0	6,120	..	6 0 0	..	..
Dharmavaram taluk—	6,836	12	1	201	453	..	475	107	475	12.0	6,836	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..
Dharmavaram town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalyandrug town ..	4,205	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penikonda taluk—	6,363	10	1	..	398	..	279	107	279	10.0	6,363	..	6 0 0	..	..
Penikonda town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rakkapattanam town ..	1,464	3	1	..	695	..	416	107	416	3.0	1,464	..	6 0 0	..	..
Hindapur taluk—	7,965	6	1	..	361	..	253	107	253	9.0	7,965	..	6 0 0	..	..
Hindapur town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madakasira taluk—	4,896	9	1	..	181	..	127	107	127	9.0	4,896	..	6 11 3	..	..
Madakasira town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tadipatri taluk—	10,293	11	1	1,426	1,388	..	2,088	107	2,088	11.0	10,293	6 2 0	6 0 0	..	..
Tadipatri town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tadipatri ..	4,699	5	1	194	729	..	686	107	686	5.0	4,699	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..
Total ..	87,119	115	15	8,870	8,870	..	8,155	107	62	15.3	5,808	6 3 11	5 16 10	..	..
Grand Total ..	708,549	5,276	314	6,898	20,167	..	19,635	1,028	62	15.3	2,267	6 2 5	5 15 2	..	..

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—cont.
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System—cont.

APPENDIX C—cont.
Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—cont.

Talukas and towns.	Popula- tion as per census of 1891.	Area.	Number of shops opened.	CONSUMPTION.				Total reduced to proof strength.	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.	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		
BELLARY DISTRICT.																	
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.																	
Tracts in which shops were not sold separately.																	
Bellary taluk	110,642	893	37	18	2,032	..	1,437	-013	36	241	2,987	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..		
Hospet "	61,545	500	16	..	940	..	658	-011	41	312	3,546	..	..	5 1 0	..		
Kudligi "	84,296	865	41	..	994	..	696	-007	53	784	5,372	..	..	5 15 7	..		
Adoni "	114,194	820	26	1,426	..	..	1,228	-011	47	315	4,392	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	..		
Harasalli "	104,040	586	16	..	984	..	689	-006	43	365	6,502	..	..	6 0 0	..		
Harasalli taluk	82,241	603	15	..	798	..	658	-007	37	402	5,488	..	..	6 0 0	..		
Alur "	85,322	671	41	1,125	..	..	1,300	-015	32	194	2,081	9 0 0	..	6 0 0	..		
Rayadrag "	97,801	898	46	..	1,885	..	1,319	-013	29	195	2,126	..	..	5 9 4	..		
Total ..	749,381	5,833	208	2,569	5,342	..	7,894	-010	38	280	3,605	7 5 0	..	5 12 5	..		
Tracts in which shops were sold separately.																	
Bellary taluk—																	
Bellary town	59,467	26	20	4	31,836	..	22,330	-375	1,117	13	2,973	4 8 0	..	4 5 11	..		
Kudali town	4,866	30	1	..	334	..	234	-048	234	300	4,866	..	..	5 0 0	..		
Singappa "	5,478	12	1	364	..	..	542	-098	542	120	6,478	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	..		
Hospet taluk—																	
Hospet town	16,156	11	3	..	1,723	..	1,206	-074	402	37	5,385	..	..	5 5 2	..		
Hospet "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Daraji "	2,620	15	1	..	199	..	139	-053	139	150	2,620	..	..	5 0 11	..		
Kampali "	10,529	9	1	..	451	..	316	-030	316	90	10,529	..	..	5 2 0	..		
Gadigandur "	1,662	5	1	..	102	..	72	-043	72	50	1,662	..	..	4 9 9	..		
Adoni taluk—																	
Adoni town	26,243	2	5	722	3,801	..	3,238	-123	648	4	5,248	6 0 0	..	5 0 0	..		
Kosgi "	7,654	6	2	324	129	..	349	-049	349	50	7,054	6 0 0	..	5 0 0	..		
Yemmaganduru town	9,687	6	2	1,550	..	..	1,210	-128	320	80	4,843	6 0 0	..	..	..		
Guditala "	3,617	6	1	440	..	..	352	-007	352	60	3,617	6 0 0	..	..	..		
Alur taluk—																	
Alur town	2,766	15	1	343	..	..	274	-099	274	150	2,766	9 0 0	..	..	..		
Total ..	150,145	142	38	8,747	38,998	..	30,292	-202	797	37	3,951	6 4 4	..	1 8 1	..		
Grand Total ..	900,126	5,976	246	6,316	47,386	..	38,186	-042	155	243	8,609	6 11 2	..	4 11 8	..		

APPENDIX C—cont.
Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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.	40° under- proof.	Total reduced to proof strength.					20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	40° under- proof.	60° under- proof.	
KURNOOL DISTRICT.																
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.																
Tracts in which shops were not sold separately.																
Ranallakot taluk	91,488	792	27	1,859	..	..	1,488	-016	40	214	2,473	5 2 8	..	..	..	..
Nandyal	74,331	1,210	28	2,156	..	..	1,794	-023	62	434	2,640	6 10 6	..	..	..	..
Strick	5,486	609	69	2,451	..	68	2,013	-027	35	142	1,301	5 14 5	..	..	4 14 8	..
Pattikonda	74,151	644	50	1,432	..	..	1,138	-021	19	96	923	6 13 2	..	..	..	..
	116,015	1,017	79	2,098	992	..	1,711	-022	34	109	1,523	6 14 0	..	..	6 2 0	..
	480,212	4,927	310	11,561	1,401	..	10,332	-022	33	159	1,549	6 4 0	..	..	4 14 0	..
Tracts in which shops were sold separately.																
Ranallakot taluk—																
Karnool Municipality	24,876	9	7	8,342	..	..	2,674	-110	382	11	2,452	5 4 0	..	..	..	..
Gudur town	5,633	21	1	187	..	..	149	-029	149	210	5,063	6 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ranallakot	1,424	5	1	40	..	..	32	-022	32	50	1,424	5 14 9	..	..	..	..
Dhane	2,626	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	2,626	..	..	..	..	..
Nandyal taluk—																
Nandyal town	2,753	9	1	129	..	..	108	-028	108	90	2,752	7 8 0	..	..	..	..
Attakur	4,489	17	1	79	..	..	63	-040	63	220	1,538	6 4 4	..	..	..	..
Pamandah	1,385	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pandya	1,970	39	1	134	..	..	108	-039	108	380	2,783	7 0 8	..	..	..	..
Valge	2,768	11	1	2	..	..	2	-001	2	110	1,966	7 0 8	..	..	..	..
Vagatur	1,963	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandyal taluk—																
Nandyal town	16,787	7	3	1,316	..	..	1,052	-098	351	23	3,579	6 12 0	..	..	..	..
Kalva	2,234	10	1	107	..	..	93	-041	93	100	2,234	5 15 10	..	..	5 8 10	..
Pandya	3,706	19	1	91	..	..	77	-021	77	100	3,706	6 1 8	..	..	5 3 6	..
Ranallakot town	2,416	8	1	50	..	..	40	-017	40	80	2,416	6 10 0	..	..	..	..
Deemur	2,903	10	1	146	..	..	122	-041	122	100	3,008	5 15 9	..	..	5 3 10	..

Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95 - cont.

APPENDIX C - 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.	
				20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	40° under- proof.	Total reduced to proof strength.					20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	40° under- proof.		
																GALS.
KURNOOL DISTRICT—cont.																
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System—cont.																
Tracts in which shops were sold separately—cont.		SQ. MLS.		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.			ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.		
Sireel taluk—																
Chygalamari town ..	3,115	6	1	165	..	..	132	0.42	132	6.0	3,115	7 8 0	..	..	..	
Sireel village ..	2,729	18	1	97	..	..	78	0.29	78	18.0	2,729	7 1 0	..	..	..	
Alagadda village ..	3,115	4	1	5	..	..	4	0.08	4	4.9	515	..	..	..	..	
Yallur village ..	1,723	10	1	158	..	..	126	0.73	126	10.0	1,723	7 4 0	..	..	..	
Rudravaram village ..	2,500	6	1	310	..	..	248	0.95	248	6.0	2,500	7 7 4	..	..	..	
Kolkuntha taluk—																
Kolkuntha town ..	3,982	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	3,982	..	..	..	..	
Osk town ..	2,862	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	2,862	..	..	..	..	
Thimmanayanaipet town ..	7,198	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	7,198	..	..	..	..	
Vinayalavada town ..	2,111	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	2,111	..	..	..	..	
Pattikonda taluk—																
Pattikonda town ..	4,883	18	2	338	..	..	271	0.62	136	9.0	2,192	7 3 4	..	..	..	
Peghalali ..	2,719	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	1,860	..	..	..	..	
Meddikera ..	7,664	35	1	659	..	..	527	0.70	527	85.0	7,664	7 0 0	..	..	..	
Kongur ..	2,681	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	2,681	..	..	..	..	
Gobnur ..	5,525	11	1	240	..	..	192	0.55	192	11.0	5,525	6 2 8	..	..	..	
Kappur ..	1,939	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	1,939	..	..	..	..	
Kappur taluk ..	2,837	14	1	112	..	..	90	0.31	90	14.0	2,837	7 6 0	..	..	..	
Hosur town ..																
Total ..	121,026	394	41	7,710	22	..	5,195	0.61	150	9.6	2,927	6 2 4	5 4 4	..	..	
Grand Total ..	600,238	5,341	351	19,561	1,123	..	10,615	0.55	47	15.2	1,710	6 5 3	4 14 1	..	..	
Excise—Contract Distillery Supply System.																
Tracts in which shops were not sold separately.																
Cumbum taluk ..	92,787	932	13	..	650	575	985	0.07	53	75.5	7,134	..	4 2 0	2 4 0	..	
Madhapur ..	69,225	1,072	29	..	1,326	..	928	0.10	32	37.0	3,101	..	3 12 0	..	..	
Total ..	162,012	2,004	42	..	1,976	575	1,613	0.09	38	48.9	4,249	..	3 14 0	2 4 0	..	

Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95 - cont.

APPENDIX C - 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.	
				20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	40° under- proof.	Total reduced to proof strength.					20° under- proof.	30° under- proof.	40° under- proof.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

Kurnool District—cont.																
Excise—Contract Distillery Supply System.																
Tracts in which shops were sold separately.		SQ. MLS.		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.			ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.	
Cumbum taluk—																
Cumbum town ..	5,731	5	2	..	787	..	518	0.90	238	2.5	2,662	..	4 8 0	..	..	
Giddalur village ..	2,631	3	1	..	230	..	161	0.61	161	8.0	2,631	..	4 0 0	..	..	
Racharla ..	2,024	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajapalem ..	1,899	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Akravid ..	3,155	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Terimella ..	2,726	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mundlap ..	3,017	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Reddicherla village ..	2,642	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Markapur taluk—																
Markapur town ..	4,065	11	1	..	404	..	325	0.80	325	11.0	4,065	..	3 12 0	..	..	
Perregondapalem village ..	2,890	11	1	..	130	..	91	0.31	91	11.0	2,890	..	4 8 0	..	..	
Gollavaddip ..	2,490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Isakurpuram ..	1,591	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	34,911	119	5	..	1,681	..	1,093	0.81	219	23.8	6,982	..	4 8 0	..	..	
Grand Total ..	217,673	2,173	47	..	3,637	575	2,706	0.12	58	45.2	4,659	..	4 0 4	2 4 0	..	

MADRAS TOWN CIRCLE.																
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.																
Tracts in which shops were sold separately.																
Madras town ..	462,518	29	45	490	77,267	..	64,479	0.120	1,135	6	9,427	6 4 0	5 4 0	..	..	
Outside shops ..	..	..	4	..	4,680	..	3,276	..	..	..	..	..	5 4 0	..	..	
Cantonment shops ..	224,472	341	3	..	7,302	..	5,111	0.081	399	5.8	3,805	..	4 12 0	..	..	
Rest of the Madras taluk ..	..	..	..	..	14,120	..	9,884	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	
Total ..	670,990	370	107	490	103,369	..	72,760	0.107	680	3.5	6,327	6 4 0	5 2 11	..	..	

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APPENDIX C—cont.
Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—cont.

Taluka and towns.	Popula- tion of per census of 1891.	Area.	CONSUMPTION.				Number of shops opened.	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
CHINGLPUT DISTRICT.															
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.															
Tracts in which shops were not sold separately.															
Thiruvallur taluk— Maduravank division	66,000	275	28		788		552	008	20	9.8	2,357		4 10 3		
Tracts in which shops were sold separately.															
Conjeveram taluk	218,671	514	71	40	14,562		10,218	047	144	7.2	3,080	6 0 0	4 14 8		
Chingleput	137,231	436	18		3,167		2,217	016	123	24.2	7,622		5 8 5		
Maduravank	233,137	696	28		2,298		1,609	006	73	31.6	11,981		5 9 4		
Ponneri	132,418	347	37		7,229		5,060	041	137	9.4	3,309		4 14 5		
Thiruvallur	179,833	508	42		4,942		2,460	020	82	12.1	4,070		4 9 5		
Total	912,400	2,601	190	40	32,188		22,564	025	119	13.2	4,802	6 0 0	4 15 4		
Grand Total	978,456	2,776	218	40	32,976		23,116	021	106	12.6	4,486	6 0 0	4 15 3		

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.

<i>Tracts in which shops were not sold separately.</i>																	
Palmaner taluk	43,095	438	17	1,038			828	019	48	25.8	2,535	4 14 8					
Pungandur division	86,458	647	20	1,406			1,126	013	56	32.4	4,823	6 0 0					
Kangundi "	51,952	346	16		3,514		2,460	046	164	23.1	3,603		5 0 0				
Polar taluk	135,982	567	47		3,280		2,298	018	49	11.9	2,680		5 0 0				
Arni division	83,442	173	20		1,465		1,025	012	51	8.3	4,172		5 0 0				
Chendragiri taluk	89,431	421	32		1,721		1,205	013	38	13.2	2,795		5 14 7				
Kabassi division	70,106	598	10		780		546	008	55	59.8	7,011		5 3 7				
Pattur "	152,869	639	43		4,200		2,940	019	68	14.7	3,555		5 12 3				
Total	705,435	3,814	304	2,436	14,960		12,431	013	61	18.7	3,458	5 8 8	5 5 5				

APPENDIX C—cont.
Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Excise—Private Distillery Supply System—cont.

<i>Tracts in which shops were not sold separately.</i>																	
Waiyapet taluk	239,340	481	35	54	16,523		11,009	049	137	5.7	2,615	5 0 1	4 15 7				
Gudiyatham "	176,709	446	62		6,605		4,553	028	73	7.2	2,850		5 8 0				
Vandiyambadi "	177,723	486	33		1,580		1,386	006	42	14.1	5,386		5 4 8				
Chittoor "	200,249	733	64		7,197		4,939	025	78	12.4	3,129		5 5 10				
Palmaner taluk—	5,040	1	1	865			622	137	392	1.0	5,940	6 12 0					
Pungandur division—	6,565	1	1	584			467	084	467	1.0	5,885	6 12 0					
Vallur taluk	192,937	456	63		18,989		15,278	069	211	7.2	3,062		5 1 4				
Arani "	176,878	432	51	6	7,390		6,479	031	107	8.5	3,486	6 0 0					
Pattur taluk—	8,631	4	2		448		314	036	157	2.0	4,318		6 0 0				
Kalambur "	5,096	1	1		281		107	039	197	1.0	5,096		4 4 5				
Arni division—	5,788	1	4		2,615		1,833	017	458	1.0	2,500		5 7 2				
Arni town	2,508	1	1		208		146	058	146	1.0	2,500		5 0 0				
Kannanagalam town—	14,242	112	3	152	4,147		3,024	212	1,068	27.3	4,747	6 10 7	5 9 3				
Chendragiri taluk—	4,790	13	3		491		344	072	115	4.3	1,597		5 8 10				
Chendragiri "	3,192	1	1		538		415	080	415	1.0	5,192		6 0 0				
Pakkala "	781	1	2		395		266	078	395	1.0	3,951		6 10 11				
Kabassi division—	11,764	1	3	59	1,016		768	065	283	3	3,918	7 2 3	5 14 0				
Thiruvallur town	173,161	311	43		3,896		2,756	016	63	7.2	4,037		5 4 1				
Pattur division—	3,986	3	1		542		379	141	379	2.0	2,886		6 0 0				
Pattur town	1,409,081	3,927	424	1,720	74,142		58,276	038	126	8.3	3,323	6 11 1	5 4 9				
Grand Total	2,114,467	7,841	628	4,156	89,102		65,496	031	105	11.7	3,967	6 0 4	5 4 10				

APPENDIX C—cont.
Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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
Towns in which shops were not sold separately.															
Tindivanam taluk	308,300	811	131	8,872	..	..	6,211	0.020	47	6.2	2,353	..	3 9 8	..	..
Villupuram	293,796	505	127	19,276	..	..	13,493	0.046	106	4.0	2,313	..	3 9 11	..	..
Cuddalore	260,992	429	100	18,449	..	..	12,914	0.046	129	4.3	2,810	..	3 15 9	..	..
Tiruvannamalai	193,249	991	183	7,904	..	..	4,993	0.026	37	7.5	1,453	..	5 0 0	..	..
Tirukottai	249,817	565	138	9,247	..	..	5,494	0.026	47	4.1	1,809	..	4 8 0	..	3 12 0
Kallakudi	236,865	866	157	7,235	..	..	5,150	0.022	33	5.5	1,505	..	5 2 5	..	3 12 0
Chidambaram	257,425	393	102	8,166	..	..	5,716	0.022	56	3.9	2,624	..	4 8 0	..	..
Vridhachalam	214,810	593	118	8,693	..	..	6,015	0.028	51	6.0	1,820	..	5 0 7	..	..
Total ..	2,034,583	5,153	1,006	86,842	297	..	60,806	0.029	61	5.1	2,022	..	4 4 0	..	3 12 0
Towns in which shops were sold separately.															
Tindivanam taluk	7,715	5	3	7,099	..	..	4,969	0.644	621	6	965	..	2 1 2	..	..
Villupuram taluk	7,950	3	8	8,850	..	..	8,196	0.779	774	4	994	..	2 14 9	..	..
Cuddalore taluk	47,355	11	14	20,108	..	..	14,084	0.297	1,006	8	3,883	3 0 0	3 3 11	..	..
Paurai	8,966	5	4	5,825	..	..	4,078	0.455	1,020	2.0	2,239	..	4 1 7	..	..
Tiruvannamalai taluk	12,155	19	10	1,702	..	..	1,193	0.088	119	1.9	1,210	..	5 0 0	..	..
Tirukottai taluk	7,485	4	6	1,079	..	..	755	0.101	126	7	1,248	..	4 8 0	..	..
Kallakudi taluk	8,816	2	4	311	..	..	232	0.061	58	5	954	..	5 5 5	..	3 12 0
Chidambaram taluk	18,640	6	4	2,110	..	..	1,477	0.079	369	1.5	4,660	..	4 8 0	..	..
Bharanigiri	6,210	3	10	2,329	..	..	1,650	0.262	163	3	621	..	4 8 0	..	..
Vridhachalam taluk	7,983	3	9	2,413	..	..	1,714	0.215	190	3	877	..	4 3 10	..	3 12 0
Total	123,266	84	77	51,832	89	..	36,228	0.283	472	8	1,666	3 0 0	3 6 0	..	3 12 0
Grand Total	2,167,851	5,237	1,083	138,674	356	..	97,222	0.045	90	4.8	1,997	3 0 0	3 14 9	..	3 12 0

APPENDIX C—cont.
Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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 PRICES 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	
Towns in which shops were not sold separately.																
Tanjore taluk	410,447	690	55	14,189	..	..	9,334	0.024	181	12.5	7,453	5 10 8	5 0 9	..	..	
Kumbakonam "	377,668	342	75	13,438	..	..	9,405	0.025	124	4.5	4,969	..	5 3 2	..	..	
Mysavaram "	244,535	283	41	3,924	..	..	2,257	0.009	66	6.9	5,971	..	4 12 6	..	..	
Shiyali "	119,803	171	16	1,221	..	..	854	0.007	53	10.6	7,487	..	5 0 0	..	..	
Negamam "	220,348	240	29	9,460	..	..	6,622	0.030	228	8.2	7,598	..	5 6 0	..	..	
Narayan "	215,307	293	20	891	..	..	486	0.002	24	14.6	10,795	..	5 8 0	..	..	
Manakudi "	187,434	301	14	914	..	..	640	0.003	46	21.5	13,388	..	5 13 8	..	..	
Tutukorupendi taluk	180,305	435	4	211	..	..	148	0.001	37	121.2	45,077	..	6 0 0	..	..	
Puducherry "	271,374	994	7	514	..	..	360	0.001	51	129.1	35,765	..	5 10 10	..	..	
Total ..	2,228,114	8,709	262	43,863	..	..	30,706	0.014	117	14.2	8,504	5 10 8	5 2 10	..	..	
Towns in which shops were not sold separately.																
Tanjore taluk	195,006	574	64	3,175	..	..	2,223	0.011	41	12.5	3,611	..	5 12 1	..	..	
Kumbakonam "	290,562	753	57	6,195	..	..	4,336	0.014	76	18.2	5,098	..	5 10 9	..	..	
Tanjore taluk	486,559	1,427	111	9,370	..	..	6,569	0.013	69	12.8	4,374	..	5 10 8	..	..	
Tanjore taluk	360,523	642	64	31,288	..	..	22,666	0.062	354	8.6	5,688	5 2 8	4 11 9	..	..	
Mozari "	383,619	762	46	3,903	..	..	2,733	0.009	61	16.9	6,280	5 12 0	5 10 3	..	..	
Kallakudi "	243,700	990	31	3,648	..	..	2,554	0.010	82	29.0	7,861	..	5 2 9	..	..	
Total ..	867,148	2,204	140	38,889	..	..	27,943	0.039	200	16.7	6,337	5 2 8	4 13 10	..	..	
Grand Total ..	1,372,717	3,531	257	48,209	..	..	34,502	0.025	137	14.5	7,469	5 2 8	6 0 8	..	..	

Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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.
				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	
Towns in which shops were not sold separately.																
MADRAS DISTRICT.																
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.																
Madrass taluk	148,656	484	37	1,800	...	1,120	...	008	30	13.1	4,017	...	5 8 8	...	...	...
Sivaganga and Ramnad zemindaris	1,048,731	3,781	252	9,160	...	6,412	...	006	25	15.0	4,142	...	5 15 2	...	...	...
Palni taluk	196,180	1,010	48	2,920	...	2,054	...	010	45	21.9	4,271	...	6 10 5	...	3 12 0	...
Pertakulam "	246,860	1,213	45	2,500	...	1,760	...	007	49	27.0	5,486	...	6 1 2	...	...	...
Total	1,685,767	6,489	380	16,190	9	11,336	...	007	30	17.1	4,304	...	6 0 10	...	3 12 0	...
Towns in which shops were sold separately.																
MADRAS DISTRICT.																
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.																
Madrass taluk	261,195	446	49	16,315	...	11,419	...	043	233	9.1	5,330	...	4 7 5	...	...	...
Tirunelveli taluk	264,631	746	65	2,731	...	1,527	...	006	23	11.4	4,071	...	5 13 8	...	...	...
Sivaganga and Ramnad zemindaris	8,309	1	2	1,023	...	716	...	081	358	5	4,404	...	5 8 2	...	...	...
Dindigul taluk	18,619	2	4	1,985	...	1,389	...	102	347	5	3,405	...	6 0 0	...	...	...
Palni taluk	391,090	1,122	37	5,996	41	4,042	...	010	109	30.8	10,570	6 12 8	6 1 4	...	3 12 0	...
Palni town	16,940	2	2	553	...	388	...	023	194	1.0	8,470	...	6 14 0	...	...	...
Pertakulam taluk— Pertakulam town	16,365	1	2	698	...	468	...	028	234	5	8,181	...	6 0 0	...	...	...
Total	972,637	2,319	161	26,419	41	19,949	...	021	194	14.4	6,041	6 12 8	5 2 0	...	3 12 0	...
Grand Total	2,608,404	8,306	541	44,699	86	31,265	...	012	58	15.8	4,621	6 12 8	5 7 5	...	3 12 0	...

Statement showing the Consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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.	60° under- proof.	Total reduced to proof strength.	GALLS.					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	
Towns in which shops were not sold separately.																
Tinnevely District.																
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.																
Tinnevely taluk	184,728	327	35	1,156	4,128	2,014	016	84	9.0	5,131	6 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	
Ottapattanam taluk	342,145	1,061	80	12	9,702	6,800	019	85	13.3	4,277	6 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	
Nanguneri taluk	174,418	730	18	...	260	933	001	14	40.6	9,690	...	6 2 8	...	...	...	
Arasikudi taluk	183,516	481	36	...	1,632	1,143	005	32	13.4	5,100	...	7 0 8	...	...	...	
Teakani	154,940	374	12	...	997	735	003	35	31.2	12,912	...	6 1 1	...	...	...	
Sankaravayal taluk	213,799	717	30	...	1,432	1,063	005	33	33.0	7,127	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	
Srivilliputhur	190,517	555	18	...	644	481	002	25	32.3	10,584	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	
Sattur	184,225	570	37	...	2,226	1,653	008	42	15.4	4,982	...	6 7 5	...	...	...	
Tenbani	237,693	542	64	...	2,349	1,814	005	26	8.5	4,494	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	
Total	1,916,095	5,387	331	...	21,975	16,386	008	49	16.3	5,789	6 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	
Towns in which shops were not sold separately.																
Coimbatore District.																
Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.																
Coimbatore taluk	307,194	804	73	...	3,666	9,403	031	129	11.0	4,208	6 4 6	5 1 6	...	...	...	
Palladam	279,306	741	85	...	2,949	4,309	015	51	8.7	3,181	6 7 11	5 12 0	...	...	...	
Erode	247,008	598	60	...	1,872	6,186	025	103	10.0	4,117	6 12 2	7 5 0	...	...	...	
Karur	211,794	612	59	...	5,965	3,786	013	96	10.6	3,652	6 2 8	6 0 0	...	...	...	
Dharmapuri	249,221	836	44	...	1,778	1,486	008	38	19.0	5,604	7 8 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	
Pollachi	182,669	710	35	...	1,997	1,600	009	46	20.3	5,248	6 1 4	6 4 0	...	...	...	
Uthamapattinam	143,056	583	45	...	2,332	1,868	013	41	13.0	3,179	6 16 9	5 11 2	...	...	...	
Satyamangalam taluk	184,105	1,185	59	...	3,828	3,466	017	34	30.1	8,120	6 8 0	6 10 0	...	...	...	
Kollegal	88,523	1,076	28	...	2,981	2,987	024	55	28.3	2,330	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	
Marudai	119,849	716	37	...	1,859	1,712	014	46	19.3	3,240	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	
Total	2,604,839	7,960	534	...	3,321	35,543	018	87	14.7	5,754	6 8 6	6 2 2	...	...	...	

APPENDIX C—cont.
Statement showing the consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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.
				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	

*Tracts in which shops were
sold separately.*

Liquors—Wholesale Distillery Supply System.												
Tracts in which shops were sold separately.	SQ. MILES.	GALS.		GALS.		GALS.		GALS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.					
Ostacumund town	15,053	11	106	17,150	12,090	803	1.5	2,599	6 12 0	5 13 0	..	..
Comoor	6,049	9	586	8,763	6,666	1,092	2,262	3.0	2,016	6 11 3	5 12 4	..
Ngirgi plateau	53,298	658	16	427	7,151	1,000	334	41.1	3,331	7 3 5	7 3 0	..
South-East Wynnad	25,397	279	20	2,484	2,155	266	257	39.8	3,628	8 4 0	7 15 3	..
Total	99,797	957	32	1,139	36,563	26,498	828	29.9	3,119	6 14 9	6 4 3	..

*Tracts in which shops were
sold separately.*

Tracts in which shops were sold separately.												
	1,071	62	18,824	13,177	-032	216	17.3	6,732	5	8	0	..
Salem taluk	417,379		18,824	13,177	-032	216	17.3	6,732	5	8	0	..
Tirupattur "	168,826	60	49,233	13,453	-071	235	8.9	3,147				4 11 6
Tiruchengal "	248,679	30	3,448	2,413	-009	80	21.2	8,289				4 8 0
Utangaral "	138,113	910	6,067	4,247	-631	68	14.7	9,228				5 14 3
Krishnagiri "	152,198	659	5,724	4,967	-023	70	11.6	2,669				5 13 4
Aalur "	163,209	841	3,195	2,188	-012	53	20.5	4,468				5 14 0
Namakal "	360,047	715	5,808	3,505	-012	69	14.0	6,883				5 6 4
Hoeir "	155,768	45	4,849	3,324	-022	75	27.0	3,461				4 11 11
Dharmapuri "	178,442	78	12,993	9,033	-051	116	12.1	2,288				4 8 8
Total	1,962,591	436	79,184	55,468	-028	114	15.5	4,638	5	8	0	4 14 6

*Tracts in which shops were
sold separately.*

Renting System.												
Tracts in which shops were sold separately.												
40,922	64	45	334	20,006	...	14,271	349	317	1-4	.909	4 8 0	3 0 0
Mangalore taluk—												
Mangalore town												
Tracts in which shops were sold separately.												
237,286	556	196	491	21,557	24,550	25,255	-109	129	2-8	1,214	5 12 0	2 12 0
280,653	1,032	98	256	9,820	1,066	7,745	-928	79	10-5	2,664	4 4 4	2 14 1
118,807	149	19	19	21,823	17,391	17,391	-146	117	6-4	797	4 8 0	3 0 0
233,717	787	185	190	20,112	48,510	33,634	-132	182	4-3	1,371	2 12 0	2 8 0
130,268	512	88	11	6,530	18,023	11,089	-992	126	5-8	1,367	2 12 0	2 8 0
Coondapoor												
1,011,437	3,838	716	907	81,842	92,749	95,114	-994	133	5-4	1,413	3 11 1	2 12 3
Total												

APPENDIX C—cont.
Statement showing the Consumption of Country Spirits, distribution of Shops, &c., in the several Taluks and Towns during the year 1894-95—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.	
				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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

*Tracts in which shops were
not sold separately.*

Excise—Private Distillery Supply System.									
Tracts in which shops were not sold separately.	SQ. MILES.	GALS.		GALS.		GALS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
		64	5,200	1,300	...	5,070	0068		
Wynnad	76,762	821						7 8 0	7 0 0
								15.2	1.422

*Tracts in which shops were
not sold separately.*

Excise—Contract Distillery Supply System.													
Towns in which shops were not sold separately.	Taluks	No. of shops	No. of shops opened	Area	Popu- lation	Consumption			Consumption per head (at proof)	Sales per shop (at proof)	Square miles per shop	Popu- lation per shop	Remarks
						20° under- proof	30° under- proof	60° under- proof					
273,617	28	7	398	147	343	001	12	22.2	9.772	3	8	0	2 0 0 0
168,269	411	4	11	7	7	000	1	68.5	28.013	3	12	0	2 4 0
294,892	538	35	1,064	3,645	9,992	000	0	68.5	28.013	3	12	0	2 4 0

1. The figures re-
presenting the
population of
Kottayam, Ma-
njeri, and
Mannarghat
towns and the
area of these
towns together
with the towns
of Taliparam-
ba, Bodagur,
Manjeri and An-
gadiapuram are
not separately
available.

2. The average sel-
ling price for
the towns is not
separately avail-
able and there-
fore not given.

*Tracts in which shops were
not sold separately.*

Banding System.											
Taluks in which shops were not sold separately.											
Oochin		17	11	475	4,083	3,923	136	293	16	2,166	2 11 0
Attapadi valley		..	8	75	59	111	..	14	..	3 4 0	3 0 0
Total		17	19	551	4,118	4,039	141	176	109	2,183	2 12 0

* These tracts include the coast areas in which shops were sold separately.
† Included in the Wavannam taluk, not being separately available.

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT showing the revenue per gallon of country spirits in the Excise tracts of the Presidency, &c.

Tracts.	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 not sold separately.</i>							
Ganjām (excluding the towns of Berhampur, Gopalpur, Chicacole and Parlākimedi).	38,309	63,107	1 10 4	1 14 0	3 8 4	2 7 5	4 3 6
Vizagapatam (excluding the towns of Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizianagaram).	22,401	50,840	2 4 4	2 8 0	4 12 4	3 5 5	4 0 2
Kistna (Excise tracts excluding the towns of Guntūr, Masulipatam, Bezawada, Vinukonda, Narasaraopet, Jaggaipetta, Nuzvid, Nandigāma and Gudiāda and the Avanigadda division).	58,427	1,03,251	1 12 3	2 13 0	4 9 3	3 3 3	4 5 10
Nellore (excluding Nellore, Indurkupet, Gudur, Dugarazpatnam, Cusbakuppam, Arcotpoliem, Kavalī, Kundukur, Ongole, Addanki-Ongole and Venkatagiri towns and Kota and Mudukur villages).	17,961	30,135	1 10 10	4 6 0	6 0 10	4 3 9	5 12 4
Cuddapah (excluding the towns of Cuddapah and Proddatur and the taluk of Jammalamadugu).	28,978	59,770	2 1 0	4 6 0	6 7 0	4 8 0	5 11 6
Anantapur (excluding the towns of Anantapur, Gooty, Uravakonda, Sattenapalle, Konakonda, Guntakal, Timmaacherla, Pamidi, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Penukonda, Bukkapatnam, Hindupur, Madakasira, Tadpatiri, and Yadiiki).	11,480	22,557	1 15 5	4 6 0	6 5 5	4 7 0	5 14 9
Bellary (excluding Bellary, Kudatini, Siruguppa, Hospet, Hosur, Daroji, Kampli, Gadiganur, Adoni, Kosgi, Yemmiganuru, Gadikalla and Alūr towns).	7,894	24,211	3 1 1	4 6 0	7 7 1	5 3 4	5 12 6
Kurnool (except Kurnool Municipality, Gudur, Ramallakot, Dhona, Nandikotkur, Atmakūru, Paramanchala, Pagidiyala, Velgode, Velpalur, Nandyal, Kalava, Paniem, Bandiatmakur, Betancherla and Chyagalamarri towns, the villages of Sirvel, Allagadda, Yallur, Rudravaram, the towns of Koilkuntla, Owk, Thimmanayanipett, Vyvalawada, Pattikonda, Pyapalli, Maddikera, Gonakuntla, Kodumur, Kappatrala, and Hosur and the taluks of Cumbum and Markapur).	10,332	12,997	1 4 2	4 6 0	5 10 2	3 15 1	4 14 0
Kurnool (Cumbum and Markapur taluks, except Cumbum and Markapur towns and the villages of Giddalur, Ischerla, Rajapalem, Akmid, Turimella, Mundlapad, Reddicherla, Yerragondapalem, Gollavidippi and Iskatripuravaram).	1,613	950	0 9 5	1 14 0	2 7 5	1 11 7	3 14 0
Chingleput (the Maderpauk division).	552	1,810	3 4 6	4 6 0	7 10 6	5 5 9	4 10 3
North Arcot (except the taluks of Walajpet, Gudiyattam, Wandiwash, Chittoor, Vellore and Arcot and the towns of Palmanūr, Punganūr, Pōlūr, Kalambur, Arni, Kannamangalam, Tirupati, Chendurcirt, Pakala, Renigunta, Kalahasti and Putūr and the Tiruttani division).	12,421	20,365	1 10 3	4 6 0	6 0 3	4 3 5	5 5 6

APPENDIX D—cont.

Tracts.	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 not sold separately—cont.</i>							
South Arcot (Tindivanam, Villupuram and Cuddalore taluks, excluding the towns of Tindivanam, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Panruti).	32,618	70,200	2 5 5	1 14 0	4 3 5	2 15 2	3 12 1
South Arcot (Tiruvannamalai, Tirukkōyilūr, Kallakurichi, Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam taluks, excluding the towns of Tiruvannamalai, Tirukkōyilūr, Kallakurichi, Chidambaram, Bhuvanigiri and Vriddhachalam).	28,278	37,188	1 5 0	4 6 0	5 11 0	3 15 8	4 13 1
Trichinopoly (except Trichinopoly, Musiri and Kulittalai taluks).	6,559	13,560	2 1 1	4 6 0	6 7 1	4 8 2	5 10 6
Madura (except the taluks of Madura, Tirumangalam and Dindigul, and the towns of Sivaganga, Ramanad, Palni and Periyakulam).	11,336	25,785	2 4 4	4 6 0	6 10 4	4 10 5	6 0 10
Malabar (the Wynad taluk).	5,070	14,050	2 12 4	5 0 0	7 12 4	5 7 0	7 0 0
Malabar (the Excise tracts under the "contract distillery supply system" excluding Calicut, Palghat and Ponnani taluks, the towns of Cannanore, Talipparamba, Tellicherry, Kuttaparamba, Badagara, Quilandi, Malappuram, Munjeri, Angadipuram and Mannarghat and 3 coast towns).	6,641	5,739	0 13 10	1 9 9	2 7 0	1 11 7	3 4 10
<i>Tracts in which shops were sold separately.</i>							
Berhampur, Gopalpur, Chicacole and Parlākimedi towns.	14,872	24,818	1 10 8	1 14 0	3 8 8	2 7 8	3 11 9
Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizianagaram towns.	55,438	58,068	1 0 9	2 8 0	3 8 9	2 7 9	3 0 0
Guntūr, Masulipatam, Bezawada, Vinukonda, Narasaraopet, Jaggaipetta, Nuzvid, Nandigāma, and Gudiāda towns.	32,088	1,14,973	3 9 4	2 13 0	6 6 4	4 7 8	5 3 1
The Avanigadda division.	1,783	3,846	2 2 6	0 7 0	2 9 6	1 13 1	3 8 0
Nellore, Indurkupet, Gudur, Dugarazpatnam, Cusbakuppam, Arcotpoliem, Kavalī, Kundukur, Ongole, Addanki-Ongole, Venkatagiri towns, Kota and Mudukur villages.	15,796	22,212	1 6 6	4 6 0	5 12 6	4 0 9	5 1 0
Cuddapah and Proddatur towns and Jammalamadugu taluk.	12,711	26,965	2 1 11	4 6 0	6 7 11	4 8 0	4 11 9
Anantapur, Gooty, Uravakonda, Sattenapalle, Konakonda, Guntakal, Timmaacherla, Pamidi, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Penukonda, Bukkapatnam, Hindupur, Madakasira, Tadpatiri and Yadiiki towns.	8,155	31,610	3 14 0	4 6 0	8 4 0	5 12 5	5 15 10
Bellary, Kudatini, Siruguppa, Hospet, Hosur, Daroji, Kampli, Gadiganur, Adoni, Kosgi, Yemmiganuru, Gudikalla and Alūr towns.	30,292	58,812	1 15 1	4 6 0	6 5 1	4 6 9	4 5 1
Kurnool Municipality, Gudur, Ramallakot, Dhona, Nandikotkur, Atmakūru, Paramanchala, Pagidiyala, Velgode, Velpalur, Nandyal, Kalava, Paniem, Bandiatmakur, Betancherla, Chyagalamarri, Koilkuntla, Owk, Thimmanayanipett, Vyvalawada, Pattikonda, Pyapalli, Maddikera, Gonakuntla, Kodumur, Kappatrala and Hosur towns and the villages of Sirvel, Allagadda, Yallur, and Rudravaram.	6,183	12,834	2 1 3	4 6 0	6 7 3	4 8 3	5 4 4

APPENDIX D—cont.

Tracts.	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 for 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>	<i>GALS.</i>	<i>RS.</i>	<i>RS. A. P.</i>	<i>RS. A. P.</i>	<i>RS. A. P.</i>	<i>RS. A. P.</i>	<i>RS. A. P.</i>
Cumbum and Markapur towns, and the villages of Giddalur, Kacherla, Rajapalem, Akuvud, Turimella, Mandapad, Reddicherla, Yerragondapalem, Gollavidippi and Iskatripuravaram.	1,093	1,440	1 5 1	1 14 0	3 3 1	2 3 9	4 3 0
Madras town	54,479	85,620	1 7 9	5 19 0	7 1 9	4 15 8	5 4 0
The outside shops	3,278						5 4 0
The Cantonment shops	3,111						4 12 0
The rest of the Suddipet taluk	9,884	24,060	1 9 8	4 6 0	5 15 8	4 2 9	5 0 0
The Chingleput district (excluding the Madras town division).	22,664	23,017	1 0 4	4 6 0	5 6 4	3 12 5	4 15 4
Walajapet, Gudiyattam and Wandiwash, Chittoor, Vellore and Arcot taluks, Tirutani division, Palmanur, Punganur, Polur, Kalambar, Arni, Kannamangalam, Tirupati, Chendragiri, Pakala, Remigunta, Kālahasti and Puttur towns.	53,275	91,674	1 11 6	4 6 0	6 1 6	4 4 3	5 4 9
Tiruvannamalai, Tirukkōylūr, Kallakurichi, Chidambaram, Bhuvanagiri and Vriddachalam towns.	29,326	43,524	1 7 9	1 14 0	3 5 9	2 5 8	3 1 7
Tanjore district	7,000	11,916	1 11 3	4 6 0	6 1 3	4 4 1	4 8 9
Trichinopoly, Masuri and Kullitalai taluks.	30,706	39,297	1 4 6	4 6 0	5 10 6	3 15 4	5 2 10
Madura, Tirumangalam and Dindigul taluks and the towns of Sivaganga, Ramnad, Palni and Periyakulam.	27,943	37,449	1 5 5	4 6 0	5 11 5	4 0 0	4 13 10
Tinnevely district	19,949	20,517	1 0 5	4 6 0	5 6 5	3 12 6	5 2 0
Coimbatore	13,290	29,646	1 13 1	4 6 0	6 3 1	4 5 4	6 0 5
Nilgiris	35,542	67,741	1 14 6	4 6 0	6 4 5	4 6 4	8 2 2
Salem	28,498	47,016	1 12 5	5 10 0	7 6 5	5 2 11	6 4 3
Mangalore town area	55,458	73,732	1 5 3	4 6 0	5 11 3	3 15 11	4 12 5
Calicut, Palghat and Ponnani taluks, the towns of Cannanore, Talipparamba, Tellicherry, Kāttaparamba, Badagara, Quilandi, Malappuram, Manjeri, Angadipuram and Mannārakkāt and 15 coast ansons.	14,271	6,958	0 7 10	1 7 0	1 14 10	1 5 7	3 0 0
	36,092	27,814	0 12 4	1 9 9	2 6 1	1 10 7	3 3 2

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT showing the progress of the Toddy revenue since 1887-88 in the tracts where the free-tax system has been introduced.

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.			1891-92.		
		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.
Mysore	Tanjore	90,709	7,500	98,209	94,259	37,114	131,373	102,108	38,823	140,931	101,370	39,547	140,917	101,370	39,547	140,917
	Kumbhakam	1,11,792	1,36,854	2,48,646	1,36,854	1,03,272	2,40,126	1,36,854	1,03,272	2,40,126	1,36,854	1,03,272	2,40,126	1,36,854	1,03,272	2,40,126
	Nagapattinam	85,000	93,514	1,78,514	93,514	78,514	1,72,028	93,514	78,514	1,72,028	93,514	78,514	1,72,028	93,514	78,514	1,72,028
	Nannilam	80,000	80,000	1,60,000	80,000	70,000	1,50,000	80,000	70,000	1,50,000	80,000	70,000	1,50,000	80,000	70,000	1,50,000
	Mavayam	80,151	80,151	1,60,302	80,151	70,151	1,50,302	80,151	70,151	1,50,302	80,151	70,151	1,50,302	80,151	70,151	1,50,302
Chinnai.	Shiyali	32,375	44,375	76,750	44,375	44,375	88,750	44,375	44,375	88,750	44,375	44,375	88,750	44,375	44,375	88,750
	Munakudi	66,962	61,114	1,28,076	61,114	40,605	1,01,719	61,114	40,605	1,01,719	61,114	40,605	1,01,719	61,114	40,605	1,01,719
	Tiruttani	37,035	40,563	77,598	40,563	5,238	45,801	40,563	5,238	45,801	40,563	5,238	45,801	40,563	5,238	45,801
	Tiruttani	6,74,083	6,04,642	12,78,725	6,04,642	5,23,439	11,28,081	6,04,642	5,23,439	11,28,081	6,04,642	5,23,439	11,28,081	6,04,642	5,23,439	11,28,081
	Total	66,051	62,112	128,163	62,112	35,155	97,267	62,112	35,155	97,267	62,112	35,155	97,267	62,112	35,155	97,267
Madrasi	Tanjore	13,962	13,962	27,924	13,962	13,962	27,924	13,962	13,962	27,924	13,962	13,962	27,924	13,962	13,962	27,924
	Madurai	8,890	8,890	17,780	8,890	8,890	17,780	8,890	8,890	17,780	8,890	8,890	17,780	8,890	8,890	17,780
	Trichinopoly	5,375	5,375	10,750	5,375	5,375	10,750	5,375	5,375	10,750	5,375	5,375	10,750	5,375	5,375	10,750
	Trichinopoly	97,955	97,955	195,910	97,955	97,955	195,910	97,955	97,955	195,910	97,955	97,955	195,910	97,955	97,955	195,910
	Total	30,462	30,462	60,924	30,462	30,462	60,924	30,462	30,462	60,924	30,462	30,462	60,924	30,462	30,462	60,924
Madrasi	Madurai	6,974	6,974	13,948	6,974	6,974	13,948	6,974	6,974	13,948	6,974	6,974	13,948	6,974	6,974	13,948
	Trichinopoly	27,253	27,253	54,506	27,253	27,253	54,506	27,253	27,253	54,506	27,253	27,253	54,506	27,253	27,253	54,506
	Trichinopoly	14,403	14,403	28,806	14,403	14,403	28,806	14,403	14,403	28,806	14,403	14,403	28,806	14,403	14,403	28,806
	Trichinopoly	24,402	24,402	48,804	24,402	24,402	48,804	24,402	24,402	48,804	24,402	24,402	48,804	24,402	24,402	48,804
	Total	61,689	61,689	123,378	61,689	61,689	123,378	61,689	61,689	123,378	61,689	61,689	123,378	61,689	61,689	123,378
Madrasi	Madurai	14,403	14,403	28,806	14,403	14,403	28,806	14,403	14,403	28,806	14,403	14,403	28,806	14,403	14,403	28,806
	Trichinopoly	9,989	9,989	19,978	9,989	9,989	19,978	9,989	9,989	19,978	9,989	9,989	19,978	9,989	9,989	19,978
	Trichinopoly	24,402	24,402	48,804	24,402	24,402	48,804	24,402	24,402	48,804	24,402	24,402	48,804	24,402	24,402	48,804
	Trichinopoly	31,085	31,085	62,170	31,085	31,085	62,170	31,085	31,085	62,170	31,085	31,085	62,170	31,085	31,085	62,170
	Total	81,689	81,689	163,378	81,689	81,689	163,378	81,689	81,689	163,378	81,689	81,689	163,378	81,689	81,689	163,378

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.	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
		Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.
Mysore	Tanjore	73,872	1,10,124	1,84,000	73,872	1,10,124	1,84,000	73,872	1,10,124	1,84,000
	Kumbhakam	1,10,124	1,10,124	2,20,248	1,10,124	1,10,124	2,20,248	1,10,124	1,10,124	2,20,248
	Nagapattinam	85,000	93,514	1,78,514	85,000	93,514	1,78,514	85,000	93,514	1,78,514
	Nannilam	80,000	80,000	1,60,000	80,000	70,000	1,50,000	80,000	70,000	1,50,000
	Mavayam	80,151	80,151	1,60,302	80,151	70,151	1,50,302	80,151	70,151	1,50,302
Chinnai.	Shiyali	32,375	44,375	76,750	44,375	44,375	88,750	44,375	44,375	88,750
	Munakudi	66,962	61,114	1,28,076	61,114	40,605	1,01,719	61,114	40,605	1,01,719
	Tiruttani	37,035	40,563	77,598	40,563	5,238	45,801	40,563	5,238	45,801
	Tiruttani	6,74,083	6,04,642	12,78,725	6,04,642	5,23,439	11,28,081	6,04,642	5,23,439	11,28,081
	Total	66,051	62,112	128,163	62,112	35,155	97,267	62,112	35,155	97,267
Madrasi	Tanjore	13,962	13,962	27,924	13,962	13,962	27,924	13,962	13,962	27,924
	Madurai	8,890	8,890	17,780	8,890	8,890	17,780	8,890	8,890	17,780
	Trichinopoly	5,375	5,375	10,750	5,375	5,375	10,750	5,375	5,375	10,750
	Trichinopoly	97,955	97,955	195,910	97,955	97,955	195,910	97,955	97,955	195,910
	Total	30,462	30,462	60,924	30,462	30,462	60,924	30,462	30,462	60,924
Madrasi	Madurai	6,974	6,974	13,948	6,974	6,974	13,948	6,974	6,974	13,948
	Trichinopoly	27,253	27,253	54,506	27,253	27,253	54,506	27,253	27,253	54,506
	Trichinopoly	14,403	14,403	28,806	14,403	14,403	28,806	14,403	14,403	28,806
	Trichinopoly	24,402	24,402	48,804	24,402	24,402	48,804	24,402	24,402	48,804
	Total	61,689	61,689	123,378	61,689	61,689	123,378	61,689	61,689	123,378

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.			1891-92.		
		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.
Salem	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Salem	61,806	43,133	1,04,939	61,806	43,133	1,04,939	61,806	43,133	1,04,939	61,806	43,133	1,04,939	61,806	43,133	1,04,939
	Namakkal	26,079	15,188	41,267	26,079	15,188	41,267	26,079	15,188	41,267	26,079	15,188	41,267	26,079	15,188	41,267
	Arur	22,480	9,204	31,684	22,480	9,204	31,684	22,480	9,204	31,684	22,480	9,204	31,684	22,480	9,204	31,684
	Tiruchengodu	28,890	18,050	46,940	28,890	18,050	46,940	28,890	18,050	46,940	28,890	18,050	46,940	28,890	18,050	46,940
	Hoer	67,220	37,714	1,04,934	67,220	37,714	1,04,934	67,220	37,714	1,04,934	67,220	37,714	1,04,934	67,220	37,714	1,04,934
	Krishnagiri	17,944	15,400	33,344	17,944	15,400	33,344	17,944	15,400	33,344	17,944	15,400	33,344	17,944	15,400	33,344
	Tirupattur	22,554	22,156	44,710	22,554	22,156	44,710	22,554	22,156	44,710	22,554	22,156	44,710	22,554	22,156	44,710
	Total	2,81,168	2,79,843	5,61,011	2,81,168	2,79,843	5,61,011	2,81,168	2,79,843	5,61,011	2,81,168	2,79,843	5,61,011	2,81,168	2,79,843	5,61,011
	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	Kannur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uppanagudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chandrapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Udipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karumbur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ernad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wadavanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
		Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.	Rentals.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.
Salem	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Salem	61,806	43,133	1,04,939	61,806	43,133	1,04,939	61,806	43,133	1,04,939
	Namakkal	26,079	15,188	41,267	26,079	15,188	41,267	26,079	15,188	41,267
	Arur	22,480	9,204	31,684	22,480	9,204	31,684	22,480	9,204	31,684
	Tiruchengodu	28,890	18,050	46,940	28,890	18,050	46,940	28,890	18,050	46,940
	Hoer	67,220	37,714	1,04,934	67,220	37,714	1,04,934	67,220	37,714	1,04,934
	Krishnagiri	17,944	15,400	33,344	17,944	15,400	33,344	17,944	15,400	33,344
	Tirupattur	22,554	22,156	44,710	22,554	22,156	44,710	22,554	22,156	44,710
	Total	2,81,168	2,79,843	5,61,011	2,81,168	2,79,843	5,61,011	2,81,168	2,79,843	5,61,011
	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	Kannur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uppanagudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chandrapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Udipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karumbur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ernad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wadavanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—(1) The rentals shown against the taluks of the Godavari district, the Bandur, Repalle, and Bapatla taluks of the Krishna district, the taluks of the South Canara district (except Mangalore town area) and Cochin in Malabar include arack rental also.
(2) The rentals in column 26 wherever they differ from the figures reported in the previous year are due chiefly to the sale of certain shops subsequent to the preparation of the sales report for the year 1893-94.
(3) The rentals shown in columns 21 and 22 against the Godavari and Tiruvallur taluks are for the portions brought under the tree-tax system.
(4) The rentals shown against Madras represent shop license-fee; the rentals and tree-tax shown against South Canara include shop and toddy license-fee, and toddy drawers' license-fee, respectively.
(5) 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 1894-95.

Districts.	Population.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF SHOPS OPENED.										
			Arrack.					Toddy.			Total.	Popula- tion per Arrack shop.	Popula- tion per Toddy shop.
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-94.	1891-94.	1890-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-94.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ganjam	1,699,039	(a) 5,085	577	623	448	446	446	1,025	1,069	3,385	2,667	3,385	3,385
Vizagapatnam	1,945,211	(a) 4,619	223	234	645	620	620	864	864	8,334	8,334	8,334	8,334
Godavari	1,961,645	(a) 4,796	1,307	1,330	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,409	2,409	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461
Kistna	1,855,582	(a) 8,397	1,350	1,350	1,783	1,794	1,794	3,158	3,158	1,884	1,884	1,884	1,884
Nellore	1,468,786	(a) 8,765	326	308	908	910	910	1,218	1,218	1,608	1,608	1,608	1,608
Cuddapah	1,279,078	(a) 8,722	591	597	741	710	710	1,307	1,307	1,792	1,792	1,792	1,792
Anantapur	900,129	(a) 5,275	203	214	718	734	734	1,048	1,048	966	966	966	966
Bellary	817,811	(a) 6,979	422	368	603	603	603	839	839	1,018	1,018	1,018	1,018
Madras	676,900	(a) 7,514	109	107	469	464	464	1,386	1,386	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459
Chingleput	978,465	(a) 7,726	181	218	441	441	441	689	689	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459
North Arcot	2,114,181	(a) 7,841	634	698	1,203	1,142	1,142	1,770	1,770	1,562	1,562	1,562	1,562
South Arcot	2,162,861	(a) 7,217	1,082	1,083	2,113	2,113	2,113	2,408	2,408	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
Tanjore	2,228,114	(a) 7,031	302	302	2,113	2,113	2,113	2,408	2,408	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
Trichinopoly	1,372,717	(a) 7,031	254	251	1,022	1,019	1,019	1,659	1,659	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
Madurai	2,698,474	(a) 8,805	406	441	1,022	1,019	1,019	1,659	1,659	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
Tinnevely	1,916,095	(a) 6,387	408	331	802	808	808	1,210	1,210	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
Coimbatore	2,004,839	(a) 7,560	565	534	938	938	938	1,403	1,403	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
Nilgiris	99,787	(a) 9,97	32	32	954	979	979	1,479	1,479	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
Salem	1,902,691	(a) 7,529	485	485	1,281	1,281	1,281	2,029	2,029	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
South Canara	1,052,859	(a) 3,902	751	751	1,323	1,323	1,323	2,080	2,080	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
Malabar	2,641,928	(a) 5,566	670	733	1,323	1,323	1,323	2,080	2,080	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
Total	34,331,428	122,221	11,402	11,362	19,125	19,219	19,219	30,527	30,527	3,022	3,022	3,022	3,022

* Exclusive of new shops opened in the outlying portions of British Cochin for the sale of both arrack and toddy.
(a) Exclusive of portions of the Agency tracts to which the Abkari Act has not been extended.

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 1894-95—cont.

Districts.	Number of square miles supplied by each Arrack shop.	Number of square miles supplied by each Toddy shop.	INCIDENCE OF TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.										
			REVENUE.					INCIDENCE OF TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.			Total.	Joint arrack and toddy revenue.	Total.
			Arrack.	Toddy.	Joint arrack and toddy.	Total.	Arrack revenue.	Toddy revenue.	Joint arrack and toddy revenue.	Total.			
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
Ganjam	8.2	11.4	Rs. 1,88,124	Rs. 28,072	Rs. 2,13,196	Rs. 2,13,196	Rs. 1.11	Rs. 0.03	Rs. 1.14	Rs. 1.17	Rs. 1.17	Rs. 1.17	Rs. 1.17
Vizagapatnam	19.7	7.4	Rs. 4,03,748	Rs. 72,478	Rs. 4,76,226	Rs. 4,76,226	Rs. 0.22	Rs. 0.07	Rs. 0.29	Rs. 0.30	Rs. 0.30	Rs. 0.30	Rs. 0.30
Godavari	3.6	4.7	Rs. 5,26,505	Rs. 7,08,770	Rs. 12,35,275	Rs. 12,35,275	Rs. 0.44	Rs. 0.50	Rs. 0.94	Rs. 0.94	Rs. 0.94	Rs. 0.94	Rs. 0.94
Kistna	6.2	4.7	Rs. 6,41,927	Rs. 3,51,488	Rs. 9,93,415	Rs. 9,93,415	Rs. 0.55	Rs. 0.30	Rs. 0.85	Rs. 0.85	Rs. 0.85	Rs. 0.85	Rs. 0.85
Nellore	28.4	9.6	Rs. 1,38,195	Rs. 1,84,760	Rs. 3,23,955	Rs. 3,23,955	Rs. 0.16	Rs. 0.18	Rs. 0.34	Rs. 0.34	Rs. 0.34	Rs. 0.34	Rs. 0.34
Cuddapah	14.6	12.3	Rs. 2,16,045	Rs. 2,83,714	Rs. 4,99,759	Rs. 4,99,759	Rs. 0.29	Rs. 0.30	Rs. 0.59	Rs. 0.59	Rs. 0.59	Rs. 0.59	Rs. 0.59
Anantapur	15.8	7.2	Rs. 2,09,927	Rs. 3,72,470	Rs. 5,82,397	Rs. 5,82,397	Rs. 0.47	Rs. 0.51	Rs. 0.98	Rs. 0.98	Rs. 0.98	Rs. 0.98	Rs. 0.98
Bellary	24.3	10.1	Rs. 2,37,912	Rs. 3,47,419	Rs. 5,85,331	Rs. 5,85,331	Rs. 0.43	Rs. 0.51	Rs. 0.94	Rs. 0.94	Rs. 0.94	Rs. 0.94	Rs. 0.94
Madras	18.9	7.9	Rs. 6,05,461	Rs. 4,98,033	Rs. 10,03,494	Rs. 10,03,494	Rs. 0.11	Rs. 0.11	Rs. 0.22	Rs. 0.22	Rs. 0.22	Rs. 0.22	Rs. 0.22
Chingleput	12.7	8.9	Rs. 1,36,273	Rs. 1,90,867	Rs. 3,27,140	Rs. 3,27,140	Rs. 0.23	Rs. 0.31	Rs. 0.54	Rs. 0.54	Rs. 0.54	Rs. 0.54	Rs. 0.54
North Arcot	11.7	6.4	Rs. 6,44,160	Rs. 3,71,189	Rs. 10,15,349	Rs. 10,15,349	Rs. 0.43	Rs. 0.31	Rs. 0.74	Rs. 0.74	Rs. 0.74	Rs. 0.74	Rs. 0.74
South Arcot	4.8	11.2	Rs. 4,41,052	Rs. 2,40,387	Rs. 6,81,439	Rs. 6,81,439	Rs. 0.33	Rs. 0.19	Rs. 0.52	Rs. 0.52	Rs. 0.52	Rs. 0.52	Rs. 0.52
Tanjore	14.1	1.3	Rs. 1,76,578	Rs. 8,70,372	Rs. 10,46,950	Rs. 10,46,950	Rs. 0.13	Rs. 0.63	Rs. 0.76	Rs. 0.76	Rs. 0.76	Rs. 0.76	Rs. 0.76
Trichinopoly	10.5	13.3	Rs. 2,07,044	Rs. 1,92,500	Rs. 3,99,544	Rs. 3,99,544	Rs. 0.26	Rs. 0.15	Rs. 0.41	Rs. 0.41	Rs. 0.41	Rs. 0.41	Rs. 0.41
Madurai	16.3	8.5	Rs. 1,64,700	Rs. 2,34,804	Rs. 3,99,504	Rs. 3,99,504	Rs. 0.13	Rs. 0.11	Rs. 0.24	Rs. 0.24	Rs. 0.24	Rs. 0.24	Rs. 0.24
Tinnevely	14.7	6.4	Rs. 1,05,474	Rs. 1,34,885	Rs. 2,40,359	Rs. 2,40,359	Rs. 0.11	Rs. 0.11	Rs. 0.22	Rs. 0.22	Rs. 0.22	Rs. 0.22	Rs. 0.22
Coimbatore	29.9	5.4	Rs. 2,28,282	Rs. 3,78,435	Rs. 6,06,717	Rs. 6,06,717	Rs. 0.20	Rs. 0.33	Rs. 0.53	Rs. 0.53	Rs. 0.53	Rs. 0.53	Rs. 0.53
Nilgiris	16.5	7.7	Rs. 2,01,081	Rs. 4,35,423	Rs. 6,36,504	Rs. 6,36,504	Rs. 0.20	Rs. 0.33	Rs. 0.53	Rs. 0.53	Rs. 0.53	Rs. 0.53	Rs. 0.53
Salem	5.1	3.0	Rs. 2,94,667	Rs. 3,04,438	Rs. 5,99,105	Rs. 5,99,105	Rs. 0.23	Rs. 0.37	Rs. 0.60	Rs. 0.60	Rs. 0.60	Rs. 0.60	Rs. 0.60
South Canara	7.6	4.1	Rs. 1,46,096	Rs. 3,45,710	Rs. 4,91,806	Rs. 4,91,806	Rs. 0.11	Rs. 0.21	Rs. 0.32	Rs. 0.32	Rs. 0.32	Rs. 0.32	Rs. 0.32
Malabar	10.8	6.4	Rs. 58,42,216	Rs. 64,88,076	Rs. 1,23,30,292	Rs. 1,23,30,292	Rs. 0.29	Rs. 0.39	Rs. 0.68	Rs. 0.68	Rs. 0.68	Rs. 0.68	Rs. 0.68
Total	10.8	6.4	Rs. 58,42,216	Rs. 64,88,076	Rs. 1,23,30,292	Rs. 1,23,30,292	Rs. 0.29	Rs. 0.39	Rs. 0.68	Rs. 0.68	Rs. 0.68	Rs. 0.68	Rs. 0.68

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

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the particulars of Foreign liquor licenses issued in the several districts during 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94.

Districts.	CLASS OF LICENSES.																Increase or decrease.
	Wholesale licenses for the sale of foreign liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) to licensed dealers only.				Retail licenses for the sale of foreign liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) to any person.				Tavern licenses for the sale of Foreign liquor. Beer only.				Hotel and boarding house licenses.				Total.
	No.		Fees.		No.		Fees.		No.		Fees.		No.		Fees.		Increase or decrease.
	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	
1. Ganjam ..	7	10	875	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380
2. Vizagapatnam ..	9	14	1,206	1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	681
3. Godevari ..	21	27	2,722	3,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
4. Kistna ..	8	13	1,125	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	579
5. Nellore ..	4	4	500	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313
6. Chaddapah ..	7	6	875	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	438
7. Anantapur ..	9	6	1,125	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,981
8. Bellary ..	6	6	775	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348
9. Kurnool ..	3	3	375	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
10. Madras ..	18	18	1,800	1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,973
11. Chingleput ..	21	21	2,722	2,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	283
12. North Arcot ..	6	6	750	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156

(a) Inclusive of six retail licenses on Rs. 50 each for the sale of beer only.
 (b) Inclusive of 24 special retail licenses for the sale of Colombo arrack, on a fee of Rs. 100 each and one retail license on Rs. 50 for the sale of beer only.
 (c) Inclusive of five bar licenses for Rs. 2,368.

Statement showing the particulars of Foreign liquor licenses issued in the several districts during 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94—cont.

Districts.	CLASS OF LICENSES.																Increase or decrease.
	Wholesale licenses for the sale of foreign liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) to licensed dealers only.				Retail licenses for the sale of foreign liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) to any person.				Tavern licenses for the sale of Foreign liquor. Beer only.				Hotel and boarding house licenses.				Total.
	No.		Fees.		No.		Fees.		No.		Fees.		No.		Fees.		Increase or decrease.
	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	
13. South Arcot ..	3	4	375	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
14. Tanjore ..	16	16	2,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449
15. Trichinopoly ..	9	9	1,125	1,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
16. Madras ..	20	20	2,500	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
17. Tinnevely ..	11	11	1,375	1,375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	847
18. Coimbatore ..	9	9	1,125	1,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,863
19. Nilgiris ..	3	3	300	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
20. Salem ..	1	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
21. South Canara ..	6	6	800	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	714
22. Malabar ..	3	3	3,250	3,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,617
Total ..	24	24	2,400	2,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,617

(a) Inclusive of six retail licenses on Rs. 50 each for the sale of beer only.
 (b) Inclusive of seven retail licenses on Rs. 50 each for the sale of beer only.

Stock account of Opium, &c., in the several districts during 1894-95.

District.	Receipts.					Issues.					INTOXICATING DRUGS MADE FROM OPIUM.		
	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Quantity imported from India.	Quantity received from other districts.	Total.	Quantity retained in the district.	Quantity sent to other districts.	Quantity sold to vendors of intoxicating drugs.	Drugs.	Total.	Balance on 31st March 1895.	Quantity manufactured during the year.	Quantity on hand 31st March 1895.	Balance on 31st March 1895.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganjām	268	4,659	4,917	3,885	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Vizagapatam	6,721	20,543	27,476	15,906	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268
Godāvari	6,610	37,411	44,760	38,639	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188
Kistna	2,185	628	6,272	4,206	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Nellore	32	512	544	543	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Cuddapah	46	276	322	321	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Anantapur	29	140	169	168	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Bellary	174	10,627	10,801	9,422	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Kurnool	1,645	1,033	2,678	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Chingleput	42	1,033	1,075	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
North Arcot	3	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Tanjore	17	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Trichinopoly	33	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Madras	44	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Tinnevely	4	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Coimbatore	14	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Nilgiris	56	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Salem	7	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
South Canara	12	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Malabar	43	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
Total.	17,914	71,793	104,170	70,272	1,653	1,653	1,653	1,653	1,653	1,653	1,653	1,653	1,653

STATEMENT showing the Consumption of Opium and Intoxicating Drugs prepared therefrom during 1894-95.

Consumption of opium during 1894-95.										
District.	Population as per census of 1891.	Area.	Number of persons to the square mile.	Number of shops opened for the sale of opium and intoxicating drugs.		Population per shop.	Square miles per shop.	CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.		
								Opium.	Opium used in the manufacture of intoxicating drugs.	Total.
				1893-94.	1894-95.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		sq. mls.						LB.	LB.	LB.
1. Ganjam	1,896,803	8,267	229	84	86	22,056	96.1	3,560	234	3,794
2. Vizagapatam	2,802,992	17,316	162	115	119	23,556	146.5	16,667	285	16,942
3. Godavari	2,078,782	7,857	264	492	461	4,509	17.0	37,518	192	37,710
4. Kistna	1,855,582	8,297	221	77	72	25,772	116.6	8,458	100	8,558
5. Nellore	1,468,736	8,766	167	30	28	52,276	318.0	476	21	497
6. Cuddapah	1,272,072	9,722	146	24	21	60,575	415.3	527	527	527
7. Anantapur	708,649	5,275	134	19	10	70,855	527.5	231	231	231
8. Bellary	800,126	5,975	131	12	16	60,008	398.3	285	55	340
9. Kurnool	817,811	7,614	109	23	24	34,075	213.1	847	71	918
10. Madras	452,518	25	15,604	18	18	25,140	1.6	567	1,112	1,679
11. Chingleput	1,202,928	3,117	386	12	13	92,533	239.8	102	10	112
12. North Arcot	2,114,487	7,241	288	35	37	57,148	195.4	864	197	1,061
13. South Arcot	2,162,851	5,217	416	11	11	196,623	474.3	178	178	178
14. Tanjore	2,228,114	3,709	600	23	27	82,623	127.4	492	146	638
15. Trichinopoly	1,372,717	3,631	378	16	17	80,748	213.6	221	164	385
16. Madras	2,608,491	8,808	296	21	19	137,284	200.4	248	79	327
17. Tinnevely	1,916,055	5,387	356	11	11	174,190	489.7	212	36	248
18. Coimbatore	2,004,839	7,860	255	22	19	106,518	413.7	352	109	461
19. Nilgiris	99,797	957	104	4	5	19,959	191.4	737	18	755
20. Salem	1,962,591	7,529	251	22	21	93,457	358.6	122	140	262
21. South Canara	1,052,359	3,902	269	4	6	175,393	650.3	122	18	140
22. Malabar	2,641,928	5,585	473	28	25	105,677	223.4	2,189	2,189	2,189
Total	35,616,081	141,160	252	1,057	1,065	33,442	132.5	72,486	2,883	75,369

District.	CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM—cont.				Consumption per head of the population (in decimals of a tola).	REVENUE.			Incidence of revenue per head.	RETAIL SELLING PRICE PER TOLA.	
	1894-95.			Sale per shop.		Pass-duty.	Rent of vend areas including miscellaneous items.	Total.		Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.
	Opium.	Opium used in the manufacture of intoxicating drugs.	Total.								
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Ganjam ..	1,896	245	4,180	48-0	0.087	..	28,282	..	..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2. Vizagapatam ..	15,906	365	16,271	136-7	0.282	..	88,519	..	..	0 7 3	0 10 0
3. Godavari ..	38,639	189	38,828	84-2	0.747	..	1,00,301	..	..	0 7 1	0 6 7
4. Kistna ..	4,206	97	4,302	59-8	0.093	..	29,757	..	..	0 5 1	0 6 8
5. Nellore ..	503	12	515	18-4	0.014	..	6,376	..	..	0 8 2	0 7 10
6. Cuddapah ..	533	61	594	28-3	0.019	..	9,248	..	..	0 15 9	0 10 0
7. Anantapur ..	247	..	247	34-7	0.014	..	2,825	..	..	0 7 1	0 4 8
8. Bellary ..	379	7	386	25-7	0.017	..	7,292	..	..	0 12 0	0 4 8
9. Kurnool ..	942	63	1,005	41-9	0.049	..	7,331	..	..	0 9 0	..
10. Madras ..	634	1,268	1,902	105-7	0.168	..	3,050	..	..	to 0 12 0	..
11. Chingleput ..	109	16	125	9-2	0.04	..	1,089	..	..	0 5 4	0 8 0
12. North Arcot ..	707	211	918	24-8	0.017	..	8,140	..	..	to 0 10 8	0 5 4
13. South Arcot ..	176	..	176	16-0	0.003	..	1,716	..	..	0 6 10	0 12 0
14. Tanjore ..	328	203	531	19-7	0.009	..	5,023	..	..	0 11 0	1 2 0
15. Trichinopoly ..	247	187	434	25-5	0.013	..	4,579	..	..	0 12 0	0 13 0
16. Madras ..	219	157	376	19-8	0.006	..	4,689	..	..	0 10 8	0 12 3
17. Tinnevely ..	164	29	193	16-7	0.004	..	2,818	..	..	0 12 6	..
18. Coimbatore ..	288	23	311	21-7	0.008	..	7,380	..	..	to 0 12 0	0 8 0
19. Nilgiris ..	487	167	654	24-0	0.006	..	6,062	..	..	0 7 6	0 8 0
20. Salem ..	438	..	438	24-0	0.004	..	4,547	..	..	to 0 12 0	0 8 0
21. South Canara ..	142	18	160	26-7	0.006	..	1,311	..	..	0 9 3	0 13 0
22. Malabar ..	998	..	998	39-9	0.015	..	15,155	..	..	0 9 3	0 13 0
Total ..	70,272	3,809	73,681	69-9	0.083	3,86,750	3,58,459	7,19,209	0.020	..	..

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT showing the Convictions, &c., under the Opium Act and Rules during 1894-95.

District.	CONVICTION.		Number of persons sentenced to less than a month's imprisonment.	Number of persons sentenced to more than a month's imprisonment.	Number of persons fined.	FINES.		CONFISCATIONS.		Rewards to informers.
	Cases.	Persons.				Total amount of fines.	Number of cases.	Value of articles confiscated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Ganjam	8	9			9	Rs. 267 0 0	4	Rs. 171 7 10	249 8 10	
2. Vizagapatam	32	46	2	1	46	624 0 0	16	51 7 6	266 12 0	
3. Gólavari	31	32		1	31	707 0 0	25	187 13 9	314 13 0	
4. Kistna	18	27			72	282 8 0	8	191 3 9	110 0 0	
5. Nellore	2	2			2	70 0 0	1	2 0 0	35 0 0	
6. Cuddapah	1	1			1	25 0 0				
7. Anantapur	1	1			1	50 0 0				
8. Bellary	2	4	2		2	55 0 0	2	2 10 6	20 0 0	
9. Kurnool	1	3			3	32 0 0				
10. Madras	2	2	1		2	100 0 0	2	16 7 0	30 0 0	
11. Chingleput	4	4			4	23 0 0	4	21 15 1		
12. North Arcot	8	9		1	8	267 0 0	6	39 2 10		
13. South Arcot	4	4			4	16 0 0	4	0 7 0		
14. Tanjore	7	7			5	70 0 0	4	12 7 0	12 8 0	
15. Trichinopoly	1	1			1	7 0 0	1	1 0 0		
16. Madura										
17. Tinnevely										
18. Coimbatore										
19. Nilgiris										
20. Salem	4	5			5	51 0 0	2	27 1 0		
21. South Canara										
22. Malabar	2	2			2	125 0 0	1	5 6 0		
Total	129	159	7	3	153	2,761 8 0	80	710 3 3	986 4 10	

* Four persons, both fined and imprisoned, three in Vizagapatam and one in North Arcot.

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing the classification of the cases convicted under the Opium Act during 1894-95.

District.	Smuggling of 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							8
2. Vizagapatam	1	1	1	5			8
3. Gódvári		16	6	2			24
4. Kistna	1	20	4	1			26
5. Nellore				8			8
6. Cuddapah							
7. Anantapur							
8. Bellary							
9. Kurnool							
10. Madras							
11. Chingleput							
12. North Arcot							
13. South Arcot							
14. Tanjore							
15. Trichinopoly							
16. Madura							
17. Tinnevely							
18. Coimbatore							
19. Nilgiris							
20. Salem							
21. South Canara							
22. Malabar							
Total	4	51	23	29	1	21	129

STATEMENT showing the number of shops for the sale of hemp drugs, the fees obtained and the quantities of ganja, bhang, majam and other kinds of hemp drugs retailed in 1894-95 as compared with 1893-94.

Districts.	NUMBER OF SHOPS SOLD.			REVENUE DERIVED.			QUANTITY OF DRUGS RETAILED DURING 1894-95.				
	1893-94.			1894-95.			QUANTITY OF DRUGS RETAILED DURING 1893-94.				
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Ganja.	Bhang.	Majam.	Other kinds.	Total.
Ganja.	19	26	2,079	2,464	Rs. 2,464	Rs. 2,464	1,241	1,241	1,241	1,241	1,241
Vizagapatam	5	6	1,195	2,405	2,405	2,405	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,664
Gódvári	7	7	1,191	2,335	2,335	2,335	6,377	6,377	6,377	6,377	6,377
Kistna	12	12	2,425	3,227	3,227	3,227	9,091	9,091	9,091	9,091	9,091
Nellore	8	8	1,924	1,915	1,915	1,915	1,552	1,552	1,552	1,552	1,552
Cuddapah	8	7	1,280	1,171	1,171	1,171	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,023
Anantapur	3	3	1,176	2,819	2,819	2,819	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610
Bellary	14	12	3,449	3,377	3,377	3,377	2,385	2,385	2,385	2,385	2,385
Kurnool	2	2	377	8,225	8,225	8,225	6,573	6,573	6,573	6,573	6,573
Madras	5	5	479	3,478	3,478	3,478	5,514	5,514	5,514	5,514	5,514
Chingleput	16	16	6,115	2,796	2,796	2,796	3,837	3,837	3,837	3,837	3,837
North Arcot	9	9	2,782	3,609	3,609	3,609	4,379	4,379	4,379	4,379	4,379
South Arcot	15	15	3,379	3,319	3,319	3,319	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370
Tanjore	13	13	3,042	4,686	4,686	4,686	2,154	2,154	2,154	2,154	2,154
Trichinopoly	17	17	2,371	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630
Madura	12	12	1,020	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273
Tinnevely	10	10	1,333	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369
Coimbatore	1	1	1,430	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431
Nilgiris	8	8	4,701	5,388	5,388	5,388	6,524	6,524	6,524	6,524	6,524
Salem	25	25	51,958	53,858	53,858	53,858	63,524	63,524	63,524	63,524	63,524
South Canara											
Malabar											
Total	250	266	51,958	53,858	53,858	53,858	63,524	63,524	63,524	63,524	63,524

APPENDIX N.

CLASSIFIED Statement of Offences against the Abkari Laws reported in the several Sub-divisions during the year 1894.

Sub-division.	SMUGGLING				Illicit distillation.	Possession of illicitly distilled spirits.	Sale of illicitly distilled spirits.	Illicit manufacture of toddy.	Illicit transport.	Unlicensed sales.	Possession of liquor without license.	Adulteration.	Dilution.	Using false measures.	Other offences.	Total.
	From foreign territory.	From taxed to exempt tracts.	From one tract to another where duty varies and liquor is brought into the tract where duty is higher.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16
Chattrapur ..	30	5		75	65		38	20	26		3		12	5	6	285
Chicacole ..		95	11	148	47	8	184	35	71		41		27	16	24	710
Coronada ..	4	16		8	1		1,875	160	99	164		69	2	165		2,554
Mazilipatan ..	24	41	11	6	20		274	106	271	180		128	46	31		1,182
Nellore ..			2	59	14	1	211	35	125	11			17	11	24	544
Arcoot ..	296	8		100			330	177	604	62	12		64	107	119	1,809
Chingleput ..		2	3				195	29	64	14			10	2	30	349
Madras Town Circle ..			1				117	15	52	11			9	16	22	243
Negapatam ..	100		6		2		465	450	376	145		69	30	366		2,000
Tinnevely ..	24	41		17	0		791	546	686	210	11		77	21	262	2,700
Erode ..	100		1	166	9	2	2,068	304	892	91	2		54	117	110	3,915
Calicut ..	377		4	652	250	11	6,540	545	406	1,536	4		110	12	59	11,000
Total ..	1,396	208	39	1,232	417	22	13,128	2,417	3,685	2,468	29		637	395	1,218	27,285

APPENDIX O.

STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Excise (Abkari and Opium) Revenue in the Madras Presidency for the year 1894-95.

Country Spirits.

Districts.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			REMISION.			BALANCE.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	1,845	1,95,457	1,97,302	1,845	1,94,324	1,96,169					1,133	1,133
Vizagapatam ..	3,769	3,96,834	4,00,603	3,658	3,94,629	3,98,287					2,205	2,205
Godavari ..	14,641	5,50,860	5,65,491	10,799	5,40,191	5,50,990	3,522		3,522	320	10,659	10,979
Kistna ..	16,295	6,41,927	6,58,222	13,808	6,33,442	6,47,250				2,487	8,485	10,972
Nellore ..	9	1,38,196	1,38,204	9	1,37,780	1,37,789					415	415
Cuddapah ..		2,16,045	2,16,045		2,15,994	2,15,994					51	51
Anantapur ..	1	2,03,927	2,03,928	1	2,03,117	2,03,118					810	810
Bellary ..		2,37,912	2,37,912		2,37,905	2,37,905					7	7
Kurnool ..	7	69,825	69,832	7	69,803	69,810					22	22
Madras ..	2,517	5,05,451	5,07,968	872	5,05,242	5,06,114	1,645		1,645		209	209
Chingleput ..	1,645	1,33,273	1,37,918	1,645	1,35,729	1,37,374					544	544
North Arcot ..	518	5,44,150	5,44,668	518	5,42,940	5,43,458				348	862	862
South Arcot ..	4,853	4,41,052	4,45,905	4,853	4,37,827	4,42,680					3,225	3,225
Tanjore ..	378	1,76,578	1,76,956		1,76,235	1,76,235	258		258	120	343	463
Trichinopoly ..	1,288	2,07,044	2,08,332	204	2,07,012	2,07,216				1,084	32	1,116
Madura ..	1,629	1,84,709	1,86,338	769	1,84,644	1,85,413				860	65	925
Tinnevely ..	773	1,05,474	1,06,247	273	1,05,474	1,05,747	153		153	347		347
Coimbatore ..	1,515	2,25,293	2,26,808	940	2,28,284	2,29,224	341		341	234	9	243
Nidgiris ..		2,01,031	2,01,031		2,01,031	2,01,031						
Salem ..	592	2,94,657	2,95,249	24	2,94,600	2,94,624	159		159	409		409
South Canara ..	459	1,46,270	1,46,729	303	1,45,630	1,45,933	156		156		640	640
Malabar ..	3,307	1,46,026	1,49,333	953	1,45,193	1,44,146	922	447	1,369	1,432	2,386	3,818
Total ..	55,041	59,67,980	60,24,021	41,481	59,35,026	59,76,507	7,267	852	8,119	7,293	32,102	39,395

Country Spirits and Toddy Combined.

Malabar ..	69	328	397		328	328	69		69			
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Toddy.

Districts.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			REMISION.			BALANCE.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	1,489	25,072	26,561	1,489	22,841	24,330					2,231	2,231
Vizagapatam ..	3,327	72,478	75,805	3,020	67,138	70,167	173		173	125	5,340	5,465
Godavari ..	66,487	7,08,770	7,75,257	65,080	6,68,173	7,33,253	830		830	577	40,597	41,424
Kistna ..	31,338	3,51,488	3,82,826	31,248	3,14,929	3,46,177				90	36,560	36,650
Nellore ..	3,107	95,315	98,422	1,520	91,568	93,078	1,387		1,387	200	3,767	3,967
Cuddapah ..		1,34,760	1,34,760		1,34,713	1,34,713					47	47
Anantapur ..	656	2,63,714	2,64,370	656	2,63,196	2,63,782					588	588
Bellary ..		3,79,470	3,79,470		3,79,218	3,79,218					252	252
Kurnool ..	1,342	2,37,419	2,38,761	1,274	2,30,648	2,31,922				68	6,771	6,839
Madras ..	9,975	1,98,033	2,08,008	6,124	4,93,820	4,99,944	3,471	285	3,756	330	3,928	4,308
Chingleput ..	4,185	1,90,307	1,94,492	4,124	1,81,191	1,85,315				61	6,116	6,177
North Arcot ..	7,488	3,71,139	3,78,627	7,396	3,63,669	3,70,965	30	57	87	52	7,513	7,565
South Arcot ..	6,729	2,40,387	2,47,116	6,124	2,37,613	2,43,737	54		54	551	2,774	3,325
Tanjore ..	16,677	8,70,373	8,87,050	12,752	8,62,609	8,74,761	3,071	109	3,240	1,454	7,595	9,049
Trichinopoly ..	336	1,92,500	1,93,836	324	1,91,150	1,91,474	12	15	27		1,335	1,365
Madura ..	7,041	2,24,904	2,31,945	6,172	2,31,451	2,37,623	467		467	462	3,453	3,920
Tinnevely ..	858	1,51,885	1,52,743	868	1,51,235	1,52,103					620	620
Coimbatore ..	5,711	3,78,435	3,84,146	4,857	3,73,987	3,78,791	478	119	597	376	4,379	4,755
Salem ..	3,978	4,38,420	4,42,407	2,896	4,36,607	4,39,503	872		872	210	1,822	2,032
South Canara ..	4,703	3,04,488	3,09,191	4,436	2,98,599	3,03,035	241	60	301	26	5,829	6,856
Malabar ..	55,183	3,45,710	4,00,893	13,200	3,30,798	3,43,998	21,657		21,657	20,326	14,912	35,238
Total ..	2,30,610	64,88,076	67,18,686	1,72,959	63,30,953	65,03,912	32,683	705	33,388	24,968	56,418	81,386

[illegible]

† Inclusive of Rs. 45,000 being the duty on opium imported into Cochin, Travancore, &c.

manufactured in India and exsised at tariff rates.

* Inclusive of Rs. 45,600 being the duty on opium imported into Cochin, Travancore, &c.

[illegible]

* The contract distillers in Ganjam and Visakhapatnam took out private distillery licences also.

• The contract distillers in Ganjam and Visagapatnam took out

GOVERNMENT ORDER, No. 122, R.D., 19TH MARCH 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), No. 448, dated 21st September 1895:—

Resolution—No. 448, dated 21st September 1895.

*The Board begs to submit its report on the administration of the Abkari and Opium revenue during the official year 1894-95.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. D. MURDOCH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to Collectors.
" all Deputy Commissioners.
" all Assistant Commissioners.
" the Inspector, Madras Town Circle.
" the Accountant-General, Madras.

ORDER—No. 122, Revenue, dated 19th March 1896.

The foregoing report on the administration of the abkari and opium revenue in this Presidency during the year 1894-95, submitted by the Board of Revenue, will be recorded with the following remarks:—

Separate Revenue No. 20.

ABKARI.

2. *Excise system—Manufacture and supply of country spirits.*—The only changes made in the year under review were that (1) in two small outlying zemindaris in the Kistna district the jaggery-arack excise system was discontinued as being unsuited to those tracts and the toddy-arack renting system was introduced instead, the toddy for distillation being obtained from trees on which tree-tax had been paid; and (2) in a portion (Avenigedda division) of the Bandur taluk of the same district an excise system of toddy spirits was introduced as an experimental measure. Both these changes were given effect to from 1st October 1894.

The number of distilleries licensed for the supply of liquor to the excise tracts remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 22; but one of them at Tanjore was converted into a warehouse in November and one at Tiruvangur (Malabar district) into an excise depôt from 1st October 1894. The number of shops licensed for the wholesale vend of country spirits in private distillery supply tracts was 500 against 218 in the previous year; the increase being attributed to the extension of the system of selling shops separately. The Government is glad to note that the instructions issued for the frequent inspection of these shops are stated to be receiving attention from both Abkari and Land Revenue officers and that accounts are reported to be properly maintained in them. For the supply of the excise tracts in the Malabar

district twelve excise depôts were maintained by the supply contractor and fifteen wholesale vend licenses were issued to private persons against ten and eleven, respectively, in the previous year.

3. *Consumption*.—The total consumption in the excise tracts of the Presidency amounted to 926,996 gallons of proof strength. The following statement shows the consumption in these tracts during the last two years 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.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Ganjam	35,849	41,836	62,414	53,181
Vizagapatam	19,905	11,227	72,782	77,889
Kistna	63,681	96,635	95,645	92,297
Nellore	27,403	38,859	29,871	33,757
Cuddapah	66,848	50,205	40,559	41,589
Anantapur	152,835	20,141	25,098	19,635
Bellary	73,638	37,763	38,183	38,183
Kurnool	69,377	23,099	21,488	19,241
Madras	114,402	125,784	75,552	72,750
Chingleput	57,794	39,718	20,321	23,117
North Arcot	90,765	76,547	70,447	65,686
South Arcot	50,437	55,514	89,241	97,222
Tanjore	36,564	23,875	28,704	30,706
Trichinopoly	39,092	36,312	33,504	34,502
Madura	75,003	46,742	27,530	31,285
Tinnevely	73,794	36,462	12,889	16,290
Coimbatore	59,014	47,594	32,986	35,542
Nilgiris	23,255	37,217	23,624	26,493
Salem	76,187	53,009	49,502	55,453
Mangalore Town	..	..	12,454	14,272
Malabar (Wynad taluk)	..	9,199	5,560	..
Malabar (eight other taluks excluding some outlying areas)	..	..	31,197	47,803
Total	1,133,105	963,704	901,419	926,996

* Figures not available.

The consumption, it will be seen, showed an increase of 25,577 gallons or 2·7 per cent. as compared with the previous year; the increase was of spirits 30° under-proof. There was a gross decrease of 30,062 gallons in six districts, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 55,639 gallons in the other districts. This increase in consumption notwithstanding an enhancement of the excise duty in most of the districts from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 4-6-0 per gallon of proof strength is attributed mainly to an improved season. Nevertheless licit consumption was considerably less than in 1875-76 or in 1883-84, notwithstanding the increase in population during the intervening period and steady improvement in the suppression of illicit practices. Leaving out the two West Coast districts, it will be seen that in the other tracts the consumption fell from 954,505 gallons in 1883-84 to 864,921 gallons in 1894-95; and, although as observed by the Board, this great falling off was doubtless due in a large measure to the enhancement of excise duty, the Government presumes that the decrease in the consumption of country spirits does not indicate greater abstinence on the part of the people, but is due to their resorting more largely than before to other intoxicants and especially to toddy, the taxation of which is now comparatively light. One of the remedies to be applied and that at an early date consists therefore in rectifying the present great inequality of taxation of the two liquors, country spirits and toddy.

Taking individual districts it is observed that the falling off was very considerable in the marginally-noted ten districts. The Board's attention will be drawn to this fact and it will be requested to state whether it has satisfied itself that the falling off in these districts is not due to any increase of illicit practices therein.

If the Board has reason to suspect any large prevalence of illicit distillation in any of these districts, it should report to Government stating the grounds of such suspicion in order that proper measures may be taken for effectually suppressing the evil. In

the previous year's review the Government noticed the large increase in consumption in the Vizagapatam district, especially in the towns, and, as it was reported that the increase was due to very low prices charged by the shopkeepers, the Board of Revenue was requested to consider the expediency of fixing minimum selling prices for that district. The consumption in the year under review having also shown an increase, the Board in submitting its proposals for the management of the arrack revenue during the ensuing year recommended that a minimum selling price of 1 anna 2 pies per dram of 30° under-proof should be fixed for the Vizagapatam towns; and this has been approved by Government.

4. *Taxation per gallon*.—The subjoined statement shows the total issues of country spirits in tracts which have been 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 of proof strength during the last five years and in 1883-84:—

Duty on Country spirits.

	1883-84.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Issues (gallons, London Proof) ..	769,214	793,475	752,032	690,912	722,807	747,990
2. (a) Still-head duty	Rs. 24,26,761	Rs. 28,46,686	Rs. 26,72,318	Rs. 23,84,877	Rs. 27,12,164	Rs. 29,84,625
(b) Vend rents	.. 14,50,901	.. 14,49,755	.. 13,53,077	.. 12,02,507	.. 12,02,507	.. 12,28,961
Total	24,26,761	43,37,587	41,22,053	37,37,954	39,14,671	42,13,586
3. (a) Rate of still-head duty per gallon	Rs. A. P. 3 2 6	Rs. A. P. 3 9 5	Rs. A. P. 3 8 10	Rs. A. P. 3 7 2	Rs. A. P. 3 12 1	Rs. A. P. 3 15 10
(b) Rate of vend rents per gallon	.. 1 14 1	.. 1 14 10	.. 1 15 4	.. 1 10 7	.. 1 10 7	.. 1 10 4
Total	3 2 6	5 7 6	5 7 8	5 6 6	5 6 8	5 10 2

It will be observed that in these tracts nearly 71 per cent. of the revenue was realized in the shape of still-head duty, while the vend rents or the fluctuating portion of the taxation amounted only to 29 per cent. against 69 and 31 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The total incidence of taxation per gallon increased by 4 per cent. owing mainly to a general enhancement of the still-head duty in the year under review. As compared with 1883-84, the rate of taxation per gallon exhibits an increase of more than 78 per cent.

The marginally-noted statement shows the rate of taxation on country spirits in the several excise tracts as compared with the previous year. It will be seen that the rate shows a considerable advance in all the districts except Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely and Malabar, where there was a decrease owing partly to the increase in consumption in these districts adverted to above and partly to a large decrease in vend rents in the first four districts. The taxation per gallon exceeded the tariff rate of Rs. 6 per gallon in the eight districts of Nilgiris, Anantapur, Madras, Bellary, Coimbatore, Tinnevely, Cuddapah and North Arcot and was less than the old tariff rate of Rs. 5 only in the two northernmost districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, in South Arcot and Malabar and in Mangalore town.

5. *Renting system*.—As has often been remarked in previous reviews, no trustworthy statistics of consumption are available for the tracts managed under the renting system. The number of stills sanctioned in these non-excite areas during the last five years are shown in the subjoined statement.

Districts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Gódvári	1,175	1,095	1,010	1,020	1,000
Kistna	330	330	330	330	321
South Canara	185	28	17	17	17
Malabar	193	193	1	1	1
Total	1,883	1,555	1,358	1,368	1,339

The extension of the excise system to the whole of the Malabar district (except British Cochin and Attipady valley) accounts for the large reduction in the number of stills in that district, while the decrease in South Canara was due to the measures taken for the concentration of arrack manufacture in that district. It has not yet been found possible to devise a satisfactory scheme of working an excise system in the Gódvári district and in the three coast taluks of the Kistna district (Bandur, Répalle and Bápatla) where the spirit consumed by the people is toddy-arrack. A system of excise of toddy-arrack was, as already observed, introduced experimentally in a portion of the Bandur taluk during the year under review, but the experiment failed. Certain other experiments in the way of substituting jaggery-arrack for toddy-arrack are now being tried in certain areas in the Kistna district, the results whereof will be noticed in the review of the current year's report.

The total demand for the year under this head was Rs. 64,88,076 or Rupees 3,03,691 more than that of 1893-94.

6. *Toddy*.—The system of separate sale of toddy shops was extended to thirteen taluks, two divisions and forty-four towns, and large additional areas were brought under the tree-tax system which was introduced during the year under review in twelve taluks, in portions of two others, in three divisions and in two zemindaris. The following statement shows the progress of the revenue since 1887 in the tracts under this system throughout the Presidency except the two West Coast districts:—

	Taluk in which the tree-tax system has been in force since 1st October							
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1886-87	Rs. 3,84,830	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
1887-88	3,41,922	4,10,430	..	..	..	..	..	..
1888-89	3,84,418	4,37,300	4,78,786	..	..	..	..	..
1889-90	4,36,303	6,06,171	4,78,824	5,81,239	..	..	..	..
1890-91	4,70,458	6,00,514	6,48,385	9,85,758	5,29,864	..	..	..
1891-92	4,45,041	6,12,365	6,07,471	11,69,069	6,74,005	1,34,210	..	..
1892-93	4,31,762	6,22,555	6,16,064	12,74,920	6,57,721	1,67,462	1,54,337	..
1893-94	4,84,514	6,30,481	6,43,938	14,76,944	7,13,922	1,80,557	1,62,716	2,34,014
1894-95	4,98,083	6,75,429	6,82,914	14,07,933	7,75,191	1,90,939	2,16,013	2,64,011
Increase of revenue in 1894-95 as compared with the revenue under the old system	1,13,208	2,64,939	2,05,129	6,16,594	2,45,327	58,739	61,850	39,887

* Revenue under the old system.

It will be seen from this statement that, as compared with the revenue under the old system, that under the new system showed, during the year under review, an increase of nearly sixteen lakhs of rupees. Deducting the cost of the additional establishments entertained to work the system, which amounted to 1.70 lakhs of rupees or less than 4 per cent. of the total receipts, the net gain secured to Government was Rs. 14.22 lakhs or an increase of nearly 48 per cent. In view of the success that has attended the introduction of the system and in order to minimize the risk of smuggling the extension of the system to large areas from 1st October last and has called on the Board to submit proposals (1) for a further extension of the system from 1st October next; and (2) for raising the rates of tree-tax, which have not been enhanced since the system was first introduced. An enhancement of the rates of tree-tax is necessary

not only for securing the maximum of revenue from minimum consumption under toddy, which is the principle on which the abkari administration of this Presidency has always been conducted, but also to secure the maximum revenue under country spirits by a further enhancement of the excise duty, which cannot be safely made until as remarked above in paragraph 3, the taxation of toddy has been brought more into line with the existing taxation on country spirits.

7. *Foreign Liquor*.—The following statement exhibits the quantity of foreign liquor imported into the Presidency during the last five years:—

Years.	Spirits.	Wines and liquors.	Ale, beer and porter.	Other sorts.	Total.
1890-91	GALS. 208,329	GALS. 60,654	GALS. 540,463	GALS. 480	GALS. 895,006
1891-92	180,605	50,288	434,356	280	665,469
1892-93	180,093	51,587	606,981	194	837,855
1893-94	167,472	49,253	395,881	601	613,207
1894-95	192,069	50,810	445,330	212	688,411

The statement shows an increase over the preceding year of 12 per cent. in the total quantity of foreign liquor imported, which is stated to be due mainly to temporary fluctuations in the demand for these liquors. The trade in foreign liquor is not a growing one as will be seen from the marginal figures.

Years.	Imports, gallons.	Years.	Imports, gallons.
1886-87	527,393	1891-92	665,453
1887-88	679,650	1892-93	837,355
1888-89	735,542	1893-94	613,207
1889-90	792,315	1894-95	688,411
1890-91	806,005		

The consumption of locally-made "foreign spirits" amounted to 9,202 gallons being an increase of 569 gallons as compared with the previous year, the largest increases having occurred in the Ganjam, Anantapur and Trichinopoly districts. The increase in the Ganjam district is stated to be due to an increase in the number of persons employed on the railway who are consumers of European spirits, and that in Anantapur to competition between tavern-keepers and arrack shop-keepers; while that in Trichinopoly is stated to be due to increase in the quantity of raisin wine manufactured by the Jesuit Mission (under the sanction accorded in G.O., No. 4443, dated 12th August 1891), according to the fluctuating requirements of that body.

The quantity of country-brewed beer issued from the two breweries at Aravan-ghat and Ootacamund showed an increase which is stated to be due to a growing demand for beer in the military stations and towns on the plains.

The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquor amounted to 683 against 656 in the previous year. The variations in the different class of licenses are shown in the margin. The principal changes introduced in the year were as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Wholesale licenses	24	39
Retail licenses, inclusive of licenses for the sale of beer only	261	262
Retail licenses for the sale of Colombo arrack	225	228
Tavern licenses—ordinary	..	..
Do for sale of beer only	27	19
Hotel and boarding house licenses	14	12
Refreshment-room licenses	41	35
Special licenses	11	2
Other licenses	53	71
Total	656	683

* Includes rectification licenses.

(1) The minimum limit of issue in the case of wholesale licenses was raised from one reputed pint to two imperial gallons; (2) the wholesale licensees were allowed the privilege of issuing samples of liquor in quantities not exceeding one pint without extra charge, and "sample licenses" were abolished; (3) the holders of retail licenses in Madras town were prohibited from selling Colombo arrack, the right of selling this spirit being restricted to tavern licensees who were required to take out a special license on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 100 for the sale of it in quantities exceeding one reputed pint; (4) for the reasons explained in paragraph 114 of the Board's report "rectification" licenses were abolished.

The decrease * in the number of retail licenses occurred chiefly in Madras and is attributed to the restriction mentioned above as regards the sale of Colombo arrack. The decrease in the number of tavern licenses for the sale of beer only was due to such taverns having proved a failure in the city of Madras, in which only one license was issued during the year under review against ten in the previous year. The abolition of the "rectification licenses" referred to above accounts for the decrease in the "special licenses."

8. *Financial Results.*—The total current demand under "Abkari" amounted to Rs. 1,28,99,588 against Rs. 1,20,60,849 being an increase of nearly seven per cent. The demand under the several heads during the last ten years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Years.	Country spirits.	Joint arrack and toddy.	Toddy.	Foreign liquor.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1884-85	Rs. 38,59,015	Rs. 9,83,788	Rs. 22,51,221	Rs. 94,210	Rs. 71,32,731	
1885-86	40,51,117	10,68,666	27,98,351	1,34,248	80,53,102	
1886-87	35,63,574	7,89,499	30,81,515	32,729	85,27,117	
1887-88	41,00,009	8,66,138	33,89,539	3,05,817	91,13,403	
1888-89	46,73,827	7,09,817	30,26,736	3,02,669	97,53,799	
1889-90	51,42,924	4,19,019	44,29,164	3,81,764	1,07,24,104	
1890-91	57,19,208	71,668	51,76,370	3,47,388	1,13,52,277	
1891-92	54,50,225	18,895	54,58,682	90,130	1,13,62,035	
1892-93	52,18,292	25	57,68,150	3,22,808	1,14,29,469	
1893-94	54,57,351	290	61,84,185	3,19,967	1,20,60,849	
1894-95	59,67,986	328	61,85,070	3,25,574	1,28,99,588	

There was an increase of over five lakhs as compared with the previous year in the demand under country spirits, due mainly to the general enhancement of the excise duty and to the increased consumption of country spirits in many of the districts of the Presidency adverted to in paragraph 3 *supra*. The increase of over three lakhs under toddy was due to the extension of the tree tax system and the sales of independent shops and to the successful working of these systems in tracts into which they had previously been introduced.

Inclusive of the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year the total demand under "Abkari" amounted to Rs. 1,31,91,845, of which Rs. 1,29,18,916 or more than 98 per cent. was collected and Rs. 43,984 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,28,945 or less than two per cent. of the total demand outstanding at the close of the year.

Taking the charges on account of excise at 25 per cent. of the total charges of the Salt and Abkari Department the amount debitable to the former head during the year was Rs. 6,15,871, being an increase of nearly two per cent. as compared with the previous year. This increase was mainly due to 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 1894-95 are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Years.	Gross receipts.	Charges.	Net receipts.
1884-85	Rs. 70,72,691	Rs. 2,90,434	Rs. 68,42,167
1885-86	80,74,503	3,63,266	77,21,237
1886-87	84,19,604	2,40,163	81,79,441
1887-88	90,87,770	2,69,048	88,18,722
1888-89	97,28,030	3,28,621	93,99,409
1889-90	1,09,87,399	3,82,794	1,06,04,605
1890-91	1,12,68,637	4,70,616	1,07,98,021
1891-92	1,13,33,831	5,65,175	1,07,68,656
1892-93	1,13,32,762	5,86,171	1,07,46,591
1893-94	1,20,42,289	6,01,410	1,14,40,879
1894-95	1,29,18,916	6,15,871	1,23,03,045

9. *Incidence of taxation.*—The average incidence, per head of the population, of the taxation on arrack and toddy together rose from As. 5-5 in the previous year to As. 5-9 in the year under review being an increase of over six per cent. As usual, the incidence was highest in the Nilgiris (Rs. 2-0-3), although no toddy revenue is raised in that district; next comes Madras (Rs. 1-7-8), then Bellary (As. 11), Anantapur (As. 10-6) and Gódvári (As. 10-2). The lowest incidence was in the Tinnevely and Ganjam districts, where it was only As. 2-2. The Board calculates that allowing for an increase of population at 10 per mille per annum the incidence of taxation on arrack and toddy together would be As. 5-7 per head against As. 5-3 in 1893-94.

	Arrack shops.	Toddy shops.
1893-94	11,402	19,125
1894-95	11,362	19,219

* Exclusive of one combined arrack and toddy shop.

10. *Liquor shops.*—There was a decrease in the number of arrack shops as compared with the previous year, but an increase in the number of toddy shops. The increase in the latter class of shops occurred mainly in the Gódvári district and is ascribed to the steps taken to have the farms and shops promptly sub-rented in the year under review.

The Board states that the policy of Government in the matter of keeping down the number of liquor shops and limiting them to the reasonable requirements of the population has been kept in view and that the gradual extension of the system of selling shops separately is calculated to facilitate the closure of such shops as are not really needed.

With reference to the letter from the Government of India, No. 3943-S.R., dated 17th August 1895, requesting that, in future reports, some account may be given of the manner in which local opinion has been consulted and the result of such consultation when any considerable increase is made in the number of licensed premises for the sale of liquor, the Board remarks that in the case of no district has the increase in the number of shops been considerable. Nevertheless, in many districts the several local bodies were consulted in the matter.

11. *Preventive measures.*—In chapter IX of the report the Board has carefully analysed the statistics relating to the working of the preventive establishments. With reference to the instructions contained in G.O., No. 449, Judicial, dated 21st February 1894, the statistics relating to abkari offences appertain to the calendar year instead of to the official year as in previous reports.

The number of persons charged with offences against the abkari laws was 27,914[†] being a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The Board states that, taking all the subdivisions together, there was a decrease in the number of offences detected during the year, which was largely due to its discouragement of undue interference in petty cases. More than 70 per cent. of the decrease in the number of cases occurred under "smuggling" and "illicit manufacture of toddy;" and the Board, while remarking that this points to a necessity for increased vigilance, observes that the extension of the tree-tax system limits the scope for the smuggling of toddy and that there is reason to believe that illicit tapping gradually diminishes in tracts where the tree-tax system is long established. As regards the latter point the Board is very probably right, but, in respect of smuggling, the extension of the tree-tax system would appear merely to alter the position of the frontier between that system and the renting system over which smuggling is profitable and therefore probable. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number of cases dealt with by the officers of the department was 28,529 affecting 29,034 persons. In 3,802 cases, or 13.3 per cent. of the total number, the accused were departmentally released; 621 cases were written off and 23,159 cases or 81.3 per cent. were sent for trial before the magistracy, leaving at the close of the year only 917 cases or 3.2 per cent. Of the total number of cases charged before magistrates (26,074), convictions were obtained in 88.6 per cent., while the number of acquittals

[†] Exclusive of 59 persons charged before the magistracy without the intervention of the department.

was 542 or 2.1 per cent. against 2.3 per cent. in 1893. While, on the one hand, the very small proportion of acquittals by the magistracy shows that prosecutions were conducted with care and attention, the small percentage of the releases by the department for want of proof (2.2 per cent.) testifies to the watchfulness of the department in entertaining complaints in the first instance. It is satisfactory to note that the number of illegal arrests declined from 103 in 1893 to 64 in the year under review. The Board states that the departmental officers who were responsible for 54 of these cases have been suitably dealt with, and that the Police and village officials, to whose irregular procedure the remaining ten cases were due, have been reported for punishment to their departmental superiors.

12. *General Remarks.*—The foregoing results of the year's administration appear to Government to be on the whole satisfactory. There was, indeed, an increase in the licit consumption of country spirits; but the Board's report shows that this increase, which occurred notwithstanding a general enhancement in the rates of excise duty from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 4-6-0 per gallon of proof strength in the year under review, was due not to any encouragement given to drinking by defective administration, but to the generally favourable character of the season and to the consequent prosperity of the classes which use stimulants, and partly also to improvements in the working of the preventive establishments and the consequent prevention of illicit practices. It will be seen from paragraphs 147 and 160 of the Board's report that, whereas there was a decrease in the detection of minor offences against abkari laws, there was an increase in the detection of cases of illicit distillation. The increase in consumption above referred to points, doubtless, to the advisability of a further enhancement of the excise duty; but, as will appear from the remarks made in paragraph 6 *supra*, the Government considers that any further general enhancement of the excise duty should be deferred until the tree-tax system has been extended to as wide an area as possible, and the taxation of toddy has been brought into closer relation to its alcoholic strength.

OPIMUM AND HEMP DRUGS.

13. *Opium.*—The total quantity of opium retailed for consumption in the several districts of the Presidency amounted to 73,581 lb. being a decrease of 2 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The average consumption per head of the population amounted to .083 of a tola against .085 in 1893-94. As usual, the consumption was highest in Gódvári (.747 of a tola) which was followed by Vizagapatam (.232), Nilgiris (.195) and Madras (.168).

The total quantity of intoxicating drugs prepared from opium rose from 2,676 lb. to 3,173 lb., being an increase of 19 per cent.

The total number of shops opened for the sale of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared therefrom was 1,065 against 1,057 in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in the Gódvári district where opium is most largely consumed.

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. 4,11,350, showing a decrease of 5 per cent. as compared with the previous year, due to smaller imports of opium into the Presidency. Notwithstanding the decrease in the imports, the current demand on account of opium rose from Rs. 7,15,355 in 1893-94 to Rupees 7,19,226 in the year under review owing, mainly, to higher rentals obtained for the privilege of sale.

Including arrears, the total demand under opium amounted to Rs. 7,42,118, of which Rs. 7,11,154 were collected and Rs. 216 remitted, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 30,748 or 4 per cent. of the demand.

14. *Hemp drugs.*—The number of licenses issued for the sale of intoxicating drugs manufactured from the hemp plant rose from 250 in 1893-94 to 256 in 1894-95, the increase occurring chiefly in the Ganjam district; and the license-fees rose from Rs. 51,989 to Rs. 53,888 owing, mainly, to competition at the sales in the Vizagapatam

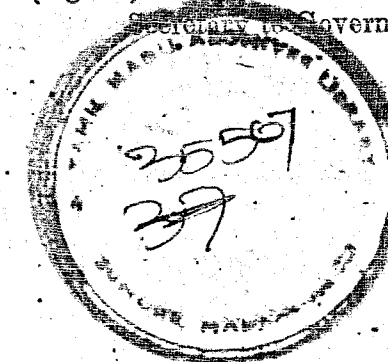
and Gódvári districts and in the Madras Town Circle. The total quantity of drugs retailed amounted to 80,581 seers against 79,311 seers in 1893-94, and its distribution under the several heads of ganja, bhang and majam and other kinds is shown in the statement forming appendix L to the Board's report. In paragraph 143 of the report the Board points out that it is not safe to draw any conclusions from the figures now reported. The question how far effect can be given in this Presidency to the recommendation of the Hemp Drugs Commission is under the consideration of Government.

15. *Total excise revenue.*—The total gross revenue of the Presidency under excise amounted to Rs. 136.30 lakhs, showing an increase of 7 per cent. as compared with 1893-94. The revenue for the four preceding years is shown below:—

	Lakhs of rupees.
1890-91	119.57
1891-92	120.30
1892-93	120.24
1893-94	127.74

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary to Government.



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