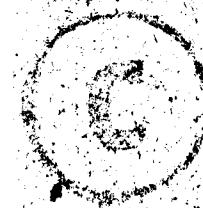
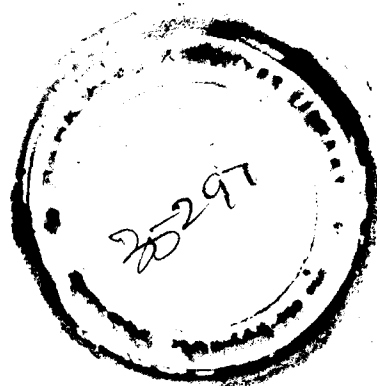


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ADMINISTRATION Report
of The
MADRAS ABKARI Department
For The Year - 1917-1918





செப்பனிருவதற்காக எடுத்த
கொள்கைப்பட்ட நாள் 11/93

செப்பனிரு முடிந்த நாள் 11/93

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
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MADRAS ABKARI DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1917-19

COUNTRY SPIRITS.

In the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari different systems of supply of liquor prevail according to the different stages of development of the areas.

The privilege of free distillation for *bona fide* home consumption is limited to the Khonds and Savaras in Ganjam and to part of the Gunupur taluk of Vizagapatam.

A similar privilege is granted to the Koyas and Reddis in parts of Godavari on payment of a nominal fee of two annas per head of the adult male population. The area of operation of the nominal fee system was at the end of the year confined to 215 Koya and Reddi villages of the Bhadrachalam taluk and 20 villages of the Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's division in the Godavari district. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 1,005 (Rs. 1,149)*.

The outstill system in varying forms prevails in the major portion of the Agency tracts. In Ganjam and Vizagapatam and in the Nugur taluk of the Godavari district, the privileges of manufacture and sale of liquor are combined and sold by auction. The number of combined stills and shops sold was 274 (337) and the realizations amounted to Rs. 2,84,421 (Rs. 2,85,593). In the remainder of the Godavari Agency, the right of manufacture is separated from that of retail sale. Nine (9) stills for manufacture and 98 (98) shops for retail vend were sold by auction for Rs. 49,293 (Rs. 44,503). Shopkeepers in the Polavaram, Chodavaram and Yellavaram Deputy Tahsildars' divisions of the Godavari Agency are also allowed to supplement their stocks by obtaining coloured molasses arrack at a strength of 60° under-proof from the Samalkot distillery through depots opened by the supply contractors.

The only Agency areas in which the contract distillery system has hitherto been in force are the taluks of Gunupur and Palkonda of the Vizagapatam Agency and a few villages elsewhere on the borders. The system was extended during the year to 93 villages of the Golconda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency. In these tracts the sale of only 60° under-proof liquor is permitted.

The question of the revision and improvement of the excise systems in Agency areas has been under consideration during the year and certain provisional conclusions have been sent to the Agents with a view to the formulation of a general policy and a programme for carrying it into effect. The proposed line of advance, broadly stated, is, as regards arrack, (i) to examine again the possibility of limiting the concession of free distillation enjoyed by the Khonds and Savaras; (ii) to abolish the nominal fee system; (iii) to reduce the number of outstills wherever that can be effected without such an increase of illicit distillation as would more than replace the quantity now supplied by the outstills. The introduction of contract supply of *mahua* liquor at a low price is also under consideration.

strength of 60° under-proof from central distilleries to shops sold by auction in areas in which illicit distillation can be kept reasonably under control, but which are not ripe for being brought under regular contract supply; (v) to establish regular contract supply of molasses spirit from warehouses within the Agency at a low rate of duty per proof gallon and issue strength of 60° under-proof to such areas as the Agents consider to be sufficiently advanced to be brought within the scope of the system; and (vi) to employ a responsible staff for enquiry and control. In areas under the systems referred to in items (iv) and (v) above, the usual limits for transport and sale would be enforced. In the remaining tracts separate limits will be fixed, but the enforcement of the rule left to the discretion of the Agents.

The Collector of Ganjam has already as an experimental measure ordered the closure of all the outstills in the Ganjam Agency tracts with effect from 1st April 1918, and Government have sanctioned the posting of an Assistant Inspector of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department to collect statistics in respect of the exercise of their privileges by the hill tribes and to control illicit distillation by others.

2. The only area outside the Agencies to which the contract distillery supply system has not yet been applied, is the Attapadi valley in the Malabar district. The privilege of manufacture and sale of arrack has been sold there by auction under the renting system and the renter supplies the nine shops in the valley with liquor manufactured in a central distillery. There is no control over manufacture or sale and the necessity for as many as nine shops is not apparent. The quality of the liquor manufactured in the distillery is also very indifferent. The question of improving the arrangements was under consideration during the year and orders were passed by Government in the following sense. With effect from 1st April 1919 the local distillation of arrack will be prohibited and the supply of liquor required obtained from the Coimbatore distillery. The strength of the liquor will be reduced to 40° under-proof and the liquor made subject to the same rate of duty as is in force in the Coimbatore district. The number of shops will be reduced to three and they will be assigned on nominal vend fees, with a maximum retail selling price of As. 2-6 per dram.

3. All the other areas in the Presidency are under the contract distillery supply system. There was no change in the year in the number of distilleries or warehouses. The number of wholesale depots fell from 419 to 405. There were no complaints as to the quality of spirits supplied by the contractors and the stocks were generally adequate notwithstanding the restrictions on railway traffic. The rates of cost price to the distillers were revised with reference to the conditions of the sugar market.

4. The excise duty on country spirits was raised during the year by 10 annas per proof gallon in the districts of Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, South Kanara, in the excise tracts of Malabar excluding the Wynad taluk and in the low duty areas of the South Arcot district adjoining Pondicherry. Elsewhere there was no change.

5. The subjoined table shows the number of shops, the total issues of country spirits and the incidence of revenue per gallon of proof strength in the distillery area:—

Year.	Number of shops.	Consumption in proof gallons (in thousands).	Consumption per 100 of population.	Incidence of revenue per proof gallon.
1917-18	18,123	1,707	4.62	6.48
1916-17	9,099	1,511	4.09	7.55
1915-16	8,906	1,588	3.85	7.40
1914-15	8,724	1,628	4.07	7.71
1913-14	8,324	1,774	4.43	7.92
1912-13	7,908	1,752	4.45	8.73
1911-12	7,649	1,617	4.11	9.05
1910-11			3.72	9.91
1909-10				9.08

The main causes of fluctuations in the consumption are to be found in agricultural and trade conditions affecting the prosperity of the drinking classes. At the same time the Committee appointed to consider the question of the consumption of liquor in the Madras Town brought prominently to notice the fact that the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee had in a measure neutralized the considerable increases in the rate of duty that had been made in the past. From 1st April 1918 further large increases were therefore made by 62 per cent in Malabar excluding Wynad, 35 in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and South Kanara, 29 in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, 23 in Madras and the Saidapet taluk of the Chingleput district and 18 in the rest of the Presidency. These variations were due to the adoption of a policy of levelling up the rates in adjacent districts.

The average consumption per head of the population was smallest in Tanjore (.02 proof gallon) and largest in Bellary (.076 proof gallon), the average for the Presidency being .041 proof gallon as in the last year.

6. The quantities of country spirits sold during the year under different strengths were: 30° under-proof 1,428,974 (1,315,931) gallons; 34° under-proof 918,003 (32° under-proof 988,612) gallons; 40° under-proof 46,507 (51,349) gallons; and 60° under-proof 35,206 (50,621) gallons. Weak liquor (60° under-proof) was consumed only in the excise tracts of the Ganjam district, and in the Gunupur, Palkonda and a part of the Parvatipuram Agency of the Vizagapatam district where the use of strong liquor was not allowed. Arrack at 40° under-proof was supplied to the tracts around Pondicherry and in the rest of the excise tracts of the Presidency liquor of 30° or 34° under-proof was consumed.

7. The number of shops opened for the sale of country spirits under the contract distillery system fell from 6,371 in 1916-17 to 6,619 in 1917-18 and has been further reduced to 6,387 in the current year. Each shop in 1917-18 served on an average 18.7 (18) square miles and 6,054 (5,831) persons. Local variations are, however, very considerable. The area varied from 3 square miles in South Arcot, 9.9 in Malabar (excluding the Wynad), 16.9 in Ganjam, 17.8 in Trichinopoly and 21.9 in Cuddapah to 37.8 in Vizagapatam and 48.1 in Kurnool. Similarly the population per shop varied from 3,008 in South Kanara, 3,323 in Cuddapah, 4,400 in Kistna, 4,509 in South Arcot, 5,979 in Kurnool, 6,406 in Ganjam and 7,199 in Gōdāvari to 10,015 in Madura, 15,507 in Vizagapatam and 15,544 in Tanjore.

8. The total revenue from country spirits in the excise tracts of the Presidency amounted to Rs. 1,61,73,360 against Rs. 1,50,72,695 in 1916-17. The increase occurred under both excise duty and rentals. The proportion of still-head duty to total revenue was 69 per cent.

The revenue realized per proof gallon from licence fees was Rs. 3-1-2 and from duty Rs. 6-8-6 as compared with Rs. 2-12-7 and Rs. 6-4-8 in 1916-17. The total taxation per proof gallon averaged Rs. 9-9-8 (Rs. 9-1-3). It exceeded the tariff rate of Rs. 11-4-0 in Nellore, Madras and part of the Chingleput district, Madura and the Nilgiris. In the remaining districts it ranged from Rs. 11-2-10 in Guntūr to Rs. 6-7-0 in South Kanara. This leaves out of account portions of the Agency tracts under the contract distillery system where the taxation per proof gallon was Rs. 3-0-6. The incidence per head of the population was As. 6-5 (0-6-0). It was Rs. 3-0-7 in Madras, and Rs. 2-12-0 in the Nilgiris. In other districts, it varied from Rs. 0-10-7 in Cuddapah to Rs. 0-2-7 in Malabar.

TODDY.

9. In the greater part of the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari, the Nilgiris, and the Wynad taluk of Malabar, the manufacture of toddy is in no way controlled. In 122 villages of the Parlakimedi Maliahs of Ganjam and in the Nugur taluk and eight riverside villages of the Bhadrachalam taluk of Gōdāvari, the exclusive privilege of vending toddy is put up to auction annually and in 1917-18 was Rs. 497 (552), Rs. 336 (300) and Rs. 915 (1,164), respectively.

extending the system to certain additional areas in the Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks is under consideration as part of the general question of improving the excise arrangements in the Agencies.

10. The tree-tax system was during the year extended to 19 Agency villages in Gōdāvari; the system is now in force in the whole of the ordinary tracts of the Presidency and in 44 Agency villages of Vizagapatam and 87 of Gōdāvari. The question of the withdrawal of the concession of tapping sago palms free of tax for domestic consumption, enjoyed by the inhabitants of certain villages on the borders of the Agency tracts in the Vizagapatam district is under consideration.

11. The subjoined table shows the number of shops opened in the tree-tax areas, the trees marked and the incidence of taxation per tree :—

Toddy year.	Number of shops.	Number (in thousands) of trees tapped expressed in terms of coconut.	Incidence of taxation per tree (coconut).
1908-09	17,181	2,180	na.
1909-10	16,212	2,174	5.4
1910-11	15,829	2,164	5.9
1911-12	15,485	2,249	6.2
1912-13	14,474	2,841	6.4
1913-14	14,040	2,862	6.8
1914-15	13,169	2,252	7.2
1915-16	12,447	2,163	7.5
1916-17	11,851	2,224	7.4
1917-18 (up to July)	11,399	2,340	8.0

In determining the rates of tree-tax on the different kinds of palms, the yield of a palmyra is taken to be equal to that of a date and that of a coconut to be three times and that of a sago palm six times that of either. For palmyra and date trees, the licences are annual and for coconut and sago trees they are half-yearly. For purposes of the above table, therefore, three palmyra or date trees and one sago are taken to be equal to two coconuts.

As the yield per tree varies with the season, the statistics of trees tapped can give only a general indication of the consumption of toddy. The fluctuations in the consumption of toddy evidenced by the above table correspond more or less to those in the consumption of country spirits, notwithstanding the fact that the one relates to the official year and the other to the toddy year, and are in both cases, chiefly the result of economic causes. The consumption shows during the year under review a revival after the drop caused by the unsettled conditions following the outbreak of the war.

In the administration of toddy the local officers have been to some extent guided by the belief that toddy is less harmful than spirit. The rates of tree-tax were last enhanced in the northern districts in 1915 and in 1916, in the West Coast districts in 1914, in the southern districts and in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool in 1912 and 1913 and in the Madras Town Circle in 1896. This fact, coupled with the monopolies created by the reduction of shops, accounts in a large measure for the steady rise in the proportion of vend rents to the total toddy revenue from 48.2 per cent in 1908-09 to 55.4 per cent in 1914-15 and 54.9 per cent in 1916-17. With effect from 1st October 1918 the rates of tree-tax have been enhanced and equalised as far as possible. The enhancement amounts to 25 per cent in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, South Kanara and Malabar, 33½ per cent in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool and 20 per cent in the rest of the Presidency except Ramnad and Tinnevely where for special reasons the current rates will continue.

12. The number of shops fell from 11,851 in 1916-17 to 11,399 in 1917-18. There was on an average one shop for every 3,483 persons and 2.0 square miles in the areas under the tree-tax system. The number varied considerably in the districts from 2.0 to 8.6 square miles and 2,941 persons in

Ramnad to 23.0 square miles and 9,032 persons in Madura and 25.6 square miles and 9,795 persons per shop in Ganjam. In view of the unlimited scope that exists for illicit tapping and of the fact that toddy is less harmful when taken in a comparatively fresh state, the closure of the licit sources of supply has to be gone about with some amount of discrimination. Further reductions in areas like Tanjore are, however, still feasible, and arrangements will be made for effecting them.

The question of effectively dealing with certain irregularities connected with the working of toddy shops in some of the northern districts, Gōdāvari and Kistna in particular, engaged the attention of the Board during the year. These irregularities were the result of longstanding local systems the main feature of which was that several tappers arranged with a renter, applied for trees in the name of the shop and disposed of the produce independently of one another in the shop premises. With a view to putting a stop to these deviations from the ordinary system, restrictions had been imposed on the area, and the number of sellers and compartments in each toddy shop and these had been embodied in a special condition applicable to toddy shop licences in the districts in question. These restrictions were, however, reported to be unworkable. As the chief objection to the arrangements was that they rendered regular control of tree-tax operations extremely difficult and afforded opportunities for sales in topes and other malpractices, the Board enquired whether it would not be better to license booths for the sale of toddy in the topes wherever there was a clear demand for them. A full examination of this proposal by the local officers showed that it was likely to increase consumption and drunkenness while it reduced the revenue. The restrictions have been revised so as to give them a more practicable shape and the revised condition will take effect from 1st October 1918.

13. Tapping for domestic consumption continued to be confined chiefly to the Koyas and the sweet toddy tappers in Gōdāvari and Kistna. The former tapped 11,033 (11,084) trees and the latter 4,025 (4,091). The only other districts in which this concession was availed of to any extent were South Kanara and Malabar where 552 (522) * coconuts and 17 (9) palmyras were licensed for domestic consumption during the year.

14. The concession allowed to toddy shop-keepers in Tinnevely and Ramnad to supplement their stocks in August and September by toddy drawn, on payment of half the rates of tree-tax, from palmyras which throw out hot weather spathes, was continued in the season of 1917. The number of trees tapped under this concession amounted to 5,879 (4,684).

15. The mutual arrangements under which shopkeepers in British territory are allowed to tap trees in the Native States of Mysore and Pudukkottai and vice versa were continued and the subjoined table shows the number of trees so tapped :—

	Tapped for British shops in the State.			Tapped for State shops in British districts.		
	COCONUT.	PALMYRA.	DATE.	COCONUT.	PALMYRA.	DATE.
Mysore	517	..	9,015	4,829	..	20,411
Pudukkottai	599	..	..	584	43	..

16. The total number of trees licensed for all purposes during the toddy leases 1915-16 and 1916-17 and up to July 1918 in the lease 1917-18 was as shown below :—

Toddy year.	Coconut.	Palmyra.	Date.	Sago.	Total.
1915-16	983,668	794,923	948,580	8,610	2,735,781
1916-17	1,049,004	782,812	952,610	8,801	2,794,228*
1917-18 (up to July 1918)	1,140,674	784,043	999,361	8,053	2,922,131

Coconuts were tapped in Guntur, Nellore, Madras and the southern and western districts, palmyras in all districts except Ganjam, Anantapur and Bellary and date palms in all districts except Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, South Kanara and Malabar. The tapping of sago palms was practically confined to the West Coast districts.

* Revised figures.

17. The imports from Hyderabad have declined from 268,176 gallons in 1912-13 to 4,248 gallons in 1917-18 (up to July 1918), due to enhanced export duty imposed by the Hyderabad State. The import duty has, with effect from 1st October 1918, been raised from two annas to two annas and a half a gallon in view of the enhancement of the tree-tax in the Ceded Districts. There was very little import from Cochin and the concession will be stopped altogether from 1st October 1918.

18. The tax on trees licensed up to the end of July 1918 was Rs. 84,49,539 against Rs. 80,01,495* for the whole of the toddy year 1916-17 and Rs. 74,90,576 for 1915-16. The rentals for the toddy lease commencing on 1st October 1917* amounted to Rs. 1,12,49,027 against Rs. 97,77,707* in 1916-17 and Rs. 84,19,921 in 1915-16.

In the official year 1917-18, which comprised portions of the toddy years 1916-17 and 1917-18, the realizations under tree-tax including the tax on coconut trees marked for distillation at Chavakkat, were Rs. 81,95,197 as against Rs. 79,74,755 in 1916-17 and Rs. 74,16,361 in 1915-16, and those under rentals amounted to Rs. 1,05,16,295 against Rs. 90,97,517 in 1916-17 and Rs. 58,94,281 in 1915-16.

The duty collected at the Hospet Railway Chauki at 2 annas per gallon on toddy imported from Hyderabad was Rs. 8,064 (Rs. 10,767). A sum of Rs. 4-6-0 was realized as duty on toddy imported from the Cochin State.

The total taxation on toddy amounted to Rs. 1,87,21,458 against Rs. 1,70,85,195 in 1916-17. The average incidence per head of the population in tree-tax areas was As. 7-6. The incidence varied from 1 anna in Ganjam to Rs. 1-9-7 in Madras. Anantapur came next to Madras with an incidence of Rs. 1-2-1 followed by Bellary (As. 15-7), Kurnool, Chingleput and Tanjore (in all of which the incidence was As. 15-3) and Salem (As. 11-9).

19. A remission of Rs. 27,821-2-6, made up of Rs. 18,127-6-6 under shop rentals and Rs. 9,693-12-0 under tree-tax, was allowed to renters in the South Arcot and Chingleput districts owing to the destruction of toddy-yielding trees in the cyclone of November 1916.

20. Thirty-two licences were issued free of charge to bakers for the use of toddy in the manufacture of bread against 46 in 1916-17. In view of the small demand for these licences owing to the increased limit of private possession and the more general use of yeast their abolition has since been ordered.

21. Tapping for sweet toddy is not controlled except in the areas of the Gōdāvari district which are under the tree-tax system, in five taluks of Kistna and in the Madras Town Circle. In the last mentioned area sweet juice is used only as a beverage and the existing restrictions having been reported to be unnecessary, have been ordered to be withdrawn with effect from 1st October 1918. The procedure for the issue of licences for sweet juice tapping in Gōdāvari and Kistna has been simplified.

The number of trees licensed for sweet juice tapping in Gōdāvari and Kistna was 514,770 (668,218). The decrease was due to the fall in the price of jaggery from Rs. 24 to Rs. 20 per candy, to the rise in the price of plant and materials for boiling and to increase in the moturpha charged by private owners. The quantity of jaggery exported by sea from these two districts fell during the year to 6 cwt. (22,767 cwt.), owing to the absence of demand for jaggery in Ceylon on account of the failure of the Sugar Refinery Company.

Special Assistant Inspectors were, as usual, appointed in the Tinnevely subdivision for four months in the tapping season to enquire into and dispose of cases of illicit tapping and of mixing sweet juice with fermented toddy and to protect tappers from harassment.

22. The subject of revising the rules for the protection of date trees from destruction by overtapping was considered during the year. Orders have since been issued withdrawing all the restrictions so far as they relate to private trees. The best method of protecting trees on Government and poramboke lands is under consideration in consultation with the Director of Agriculture.

* Revised figures.

FOREIGN LIQUOR.

23. The tariff rate remained at Rs. 11-4-0 per proof gallon for potable spirits and corresponding figures for other liquors. Prices, however, increased considerably owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies. *

24. The number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor for 'on' consumption was reduced from 214 in 1905-06 to 39 in 1916-17 and 38 in 1917-18. Further reductions have since been made. These licences are confined to headquarters of districts and other important towns. The rentals realized amounted to Rs. 2,91,740 against Rs. 3,20,514 in 1916-17.

The number of retail 'off' licences was also reduced from 299 in 1905-06 to 225 in 1916-17 and 199 in 1917-18. This reduction was to a large extent effected automatically by increasing the fees, which were raised with effect from 1st April 1917 as shown below :—

	From	To
	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	200	500
Ootacamund, Coonoor and Wellington	200	400
Towns having a population of 25,000 and over and		
Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Kotagiri and Cochin	100	250
The rest of the Presidency	50	150

Of the 26 licences given up eight were licences for 'off' sales at railway stations.

The number of occasional licences for sale at entertainments and the like advanced from 65 in 1916-17 to 73 in 1917-18 in spite of the issue of instructions withholding licences for sale of liquor at cinema shows and certain theatrical, circus and similar performances. The consumption under these licences is comparatively small.

The number of licences for the sale of beer for 'on' consumption was reduced from 56 to 53. The rentals realized amounted to Rs. 2,63,659 against Rs. 2,54,948 in 1916-17.

Of the 652 licences of all kinds for the sale of foreign liquor 131 were licences for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing between 20 and 42 per cent of proof spirit. In the year following the introduction of these licences the number was 162. One of the measures undertaken by the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in England is the requirement that the alcoholic strength of medicated wines should be noted on the labels of the bottles. The introduction of a similar regulation in Madras is under consideration.

25. There was a further falling off during the year under review in the quantity of foreign liquor imported by sea, the chief decreases being in ale, beer and porter 120,955 (130,606), brandy 27,606 (49,570), gin 5,660 (18,631) and wines 22,486 (38,462) gallons. There was an increase of 1,734 gallons in the case of whisky.

26. Of the 16,953 proof gallons of 'foreign' spirits locally manufactured against 14,232 in 1916-17, 11,069 gallons represent toddy arrack. The total issues of beer from the local breweries amounted to 1,404,820 (926,326) gallons and the import from Bangalore to 153,197 (151,714). Out of the former quantity 609,897 (216,775) gallons were exported to Bombay, Secunderabad, Kirkee, Poona and other places and 794,923 (709,551) gallons were consumed within the Presidency.

27. The recorded quantities of foreign liquors of different kinds sold in licensed shops compare as under :—

	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Spirits	145,083	124,390
Wines	28,340	25,933
Malt liquor	792,418	815,917

The whole of the increase under beer occurred on the Nilgiris and was due to the concentration of troops and to more extensive employment of labour by the Military Department. Taking the average percentage of absolute alcohol to be 15 per cent in the case of wines, 50 per cent in that of spirits and 5 per cent in that of beer, the consumption during 1917-18 works out to 106,881 gallons of absolute alcohol against 116,413 in 1916-17. The effect of the restrictive measures on consumption has been greatly obscured by the wider effect of the war on supplies.

28. The shortage of supplies coupled with high prices of European spirits has resulted in the substitution of cheap varieties manufactured in Java and other places. A foreign liquor firm in Madras was found selling coloured Java spirit as Scotch whisky and was dealt with for breach of the bottling licence. The same firm was also found blending plain Java spirit with Scotch whisky and selling it as Scotch whisky. This was also stopped being in contravention of the compounding and blending rules in which 'blending' is defined as meaning the mixing together of spirits or wines of different strengths or qualities but of the same description. The requirement in the Madras rules that the liquors blended must be of the same description finds no place, however, in the Bengal rules with the result that import of similar spirit from Calcutta has had to be allowed.

29. Imports of denatured spirits by land and sea fell from 290 to 86 gallons, while issues from local distilleries increased from 21,793 to 24,586. The licences issued in connexion with these were 224 (227) for sale, 58 (58) for possession and use and 3 (3) special licences. The rules and forms for the control of these spirits have been revised with a view to the abolition of unnecessary forms and restrictions.

30. The import of alcoholic medicinal preparations manufactured by the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., is a special feature of the year. A sum of Rs. 10,149-12-5 was collected in Mysore on behalf of the Madras Government in the shape of excise duty on such imports.

OPIMUM.

31. The consumption of opium, which reached the high figure of 47.0 thousands of seers in 1908-09, when the Bengal opium was first introduced in this Presidency, has been gradually falling off as a result of the reduction in the number of shops and enhancement of the price as is evidenced by the subjoined table:—

Year.	Number of shops.	Issue price per seer.	Consumption in thousands of seers.
		Rs.	
1908-09	1,118	21	47.0
1909-10	1,068	24	44.9
1910-11	1,028	29	41.0
1911-12	955	29	41.7
1912-13	851	34	39.5
1913-14	759	39	38.9
1914-15	740	39	38.8
1915-16	697	39	37.1
1916-17	658	41½	36.5
1917-18	650	41½	38.6

The increase in 1917-18, the first during the last decade, occurred chiefly in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Chittoor, North Arcot and Tanjore. The explanations given for it are various, viz., reduction in the selling price, stoppage of emigration, prevalence of cholera, favourable character of the season and illicit traffic.

The first of these reasons is supported by the decline in nearly all the districts concerned in the consumption of ganja, an increased consumption of which in the previous year was attributed to the high prices charged by the shopkeepers for opium, and the second by the very large decline in emigration to Burma and elsewhere of coolies from the chief opium consuming districts. The effects of the season and of

epidemics are more difficult to trace. There is much evidence of an increase in the illicit traffic. The price has since been raised to Rs. 45 per seer and further measures of control made ready for enforcement in the case of shopkeepers who are suspected of selling for export.

The average consumption per head of the population according to the census of 1911 was .074 tola and it ranged from .01 of a tola in Anantapur, Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Salem and South Kanara to .49 in Gōdāvari.

32. Except in the case of one shop which was given free of fee, three which were let on fixed fees and six which were disposed of by tender in the Agency tracts, the shops were all settled at auction. The licence fees realised for the 90 shops in the Agency tracts amounted to Rs. 50,582 (Rs. 47,440) and those for the 560 shops in the ordinary tracts to Rs. 9,51,560 (Rs. 7,63,156). The area in square miles and population supplied by each shop were, in the Agency areas, 220 (206) and 17,528 (16,432), and in the ordinary tracts 219 (218) and 71,156 (70,902) persons, respectively.

33. Twenty-four (21) wholesale licences were granted to chemists in the town of Madras and 293 (308) licences to druggists in the Presidency during the year. These licences were for the sale of opium or for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking, by licensed chemists and druggists, for medicinal purposes only and were issued free of fee.

34. The retail price is fixed by Government only for the Agency tracts and has been raised from As. 6-5 in 1901 to As. 11 a tola, or Rs. 55 per seer, in 1913-14, which rate still continues. Elsewhere the price per seer varied from Rs. 63-15-4 to Rs. 182-4-5.

35. The incidence of taxation from licence fees, rentals and the gain on sale-proceeds of opium per head of the population was 9.9 pies and varied from As. 5-11-4 in Gōdāvari, to 1.2 pies in South Kanara.

36. The quantities issued to Native States and French Settlements during the year were 1,500 (2,000) seers to Mysore, 1,800 (1,800) to Cochin, 5,700 (4,000) to Travancore, 254 (255) to the French Settlements, 50 (25) to Pudukkottai, 85 (35) to Coorg and 23 to the enclave villages of His Exalted Highness the Nizam in the Kistna district.

37. The year opened with a balance of 12,132 seers of opium in district and taluk treasuries. The receipts from Ghazipur amounted to 52,800 seers (33,900) and the total issues to 46,758 seers (44,583), leaving a balance of 18,174 seers on the 31st March 1918.

HEMP DRUGS.

38. The following table illustrates the main changes in the matter of the administration of the revenue derived from hemp drugs in recent years:—

Year.	Number of shops.	Consumption in thousands of seers.	Rate of duty.	Incidence of total revenue per seer.
			RS. A. P.	RS.
1905-06	633	49.26	4 0 0	8.58
1906-07	635	47.64	5 0 0	9.36
1907-08	633	51.07	5 0 0	9.34
1908-09	638	56.64	5 0 0	8.96
1909-10	625	52.00	5 0 0	10.46
1910-11	628	51.42	5 0 0	10.17
1911-12	617	47.48	7 8 0	12.88
1912-13	538	52.48	7 8 0	13.00
1913-14	536	57.21	7 8 0	14.33
1914-15	537	49.71	10 0 0	16.92
1915-16	461	44.72	12 8 0	21.41
1916-17	418	47.77	12 8 0	20.85
1917-18	413	47.18	12 8 0	22.11

It is noticeable that while the total taxation has been increased by nearly 160 per cent and shops have been reduced by 35 per cent, the consumption, which always declines sharply in the year after an increase of duty, generally shows a tendency to recover itself in the succeeding years and that the licit consumption for 1917-18 is little less than that for 1906-07. There are two considerations, however, which influence these figures in some measure. In the first place, by reason of illicit practices, the actual consumption was larger than the licit consumption in the earlier years; thus the number of cases of illicit cultivation has fallen from 151 to 47 since 1905-06. In the second place the licit consumption has been increased in the later years on account of purchase of licit ganja for smuggling to Burma and Ceylon; this is a practice that it has not yet been possible to put down. A further increase of the direct duty to Rs. 15 per seer of ganja with effect from 1st April 1918 will, it is expected, result in a fall in consumption. The average per head of the population was in 1917-18, as in 1916-17, .074 of a tola.

39. The number of depot and shop licences issued was 13 (18) and 413 (418), respectively. Two (4) shops in the Gōdāvari Agency were assigned to selected vendors at fixed fees amounting to Rs. 450 (445). The remaining shops were sold in auction for Rs. 6,51,372 (5,59,900). The increase in rentals is attributable to competition and to the imposition of a maximum price for issues from storehouses. The area and population supplied on the average by each retail shop were 345 (341) and 100,301 (99,102) respectively.

40. There was at first some difficulty in the working of the rule fixing the maximum price of Re. 1-8-0 per seer for the ganja issued from storehouses, but it was overcome by providing that, in the absence of the stock-holder, it should be open to the Storehouse Officer to issue drugs on his behalf. Later, with a view to eliminating the middleman altogether and to procuring a better class of cultivators who will have means to carry on the cultivation by improved methods, a system of contract supply was introduced as an experimental measure for the cultivation, manufacture and wholesale supply of intoxicating drugs in the Bāpatla taluk of the Guntūr district.

The wholesale selling price at the Vetapalem storehouse varied from Re. 1-6-0 to Re. 1-8-0 per seer of ganja and from 1 anna to 12 annas per seer of bhang, while at the Santavasal storehouse the price of ganja varied from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8-0 per seer. The retail selling price of ganja in shops varied from Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 55-6-1 (Rs. 27-14-1 to Rs. 60) per seer of ganja and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 (Rs. 10 to Rs. 20) per seer of bhang.

41. The cultivation was as usual restricted to the Bāpatla taluk of the Guntūr district and the Polur taluk of the North Arcot district. Three hundred and fifty acres of land were licensed for cultivation in each of the villages of Santaravur in the Bāpatla taluk and Pushpagiri in the Polur taluk and the outturn amounted to 516 maunds and 801 maunds, respectively, giving an average per acre of 1.48 maunds at the former place and 2.28 maunds at the latter. The outturn shows a little improvement over last year, but it is still very low as compared with the results in previous years and in other provinces. This poor outturn is attributed to the heavy and untimely rains. A poor yield is not only a matter of bad economy to the ryot, but also necessitates the licensing of a larger area for cultivation, which involves an additional expenditure to Government by way of guarding charges. It was therefore considered necessary to examine the question whether the poor crop in recent years may not have been due to bad seeds and faulty methods of cultivation and manufacture. During the year under review two acres of land were, with the permission of the Director of Agriculture, set apart in the agricultural farm at Coimbatore for the production of seeds. The outturn of seed amounted to 753 seers. The experiment is being continued and arrangements have been made with the Director for a visit to the ganja fields by a member of the agricultural staff during the cultivation season in order to introduce improvements, if possible, in the existing methods of cultivation.

The question of improving the consistency of the cakes of ganja was also under consideration. The cakes manufactured at present are brittle and do not appear to have been evenly pressed. A new machine capable of giving a more even and

stronger pressure is being designed. In order to minimize the deterioration to which stored ganja is subject, experiments are also being made in new methods of storage.

The rules and forms relating to hemp drugs have been under consideration during the year and it is hoped shortly to reduce them greatly in length and complexity.

42. The total revenue realized amounted to Rs. 12,23,484 (11,05,512). This includes a sum of Rs. 3,500 paid by the Travancore Darbar for the tobacco monopoly of Anjengo.

43. The opening stock of ganja at the two storehouses was 74,092 seers, of which 36,760 seers were old or of inferior quality. A quantity of 53,132 seers, including confiscated ganja, was taken into store during the year; 34,319 seers were destroyed; and 37,746 seers were issued to licensed vendors in the Presidency, 7,850 seers to Native States, Coorg and the French Settlements and 240 seers to the Medical Stores. The balance on hand at the end of the year was 47,069 seers. The issues of bhang amounted to 1,600 seers (1,408).

COCAINE.

44. The rules and licence conditions governing the possession and sale of cocaine and allied drugs were further revised during the year with a view to bringing them into more exact conformity with those in force in the United Kingdom.

The effect of the new provisions is as under:—(1) Medical practitioners prescribing cocaine are required to sign their prescriptions in full, adding their addresses and qualifications, and to specify the amount of cocaine to be supplied under each prescription, (2) a prescription containing cocaine may be repeated only under the written authority of the medical practitioner who gave the original prescription, (3) chemists making up prescriptions containing cocaine are required to enter thereon their names and addresses and the date of dispensing, and (4) chemists are required to keep a full record of all prescriptions containing cocaine which they dispense and of the names and addresses of the persons to whom the drugs are sold. These rules took effect from 1st April 1918.

45. One hundred and twenty-five (121) licences for possession and sale of the drugs were issued during the year. The total quantities imported and consumed during the year were 80 ounces 11 drams and 27 grains (154-2-26) and 41 ounces and 24 grains (65-3-25), respectively. One pound of extractum cocae liquidum and one ounce of anaesthesine were seized during the year.

REVENUE.

46. The year opened with an arrear balance of Rs. 1,61,815. The current demand, collection and balance on account of this Presidency was Rs. 4,02,71,213 (Rs. 3,69,48,176). The collections amounted to Rs. 4,01,93,960 (Rs. 3,69,15,780) of which Rs. 88,990 were arrears and Rs. 4,01,04,970 current, and Rs. 54,995 (Rs. 42,452 arrears and Rs. 12,543 current) were written off, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,84,073. This had been reduced by the close of July to Rs. 52,811.

Of the total collections, 45.2 per cent represented licence fees, the proportion of licence fees to total taxation in the case of country spirit and toddy being 32.7 and 56.2, respectively.

47. In addition to the collections within the Presidency there was collected a sum of Rs. 3,43,923 (Rs. 2,84,530) on issues to places outside the Presidency, being in the main gain on sale-proceeds of opium or duty on ganja, thus raising the total receipts to Rs. 4,03,50,451 (Rs. 3,71,98,310).

48. Under the orders of the Government of India in their letter in the Commerce and Industry Department, No. 6149-A, dated 2nd October 1907, two-thirds of the net charges of the combined Salt and Abkari department are debited to Excise and this sum amounted to Rs. 18,03,464 (Rs. 18,10,193). The net percentage of charges to receipts was thus 4.5.

Incidence of taxation. 49. The incidence of the total excise revenue per head of the population was 15 annas 5 pies (14 annas 4 pies).

OFFENCES.

50. In the Agency tracts of Ganjam 32 (36) persons were convicted of illicit manufacture or sale of liquor, and in those of Gōdāvari, 49 (32) cases of illicit possession or transport were reported.

51. The number of offences relating to liquor and intoxicating drugs reported in the excise tracts during the year was 15,000 against 15,856 in 1916-17 and 16,546 in 1915-16. Statement F gives a classification of the offences. If cases of over-tapping of date trees are left out of account, there were 12,036 cases against 12,797 last year. The decrease occurs under all classes of offences except smuggling of liquor, illicit manufacture of toddy and offences connected with ganja.

Smuggling cases are generally of little significance. Sixteen out of the 57 cases in the Waltair subdivision were due to the disposal at the close of the year of the stock of arrack at an outstill that was under orders of closure.

The number of cases of 'illicit distillation and possession and sale of illicitly distilled spirits' fell from 1,190 in 1916-17 to 1,028 in 1917-18. Of the total number, Ganjam contributed 132 (216), Vizagapatam 31 (123), Kistna and Guntūr 111 (69), the Ceded Districts and Kurnool 139 (188), Coimbatore 132 (117), Malabar and South Kanara 272 (235). In Kistna and Guntūr cases have been reported from areas that were formerly free of this offence. The notable fall in Ganjam and Vizagapatam is attributed to the failure of the *mahua* crop. In the report for last year, a doubt was expressed as to whether the increase in the number of illicit distillation cases in these two districts did not indicate that the extension of the contract supply system to portions of the Agency tracts had been premature. The matter was inquired into on the spot by the Commissioner in consultation with the Collectors concerned in the course of the year and the general result of the inquiry was to show that, though there had been a considerable amount of illicit distillation in the areas in question which had been lightly punished as compared with similar offences on the plains, the general effect of the substitution of contract supply for outstills had undoubtedly been to reduce drunkenness. It was pointed out that illicit distillation is inevitable among people who have been accustomed to distil at home and that it is useless to impose heavy fines on hillmen who would be unable to pay them and very undesirable to sentence them to long periods of imprisonment. There is considerable force in this reasoning and in any reform that may be effected in the Agency excise arrangements a considerable number of prosecutions for this offence appears to be unavoidable. At the same time the Board is disposed to think that, in some places at any rate, there would have been less crime if the reduction of shops had been more gradually gone about.

Cases of illicit manufacture of toddy numbered 4,633 against 4,416 in 1916-17. The variations were not considerable except in Gōdāvari and Kistna where the rate of tree-tax was enhanced by 25 per cent from October 1916. These offences constitute as usual nearly 40 per cent of the serious excise crime and amount on the average to one case for every 21 licensed tappers. Cases of admixture of sweet juice with fermented toddy showed a fall from 868 to 836.

Excluding cases of over-tapping of date trees, which amounted to 2,964 against 3,059 in 1916-17, the number of minor offences declined from 573 in 1916-17 to 419, which is satisfactory. The withdrawal with effect from 1st October 1918 of the rules regulating the tapping of date trees in respect of private trees, will, it is expected, reduce the number of prosecutions for destruction of date trees by over-tapping to a fraction of the present figure.

The number of offences relating to hemp drugs increased by 20 per cent and it is to be feared that the illicit traffic in the drug is growing considerably. The largest seizure made during the year was one of 174 tolas of Agency ganja which was being taken to Puri.

52. The number of convictions under the Opium Act fell from 212 to 182, the amount of fines levied from Rs. 9,970 to Rs. 6,574 and the value of the articles confiscated from Rs. 5,100 to Rs. 2,913.

The most important case detected in the year was one of smuggling of opium from Ujjain detected on 31st January 1918. As it is still pending before the Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, it has not yet come into the statistics. The seizure in this case was of non-duty paid biscuit opium issued in the Gwalior and Rutlam States and amounted to 50 seers. The inquiry disclosed total smuggling of over 500 seers for which payments of over Rs. 25,000 had been made. In another important case ten seers of Central India opium packed in condensed milk tins were seized on their way to Burma. Other seizures were of six seers smuggled from Mysore and of 4½ seers smuggled from Cochin. The collection of licit opium from licensed shops in the Presidency for export to Rangoon and Ceylon continued and seizures amounting to six seers were made. Endeavours are being made to check this traffic by means of stricter control over shop-keepers. The French Government have also co-operated by the issue of an ordinance prohibiting the export of opium and ganja from their territory. Cases of smuggling of opium into Ceylon by post from places in the Cochin and Travancore States have also come to notice and the State authorities are investigating the same.

53. There was one case of unlicensed possession of one ounce of anaesthetin during the year. The article has since been removed from the list of cocaine offences. cocaine preparations subject to excise restrictions.

54. The number of cases detected and of searches made by officers above the rank of Sub-Inspector were 2,527 (2,572) and 295 (322), respectively. The necessity for superior officers taking a larger share of the detection of crime themselves, particularly when it involves house-search, is being constantly insisted upon. The percentage of searches with warrants to total searches was 38.1 and that of unsuccessful to total searches 25.6. The average time taken for the disposal of a case by the department exceeded 10 days in 21 circles and reached 24 days in Hospet and 50 days in Penukonda. Suitable notice is being taken of avoidable delays in the disposal of cases. There was an increase in the use of powers of composition during the year, the figure of cases written off or otherwise disposed of, which consists chiefly of cases compounded, rising from 8,619 to 9,269, while cases sent for trial fell from 6,569 to 4,832. Of the cases dealt with by Magistrates convictions were recorded in 4,627 (6,535) and in 118 (112), the accused were acquitted. The increase in the proportion of acquittals is being inquired into.

55. There were no cases in which the arrests made were illegal and in none of the 35 (33) cases of assault on the officers of the department were serious injuries inflicted.

56. The amount granted as rewards in Abkari cases was reduced from Rs. 44,986 to Rs. 39,113. Out of this amount Rs. 25,632 was paid to officers of the department.

57. The inspections of wholesale depots numbered 6,297 (6,776) and of retail shops 236,247 (249,175). The work in the latter respect was considerably increased by the operation of orders requiring a report to the Collector on the suitability or otherwise of the site of every shop inspected.

58. The special detective staff continued to do useful work during the year chiefly in connection with the smuggling of opium and ganja from this Presidency to Burma and Ceylon. The Excise Supplement to the *Criminal Intelligence Gazette* has been issued regularly. Steps are being taken to ensure greater promptitude in the publication in it of details of important cases.

LABORATORY.

59. The samples of country arrack and of beer, wash, etc., analysed during the year were 77 (84) and 23 (23), respectively. Samples of arrack from the several distilleries in the Presidency were examined for purity and found to be wholesome. The outstill arrack of the Gōdāvari and

Vizagapatam Agency tracts showed as usual a high percentage of acidity and fufural. Of the beer samples, one, sent by the Inspector, Madura Circle, from the Periyakulam beer shop was found diluted to the extent of 8 per cent and two samples sent by the Inspector, Naupada Circle, from the Parlakimedi beer shop were found to be so highly acid and putrid that they were declared unfit for consumption and ordered to be destroyed.

The number of samples of toddy analysed amounted to 285 (487). The number of cases in which more than ten grains of lime per gallon were found was 196 (343), the Tinnevely subdivision alone contributing 145 (271). The number of these toddy samples has been on the decrease since 1910 and the figure for the year under review was the lowest on record since that year.

The number of samples of foreign liquor tested for obscuration was 520 (594). Seven were examined for purity and were found to be free from abnormal impurities. The samples of drugs and medicines examined for alcoholic strength were 527 (834).

The samples of opium and of its preparations analysed during the year were 10 (32). Of these one was a sample of "Omnopon" sent by the Inspector, Madras Town Circle, for the estimation of its morphine value; and two samples (one sent by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Razole, and the other sent by the Inspector, Penuguduru Circle) were found to be adulterated.

Twenty-three as against sixteen samples of ganja were received from the Ganja Storehouses in the Presidency for periodical examination of their resin value. A colorimetric test for the identification of resin in ganja preparations was devised at the Indian Institute of Science by the Laboratory First Assistant working under Dr. Sudborough's instructions. The test at present is a qualitative one, but attempts are being made to make it quantitative also.

60. The number of dram measures standardised during the year was 1,293 (2,745). The number of sundry analyses made during the year was 66 (68).

CONSUMPTION.

61. The special causes that contributed to decrease or increase in the consumption of the various kinds of liquors and drugs have been detailed under the respective heads of revenue.

The subjoined table shows in one view the variations in the *per capita* consumption of liquors and drugs in the Presidency during the last decade :—

Year.	Area per shop in square miles.	Population per shop.	Consumption per head.	Incidence of revenue per head.
<i>Country Spirit.</i>				
1907-08	12.0	3,593	.042 (proof gallon).	Rs. 0 4 2
1916-17	18.0	5,831	.041 do.	" 0 6 0
1917-18	18.7	8,064	.041 do.	" 0 6 5
<i>Toddy.</i>				
1907-08	6.5	1,980	2.88 (bulk/gallon).	" 0 4 3
1916-17	10.2	8,361	2.67 do.	" 0 6 11
1917-18	10.8	8,483	2.79 do.	" 0 7 8
<i>Ganja.</i>				
1907-08	194	58,327	.107 tola	2.3 pice.
1916-17	341	99,192	.074 do.	5.0 "
1917-18	315	100,201	.074 do.	5.7 "
<i>Opium.</i>				
1907-08	127	34,212	.090 do.	4.0 "
1916-17	217	62,956	.070 do.	8.9 "
1917-18	219	63,739	.074 do.	9.9 "

Assuming every member of the consuming classes to have been a moderate consumer and a moderate daily consumption to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ drams of arrack, 8 drams of toddy, $\frac{1}{4}$ tola of opium and $\frac{1}{4}$ tola of ganja, the total number of consumers in the Presidency would be—arrack 247,706 or 0.6 per cent of the total population; toddy 1,820,434 or 4.6 per cent; opium 76,332 or 0.18 per cent; and ganja 41,363, or 0.09 per cent. As many of the actual consumers undoubtedly take much more than the quantities stated, the actual proportion of consumers to the total population must be much lower than this.

62. During the year under review a committee was appointed to examine the increase in the consumption of liquor in the city of Madras. The report of the Committee and the orders of Government thereon are published in G.O. No. 94, Financial (Separate Revenue) Department, dated 27th February 1918. The main conclusions of the Committee were—

(1) that there has been no increase in the consumption of arrack, if all kinds are considered together;

(2) that the consumption of toddy, as judged by the number of trees marked, is nearly stationary, and that the natural expansion which might have been expected from the increasing population and higher wages seems to have been neutralized by the recent reductions in the number of shops;

(3) that as regards foreign liquors the figures are incomplete, that the consumption of country brewed beer has fluctuated in an irregular manner, while that of foreign beer has decreased in the proportion of 60 to 36, and that of cheap European spirit has ceased;

(4) that money wages have risen since 1907 by about 33 per cent; that the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee has neutralized the effect of the increase in the duty; that there was no increase in the amount spent on country liquor between 1907-08 and 1915-16, when the amount of arrack consumed rose on account of the increased cost of European spirits and increase in wages, and that it seems probable that the classes who usually patronize toddy and arrack shops spent a considerably smaller part of their income at these shops and at taverns at the end of the period under review than at the beginning;

(5) that drunkenness does not seem to have increased;

(6) that no complaints were received by them of improper distribution of shops; that reduction in the number of toddy shops had probably gone as far as it should; that extreme publicity and extreme concealment are avoided, and that this is the correct policy from all points of view; and

(7) that the effect of the growth of cinemas and public entertainments has not been great, but is beneficial so far as it goes.

The Committee made no proposals except that the Corporation or the Government might usefully make the experiment of erecting a few model shops to be rented to licensees. The Government accepted the findings of the Committee and have authorized the Excise Licensing Board, which has since been appointed, to recommend to the Collector in exceptional cases the acquisition, construction or lease of suitable premises to be let to the successful bidders from year to year.

63. As a measure of development of local control the Excise Advisory Committee for the City of Madras has been replaced by an Excise Licensing Board with power to determine the number and location of shops for the sale of intoxicants of all kinds.

64. The Excise Advisory Committees were first constituted in municipalities in 1908 and in unions in 1914. In municipalities the members were (1) the Collector or Divisional Officer (President), (2) the Municipal Chairman and (3) the District or Assistant Superintendent of Police, and in unions (1) the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar (President), (2) the Union Chairman and (3) the Inspector of Police. During the year the committees were reconstituted so as to provide for a larger representation of non-official opinion. The number of members on the committee was increased to six by the addition of two non-official members, being representatives of the municipal council or the union panchayat, as the case might be, and an abkari officer. In municipalities, when the Divisional Officer is himself the chairman, a third member of the

municipal council will be elected. The President has also power to co-opt an additional non-official member to represent those classes of the community which do not regard drinking *per se* as a vice, this power being exercisable when representation of those classes is not already secured by the personnel of the municipal or union members of the committee. Definite instructions have also been issued to the effect that the committees should meet twice in a year to consider the licensing arrangements and on other occasions to consider such other matters as may be referred to them. Statement B shows the recommendations received from Advisory Committees during the year and the action taken thereon. The committees recommended the closure of 27 shops and change of the sites of 72, and their recommendations were given effect to in 24 and 58 cases, respectively.

Reductions in shops were also effected by Collectors independently of the recommendations of the committees on complaints of the public or recommendations of the Police, Land Revenue, Abkari and other departments or of local boards. As a result of such recommendations four arrack and four toddy shops were closed and the sites of seven arrack and eleven toddy shops were altered in the districts of Ganjam, Coimbatore, South Kanara and Malabar. In addition, the licence for the arrack shop at Punnakayal in the Tinnevely district was revoked on the representation of the villagers, forwarded by Rev. Father C. E. Caulet. The toddy shop also will be closed from 1st October 1918. One arrack shop in Wynad was also closed at the instance of the Planters' Association. The People's Association, Nandyal, raised objection to the site of the Nandyal town toddy shop, but the Excise Advisory Committee decided against an immediate change.

65. As observed in paragraph 1 ante the Collector of Ganjam has abolished all the existing outstills in the Agency area. In the same district the Reddis at a conference held at Loddaputti decided to abstain from taking liquor and with a view to furthering this movement and at the same time to avoid losses to the renters, the Collector has ordered the closure of twenty arrack shops with an aggregate annual rental of Rs. 13,044 in the area affected. In Salem, on the recommendation of the Excise Advisory Committee supported by the municipal council, 11 out of 14 arrack shops and 6 out of 12 toddy shops were abolished and the shops that were retained, removed to localities outside the town. In Chicacole, the Collector, acting on the recommendations of the local Temperance Association and in advance of the views of the local Excise Advisory Committee, has ordered the closure of three out of five toddy shops and two out of four arrack shops. The subjoined table shows the number of shops in other municipal areas:—

Kind of shop.	Number of municipalities having				
	One shop.	Two shops.	Three shops.	Four shops.	Five shops and above.
Arrack	8	12	17	9	22
Toddy	7	12	11	9	26

Note.—There were no toddy shops in three municipalities.

66. The Standing Orders relating to location of shops were revised during the year and instructions have been issued inter alia that rural shops must not be located without permission within a furlong of a metalled road, that when shops on a roadside are sanctioned in rural areas the minimum distance between such shops should ordinarily be five miles, that sites selected should be so far public that persons entering the shops do not escape observation, but not so prominent as to compel attention and that, where possible, the shops should be located on Government land. To ensure that these instructions are carried out, it has been made a part of the routine of an excise officer's inspection to say whether a shop is situated in an undesirable site or not and to propose remedies. A large number of roadside shops has already been removed. The closure of all shops that existed only to supply an occasional demand, e.g., on a market day, has also been ordered.

67. There has been no uniform policy in the past in regard to the supply of liquor to estate labour in the planting areas in the Presidency, and in consultation with the Planters' Associations and the Collectors concerned, certain general principles were laid down for adoption. They are briefly (1) that the outlying shops in planting areas in all but the large centres of population should be closed and at the same time the existing check on illicit practices should be increased in co-operation with the planters concerned; and (2) that the experiment now in force on the Nilgiris, of limiting the hours of sale of liquor on Sundays, market and festival days, in shops to which estate labour resorts should be continued and extended to other areas. Government have also accepted the Board's recommendation to prohibit absolutely on the expiry of the current lease the sale of liquor on Sundays not only in the Oucherlony valley market but also at the Gudalur and Nativattam shops.

68. With effect from 1st April 1918 further limitations have been imposed on the hours at which shops may be kept open. The closing hour has been fixed at 8 p.m. and sales outside the prescribed hours are prohibited absolutely. Following the example of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), Collectors have been empowered to close shops within three furlongs of factories, mills and other large centres of labour and where that is not practicable, to close them on week days from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and on the afternoons of pay days and to allow sales on Sundays only between 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. One of the Madras Town shops to which these restrictions have been applied in the current lease showed up to the 15th May a fall in consumption from 1,065 to 585 gallons.

Collectors have also been authorized to insert special conditions in licences providing for the closure of shops during fairs and festivals and on market days. During the year all arrack and toddy shops in the Kurnool and Nandyal municipalities and in some villages of the Kurnool district were closed during the last days of the Muharram and Dasara festivals. Similar action was taken by the Collector of North Arcot in respect of arrack and toddy shops in the towns of Vellore, Ambur, Tiruppattur and Vaniyambadi and within a radius of three to five miles from the same. The toddy shop at Kothapalli in the Kurnool taluk was closed from the 28th March to 2nd April 1918 on the occasion of a festival near that village. Liquor shops in the town of Cocanada were closed three hours before the usual closing hour on the days on which both the Dasara and Muharram festivals were celebrated, and the arrack shop at Devala in the Gudalur taluk was also closed early on the occasion of celebration of St. Anthony's festival.

The employment of women in all abkari and opium shops, except members of the renter's family, has been prohibited unless specifically sanctioned by the Collector, and the minimum age of persons to whom the sale of liquor is allowed has been raised to 18 years.

69. The issue strength of arrack has been reduced to 35° under-proof with effect from 1st April 1918 and Collectors have been given discretion to license shops for the sale of 60° under-proof only, the weaker liquor having an advantage of 10 annas per gallon proof in the duty. The latter experiment is being tried in the districts of Ganjam, Guntur, Chingleput, Chittoor, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely and South Kanara, in which 86 weak liquor shops have been substituted for ordinary shops for the lease 1918-19.

70. The experiment in the matter of the institution of tea and coffee shops as counter-attractions to the liquor shop through the agency of local bodies and their contractors continued during the year under review but for the reasons given in the report for 1916-17 it was not very successful and in most places it died a natural death. The Government have since accepted the Board's opinion that, if such experiments are to be successful, it is desirable that there should be some private enthusiasm behind them and have promised a subsidy to private bodies which will undertake more extended work in this direction. An endeavour is now being made to find private bodies which will undertake the work, the general idea being to adapt as far as possible the plan of the workmen's canteen, which has been so successful in England, to Indian conditions.

71. The information before the Board as to temperance activities is meagre. In addition to the associations at the headquarters of the Presidency, Collectors have reported the existence of nine temperance societies, one each in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and the Nilgiris, and three each in the Chingleput and South Kanara districts. These societies chiefly work among fishermen, factory coolies and men of the labouring classes. All the members of the Roman Catholic Temperance Association, which is working in the South Kanara district, it is said, have now taken a pledge against immoderate drinking. In Nellore, though there are no regular temperance societies, the American Baptist Mission is said to enforce total abstinence especially at the criminal settlement at Kavali comprising 1,800 members of criminal tribes.

72. In the year under report there were 9,507 (9,871) convictions for offences of which drunkenness forms a part in places in which the Towns Nuisances Act is in force. Offences are not equally distributed and also show remarkable variations from year to year in the same town. The fluctuations in the number of convictions appear to be due to local causes and in a measure to the strictness with which the law is administered by the Police. Madras, which contributes 32 per cent of the total number of convictions, shows a decline from 3,488 in 1916-17 to 3,088 in 1917-18 and the decrease is attributed by the Commissioner of Police to a revised system of duty under which fewer day-beat constables are employed. In Anantapur, which has only one toddy shop and one arrack shop, the number of convictions has risen from 37 to 122, which is explained as due to the rise in the wages earned by stone-masons, carpenters, bricklayers and others engaged in the construction of a large number of buildings in the town and the consequent increase of drunkenness among them. In Conjeevaram the number has fallen from 507 in 1916-17 to 282 in 1917-18 and the fall is reported to be the result of the large number of prosecutions in the previous year. The figure for 1915-16 was 388. The number of cases for all the towns concerned averages about 13 for every licensed shop (arrack and toddy) taken together.

During the last Muharram festival in Cuddapah a riot occurred for which drunkenness, according to the report in the papers, was partly responsible. On a careful inquiry by the District Magistrate it was ascertained that the riot was not due to drunkenness, but to a carefully planned conspiracy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(SEPARATE REVENUE),
MADRAS, 10th September 1918.

A. R. Cox,
Acting Secretary to the Commissioner
of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.

(True copy)

J. W. BORRANK,
Acting Assistant Secretary

Imperial Return No. 1—Revenue.

Name of district.	Country spirits.						Country fermented liquors.				Malt liquors.				Wines and spirits (foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits).				Total of columns (7), (11), (14) and (17).
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
1. Ganjam ..	3,88,774	100	1,61,872	5,50,846	3,05,877	1,00,809	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
2. Vizagapatam ..	8,44,757	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
3. Odisha ..	4,71,202	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
4. Kinnari ..	10,61,222	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
5. Guntur ..	4,46,445	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
6. Nellore ..	4,76,882	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
7. Cuddapah ..	3,60,053	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
8. Anantapur ..	4,63,255	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
9. Bellary ..	2,05,588	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
10. Kurnool ..	13,69,877	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
11. Madras ..	2,73,503	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
12. Chingleput ..	98,878	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
13. Chittoor ..	7,86,540	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
14. North Arcot ..	8,13,479	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
15. South Arcot ..	3,67,870	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
16. Tanjore ..	3,67,870	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
17. Trichinopoly ..	3,47,477	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
18. Madurai ..	1,88,489	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
19. Ramanathapuram ..	3,16,781	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
20. Tirunelveli ..	5,84,457	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
21. Coimbatore ..	1,86,913	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
22. The Nilgiris ..	5,37,473	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
23. Salem ..	3,54,315	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
24. South Kanara ..	3,40,954	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
25. Malabar ..	1,12,03,590	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
26. Anjengo ..	1,06,32,657	100	2,67,480	6,12,577	1,48,231	18,16,231	3,06,877	3,16,618	5,76,467	8,91,106	..	..	..	9,577	4,481	16,56,211	16,56,211	16,56,211	
Total ..	1,12,03,590	1,100	50,56,755	1,62,79,446	3,26,700	1,56,97,116	31,98,146	3,59,280	2,58,848	6,11,137	1,86,081	3,70,780	5,56,361	3,64,664,498	3,64,664,498	3,64,664,498	3,64,664,498	3,64,664,498	
Total for 1916-17 ..	1,06,32,657	1,000	46,94,270	1,52,27,927	3,27,314	1,55,55,141	30,65,280	2,35,980	2,54,995	4,87,945	1,46,128	3,71,858	5,17,385	3,37,12,633	3,37,12,633	3,37,12,633	3,37,12,633	3,37,12,633	

Imperial Return No. I.-Revenue—cont.

Name of district.	Hemp drug.	Opium.		Duty on bang.	Duty on ganja.	Total duty on hemp drugs.	License fees (wholesale and retail) and warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.	License fees for sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	Total receipts from opium.	Net gain on issues of excise opium.	Hemp drug.	Fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total.	Total charges as shown in Imperial return II.	Net revenue in the year.
		(19)	(20)														
1. Guntur	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.	na.
2. Vizianagaram	10	1,27,363	80,374	2,07,727	2,07,727	2,07,727	2,07,727	2,07,727	2,07,727	2,07,727	2,07,727	2,07,727	2,07,727	2,07,727	2,07,727	2,07,727	2,07,727
3. Uddalari	10	2,20,743	1,42,987	3,63,080	3,63,080	3,63,080	3,63,080	3,63,080	3,63,080	3,63,080	3,63,080	3,63,080	3,63,080	3,63,080	3,63,080	3,63,080	3,63,080
4. Kistna	30	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
5. Guntur	30	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
6. Nellore	10	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
7. Paddipah	10	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
8. Anantapur	20	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
9. Bellary	20	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
10. Kurnool	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
11. Madras	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
12. Chingleput	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
13. Chittoor	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
14. North Arcot	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
15. South Arcot	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
16. Tanjore	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
17. Trichinopoly	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
18. Madras	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
19. Ramnad	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
20. Tirunelveli	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
21. Coimbatore	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
22. The Nilgiris	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
23. Salem	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
24. South Kanara	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
25. Malabar	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
26. Anjengo	50	1,08,243	3,11,810	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053	6,20,053
Total	1,200	11,43,923	9,98,781	21,42,704	5,16,333	5,21,623	6,30,318	11,41,841	5,21,623	11,41,841	5,21,623	11,41,841	5,21,623	11,41,841	5,21,623	11,41,841	5,21,623
Total for 1916-17	1,200	11,43,923	9,98,781	21,42,704	5,16,333	5,21,623	6,30,318	11,41,841	5,21,623	11,41,841	5,21,623	11,41,841	5,21,623	11,41,841	5,21,623	11,41,841	5,21,623

(1) The revenue derived from excisable articles issued to Native States and foreign territory is shown in column 9 below the figures relating to the districts of issue and is not included in these figures.
(2) The amount shown in column 9 includes Rs. 5,004 on account of transport duty on toddy imported from the Nizam's Dominions.

Imperial Return No. I-A., 1917-18.

Supplementary table showing the duty realized (a) in other British Indian Provinces on excisable articles exported to the Madras Presidency and (b) in the Madras Presidency on excisable articles exported to other British Indian Provinces.

Description of excisable articles.	Amount of duty realized in other Provinces of India on excisable articles exported to the Madras Presidency.		Amount of duty realized in the Madras Presidency on excisable articles exported to other Indian Provinces.			
	In Bangalore.	To Bombay.	To Secunderabad.	To Bangalore.		
Beer	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
	44,492 14 6	1,12,134 0 0	44,095 8 0	14,580 0 0		

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under the several heads of Excise (Abkari and Opium) Revenue in the Madras Presidency for the year 1917-18.

Detailed heads.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			AMOUNT WASTEN OFF.			BALANCE.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COUNTRY SPIRITS.												
1. Licence fees of .. { (a) Distilleries		1,100	1,100		1,100	1,100						
2. Excise duty { (b) Wholesale depots		600	600		600	600						
3. Difference of excise duty on stock of spirits at the beginning of the year		1,10,98,986	1,10,98,986		1,10,98,986	1,10,98,986						
4. Rents of independent shops	13,122	4,179	4,179	6,438	4,169	4,169	3,300	6,686	8,996	3,354	20	20
5. Occasional licence fees		60,66,219	60,66,219		60,66,219	60,66,219					6,496	9,879
6. Rents for the combined privileges of manufacture and vend	3,907	1,437	1,437		1,437	1,437						
7. Revenue derived in Agency tracts from rents		3,31,719	3,31,719		3,31,719	3,31,719					9,410	9,888
Total	17,119	1,66,09,616	1,66,26,735	6,456	1,64,87,896	1,64,94,352	6,711	5,696	12,407	3,662	15,925	19,887
TODDY.												
8. Rents of { (a) Vend areas		1,898	1,898		1,898	1,898						
9. Licence fees of shops { (b) Independent shops	44,776	1,06,16,296	1,06,61,071	19,606	1,04,72,562	1,04,92,168	17,501	217	17,718	7,669	43,626	61,196
10. Occasional licence fees												
11. Transport duty on toddy brought from Hyderabad and Cochin	86,291	81,95,197	82,81,488	66,615	81,06,040	81,62,655	15,661	4,173	19,834	13,192	84,984	98,976
Total	1,31,067	1,87,21,158	1,88,52,225	76,264	1,85,88,556	1,86,64,820	33,152	4,390	37,542	21,661	1,28,510	1,60,171
FOREIGN LIQUORS AND LOCALLY-MADE LIQUORS EXCISED AT TARIFF RATES.												
12. Licence fees of breweries		60	60		60	60						
13. Excise duty on { (a) Locally-made foreign spirits		1,90,716	1,90,716		1,90,716	1,90,716						
.. .. { (b) Country-brewed beer		3,64,274	3,64,274		3,64,274	3,64,274						
.. .. { (c) Deacidified spirits		13	13		13	13						

STATEMENT A—cont.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under the several heads of Excise (Abkari and Opium) Revenue in the Madras Presidency for the year 1917-18—cont.

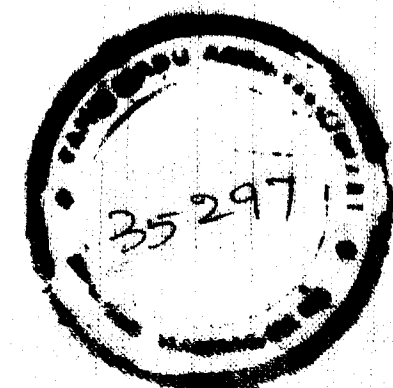
Detailed heads.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			AMOUNT WASTEN OFF.			BALANCE.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FOREIGN LIQUORS AND LOCALLY-MADE LIQUORS EXCISED AT TARIFF RATES—cont.												
14. Foreign liquor		4,800	4,800		4,800	4,800						
15. Beer		47,882	47,882		47,882	47,882						
16. Colombo strack		2,91,740	2,91,740	2,858	2,91,740	2,91,740						
17. Foreign liquor	6,160	3,68,690	3,68,690	211	3,68,690	3,68,690	1,224		1,224	3,807	39	3,807
18. Beer	1,428	1,350	1,350		1,350	1,350						
19. Hotels	50	2,100	2,100	50	2,100	2,100						
20. Refreshment		3,100	3,100		3,100	3,100						
21. Railway and dock		2,083	2,083		2,083	2,083						
22. Other sorts		1,805	1,805		1,805	1,805						
23. Occasional licences		369	369		369	369						
24. Special licences	100	463	463	100	463	463						
25. Auctioneers' licences		20	20		20	20						
26. Chemists and druggists' licences		420	420		420	420						
27. Medicinal wines		1,310	1,310		1,310	1,310						
28. Compounding licences		1,800	1,800		1,800	1,800						
29. Boring licences		800	800		800	800						
Total	7,746	11,77,691	11,85,436	3,214	11,77,691	11,80,905	1,224		1,224	3,807	39	3,846
Drugs other than opium—Ganja, Bhang, etc.												
30. Licence fees of wholesale vend depots		180	180		180	180						
31. Rents of shops for the sale of ganja, bhang, charas and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant	634	6,51,922	6,52,556	346	6,50,294	6,50,640		649	649	288	879	1,167
32. Excise duty on ganja, bhang and charas		6,71,482	6,71,482		6,71,482	6,71,482						
Total	634	12,23,484	12,24,118	346	12,21,966	12,22,322		649	649	288	879	1,167
Miscellaneous.												
33. Contributions for establishments employed at distilleries and warehouses		4,588	4,588		4,588	4,588						
34. Penalties and forfeitures	1,983	27,780	29,763	1,210	27,780	29,763	408		408	245	1,966	2,211
35. Other miscellaneous items	2,145	1,67,260	1,69,405	1,384	1,66,697	1,68,081	717		717	94	1,796	1,890
Total	4,008	2,65,578	2,69,593	2,614	2,60,008	2,62,663	1,125		1,125	339	3,762	4,101
Opium.												
36. Gain on sale proceeds of opium	45	12,78,545	12,78,590		12,78,545	12,78,545				45		45
37. Rents of shops	528	9,01,500	9,02,028	41	9,01,500	9,01,541				524	2,719	3,243
38. Revenue derived in Agency	543	96,597	97,140	66	96,597	96,663	287		287	240	1,749	1,989
39. Rents from		44	44		44	44						
40. Miscellaneous	56	2,869	2,925	76	2,869	2,945	3		3	7	117	124
Total, Opium	1,342	23,83,556	23,84,798	186	23,78,971	23,79,157	240		240	816	4,585	5,401
Grand Total, Abkari and Opium	1,61,815	4,02,71,913	4,04,33,028	88,990	4,01,04,970	4,01,93,960	49,462	12,543	54,995	30,373	1,63,700	1,84,973

* Revised figure.

Shops and Licences.

[illegible]

(a) Includes two shops opened in the Agency tracts under the farming system.
(b) Includes two shops opened in the Nagur taluk and seven shops in the Bhadrachalam taluk under the farming system.
Note.—The figure in column 3 refers to the toddy distillery at Chavakkat which is the only distillery of the kind in the Presidency.



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MENT B.

in municipalities and unions in respect of (a) withdrawal of licence and (b) moved in the several districts during the year 1917-18 otherwise than on the committees' recommendations.

[illegible]

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the number of shops and stills licensed and the rentals obtained in the several out-still areas of the Presidency during 1917-18.

Tracts.	Population as per census of 1911.	Area in square miles.	Number of shop and still licences.	Rentals.	Incidence of rents per head of population.	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.	Remarks.
<i>Tracts in which Act I of 1886 and separate sales of shops and stills are in force.</i>				RS.	RS. A. P.			
1. Ganjam	331,538	3,390	(a) 14	9,680	0 0 6	242.1	23,681	
2. Vizagapatam ..	868,826	11,557	(a) 254	2,60,737	0 4 10	45.5	3,401	
3. Godavari	156,639	3,660	(b) 99	(c) 74,900	0 7 8	35.9	1,571	
<i>Tracts in which Act I of 1886 and the renting system are in force.</i>								
Malabar—								
1. Attappadi valley ..	6,699	(d) 200	(e) 9	1,438	0 3 6	22.2	744	
Anjengo	5,572	0.68	..	..	..	..	..	Leased to the Travancore State for Rs. 8,000 per annum.

(a) Combined shop and still licences.

(b) Includes six combined shop and still licences in the Nugur taluk and 93 shop licences in the Bhadrachalam taluk, and the Polavaram, Chodavaram and Yellavaram divisions; and excludes 9 stills opened for manufacture and wholesale vend only, 3 in the Polavaram division and 6 in the Bhadrachalam taluk.

(c) Includes Rs. 10,698, being the duty on coloured molasses arrack (12,718 gallons of 60° U.P.) issued to depots in the Polavaram, Chodavaram and Yellavaram divisions.

(d) Approximate.

(e) Only one still was worked for all the nine shops.

Imperial Return No. IV.—Consumption.

Imperial Return No.

Name of district.	Country spirits.					Foreign liquors other than		
	Issues in Imperial gallons.					Imported liquors.		
	At strength of 30° under-proof.	At strength of 34° under-proof.	At strength of 60° under-proof.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns (2), (3) and (4).	Rate of duty per gallon.	Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ganjam	103,606	..	11,782	77,167	30° under-proof Rs. 3-8-0; 60° under-proof Rs. 2-4-0; 60° under-proof Rs. 6.	1,009	200	660
Vizagapatam { Certain agency { tracts under { Excise. { Rest of the { district.	95,886	..	23,424	9,869	30° under-proof Rs. 3-8-0; 34° under-proof Rs. 4-13-0.	2,682	428	1,924
Godavari	91,926	..	..	60,671	34° under-proof Rs. 4-13-0.	..	391	..
Kistna { Munagala and { Lingagiri { samindaris. { Rest of the { district.	5,412	..	..	3,788	30° under-proof Rs. 1-12-0.	3,954	234	5,774
Guntur	82,031	..	..	54,141	34° under-proof Rs. 4-13-0.	1,052	71	536
Nellore	53,896	..	..	35,571	..	1,769	116	1,028
Cuddapah	92,016	..	..	54,411	..	294	19	145
Anantapur	80,925	..	..	56,018	30° under-proof Rs. 4-6-0.	1,649	126	463
Bellary	104,838	..	..	73,387	..	1,847	479	7,843
Kurnool (including Bangana- palle).	53,215	..	..	37,251	..	330	29	134
Madras	154,129	..	..	128,890	30° under-proof Rs. 6-2-0.	42,448	10,642	44,085
Chingleput { High duty area. { Rest of the { district.	11,123	..	..	7,786	30° or 34° under-proof Rs. 4-13-0.	864	76	497
Chittoor	54,737	..	..	38,316	30° under-proof Rs. 4-13-0.	656	67	46
North Arcot	159,725	..	..	105,418	34° under-proof Rs. 4-13-0.	1,567	788	2,145
South Arcot { Frontier tracts. { Rest of the { district.	..	..	(a) 46,507	27,904	40° under-proof Rs. 1-14-0.	1,235	224	795
Tanjore	132,102	..	..	87,848	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	70,855	..	..	46,766	34° under-proof Rs. 4-13-0.	3,789	892	1,308
Madurai	101,761	..	..	67,162	..	4,174	1,049	9,085
Raman	70,397	..	..	49,278	..	4,300	918	1,350
Tinnevely	40,516	..	..	28,361	..	847	150	7,152
Coimbatore	65,063	..	..	45,544	30° under-proof Rs. 4-13-0.	2,521	775	850
The Nilgiris	128,755	..	..	90,129	..	4,717	869	1,254
Salem	39,098	..	..	27,368	..	8,310	1,998	7,850
South Kanara	51,140	..	..	56,798	..	824	164	710
Malabar { Wynad taluk. { Rest of the { district.	15,036	..	..	10,525	30° under-proof Rs. 3-8-0. 30° under-proof Rs. 4-13-0. 30° under-proof Rs. 3-8-0.	7,577	4,485	3,814
Total	1,428,974	918,008	(a) 46,507 85,206	1,048,150	..	99,856	25,933	98,488
Total of previous year.	1,315,931	988,612	(a) 51,349 50,621	1,044,406	..	1,45,088	28,840	792,410

* 32° under-proof.

(a) 40° under-proof.

Note.—Issues of excisable articles of all kinds to Native States and foreign countries are shown in italics below the figure relating to British districts, and not included in those figures.

[CONSUMPTION.

IV.—Consumption.

Commercial spirits.		Commercial spirits.			Opium and other drugs.						
Liquors manufac- ture in India paying duty at tariff rates.		Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.	Issues in seers of opium.	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors.	Average retail price of opium.	Retail sales of morphia in lb., oz. and gr.	Retail sales, in seers, of ganja.	Retail sales, in seers, of bhang and its preparations.	Retail sales of cocaine in lb., oz. and gr.
Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.										
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
4	..	..	123	4	4,183	65 10 7	0 0 205	3,688	228	0 0 24	..
..	387	..	373	8	7,230	63 15 4	0 5 41	1,204	65	0 5 140	..
5,819	680	4	308	14	10,081 + 55	68 11 9	0 7 59	771 5	..	0 0 63	..
48	84	..	54	25	5,205 25	68 3 2	0 12 192	902	..	0 0 67	..
214	189	..	33	..	1,332	80 0 0	0 0 133	1,158	2	0 0 45	..
..	6,622	..	71	4	368	104 2 1	1 9 81	782	..	0 0 44	..
..	..	..	12	..	273	110 6 2	8 4 264	2,546	..	0 0 316	..
138	6,848	..	62	..	194	95 9 3	0 0 1	1,536	3	0 0 3	..
..	29,685	..	149	5	128	91 9 8	0 0 53	1,850	..	0 6 190	..
249	195	..	35	..	470	96 6 10	0 1 144	1,788	..	0 0 12	..
16,392	98,296	593	27,058	2,877	1,852 2,025	100 0 0	5 17 102	3,020	4,190	0 27 389	..
..	56,734	..	7	..	168	95 0 5	0 25 146	1,462	594	0 0 50	..
57	6,986	..	55	..	414	79 9 9	0 0 104	1,020	5	0 0 38	..
10	19,381	..	42	..	749	89 11 6	2 7 308	1,383	34	0 0 199	..
26	19,682	7	1,733	9	222 85	106 2 2	0 0 68	522 702	..	0 0 235	..
681	14,612	..	461	65	1,012 101	107 2 10	0 0 185	1,438 119	44	0 0 155	..
..	21,581	..	458	128	208	132 4 5	0 3 212	1,038 180	870	0 1 124	..
168	19,812	10	630	153	482	119 10 7	0 2 210	2,348	2,450	0 0 247	..
..	..	..	55	..	217	110 7 3	0 5 121	1,647	368	0 0 60	..
31	1,785	..	300	140	406	95 2 2	0 9 393	1,258	..	0 0 38	..
386	38,432	97	275	19	500	88 11 6	0 0 342	1,933	..	0 0 360	..
68	363,319	35	1,392	12	221	80 0 0	0 13 435	110	..	0 0 444	..
246	5,305	..	110	..	184	90 9 10	..	883	18	0 0 50	..
17	562	..	104	648	183	81 6 6	0 0 145	1,270	..	0 0 35	..
10	9,354	82	736	161	728 5	81 12 7	0 14 205	2,111 7,308	..	0 0 196	..
24,535	717,451	828	34,647	4,282	37,581 9,968	..	..	24 14 207	38,284 7,600	8,897	2 9 4
..	..	1,082	24,843	4,765	36,455 8,176	..	..	21 3 41	38,381 5,976	9,392	4 1 107

* Revised figure.

Imperial Return No. IV-A, 1917-18.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.						Exports.							
	Duty-paid.			In bond.			Duty-paid.				In bond.			
	From Bangalore.	From	Total.	From	From	Total.	To Secunderabad.	To Bombay.	To Bangalore.	Total.	To Coorg.	To Bombay.	To Bangalore.	Total.
	GALS.		GALS.				GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.
Beer ..	158,197	..	158,197	..	..	..	158,784	398,700	51,840	607,824	..	..	..	..
Spirits..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,649	112,196	181	137,995

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing the quantities of foreign liquor imported into the Presidency by sea and the customs duty realized during the year 1917-18 as compared with 1915-16 and 1916-17.

Foreign liquor.	Quantity.			Duty.			Increase or decrease in 1917-18 as compared with 1916-17.	
	1916-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Quantity.	Duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ale, beer and porter ..	GALS. 201,529	GALS. 180,606	GALS. 120,955	RS. 98,276	RS. 88,263	RS. 84,060	— 9,651	— 4,203
Cider and other fermented liquors.	3,031	2,017	1,226	629	437	344	— 791	— 93
Spirits and liqueurs—								
Whiskey ..	85,045	61,225	62,959	6,33,379	5,96,083	5,34,858	+ 1,734	— 61,225
Brandy ..	57,739	49,670	27,606	4,00,177	3,79,901	3,00,837	— 21,964	— 79,064
Gin ..	16,416	18,681	5,860	1,18,379	1,16,045	67,602	— 12,971	— 48,543
Rum ..	1,950	1,644	1,195	18,945	19,602	16,806	— 449	— 8,796
Liqueurs ..	676	741	703	28,738	(b) ..	(b) ..	— 38	..
Spirits—other sorts—								
Colombo, Coshin, Java and Italian arrack:	(a) 194	..	(a) 4,823	44,067	11,176	1,48,612	+ 2,838	+1,37,386
Rectified and other spirits.	3,227	8,332	6,398	..	..	..	..	..
Wines ..	45,929	38,462	22,486	78,422	68,625	42,717	— 15,976	— 25,808
Spirit in drugs, medicines or chemicals.	9,984	9,736	7,234	59,378	1,64,036	1,02,080	— 2,502	— 61,956
Spirit, perfumed ..	1,126	1,025	374	..	19,395	6,967	— 651	— 12,428
Spirit, denatured ..	123	38	(c) 16	9	8	42	— 22	+ 34
Total ..	426,968	322,028	201,635	14,15,699	14,13,421	12,53,725	— 60,393	—1,59,696

(a) The whole quantity represents Colombo arrack.

(b) The duty is included under "spirits in drugs, medicines or chemicals."

(c) The spirit is denatured with wood-naphtha.

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the quantities of potable and denatured spirits excised at distilleries at the tariff and ad valorem rates, respectively, during 1917-18 as compared with 1916-17.

Where excised.	Potable spirits.				Denatured spirits.			
	Quantity.		Duty.		Quantity.		Duty.	
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	PROOF GALLONS.	PROOF GALLONS.	RS.	RS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	RS.	RS.
Samalkot distillery ..	1,464	1,240	16,471	18,948	583	(a) 578	76	18
Nellikuppam do. ..	1,901	(b) 4,644	21,392	52,243	21,210	(c) 24,008	1,969	..
Chavakkat do. ..	107	(d) 47	1,205	528	..	..	..	..
Bonded warehouse, Madras.	10,760	11,022	1,17,913	1,23,907	..	..	..	..
Total ..	14,232	16,953	1,56,981	1,90,716	21,793	24,686	2,045	13

(a) Includes 94 gallons for which ad valorem duty was collected prior to the date from which duty was abolished.

(b) Includes 6 gallons issued to Coshin State and 59 gallons to Pudukkottai.

(c) Includes 49 gallons issued to Coshin State, 145 gallons to Travancore, 1,425 gallons to Bangalore, 6 gallons to Pudukkottai and 49 gallons to Pondicherry.

(d) Includes 8 gallons issued to Coshin State.

Imperial Return No. V, 1917-18.

Name of district.	Area in square miles.		Population (in thousands).		Number of square miles per shop.				Number of shops per 100,000 of population.	
	Distillery system.		Distillery system.		Country spirit.				Country spirit.	
	Out-still system.		Out-still system.		Hemp drugs.				Hemp drugs.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Ganjam	8,590	4,974	331	1,822	242.1	1.3	4.0	77.7	191.3	15
Visakhapatnam ..	11,557	5,642	864	2,315	45.5	2.0	4.4	54.8	313.4	6
Godavari	8,550	2,662	156	1,379	35.9	0.7	1.8	20.5	166.4	14
Krishna	28	5,879	..	1,885	..	1.9	9.3	86.4	452.2	23
Guntur	19	6,716	..	1,617	..	2.7	4.8	219.8	800.8	23
Nellore	26	7,948	..	1,295	..	6.2	26.0	22.6	611.4	16
Cuddapah	13	5,879	..	88	..	2.3	6.5	489.9	419.9	30
Anantapur	9	6,709	..	955	..	9.0	9.9	670.9	419.3	22
Bellary	16	5,899	..	84	..	1.3	28.3	3.4	271.4	17
Kurnool including Banganapalle.	10	7,825	..	42	..	6.0	48.6	340.2	489.0	17
Madras	27	3,067	..	519	..	1.3	6.8	..	..	..
Chingleput	5	6,687	..	66	..	1.0	17.8	1,533.5	511.1	12
Chittoor	32	4,886	..	32	..	1.1	26.4	815.1	615.1	17
North Arcot	24	4,198	..	135	..	1.3	4.8	515.1	544.0	13
South Arcot	10	4,198	..	78	..	1.1	8.1	465.4	419.8	11
Tanjore	33	3,694	..	256	..	0.9	3.7	410.4	385.8	13
Tiruchinopoly	13	4,916	..	166	..	1.6	18.5	3.1	819.3	6
Madras	20	4,896	..	214	..	1.1	27.9	3.1	445.1	10
Tinnevely	12	4,832	..	50	..	3.0	6.0	488.4	321.5	8
Coimbatore	13	4,340	..	130	..	1.2	18.1	4.3	394.5	13
The Nilgiris	19	7,177	..	117	..	1.3	3.8	652.4	552.1	12
Salem	20	989	..	35	..	4.0	141.2	8.2	989.0	14
South Kanara	4	6,266	..	59	..	0.3	20.5	4.0	787.0	23
Malabar	5	4,013	..	48	..	0.5	10.3	6.0	267.5	18
Arjengo	32	5,555	..	202	..	0.8	11.6	6.4	231.5	16
Total of 1917-18 ..	18,697	418	1,358	37,377	49.7	1.4	19.5	522.9	440.1	17
Total of previous year ..	18,787	407	1,367	37,303	42.3	1.4	18.8	246.8	437.4	18

Imperial Return No. V, 1917-18—cont.

Name of district.	Number of shops per 100,000 of population—cont.		Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (give stage of distillation).		Average taxation per proof gallon or seers in rupees (to two places of decimals).				Average total excise revenue per head of population (vide column 35 of Imperial Return J).	
	Hemp drugs.		Hemp drugs.		Country spirit (distillery areas).				Total.	
	Optum.		Optum.		Optum.				Duty.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Ganjam	6	3	4	0.17	0.21	5.00	2.08	7.08	12.50	24.40
Visakhapatnam ..	6	3	2	0.04	0.24	2.72	3.50	6.22	12.50	42.62
Godavari	4	9	3	0.04	0.61	6.88	3.83	10.71	12.50	30.60
Krishna	3	3	3	0.04	0.31	6.72	4.48	10.20	12.50	34.77
Guntur	3	2	3	0.07	0.07	6.88	4.30	11.18	12.50	30.62
Nellore	3	1	2	0.05	0.03	6.88	4.46	11.84	12.50	34.66
Cuddapah	6	1	11	0.05	0.03	6.25	2.82	9.07	12.50	19.99
Anantapur	11	1	5	0.15	0.01	6.25	2.23	8.48	12.50	19.99
Bellary	3	1	2	0.18	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Kurnool including Banganapalle.	1	1	2	0.08	0.04	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Madras	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Chingleput	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Chittoor	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
North Arcot	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
South Arcot	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Tanjore	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Tiruchinopoly	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Madras	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Tinnevely	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Coimbatore	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
The Nilgiris	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Salem	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
South Kanara	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Malabar	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Arjengo	3	1	5	0.08	0.01	6.25	2.66	8.91	12.50	19.99
Total of 1917-18 ..	3	1	5	0.09	0.09	6.88	3.07	9.80	12.50	30.62
Total of previous year ..	3	1	5	0.09	0.09	6.88	3.07	9.80	12.50	30.62

Imperial Form No. VI-A.—Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors under licences granted in each district during 1917-18.

District	Licences for wholesale vend of imported spirits and imported fermented liquors and spirits and malt liquors manufactured in British India.										Licences for wholesale vend of spirits manufactured in British India to the trade.										Licences for wholesale vend of fermented liquors whether manufactured at a licensed brewery or imported by land or by sea.									
	Spirits and fermented liquors sold thereunder.										Quantity of spirits sold thereunder.										Quantity of spirits sold thereunder.									
	To other licensed vendors.					To the public.					To other licensed vendors.					To the public.					To other licensed vendors.					To the public.				
	Imported.					Made in British India.					Imported.					Made in British India.					To other licensees.					To the public.				
	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Spirits.	Beer.	To other licensees.	To the public.	To other licensees.	To the public.	To other licensees.	To the public.	To other licensees.	To the public.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
Ganjam	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Vizagapatnam	2	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Godavari	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Krishna	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Guntur	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Nellore	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Cuddapah	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Anantapur	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Bellary	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Kurnool including Bangavalle	32	26,301	162,596	109,509	43,003	2,376	470	2,518	514	616	33	12	56,142	11	68,823	14	68,859	18	68,859	14	68,859	18	68,859							
Madras	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Chingleput	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Chittoor	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
North Arcot	2	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
South Arcot	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Tanjore	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Trichinopoly	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Madras	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Rannad	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Timerville	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Combarore	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
The Nilgiris	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
Salem	1	102	1,715	30	109,509	43,003	2,376	2,918	2,994	568	33	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
South Kanara	8	3,187	8,668	1,270	71	738	2,816	1,508	10	10	33	15	55,296	18	43,531	25	84,513	15	55,296	18	43,531	25	84,513							
Malabar	48	30,184	170,834	113,937	41,250	84,804	1,363	5,628	2,494	568	33	15	55,296	18	43,531	25	84,513	15	55,296	18	43,531	25	84,513							
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								

STATEMENT F.
Classified Statement of Offences against the Abkari Laws reported in the several subdivisions during the year 1917-18.

Subdivision.	Offences relating to foreign liquor, arrack and toddy revenue.										Offences relating to hemp drugs.							Offences relating to cocaine.				Grand total.		
	Breaching.	Illicit distillation and sale of illicitly distilled spirits.	Illicit manufacture of toddy.	Illicit transport.	Unlicensed sales.	Possession without license.	Adulteration.	Dilution.	Time of false measures.	Other offences (breaches of rules, etc.).	Total.	Illicit cultivation of the hemp plant.	Breaching.	Illicit transport.	Unlicensed sales.	Possession without license.	Other offences.	Total.	Illicit possession of cocaine.	Unlicensed sale of cocaine.	Breaching.		Other offences.	Total.
1. Waltair ✓	57	163	23	46	64	109	..	57	11	246	776	2	7	3	11	17	1	41	..	..	..	..	..	817
2. Coenada ✓	14	43	730	102	73	162	..	83	9	783	1,989	2	1	1	..	56	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2,008
3. Mahalipatam..	..	83	212	66	87	104	..	104	2	480	1,138	1	..	1	..	19	7	28	..	..	..	..	..	1,166
4. Nellore ..	..	23	113	31	115	51	..	19	1	204	557	..	..	1	1	10	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	569
5. Arcot ..	..	130	380	98	189	161	..	66	8	401	1,443	8	..	17	19	20	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	1,607
6. Bellary ..	56	114	180	329	111	180	..	37	11	878	1,576	3	10	8	5	10	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	1,713
7. Chingleput ..	..	..	158	40	58	44	..	20	5	158	483	3	..	1	5	7	3	19	..	..	..	..	..	502
8. Cuddalore ..	40	2	102	26	127	68	..	55	6	193	618	5	..	..	1	10	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	634
9. Negapatam ..	16	..	285	62	114	70	..	7	3	80	387	5	..	2	1	4	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	600
10. Trichinopoly..	11	138	508	110	261	118	..	87	22	65	1,380	11	2	3	45	23	1	85	..	..	..	..	..	1,465
11. Tinnevely ..	3	..	795	88	128	180	..	32	18	25	1,273	2	1	1	3	9	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	1,290
12. Malabar ✓	9	272	1,193	211	87	712	..	86	6	70	2,646	5	5	..	6	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	2,653
13. Excise Inspector for Railways.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
Total .. { 1917-18.	206	1,028	4,638	1,208	1,424	1,989	1	663	106	3,383	14,576	47	27	39	97	136	15	361	1	..	..	..	..	14,938
Total .. { 1916-17.	194	1,190	4,638	1,213	1,724	2,017	1	888	104	3,682	15,478	36	16	36	68	133	12	301	..	1	..	..	..	15,780

* Includes undeveloped cases.

Statement of offences against the Abkari Laws dealt with in the Presidency during the year 1917-18.

	Exercise administrative subdivisions.													Total.	
	1. Waltair.	2. Coonada.	3. Masulipatam.	4. Nellore.	5. Arcot.	6. Bellary.	7. Chingleput.	8. Cuddalore.	9. Negapatam.	10. Trichinopoly.	11. Tinnevely.	12. Malabar.	13. Excise Inspector for Railways.	1917-18.	1916-17.
Pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases. 62	Cases. 88	Cases. * 90	Cases. 61	Cases. 118	Cases. 128	Cases. 34	Cases. 18	Cases. 9	Cases. 69	Cases. 35	Cases. 61	Cases. 1	Cases. * 772	Cases. 943
Reported during the year 1917-18 (exclusive of unsuccessful house searches).	826	2,018	1,171	679	1,507	1,713	502	634	600	1,486	1,800	2,074	4	15,000	15,956
Total ..	888	2,101	1,261	681	1,623	1,841	536	652	609	1,555	1,835	2,785	5	15,772	16,799
<i>Disposal of cases by the Department.</i>															
<i>Released by the Department—</i>															
I. For being in possession of country spirits, the strength of which is below the margin allowed for loss of strength from natural causes.	3	..	1	2	18	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	36	30
II. For petty breaches of the provisions of section 56 of the Abkari Act for the first time.	6	15	19	26	29	31	20	28	12	34	2	19	..	241	260
III. On proof of ignorance or inadvertence.	15	50	33	5	69	36	22	23	15	160	9	70	..	496	451
IV. For want of proof ..	25	49	36	25	59	41	16	19	10	39	15	38	..	388	401
† Sent for trial ..	49	114	89	58	175	107	57	70	37	225	26	182	..	1,139	1,142
† Sent for trial ..	251	375	221	114	387	402	64	169	80	834	497	1,161	2	4,657	6,267
Cases written off or otherwise disposed of ..	546	1,473	862	430	944	1,206	387	400	456	878	792	1,387	8	9,289	8,619
Total disposed of ..	846	1,962	1,177	602	1,606	1,715	508	639	673	1,497	1,815	2,680	5	14,965	16,028
Pending ..	42	139	84	29	117	126	28	13	36	118	30	65	..	807	771
<i>Disposal of cases by the Magistrate.</i>															
Pending at the beginning of the year ..	26	89	7	14	54	58	16	6	14	69	44	63	1	438	538
† Sent for trial during the year ..	255	438	221	131	408	471	112	192	88	839	505	1,172	2	4,832	6,569
Total ..	281	477	228	145	460	524	128	198	102	908	543	1,265	3	5,270	7,107
Convicted ..	243	417	199	115	402	433	116	179	84	801	515	1,122	1	4,627	6,385
Acquitted ..	9	9	4	14	24	6	3	2	..	14	8	23	2	118	112
Written off or otherwise disposed of ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	16	..	30	24
Pending ..	29	51	25	18	84	79	9	15	15	92	23	105	..	493	436
<i>Cases sent to the Magistrate authorities through the Inspectors of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.</i>															
Number of cases reported ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Do. convicted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Do. acquitted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2

* Revised figure.

† The difference between the figures in these items represents cases in which the department offered to compound in 1916-17 but prosecuted in 1917-18 as the parties did not accept the offer.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE REVENUE DISTRICTS INCLUDED IN THE VARIOUS SUBDIVISIONS.

1. Waltair.—Ganjām and the whole of Vizagapatam with the exception of the portions comprised in the Coonada subdivision.
2. Coonada.—The Anakapalle division, the ordinary tracts of the Viravalli division, the Sarvasiddhi taluk and the ordinary tracts of the Golconda taluk of Vizagapatam; Godavari; and the Bhamavaram, Narasapur, Ellore, Tanuku and Yernagudem taluks of Kistna.
3. Masulipatam.—The remaining portion of Kistna and Guntur with the exception of the portion included in the Nellore subdivision.
4. Nellore.—The remaining portion of Guntur and Nellore.
5. Arcot.—Cuddapah, Chittoor and Salem and North Arcot except the portion included in the Cuddalore subdivision.
6. Bellary.—Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool including the Banganapalle State.
7. Chingleput.—Chingleput and Madras.
8. Cuddalore.—South Arcot, the Shiyali and Mayavaram taluks of Tanjore with the exception of a few villages of the latter, and the portion of North Arcot which is not included in the Arcot subdivision.
9. Negapatam.—The whole of Tanjore with the exception of the portions comprised in the Cuddalore and Trichinopoly subdivisions, and the Tiruvadanai and Tirupattur divisions in Ramnad.
10. Trichinopoly.—Trichinopoly; the Tanjore, Kumbakonam and Papanasam taluks of Tanjore; the whole of Madras; the Nilgiris except the Gadalar taluk; Coimbatore; and the Attapadi valley of Malabar.
11. Tinnevely.—Ramnad except the portion included in the Negapatam subdivision and Tinnevely.
12. Malabar.—The Gadalar taluk of the Nilgiris, South Kanara and Malabar with the exception of the portion included in the Trichinopoly subdivision.
13. The Excise Inspector for Railways operates throughout the Presidency.

STATEMENT H

Statement showing the convictions, etc., under the Opium Act and Rules during 1917-18.

Districts.	Convictions.		Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for a month or less.	Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for more than a month.	Fines.		Confiscations.		Rewards to informers, etc.
	Cases.	Persons.			Number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines.	Number of cases.	Value of articles confiscated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Ganjam ..	23	23	1	4	20	Rs. 802	23	Rs. A. P. 170 6 0	52 8 0
2. Vizagapatam ..	25	30	2	4	24	561	25	139 9 2	77 8 0
3. Godavari ..	28	30	2	2	28	1,052	27	167 10 8	295 0 0
4. Kistna ..	11	12	3	2	11	610	11	126 8 9	112 8 0
5. Gunter ..	6	6	..	..	6	80	4	6 3 4	10 0 0
6. Nellore ..	3	3	..	1	2	60	2	30 0 0	..
7. Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madras ..	12	12	..	5	11	555	11	211 3 0	983 8 0
12. Chingleput ..	1	1	..	1	1	50	1	5 10 0	5 9 0
13. Chittoor ..	4	4	1	1	2	30	4	47 8 0	15 0 0
14. North Arcot ..	11	11	1	2	10	792	11	363 5 5	..
15. South Arcot ..	7	7	..	2	5	167	7	449 12 0	17 8 0
16. Tanjore ..	10	11	2	1	9	785	8	35 5 6	..
17. Trichinopoly ..	8	19	8	5	4	105	8	..	45 9 0
18. Madurai ..	7	7	1	1	5	210	7	6 0 0	51 0 0
19. Raman ..	5	6	..	3	3	95	5	1,066 11 0	..
20. Tinnevely ..	3	8	1	1	7	450	8	27 1 2	75 0 0
21. Coimbatore ..	5	6	..	4	1	25	4	5 8 6	22 0 0
22. The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Salem ..	1	1	..	..	1	30	1	5 1 0	15 0 0
24. South Kanara ..	1	1	..	..	1	100	1	29 11 0	30 0 0
25. Malabar ..	6	6	3	1	3	135	6	10 0 0	42 0 0
Total ..	183	203	28	89	154	6,574	178	2,913 2 6	1,847 8 0

Note.—(1) Eighteen persons were both fined and imprisoned and two persons were acquitted.

(2) The difference between columns 2 and 3 is due to confiscations not having been ordered in 9 cases.

* Includes Rs. 815 given as rewards in the cases detected by the Excise Inspector for Railways and his staff.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the classification of the cases convicted under the Opium Act and Rules during 1917-18.

Districts.	Smuggling of opium.	Possession of opium without licence.	Sale of opium without licence.	Sale of intoxicating drugs without licence.	Manufacturing intoxicating drugs without licence.	Other offences.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Ganjam ..	..	19	2	..	..	2	23
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	22	2	..	..	1	25
3. Godavari ..	1	25	1	..	..	1	28
4. Kistna ..	..	8	1	..	..	2	11
5. Gunter ..	..	4	2	..	..	..	6
6. Nellore ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
7. Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madras ..	2	..	..	2	8	..	12
12. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
13. Chittoor ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
14. North Arcot ..	2	5	4	..	..	..	11
15. South Arcot ..	1	2	4	..	..	..	7
16. Tanjore ..	3	7	1	..	..	..	10
17. Trichinopoly ..	..	6	1	..	..	1	8
18. Madurai ..	..	1	1	3	2	..	7
19. Raman ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
20. Tinnevely ..	..	6	2	..	..	..	8
21. Coimbatore ..	..	2	3	..	..	..	5
22. The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Salem ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
24. South Kanara ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
25. Malabar ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	6
Total ..	12	121	24	5	10	10	182

STATEMENT J

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the municipal areas in Madras during 1917-18 and two previous years.

Name of municipality.	Population as per census of 1911.	1915-16.		1916-17.		1917-18.	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Berhampur ..	31,456	44	14.0	17	5.4	18	5.7
Chiosco ..	17,892	43	24.1	81	17.4	25	14.0
Parlakimedi ..	18,370	20	10.9	2	1.1	2	1.1
Anakapalle ..	30,625	33	16.0	70	33.9	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	324	74.6	184	42.4	177	40.8
Bimlipatam ..	9,314	14	15.0	96	103.1	39	34.3
Vizianagaram ..	37,550	137	49.8	151	40.2	151	42.9
Coimbatore ..	54,110	198	46.6	217	40.1	166	30.7
Coomanada ..	48,417	40	8.3	33	7.8	82	16.9
Rajahmundry ..	16,456	34	22.0	40	25.9	60	38.9
Peddapattur ..	42,133	31	7.4	34	8.1	63	14.9
Masulipatam ..	32,867	22	6.7	..	..	..	..
Beawada ..	37,819	57	15.1	100	26.4	81	21.4
Ellore ..	40,529	82	20.2	81	20.0	111	27.4
Guntur ..	13,286	69	44.4	34	18.1	46	33.9
Onole ..	18,195	17	9.3	60	33.0	33	15.1
Tonali ..	8,743	..	..	6	6.7	..	..
Narasaraopet ..	33,246	164	46.3	164	49.3	134	40.3
Nellore ..	17,807	89	38.7	30	16.8	27	15.2
Cuddapah ..	15,756	..	..	44	27.9	44	27.9
Proddatur (a) ..	8,487	69	81.6	37	43.8	122	144.3
Anantapur ..	34,966	298	85.3	281	65.1	241	68.9
Palakurthi ..	31,645	39	12.3	71	22.4	198	61.0
Alipet ..	18,287	35	20.7	201	61.4	68	40.1
Karnool ..	29,950	236	90.6	166	63.7	260	76.8
Nandyal ..	16,236	44	27.1	91	56.1	73	45.0
Madras ..	518,660	3,118	71.2	3,438	67.2	3,028	59.5
Chingleput ..	11,828	81	45.9	36	30.1	47	40.4
Conjeevaram ..	53,864	388	72.0	507	94.1	282	52.4
Thirupati ..	16,701	147	88.0	91	54.5	88	49.7
Chittoor (a) ..	15,147	..	..	..	..	254	167.7
Tellore ..	49,746	226	45.4	180	36.2	218	42.8
Guntur ..	23,330	53	22.7	66	28.2	59	25.2
Trappattur ..	10,470	40	38.2	79	76.4	26	24.8
Vaniyambadi ..	20,408	2	1.0	108	57.0	96	47.0
Thiruvannamalai ..	21,344	233	109.7	67	31.8	38	17.9
Walajah ..	9,962	84	84.8	175	175.2	56	56.2
Cuddalore ..	55,674	183	28.8	154	27.2	175	30.9
Chidambaram ..	21,327	43	20.2	30	14.1	35	16.9
Tanjore ..	60,341	17	2.8	66	10.9	163	25.4
Kumbakonam ..	68,647	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayavaram ..	27,121	21	7.7	25	9.2	31	11.4
Nagapattinam ..	60,168	183	30.4	91	15.1	118	19.6
Mannargudi ..	21,393	22	10.3	10	4.6	26	12.2
Thiruvallur ..	16,408	6	3.0	17	10.4	10	6.1
Trichinopoly ..	123,612	558	45.2	446	36.0	489	39.6
Srirangam ..	24,799	26	10.5	79	31.8	65	26.2
Karur ..	17,674	69	33.4	65	31.1	89	50.4
Madurai ..	134,180	289	21.5	312	23.3	247	18.4
Porvakkulam ..	18,736	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dindigul ..	25,052	51	20.4	51	20.4	54	21.6
Bodinayakanur (a) ..	26,163	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palai ..	13,211	4	13.8	..	..	..	..
Kodakkanal ..	2,906	10	8.4	49	14.4	11	3.4
Srivilliputur ..	29,688	10	3.4	8	1.4	7	3.8
Virudupatti ..	21,355	32	7.1	19	4.2	32	7.1
Palamcottah ..	44,305	80	17.9	101	22.5	95	21.2
Tinnevely ..	44,185	42	10.5	59	14.7	35	8.7
Tuticorin ..	40,007	288	61.8	290	61.6	280	59.6
Coimbatore ..	47,007	44	26.3	48	28.7	72	48.1
Erode ..	20,000	..	..	22	11.0	25	13.0
Dharmapuri (a) ..	8,320	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trappur (a) ..	16,574	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udumalpet (a) ..	16,574	164	165.1	207	208.4	269	240.6
Oonoor ..	18,829	56	29.7	8	4.2	15	8.0
Ootacamund ..	58,153	432	73.0	475	80.3	501	84.7
Salem ..	48,414	65	13.6	55	11.4	50	10.3
Mangalore ..	28,507	2	5.1	4	1.4	1	0.3
Cannanore ..	28,258	26	8.9	1	0.3	12	4.1
Tellicherry ..	78,417	236	30.1	175	22.3	109	13.9
Calicut ..	44,319	19	4.3	..	..	25	5.5
Palghat ..	20,023	24	12.0	..	..	54	19.8
Cochin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Newly formed.

(b) Represents four months' figures from 1st December 1917.

Government of Madras

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 420, 12th October 1918

Excise Administration Report

Recording, with remarks, the report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of abkari and opium revenue during 1917-18.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), B. No. 654/Abk., dated 21st September 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, I.C.S.,

Third Member, Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.

The Board begs to submit to Government its report on the administration of abkari and opium revenue in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1917-18.

(True extract)

A. R. Cox,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with the report.

Order—No. 420, Separate Revenue, dated 12th October 1918.

Recorded.

Commerce No. 50

2. The year under report was marked by considerable activity in the direction of bringing the liquor and drug traffic under stricter control. With this object a special inquiry was made in the town of Madras by a committee of officials and non-officials and the conclusions of the committee have been published. The Madras Excise Licensing Board was established with full powers to decide the number and location of shops in the city of Madras. The constitution and functions of advisory committees in the mufassal were enlarged. Instructions were issued to local officers in regard to the removal of road-side liquor shops as far as possible and local bodies were encouraged, though without much success, to provide counter-attractions to alcoholic drinks in suitable localities. The duties on liquor and drugs have since been largely enhanced and restrictions have been placed on the issue strength of liquor and the hours of sale in shops. The Governor in Council trusts that these measures, with the co-operation of people interested in the cause of temperance, will go a long way towards checking undue indulgence in liquor and drugs.

3. The proposals of the Board of Revenue for the revision of the excise systems in the Agency areas are awaited.

4. The Government regret to note that the offences relating to hemp drugs increased during the year. The Board should take vigorous steps to stop the illicit traffic in these drugs.

(True extract)

M. YOUNG,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Government of India, Finance and Industry Department (with C.L.),
Editors' Table (A class).

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