

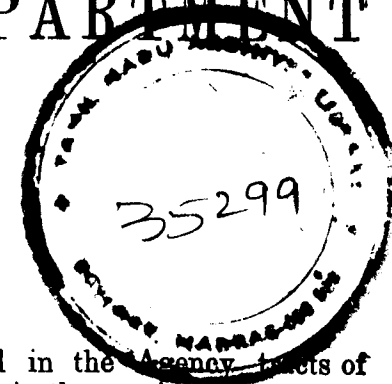
REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
ABKARI REVENUE
IN THE
PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE
FOR THE YEAR 1918-1919.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
MADRAS ABKARI DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1918-1919.



CHAPTER I

COUNTRY SPIRITS.

I. The same systems of supply of liquor continued in the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari as in the previous year. The Agency tracts. Khonds and Savaras in Ganjām and part of the Gunupur taluk of Vizagapatam were permitted to distil free of fee or licence for bona fide home consumption, and in parts of the Gōdāvari Agency the Koyas and Reddis were allowed to distil on payment of a nominal fee of two annas per head of the adult male population. This concession was enjoyed in 213 Koya and Reddi villages of the Bhadrāchalam taluk and in 20 villages of the Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's division: the fees collected amounted to Rs. 986 (1,005).*

The outstill system continued in force throughout the greater portion of the Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari Agencies. In Vizagapatam and in the Outstill system. Nugur taluk of the Gōdāvari district, where the privilege of manufacture and sale are combined and sold by auction the number of combined stills and shops sold was 198 (274) and the fees and sale amounts came to Rs. 2,60,031 (2,84,421). In the remainder of the Gōdāvari Agency, where the right of manufacture is separated from that of retail vend, 9 (9) stills and 73 (93) shops were sold by auction for Rs. 41,358 (Rs. 49,293). Shopkeepers in the Polavaram, Chodavaram and Yellavaram Deputy Tahsildars' divisions of the Gōdāvari Agency are also allowed to supplement their stocks with coloured molasses arrack (the locally distilled arrack is made from toddy) of a strength of 60° under-proof from the Samalkot distillery, and in practice molasses arrack is used in the greater portion of the Polavaram division and in all parts of the Chodavaram and the Yellavaram divisions except in the immediate vicinity of the two stills where molasses and toddy arrack are consumed in equal proportions. In Ganjām where the outstill system was in force during the previous year, all the combined shops and stills were closed with effect from 1st April 1918 as an item in the scheme for relieving the economic depression of the indigenous tribes. Private distillation for home consumption was of course still allowed.

The only Agency areas where the contract distillery system was in force were the Gunupur and Palkonda taluks and part of the Gōlgonda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency and a few other border villages, where the sale of 60° under-proof liquor only was permitted.

As was indicated in the last report the whole question of Excise administration in the Agency tracts was thoroughly investigated during the year. In the Ganjām Agency where all the shops had been closed, no immediate reform was considered necessary but the appointment was sanctioned of a special Assistant Inspector to study the use and abuse of the privilege of free distillation by the hill peoples and the extent to which drunkenness prevails

Proposals for reform.

Contract distillery system.

* The figures in brackets are those for the previous year.

amongst them. This Assistant Inspector began his duties on the 26th October 1918 and had by the end of the year made a preliminary survey of the conditions prevailing in four muttas of the Gumsur-Udayagiri taluk.

In regard to the Vizagapatam Agency also it was felt that without further investigation it was impossible to put forward with any degree of confidence concrete proposals for the reduction of the number of outstills (which had already in the past ten years been reduced from 746 to 191) or for the extension of the contract distillery system, and three Assistant Inspectors were sanctioned for duties similar to those assigned to the Assistant Inspector in Ganjam. These officers joined their appointments by the beginning of March 1919. In the Gōdāvari Agency which is in many respects much less backward than the Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam it was possible to put forward a definite scheme of reform. The Board proposed to abolish the nominal fee system, to allow free distillation for bona fide home consumption, to abolish the outstills, and to establish central distilleries for the manufacture and supply of *makua* arrack at a low rate of duty, and to extend the contract distillery system. These proposals were sanctioned by Government during the year and will be brought into force with effect from 1st October 1919, from which date a new Agency Circle will be formed with a staff of one Inspector, one Assistant Inspector, nine Sub-Inspectors, two clerks and 48 peons for the administration of the Agency.

2. The renting system continued in force in the Attapadi valley in the Malabar district during the year under report. The privilege of manufacture and supply of arrack to nine shops in the valley was sold by auction for 18 months from 1st October 1917 and from 1st April 1919 the valley has been brought under the contract distillery system and included in the supply area of the Coimbatore distillery.

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 was 404 (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 remained unchanged.

4. The excise duty on country spirits was raised during the year by 62 per cent in Malabar excluding the Wynad taluk, 35 per cent in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and South Kanara, 29 per cent in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, 23 per cent in Madras and the Saidapet taluk of the Chingleput district and 18 per cent in the rest of the Presidency.

There are now, if the small low duty areas on the frontiers are excluded, only three rates of duty in force, namely, Rs. 6-11-8 per proof gallon in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and South Kanara, Rs. 10-12-4 in Madras town and Saidapet taluk and Rs. 8-1-3, elsewhere. The sanctioned rates are Rs. 6-4-0, Rs. 10 and Rs. 7-8-0; but these have to be corrected as the rates paid on 30° under proof are now being charged on 35° under proof.

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 proof gallons.	Incidence of revenue per proof gallon including rentals.
1909-10	9,099	1,511	4.09	7.55
1910-11	8,900	1,538	3.85	7.40
1911-12	8,724	1,628	4.07	7.71
1912-13	8,324	1,774	4.43	7.92
1913-14	7,908	1,782	4.45	8.73
1914-15	7,649	1,647	4.11	9.05
1915-16	7,076	1,491	3.72	9.21
1916-17	6,871	1,644	4.10	9.08
1917-18	6,619	1,648	4.11	9.60
1918-19	6,362	1,672	4.17	11.14

A number of widely different causes operated on the consumption during the year. Famine conditions, agricultural depression, enhanced taxation and the closure of shops all tended to reduce consumption. The phenomenal cotton crop in the cotton areas, the revival of ship building in certain ports, the increase in wages in localities where there was a big demand for labour and the almost universal ravages of influenza were factors which operated in the other direction. The net result was a slight increase. Excluding Madras and the Nilgiris the average consumption per head of the population was smallest in Malabar .015 proof gallon and largest in Cuddapah .075 proof gallon the average for the Presidency being .042 (.041).

6. The quantities of country spirits (bulk gallons) sold during the year at the different strengths were : 35° under proof 2,493,937 gallons ; 40° under proof 47,258 (46,507) gallons and 60° under proof 57,696 (35,206) gallons. Weak liquor was consumed in the excise tracts of the Ganjam district, in the Gunupur, Palkonda and parts of the Golconda and Parvatipuram Agencies of the Vizagapatam district where the use of stronger liquor was not allowed, in part of the Gōdāvari Agency where the locally distilled *makua* arrack was supplemented by molasses arrack at 60° under proof from Samalkot and in 35 shops which were opened as an experimental measure in seven districts for the sale of 60° under proof liquor only. Arrack at 40° under proof was supplied to the tracts round Pondicherry. In the rest of the excise tracts of the Presidency the liquor was reduced to a uniform strength of 35° under proof.

7. The number of shops opened for the sale of country spirits under the contract distillery supply system fell from 6,619 to 6,352. Each shop in 1918-19 served on an average 19.5 (18.7) square miles and 6,309 (6,054), persons. Local variations are however considerable. The area varied from 8.3 square miles in South Arcot, 11.3 in South Kanara and Malabar, 13.6 in Gōdāvari and Kistna, 15.1 in North Arcot and 17.7 in Coimbatore to 38.1 in Nellore, 41.3 in Vizagapatam and 48.4 in Kurnool. Similarly the population per shop varied from 3,336 in Cuddapah, 4,683 in Bellary and 5,735 in Chittoor to 10,798 in Madura and 16,978 in Vizagapatam.

8. The total revenue from country spirits in the excise tracts of the Presidency amounted to Rs. 1,88,91,630 against Rs. 1,61,73,360 in 1917-18. The increase occurred under both excise duty and rentals. The proportion of still-head duty to total revenue was 72 per cent.

The revenue realized per proof gallon from licence fees was Rs. 3-1-7 and from duty Rs. 8-0-7 as compared with Rs. 3-1-2 and Rs. 6-8-6 in 1917-18. The total taxation per proof gallon was Rs. 11-2-2 (Rs. 9-9-8). It exceeded the tariff rate of Rs. 11-4-0 in Nellore, Bellary, Madras and Chingleput, Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevely and the Nilgiris. This leaves out of account portions of the agency tracts under the contract distillery system where the taxation per proof gallon was Rs. 3-6-2. The incidence per head of the population was As. 7-6 (As. 6-5). It was Rs. 3-6-1 in Madras and Rs. 2-14-3 in the Nilgiris. In other districts it varied from As. 12-7 in Bellary to As. 2-9 in Malabar.

CHAPTER II.

TODDY.

9. In the greater part of the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari, in the Nilgiris and in the Wynad taluk of Malabar, the manufacture of toddy is not controlled. In 122 villages of the Parlakimedi Maliahs of Ganjam and in two villages in the Nugur taluk and eight in the Bhadrachalam taluk of Gōdāvari, the renting system prevailed and the privilege of vending toddy was put up to auction and sold in 1918-19 for Rs. 402 (497), Rs. 396 (336) and Rs. 826 (945) respectively. The question of extending the tree-tax system in the Gōdāvari Agency was under consideration during the year and it was decided to extend it at a reduced rate of tree-tax (half the ordinary rate) to certain additional areas with effect from 1st October 1919, and at the same time to extend the renting system to seven villages in the Nugur taluk and 34 riverside villages in the Bhadrachalam taluk where tapping is now uncontrolled.

10. The tree-tax system was in force in the rest of the Presidency. It will be extended with effect from 1st October 1919, to certain areas in the Polavaram, Yellavaram and Chodavaram divisions of the Gōdāvari Agency but the Koyas in these areas will be allowed to draw toddy free of tax for domestic consumption from trees marked by officers of the department.

It was also decided to withdraw, with effect from 1st April 1919, the concession hitherto allowed to the inhabitants of certain villages on the borders of the Agency tracts in the Vizagapatam district of tapping sago palms free of tax for domestic consumption and to levy a nominal tax of Re. 1-8-0 per tree.

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 opened.	Number of trees (in thousands) expressed in terms of coconut.	Incidence of taxation per tree (coconut).
1909-10	16,212	2,174	5-9
1910-11	15,829	2,164	6-2
1911-12	15,485	2,248	6-4
1912-13	14,474	2,341	6-8
1913-14	14,040	2,362	7-2
1914-15	13,169	2,252	7-5
1915-16	12,447	2,163	7-4
1916-17	11,851	2,224	8-0
1917-18	11,399	2,358	8-4
1918-19 (up to July 1919) ..	11,034	2,328	9-9
1917-18 (up to July 1918) ..	11,399	2,344*	8-4

The number of trees marked has been reduced to terms of coconut on the basis of two coconut trees being equal to three palmyra or date trees and to one sago tree. The resulting figures can only be regarded as giving a rough indication of the consumption since the yield of trees varies according to the season and the whole yield is not necessarily consumed.

The rates of tree tax were enhanced by 25 per cent in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, South Kanara and Malabar, 33 1/3 per cent in the Ceded districts and Kurnool and 20 per cent in the rest of the Presidency except Ramnad and Tinnevely with effect from 1st October 1918: the ultimate object being to reach a uniform rate throughout the Presidency. It is however a matter of considerable doubt whether this aim should be pressed in view of the varying economic conditions in different parts of the Presidency.

12. The number of shops fell from 11,399 in 1917-18 to 11,034 in 1918-19.

There was on an average one shop for every 11.0 square miles and 3,599 persons in the areas under the tree-tax system. The average area and population per shop varied from 3.0 square miles and 1,878 persons in Tanjore and 8.1 square miles and 3,710 persons in Chingleput to 23.7 square miles and 9,337 persons in Madura and 27.0 square miles and 10,336 persons in Ganjām.

In Chirakkal, Kottayam and Kurumbranad taluks of Malabar, the shops during the year had to be assigned on tender owing to a strike among the renters. The reasons assigned for the strike were numerous, and were referred to in detail in B.P. R. No. 668, Abk., dated 25th September 1918. The originating cause of the strike was never clear, and though the desire to abandon the use of fermented liquor was advanced as the main cause, all the arguments used by the strikers indicated rather the desire to get an uncontrolled trade in toddy and toddy arrack. Thus the parties of total abstinence and of intemperance were both attracted, and a few leaders got their names known, as a step perhaps to higher ambitions. There has been no recurrence of this movement since.

The irregularities connected with the working of toddy shops in the Northern districts were further examined during the year and the Board came to the conclusion that the different methods by which shops are worked in partnership were not

* Revised figure.

necessarily wrong in themselves and that any bad results were chiefly due to an excessive closure of shops and an undue concentration of licit supplies in the main centres of population, whereas the labourer wants his toddy at the scene of his labour. The result has been to put a premium on illicit sales and the practice of maintaining a shop in name only, the toddy being sold elsewhere. This was recognized by the Board last year when the suggestion was made to open booths for the sale of toddy in the topes but that proposal was abandoned in view of the certainty from past experience that it would increase drunkenness and consumption. The only alternative appears to be to proceed more cautiously in the matter of closing shops and even to open new ones in areas where malpractices are notoriously prevalent. A typical instance of this danger of curtailing too much the facilities of obtaining toddy and of concentrating in a few shops the demand of a large population was supplied by the case of Cocanada town where unlicensed sales of toddy assumed such proportions as to amount to a grave public scandal.

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 10,951 (11,083) trees and the latter 2,107 (4,025). The only other districts in which the concession was taken advantage of to any extent were South Kanara and Malabar where 540 (552) coconuts and 14 (17) palmyras were licensed for domestic consumption during the year.

14. The concession allowed to toddy shopkeepers in Tinnevely and Ramnad to supplement their stocks in August and September by toddy drawn on payment of half the rate of tree-tax from palmyras which throw out hot weather spathes was continued in 1918 and has since been made permanent. The number of trees tapped under this concession was 7,064 (5,879).

15. The mutual arrangements under which toddy shopkeepers in British territory are allowed to tap trees in the Native States of Mysore and Pudukkōttai and *vice versa* were continued and the subjoined table shows the number of trees so tapped during 1918-19 :—

	Tapped for British shops in the State.			Tapped for State shops in the British districts.		
	COCONUT.	PALMYRA.	DATE.	COCONUT.	PALMYRA.	DATE.
Mysore	201	..	11,124	7,854	..	21,436
Pudukkottai	1,024	..	..	1,038	58	..

16. The total number of trees licensed for all purposes during the toddy leases 1916-17, 1917-18 and up to July in the lease 1918-19 was as shown below :—

Toddy year.	Coconut.	Palmyra.	Date.	Sago.	Total.
1916-17	1,049,004	783,813	952,610	8,801	2,794,228
1917-18	1,139,930	790,932	1,007,875	8,060	2,946,797
1918-19 (up to July 1919) ..	1,207,321	743,284	916,505	7,112	2,874,222
1917-18 (up to July 1918) ..	1,139,256	784,043	999,361	8,053	2,930,718*

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

17. The import duty on toddy imported from Hyderabad was raised from two annas to two annas and a half a gallon from 1st October 1918. Imports from Hyderabad. The imports have increased from 4,344 gallons in 1917-18 to 15,309 gallons in 1918-19 (up to July 1919). The bulk of the increase was in the months of April to July 1919.

* Revised figures.

18. In the official year 1918-19 which comprised portions of the toddy years 1917-18 and 1918-19, the realizations under tree-tax including the tax on coconut trees marked for distillation at Chavakkat were Rs. 94,67,898 as against Rs. 81,95,197 in 1917-18 and Rs. 79,74,755 in 1916-17, and those under rentals amounted to Rs. 1,21,13,895 against Rs. 1,05,16,295 in 1917-18 and Rs. 90,97,517 in 1916-17. The increase in revenue during these three years is thus out of all proportion to the slight increase in the number of trees tapped.

The duty collected at the Hospet Railway Chauki on toddy imported from Hyderabad amounted to Rs. 700 (Rs. 8,064).

The total taxation on toddy amounted to Rs. 2,15,84,195 against Rs. 1,87,21,458 in 1917-18. The average incidence per head of the population in tree-tax areas was As. 8-8. The incidence varied from As. 1-1 in Ganjam to Rs. 2 in Madras. Anantapur came next to Madras with an incidence of Rs. 1-4-10 followed by Bellary and Chingleput in each of which the incidence was Rs. 1-2-1, by Kurnool with an incidence of Rs. 1-1-1 and Tanjore Re. 1-0-11.

19. Thirty-two licences issued free of fee to bakers for the use of toddy in the manufacture of bread were in force during the first half of the year as against 46 in 1916-17. The bakery licence was abolished with effect from 1st October 1918 as no longer necessary.

20. The sweet juice rules were withdrawn from the Madras Town circle with effect from 1st October 1918 and tapping for sweet toddy is now controlled only in the tree-tax areas of the Gōdāvari district and in five taluks of the Kistna district. In the current year however the industry has been opened up on a very considerable scale in the Rēpalle and Bāpatla taluks of the Guntūr district and the rules will be extended to these areas with effect from 1st October 1919.

The number of trees licensed for sweet juice tapping in Gōdāvari and Kistna was 465,650 (514,770). The decrease is attributed to a fall in the price of jaggery and to the general drought. The quantity of jaggery exported by sea from these two districts was 76 cwts. against 6 cwts. in the previous year.

The jaggery industry is believed to be hampered by the fact that the tappers are largely in the hands of middlemen and are unable to obtain a fair price for their produce. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was addressed with the object of forming one or more co-operative societies among the tappers to enable them to put their jaggery direct on the market. With the assistance of Messrs. Parry & Co's. Agents who have undertaken to deal direct with the tappers some success has been attained and two societies have been registered in each of the Bhimavaram and Tanuku taluks of the Kistna district.

Special Assistant Inspectors were as usual appointed in the Tinnevely Sub-division for four months in the tapping season to inquire into and dispose of cases of illicit tapping and of mixing sweet juice with fermented toddy and to stop petty harassing and interference with the tappers.

21. The rules for the protection of date trees from destruction by improper methods of tapping were withdrawn in respect of privately owned trees with effect from 1st October 1918; while those relating to Government trees have since been revised with the twofold object of securing their better observance and at the same time protecting the tapper from being penalized for the destruction of trees for which he is not in fact responsible. These revised rules will take effect from 1st October 1919.

CHAPTER III.

FOREIGN LIQUOR.

22. The tariff rate remained at Rs. 11-4-0 per proof gallon for potable spirits and corresponding figures for other liquors. Prices continued to increase owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies.

23. The number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor for 'on' consumption [F.L. 5, and F.L.-5 (a)] has been reduced in recent years from 214 in 1905-06 to 38 in 1917-18 and 29 in 1918-19. These

licences are confined to the headquarters of districts and other important towns. The rentals realized amounted to Rs. 2,45,916 against Rs. 2,91,740 in 1917-18.

The number of retail 'off' licences (F.L.-2) has been reduced from 299 in 1905-06 to 199 in 1917-18 and 185 in 1918-19. A further reduction of seventeen licences has been ordered from 1st April 1919.

The number of occasional licences for sale at entertainments and the like decreased from 73 in 1917-18 to 70 in the year under review. The consumption under these licences is small.

The number of licences for the sale of beer for 'on' consumption [F.L.-6 and F.L.-6 (a)] was 53, the same as in the previous year. The rentals realized amounted to Rs. 3,82,799 against Rs. 2,63,659 in 1917-18. To prevent the competition of beer with toddy 23 shops have been closed from 1st April 1919.

Of the 615 (652) licences of all kinds for the sale of foreign liquor 125 (131) were licences for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing between 20 and 42 per cent of proof spirit. A new condition has been inserted in this licence that the alcoholic strength of medicated wines should be noted on the labels of the bottles containing them.

24. 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 78,270 (120,955), whisky 44,455 (62,959), brandy 17,413 (27,606) and wines 16,146 (22,486). Imports of Colombo arrack, however, rose from 4,823 gallons in 1917-18 to 19,805 gallons.

25. Of the 28,120 (16,953) proof gallons of 'foreign' spirits locally manufactured, 17,186 (11,069) gallons represent toddy arrack for which there was a large demand during the influenza epidemic. The total issues of beer from the local breweries amounted to 1,646,873 (1,404,820) gallons and the imports from Bangalore to 68,582 (158,197). Out of the former quantity 610,922 (609,897) gallons were exported to Bombay, Secunderabad, Kirkee, Poona and other places for the use of the troops.

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

		1917-18.		1918-19.	
		GLS.		GLS.	
Consumption.	Spirits ...	...	124,390	...	122,743
	Wines ...	...	25,933	...	21,324
	Malt liquor ...	...	815,917	...	1,006,472

The bulk of the increase under malt 'liquor' occurred on the Nilgiris and in Madras. In the former district it is attributed to the concentration of troops at Wellington and other places in the Coonoor taluk and in Madras to a decrease in the selling price.

27. The demand for the imitation brands of foreign liquor continued to be high. The bottling rules have since been amended so as to bring them into close conformity with the Merchandise Marks Act and to make it impossible for a purchaser to be in ignorance of the real nature of the liquor purchased by him. Under the revised rules, all the required particulars of the nature, origin, etc., of the liquor are to be furnished in the same label and in as conspicuous a fashion as the trade description.

28. Imports of denatured spirits by sea dropped from 16 to 4 gallons while the issues from local distilleries increased from 24,586 to 25,969 gallons.

Two hundred and eighty-two (285) licences were issued, 229 (224) for sale, 49 (58) for possession and use, 2 (2) to distillers for wholesale vend, while the remaining 2 (1) were special licences issued to railway companies for storage, use and distribution to outstations.

29. A sum of Rs. 11,830-7-8 (10,149-12-5) was collected in Mysore on behalf of the Madras Government as excise duty on the import of alcoholic medicinal preparations manufactured by the Mysore Pharmaceutical Co.

CHAPTER IV.

OPIUM.

30. The consumption of opium which had increased in 1917-18 declined slightly during the year under review. The figures for the last ten years are given in the subjoined table:—

	Number of shops.	Issue price per seer.	Consumption in thousands of seers
		RS.	
1909-10	1,068	24	44.9
1910-11	1,028	29	41.0
1911-12	965	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	653	41½	36.5
1917-18	650	41½	38.6
1918-19	638	45	37.1

The decrease during the year occurred principally in the Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari and Kistna districts which together are responsible for 59 per cent of the entire consumption of the Presidency. It is attributed to the economic depression and the enhancement of the issue price but is probably due in part at least to the restrictions that have been placed on the lucrative though risky business of exporting opium to Rangoon, by the cancellation of the licences of shops which were suspected of disposing of their surplus stocks in this way. On the other hand Cuddapah, Chittoor and Tanjore show notable increases which are possibly due to the collections of opium for export. A condition has been introduced in the licence during the year requiring opium licensees to record in their account books full details of all sales of opium in the shop with the names and addresses of the purchasers, but this condition can be easily evaded by the dishonest renter and even when the renter is honest there can be no guarantee that his particulars are correct.

The average consumption per head of the population according to the census of 1911 is .072 (.074) tola, ranging from .01 of a tola in Anantapur, Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Salem and South Kanara to .45 (.49) in Gōdāvari.

31. Except in the case of two shops which were let on fixed fees, all the shops were settled at auction. The licence fees realized for 82 (90) shops in the Agency tracts amounted to Rs. 51,787 (50,582) and those for the 556 (560) shops in the ordinary tracts to Rs. 9,15,526 (Rs. 9,51,560). The area in square miles and population supplied by each shop were in the Agency area 241 (220) and 19,238 (17,528) and in the ordinary tracts 221 (219) and 71,667 (71,156) respectively.

32. Twenty-two (24) wholesale licences were granted to chemists in the town of Madras and 284 (293) 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. They covered also transactions in morphine and its salts. As the result of the issue of revised rules for the regulation of transactions in morphia and allied drugs and in opium these licences have since been separated, and the control of the sale of morphia drugs has been made more stringent.

33. The retail price of opium is fixed by Government only for the Agency tracts where it has been raised from 11 annas to 12 annas a tola or Rs. 60 per seer. Elsewhere the price per seer varied from Rs. 65-10-4 to Rs. 121-4-6.

34. 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. 5-2.8 in Gōdāvari to 1.3 pies in South Kanara.

35. The quantities issued to Native States and French Settlements during the year were 2,700 (1,500) seers to Mysore, 1,200 (1,800) seers to Cochin 6,000 (5,700) seers to Travancore, 263 (254) seers to the French Settlements, 50 (50) seers to Pudukottai and 70 (35) seers to Coorg.

36. The year opened with a balance of 19,973* seers of opium in district and taluk treasuries. The receipts from Ghazipur amounted to 42,960 (52,800) seers and the total issues to 47,247 (46,758) seers leaving a balance of 15,686 seers on 31st March 1919.

CHAPTER V.

HEMP DRUGS.

37. The following table shows the changes in the administration of the revenue derived from hemp drugs during the last ten years:—

Consumption.	Year.	Number of shops.	Consumption in thousands of seers.	Rate of duty on ganja.	Incidence of total revenue per seer.
				RS. A. P.	RS.
	1909-10	625	52.00	5 0 0	10.46
	1910-11	625	51.42	5 0 0	10.17
	1911-12	617	47.48	7 8 0	12.83
	1912-13	538	52.48	7 8 0	13.00
	1913-14	536	57.21	7 8 0	14.19
	1914-15	537	49.71	10 0 0	18.80
	1915-16	451	44.72	12 8 0	22.43
	1916-17	418	47.77	12 8 0	21.79
	1917-18	413	47.18	12 8 0	24.13
	1918-19	413	45.05	15 0 0	28.74

The decline in consumption during the year was limited to bhang and its preparations. The consumption of ganja increased slightly in spite of an enhancement of 20 per cent in the rate of duty. This increase occurred mainly in the Madras City where it is attributed to a reduction in the selling price, due to the breaking up of the combination among the renters. The average consumption of hemp drugs per head of the population was .087 of a tola.

38. The number of depot and shop licences issued was 13 (13) and 413 (413) respectively. Two (2) shops in the Gōdāvari Agency were assigned to selected vendors at fixed fees amounting to Rs. 650 (450) and the remaining shops were sold in auction for Rs. 7,16,002 (6,51,372). The area in square miles and population supplied on the average by each retail shop were as in 1917-18, viz., 345 and 1,00,301 respectively.

39. There were no complaints during the year of the prices charged by stockholders. With the additional provisions referred to in the last report the rule fixing the maximum price at Re. 1-8-0 per seer has worked without difficulty, and the system of supply on tender which has been introduced at Vetapalem—the tender rate for the first year (1919-20) being Re. 1 per seer—should act as a check on the price at Santavasa, particularly as stocks are now considerably in excess of the demand.

The wholesale selling price at the Vetapalem storehouse varied from Re. 1-0-3 to Re. 1-8-0 per seer of ganja and from As. 6 to As. 6-11 per seer of bhang; while at the Santavasa storehouse the price of ganja varied from Re. 1-1-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per seer. The retail selling price in shops varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 58-5-4 (Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 55-6-1) per seer of ganja and from Rs. 6-2-5 to Rs. 17-8-4 (Rs. 10 to Rs. 20) per seer of bhang.

40. The cultivation of ganja by licensees was as usual restricted to the Bapatla taluk of the Guntūr district and the Polur taluk of the North Arcot district. In the former area tenders were called for and licences to cultivate were granted to four contractors who undertook to cultivate about 100 acres each or 435.47 acres in all and to supply ganja at Re. 1 per seer. The outturn was 1,544 maunds or 3.5 maunds per acre, a great improvement on the previous year's crop. This is chiefly attributed to the season which proved favourable on the whole though the seedlings suffered from want of rain in the earlier months. In the Polur taluk where 340 acres were licensed for cultivation in the village of Padavedu the season was not so favourable, nor the methods of cultivation so good, and the outturn was only 620 maunds or 1.8 maunds per acre.

The contract method inaugurated in 1918-19 shows certain weaknesses, and will not be extended to Santavasa yet. The main difficulties that have arisen are two.

* Revised figure.

The first is a tendency on the part of the growers and contractors to devote all their attention to quantity and ignore quality, since the issue price is fixed and issues are made by turn irrespective of quality. The second is the disposal of the excess of ganja manufactured and left over at the end of the year. Thus in the past season the total outturn of ganja at Vetapalem was 1,544 maunds against an average annual sale of between 600 and 700 maunds and no contractors are prepared to engage to take over the anticipated stock unsold at the end of 1919-20. The Board understands that it is a standing complaint in the drug trade in London that they cannot get fresh *Cannabis Indica* and the advisability of taking measures to sell surplus stocks manufactured in any year to London is being investigated.

A record was kept at both centres of the outturn per acre from different seeds—Vetapalem, Santavasal, Mysore and Coimbatore, the last having been grown on two acres of land at the agricultural farm—and it was found that the best results (10 maunds 14 seers per acre) were given by the Vetapalem (Santaravur) seeds. Too much weight however must not be given to this single observation. The cultivation of ganja for seed purposes was continued at the agricultural farm during the year under review and the 17.99 acres cultivated yielded 3,136 lb. of seeds. The Superintendent of the Coimbatore agricultural farm also visited both the centres of cultivation during the crop season in order to examine the methods in vogue and to suggest improvements. He found the methods employed in the Polur taluk primitive and unsatisfactory but considered that there was not much scope for improvement at Vetapalem. All that was required there was a more systematic preparation of the ground and better methods of regular irrigation, both of which it is impossible to secure under the present method of licensing different areas every year. For the purposes alike of quality, outturn and economy he strongly advocated direct cultivation by Government in a suitable plot of ground definitely set apart for the purpose. He estimated that if this were done, the whole demand of the Presidency could be produced from 100 acres annually. His report has been submitted to Government, but his proposal to undertake direct cultivation has been disapproved.

The Abkari Deputy Commissioner also visited the storehouse at Vetapalem and the Mysore storehouse at Goribidnur during the manufacturing season with the object of effecting improvement in making the cakes. The Mysore ganja has always been superior to the Madras ganja in appearance and consistency. As a result of his investigation the Deputy Commissioner was able to turn out, without the assistance of any improved machinery, cakes which compared very favourably with those of Mysore.

41. The total revenue realized including duty and shop rentals amounted to Rs. 14,04,957 (12,23,484). This includes a sum of Rs. 3,500 paid by the Travancore Darbar for the tobacco monopoly of Anjengo.

42. The opening stock of ganja at the two storehouses was 47,069 seers. A quantity of 87,031 seers including confiscated ganja was taken into store during the year, 4,063 seers were destroyed and 38,715 seers were issued to licensed vendors in the Presidency, 7,254 seers to Native States and French Settlements, 480 seers to Coorg and 93 seers to the Medical Stores. The balance on hand at the end of the year was 83,495 seers or very nearly two years' supply. The issues of bhang amounted to 1,422 seers (1,800).

COCAINE.

43. With effect from 1st April 1918, the rules and licence conditions governing the possession and sale of cocaine were revised with the object of making it impossible to obtain the drug more than once on the same prescription without the express authority of the medical practitioner who prescribed it.

44. One hundred and thirty-six (125) licences for possession and sale of the drug were issued during the year. The total quantities imported and consumed during the year were 78 ounces 14 drams 20 grains (80-11-27) and 68 ounces 14 drams and 11 grains (41-0-24) respectively. Quarter of an ounce of illicit cocaine was seized during the year, while it was being smuggled into Ceylon from India. Inquiries were made during the year to ascertain if there was any sign of the cocaine habit spreading amongst the people of this Presidency but no indications of this were found.

CHAPTER VI.

REVENUE.

45. The year opened with an arrear balance of Rs. 1,84,120*. The current demand on account of this Presidency was Rs. 4,63,30,718 (Rs. 4,02,71,213). The collections amounted to Rs. 4,62,09,450 (Rs. 4,01,93,960), of which Rs. 1,27,690 were arrears and Rs. 4,60,81,760 current and Rs. 48,280 (Rs. 34,139 arrears and Rs. 14,141 current) were written off, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,57,108. This had been reduced by the close of July to Rs. 1,29,829.

Of the total collections 43.1 per cent represented licence fees and shop rentals the proportion to total taxation in the case of country spirits and toddy being 28.5 and 56.1 respectively.

46. In addition to the collections within the Presidency, there was collected a sum of Rs. 3,12,232 (Rs. 3,43,923) on issues to places outside the Presidency, which raised the total receipts to Rs. 4,64,44,817 (Rs. 4,03,50,451).

47. 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. 21,03,729 (Rs. 18,03,464). The net percentage of charges to receipts was thus 4.5.

48. The incidence of the total excise revenue per head of the population was Rs. 1-1-10 (As. 15-5).

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES.

49. The number of offences relating to liquor and intoxicating drugs reported in the excise tracts during the year was 15,050 against 15,000 in 1917-18 and 15,856 in 1916-17. Statement F gives a classification of the offences. The figures are considerably affected by the fact that the rules relating to the 'overtapping' of date trees were withdrawn in respect of privately owned trees with effect from 1st October 1918. If cases of overtapping are left out of account 12,820 cases were reported as against 12,036 in the previous year. The increase occurs mainly under the head of illicit distillation.

The general levelling up of the rates of duty has greatly limited the scope for smuggling liquor from low duty areas to areas where a higher rate is in force and the transference of the parties on the Karikal frontier from excise to customs has led to a reduction in the number of cases reported in the Nannilam circle. Of the total number of 201 cases of smuggling reported in the Presidency 65 were cases of smuggling agency arrack into the excise tracts of the Bobbili circle.

The number of cases of illicit distillation and possession and sale of illicitly distilled liquor rose from 1,028 in 1917-18 to 1,595 in 1918-19. The increase occurred in almost all the areas where crime of this nature is known to exist. It was the natural result of the enhanced taxation coupled with the prevailing economic depression while the reduction in the issue strength of licit arrack and the decreasing number of shops, may have added to the demand for illicitly distilled spirit. The districts principally concerned were Ganjam 198 (132), Vizagapatam 122 (31), Kistna and Guntur 168 (111), the Ceded districts and Kurnool 343 (139), Salem 209 (102), Coimbatore 151 (132) and Malabar and South Kanara 325 (272). The contraband liquor seized in some of the illicit distillation cases was of proof and over proof strength. About 125 gallons of fermented wash, 6½ gallons of illicitly distilled spirits, besides a lot of distilling implements were seized in a case detected in the Jammalamadugu circle. Another important case was detected at the beginning of the current year near Kuppam in the North Arcot district in a forest on the border of Mysore. Information was received from the Mysore authorities that a gang of desperadoes was distilling arrack on a large scale in this area and the Inspector, Vellore circle, succeeded in capturing the gang with their still and about 1½ gallons of arrack of 21.1° under-proof and 200 gallons of fermented wash. The gang were armed with swords and billhooks and inflicted injuries on three of the abkari officers.

* Revised figure.

Illicit manufacture of toddy. Cases of illicit manufacture of toddy rose from 4,633 to 4,741. The increase may be attributed at least partly to the enhancement of the tree-tax with effect from 1st October 1918.

The withdrawal with effect from 1st October 1918 of the rules regulating the tapping of date trees in respect of private trees resulted in a fall in the number of overtapping cases reported from 2,964 to 2,230. There was a decline also in the number of other minor offences relating to liquor. offences from 419 to 402.

Ganja offences. The number of offences relating to hemp drugs fell from 361 to 304.

50. The number of convictions under the Opium Act was 199 (182) the amount of fines levied Rs. 11,897 (6,574) and the value of the articles confiscated Rs. 13,979 (2,913). The increase in the fines and the value of the articles seized is out of all proportion to the increase in the number of cases reported and this is due to the detection of some important cases in Madras Town. Chief of these was the Ujjain opium case referred to in last year's report, in which the accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. The value of the opium seized and confiscated was Rs. 1,300, but there was evidence to show that smuggling from Central India had been going on for some months before the case was detected and that payments of over Rs. 25,000 had been made. The wholesale trade with Ujjain seems to have stopped with the detection of the case but two other cases involving 9 and 6½ seers of Central India opium were detected by the Police during the year. Another case detected by the Police involved over 9 seers of opium, and the accused were sentenced to pay fines amounting to Rs. 1,600. The Platform Inspector at the Central Station made a seizure of 18½ seers and the Customs staff intercepted four men in a catamaran in the Madras Harbour as they were trying to smuggle 12½ seers out to a vessel. All this opium is brought to Madras not for local disposal but for export to Rangoon and Singapore and many efforts were made during the year by the excise staff to locate the drug after it had been concealed in the exporting vessels. These were all unsuccessful but shortly after the end of the year on 16th April 1919 an important seizure of 200 lb. of opium was made on board the *S.S. Fazilka* bound for the Straits. There is no indication of any slackening in the daring and vigour with which this export business is carried on and it is obvious that the trade is sufficiently lucrative to bear even the serious losses and penalties that have been alluded to.

No instances of smuggling by post from Karikal have come to light since the French Government issued an ordinance prohibiting the export by post of opium and ganja nor were any cases of smuggling by post reported by the Ceylon authorities during the year.

51. There was one case of smuggling of cocaine reported by the Inspector, Dhanushkodi customs, during the year. It was detected on board the *S.S. Curzon*, en route to Colombo and the accused was fined Rs. 30.

52. The number of cases detected and of searches made by officers above the rank of Sub-Inspector were 2,513 (2,527) and 369 (295) respectively. The percentage of searches with warrants to total searches was 32.1 and that of unsuccessful to total searches 25.0. The average time taken for the disposal of a case by the department exceeded ten days in 28 circles and reached 23 days in Vattanam. There was a fall in the number of cases released on proof of ignorance or inadvertence. Cases shown as written off or otherwise disposed of which included cases compounded fell from 9,269 to 8,466 and the number sent for trial increased from 4,557 to 5,739. Out of those that were dealt with by Magistrates convictions were recorded in 4,463 (4,627) and in 104 (118) the accused were acquitted.

53. There were no cases in which the arrests made were illegal and in none of the 27 (35) cases of assault on the officers of the department were serious injuries inflicted.

54. The amount granted as rewards in abkari cases fell from Rs. 39,113 to Rs. 38,942. Out of this amount Rs. 26,749 was paid to the officers of the department.

Shop inspections. 55. The inspections of wholesale depots numbered 6,311 (6,297) and of retail shops 226,526 (236,247).

56. The special detective staff continued to do useful work during the year chiefly in connexion with the smuggling of opium and ganja to Burma, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. The Excise supplement to the *Criminal Intelligence Gazette* is issued regularly and the details of important cases are published with promptitude.

CHAPTER VIII.

LABORATORY.

57. The total number of samples analysed and articles dealt with during the year 1918-19 was 5,214 (3,846). The increase was chiefly due to the larger number of samples of imported foreign liquor tested for true strength, of hydrometers, thermometers, etc., tested and standardised, and of dram measures tested for accuracy. There was only one sample tested for purity against 21 in the previous year.

58. The number of samples of country arrack examined during the year was 30 (61). The samples of arrack received from the several distilleries in the Presidency were found to be wholesome. Two samples of arrack sent from the Calicut circle were found to have been diluted. Two samples of arrack received from the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Giddalore, and one sample from the Inspector, Manginapudi Circle, were found to be of illicit manufacture. No samples were received from the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts. One of the beer samples sent for periodical examination was received from the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and found to have been diluted to the extent of 59.4 per cent.

59. The number of samples of toddy analysed during the year was 210 (285) and the number of cases, in which more than 10 grains of lime per gallon were found, was 127 (196), the Tinnevely sub-division, alone contributing 106 such cases (145). The number of these samples is gradually decreasing and is the lowest on record since 1910.

60. The number of samples of imported foreign liquor tested for true strength during the year under review was 614 (527). One sample was tested for purity. Two samples of suspected foreign liquor (brandy and gin) sent by the Inspector, Madras Town Circle, were found to be genuine and wholesome. The number of samples of drugs and medicines tested for spirit value was practically the same as in the previous year.

61. There were 27 samples of opium and of its preparations analysed during the year under report against ten in the previous year. Twelve samples from the Presidency Magistrate, Georgetown, one from the Inspector, Rajahmundry Circle, one from the Inspector, Penuguduru Circle and one of ball opium from the Excise Inspector for Railways, were found to be poor in morphine value. The Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Ramnad, sent a ball composed of bees wax, tamarind and a piece of granite, smeared over with opium, and seized under suspicion by the Customs authorities at Dhanushkodi. The total quantity of opium smeared over the ball was found to be about 1/5 of a tola. Whether it was a practical joke on the Customs officers or a fraud committed by one smuggler on another is doubtful.

62. Thirteen samples of ganja were analysed during the year under review against 23 in the previous year. A sample of "Madanakameswari laghium" sent by the Inspector, Kanuparti Circle, was found to be free from ganja.

63. The number of sundry analyses made during the year was 54 (66). A sample of alcolite (mixture of alcohol and citronella oil), used in place of petrol in motor spirit in Ceylon, was examined and found to be not sufficiently denatured. The sample of Mangakoyya seeds received from the Inspector, Mogalturru Circle, and said to convert stale toddy into potable toddy by increasing its intoxicating effect was, on examination, found to have no such influence. Samples of hypodermic tabloids suspected to contain cocaine were received from the Collector of Customs, Madras, but were found to contain none.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL.

64. The subjoined table shows in one view the consumption of liquors and drugs and incidence of revenue per head during the year as compared with the previous year.

Year.	Consumption.		Incidence of revenue	
	per head.		Rs. A. P.	
Country spirit—				
1917-18	...	0.041 (proof gallons.)	0	6 5
1918-19	...	0.042 (")	0	7 6
Toddy—				
1917-18	...	2.79 (bulk gallons)	0	7 6
1918-19	...	2.73 (")	0	8 8
Hemp drugs—				
1917-18	...	0.091 (tola)	0	0 5.3 *
1918-19	...	0.087 (")	0	0 6.0
Opium—				
1917-18	...	0.074 (tola)	0	0 9.9
1918-19	...	0.072 (")	0	0 9.9

* Revised figure.

65. The Excise Licensing Board appointed for the City of Madras under G.O. No. 201, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 4th July 1918, met 5 times during the year under report. As a result of their deliberations 2 toddy shops were closed and the sites of three shops were altered. Two arrack and six toddy shops were ordered to remain closed on week days from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., on the afternoon of pay days, and on Sundays except between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on account of their proximity to mills and factories.

66. Under G.O. No. 60, Revenue, dated 8th January 1919, Collectors have been empowered to form Excise Advisory Committees in Unions with a population of not less than 8,000 inhabitants. During the year under review, committees have been formed in 57 unions, three each in Vizagapatam, Bellary and Salem, one in Chingleput, nine in North Arcot, eight in South Arcot, six in Trichinopoly, eighteen in Tinnevely, and six in Coimbatore. Committees have also been formed in Kistna, Malabar and Madura but the number has not been reported. Statement B shows the recommendations made by the committees during the year and the action taken thereon. The committees recommended the closure of 67 shops and the change of the sites of 121, and their recommendations were given effect to in 60 and 113 cases respectively. Shops were also closed by Collectors independently of the recommendations of the committees, either on their own initiative, or on complaints of the Police, Land Revenue, Abkari and other departments or of local boards. The number of shops thus closed in municipalities, unions and other areas was 866.

67. For the past 15 years it has been the practice generally to reduce the number of shops for the sale of liquor, the shops closed being for the most part those of less importance. The effect of this policy is apparent from the statistics. It probably prevented a growth in consumption proportionate to the growth in population, and lessened the number of the occasional moderate drinkers. But the closure of a shop does not *ipso facto* stop the drinking of its habitual customers. It merely means that they have to go further afield for their liquor, and that they probably drink less often but more at a time. Thus from a temperance point of view the policy of closing small shops whose custom is merely transferred to other shops in the neighbourhood has little to commend it. On the other hand this policy has in certain areas given rise to very definite evils. It has, for example, resulted in the over-concentration of the sources of supply of toddy in some of the Northern districts in such a way that while the labourer in the fields, who rightly or wrongly considers a drink of toddy to be a necessary element of his day's rations, cannot get it legally at or near the scene of his labours, the huge shops in the large towns concentrate the drinking population and actually increase the consumption. Inquiries lead to the belief that even here drunkenness is really exceptional, but these large shops attract 'purveyors of amusements' like dancers,

musicians, conjurers, etc., and there is no question that a large shop full of men drinking has a demoralising aspect and probably a demoralising effect. Hence the growth of a demand that shops should be moved outside the town on the principle, it may be, of out of sight out of mind: while there has been such an increase in illicit sales as to constitute in some places a very grave scandal.

Though as has already been noted the closure of shops may check an increase in consumption, it has always been recognized by the officers of the department at least that the policy of closure referred to above will not decrease the consumption proportionately. This is amply borne out by the figures of the last ten years which show that while the number of arrack and toddy shops have decreased from 9,099 and 16,212 to 6,352 and 11,034 respectively consumption remains practically the same. If further evidence were wanted it is to be found in the recent experiment in Salem municipality where the arrack and toddy shops have been reduced from 14 to 3 and from 12 to 6 respectively. The consumption within the municipality has, as a result, decreased by half in the case of arrack, and one-fifth in the case of toddy, but this decrease has been partly made up by the increased consumption in the nearest rural shops. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the number of drunken men seen on the roads has increased; and that whereas the town shops were always under immediate police supervision, this is no longer possible now that they have been moved into the country. It is doubtful if the Salem experiment has been a successful temperance movement, but it will be continued for the next year. A further danger which the department is faced with is that of illicit distilling. Critics of the Government excise policy are apt to suppose that this danger is more fancied than real, or even that it is a myth intended to cloak the reluctance of Government to forego a rich source of revenue. That the danger is a very real one can be shown from the figures of detection in the past year in several districts and particularly from the experience in Ganjam district where shops closed on account of a local temperance movement had to be opened again because liquor was being supplied illicitly. There seems little doubt that the promiscuous closure of shops has gone as far as it can safely be carried and that for the future what is to be aimed at is the closure only of shops the demand of which cannot be met elsewhere either licitly or illicitly. On this principle a considerable number of arrack shops have been closed during the current year in areas where the principal drink is toddy and where the illicit distillation of arrack is unknown. Such areas are to be found in the Tanjore, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts where 27, 31 and 7 shops have been closed respectively. By a gradual extension of this policy it is hoped, not to wean the people entirely from the consumption of alcohol, but to substitute toddy for the more harmful spirit.

68. During the year 1 arrack, 25 toddy, 1 beer and 2 opium shops were opened for the first time in 29 villages in which there were no shops of the kind before. Most of these were really cases of transfer of shops to more suitable localities.

69. With effect from 1st April 1918 the general issue strength of arrack throughout the Presidency was reduced to 35° under-proof while in seven districts, 35 shops were opened for the sale of 60° under-proof liquor only. The quantity of alcohol in a dram of 35° under-proof and in a dram of 60° under-proof liquor is .37 and .23 of a dram respectively. The weakness of this can best be understood by remembering that a peg of whisky is a dram, and that this contains about .45 of alcohol. In a few districts the reduction in the issue strength is reported to have led to an increase in illicit distillation, but generally it appears to have had little effect on the consumption. To this extent it may be said to have done good, for it may be assumed that when the consumption in proof gallons is equal, the weaker liquor will do less harm. Of the 60° under-proof shops it is too early to speak with certainty and this experiment is being extended during the current year. The experience so far gained, however, seems to show that the 60° under-proof liquor is not popular and where stronger liquor can be obtained without much difficulty the 60° under-proof shops have failed to retain their custom. Elsewhere the bulk consumption has increased as was to be expected, but the proof consumption has generally declined. In other words water has to a certain extent replaced spirit. It is also stated that young men have found it easier to begin on 60° under-proof liquor and that its chief effect will be to increase the number of arrack drinkers. This is possible, but the evidence so far available is not enough to prove it.

70. The chief measures which were taken to promote the cause of temperance were—

Temperance measures.

the introduction of an earlier closing hour generally (8 p.m.), the removal of rural shops from the main roads, the closure of shops near mills and other works employing large bodies of labour at certain hours on pay days and Sundays, and the partial or total closure of shops on market days and festival occasions. The reports received from Collectors show that in Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madura and the Nilgiri districts several arrack and toddy shops were closed during the last days of the Muharram and Dasara festivals and on occasions, such as Dipavali, Pongal and New Year's day and during certain local festivals.

Mention has already been made of the closure of all shops in the Agency tracts of Ganjam as a part of the scheme for relieving the economic depression of the hill tribes.

There have been from time to time isolated movements amongst small sections of the drinking classes towards emancipation from the thralldom of drink—a thralldom which is economic rather than vicious, and which is condemned by them on economic grounds. When such movements have occurred they have been given every encouragement. In April 1918, there was a widespread movement of the sort amongst the Reddis in Ganjam district as a result of which the Collector closed 20 shops in the Chatrapur, Berhampur and Ichchhapuram taluks. But the enthusiasm quickly evaporated, the demand for liquor revived and, the shops being closed, was met illicitly, so that the Collector was forced to reopen 16 of the shops. A similar movement is on foot amongst the Maravars in the Ramnad district and in deference to their wishes three arrack and six toddy shops have been closed in the Mudukolattur taluk. The licences for the arrack and toddy shops at Punnakayal in the Tinnevely district were revoked during the currency of the lease at the request of the villagers. There is a temperance society among the fishermen in Mangalore which is doing good work. This society erected a temperance hall which is used as a night school and for other purposes connected with temperance work. Other associations were at work in Vizagapatam, Tinnevely, the Nilgiris and South Kanara, but have so far made no representations to the authorities on which action could be taken. The Board arranged a plan with the Y.M.C.A. for a coolies canteen to be opened and managed by that body at the Salt Cotaurs Depot for the benefit of the large number of coolies employed there. Plans and estimates have been worked out, but the scheme is still only in progress.

71. The Educational Department continues to carry out propaganda in the interests of temperance in the schools by means of text-books containing lessons on the dangers of drink, stories from the Indian classics on the subject, and charts and pictures showing the dreadful effects of drunkenness.

72. In the year under report there were 7,876 (9,547) * convictions for offences of which drunkenness forms a part in places in which the Towns Nuisances Act is in force. Offences, as usual, are not equally distributed and show remarkable variations from year to year in the same town due to local causes and in a measure to the strictness with which the law is administered by the Police, and the extent to which the shops are kept under supervision. Madras, which contributes about 34 per cent of the total number of convictions, shows a decline from 3,088 in 1917-18 to 2,654 in 1918-19, but the Commissioner of Police cannot give any definite reason for the decline. In Salem the number of convictions has fallen from 501 in 1917-18 to 301 in 1918-19. The fall is attributed to the closure of liquor shops inside the municipality: and intoxication occurring further from the view of the Police. The increase in Masulipatam from 63 to 104 and in Ellore from 81 to 156 is explained to be due to the posting of police constables for duty near liquor shops. The number of convictions in Coonoor is relatively large and the Collector considers that it was probably due to the exceptional earnings of the drinking population.

* Revised figure.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(SEPARATE REVENUE),
MADRAS, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1919.

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

(True copy)

J. W. BOORBANK,
Assistant Secretary.

Imperial Return No. 1.—Revenue 1918-19.

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 (14), (15), (16) and (17).	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 ..	4,14,692	100	100	1,48,882	5,63,674	2,57,411	5,63,674	96,859	29,777	1,26,636	1,26,636	1,26,636	750	750	750	750	750	6,91,060	12,60,724	
2. Vizagapatam ..	4,59,949	100	100	2,49,314	7,09,363	2,57,411	7,09,363	1,85,880	1,06,270	2,91,660	2,91,660	2,91,660	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,60,724	26,214	
3. Guntur ..	5,35,562	100	100	1,92,845	7,29,798	2,57,411	7,29,798	3,73,826	1,77,713	5,51,539	5,51,539	5,51,539	2,214	2,214	2,214	2,214	2,214	18,58,301	7,313	
4. Kistna ..	11,60,449	100	100	3,13,758	14,64,207	2,57,411	14,64,207	2,00,847	3,86,802	8,51,631	8,51,631	8,51,631	4,150	4,150	4,150	4,150	4,150	23,23,051	7,313	
5. Nellore ..	6,19,494	100	100	2,00,602	6,68,146	2,57,411	6,68,146	1,86,607	1,36,483	3,23,090	3,23,090	3,23,090	800	800	800	800	800	9,95,432	4,150	
6. Chittoor ..	6,48,852	100	100	1,80,774	8,29,626	2,57,411	8,29,626	96,275	1,66,074	2,62,349	2,62,349	2,62,349	150	150	150	150	150	10,92,125	150	
7. Cuddapah ..	4,20,363	100	100	1,51,321	5,71,784	2,57,411	5,71,784	4,23,345	7,03,839	12,24,897	12,24,897	12,24,897	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	18,00,884	1,203	
8. Anantapur ..	5,24,255	100	100	2,37,884	7,62,239	2,57,411	7,62,239	4,70,811	7,03,839	11,75,350	11,75,350	11,75,350	17,076	17,076	17,076	17,076	17,076	19,60,903	6,238	
9. Bellary ..	2,94,619	100	100	1,06,970	4,03,689	2,57,411	4,03,689	4,05,801	5,82,350	9,88,151	9,88,151	9,88,151	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	13,98,040	1,300	
10. Kurnool ..	16,77,908	100	100	4,58,837	21,37,845	2,57,411	21,37,845	4,13,396	6,43,809	10,57,205	10,57,205	10,57,205	2,08,880	2,08,880	2,08,880	2,08,880	2,08,880	36,12,133	4,17,083	
11. Madras ..	3,00,592	100	100	2,03,192	5,03,784	2,57,411	5,03,784	8,73,591	7,17,125	15,90,716	15,90,716	15,90,716	880	880	880	880	880	21,94,839	18,320	
12. Chingleput ..	1,19,425	100	100	1,15,265	2,34,790	2,57,411	2,34,790	2,16,968	3,24,495	5,41,463	5,41,463	5,41,463	750	750	750	750	750	7,77,883	750	
13. Chittoor ..	8,43,405	100	100	3,42,655	11,86,060	2,57,411	11,86,060	6,48,793	7,94,106	14,32,899	14,32,899	14,32,899	34,108	34,108	34,108	34,108	34,108	26,59,517	2,250	
14. North Arcot ..	7,91,071	100	100	2,92,075	10,83,946	2,57,411	10,83,946	2,40,518	3,15,592	5,56,110	5,56,110	5,56,110	14,232	14,232	14,232	14,232	14,232	17,54,799	1,01,211	
15. South Arcot ..	6,39,369	100	100	1,87,495	8,26,864	2,57,411	8,26,864	10,47,719	14,71,010	25,20,729	25,20,729	25,20,729	10,260	10,260	10,260	10,260	10,260	33,67,378	9,525	
16. Tanjore ..	5,46,260	100	100	2,40,916	7,87,176	2,57,411	7,87,176	3,12,712	3,98,848	9,11,560	9,11,560	9,11,560	14,080	14,080	14,080	14,080	14,080	17,14,906	9,525	
17. Trichinopoly ..	6,02,408	100	100	1,83,313	6,85,721	2,57,411	6,85,721	2,17,518	3,63,836	7,36,432	7,36,432	7,36,432	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	14,48,865	1,200	
18. Madras ..	2,61,859	100	100	2,07,287	3,80,522	2,57,411	3,80,522	2,64,214	2,89,130	5,79,242	5,79,242	5,79,242	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	10,13,499	850	
19. Ramnad ..	4,05,541	100	100	3,15,098	13,29,467	2,57,411	13,29,467	8,43,033	11,33,833	19,76,866	19,76,866	19,76,866	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	14,48,865	850	
20. Tinnevely ..	10,07,269	100	100	1,75,020	3,64,925	2,57,411	3,64,925	3,64,925	10,69,824	17,87,685	17,87,685	17,87,685	29,305	29,305	29,305	29,305	29,305	33,37,536	1,700	
21. Coimbatore ..	1,89,905	100	100	1,71,159	8,53,027	2,57,411	8,53,027	7,17,861	10,69,824	17,87,685	17,87,685	17,87,685	2,21,377	2,21,377	2,21,377	2,21,377	2,21,377	9,64,060	8,898	
22. The Nilgiris ..	6,81,568	100	100	1,29,339	4,88,270	2,57,411	4,88,270	3,10,831	3,06,864	6,17,195	6,17,195	6,17,195	6,384	6,384	6,384	6,384	6,384	26,48,395	8,907	
23. Salem ..	3,50,137	100	100	82,814	4,32,951	2,57,411	4,32,951	7,17,861	10,69,824	17,87,685	17,87,685	17,87,685	1,299	1,299	1,299	1,299	1,299	26,48,395	1,299	
24. South Kanara ..	3,56,137	100	100	1,29,339	4,88,270	2,57,411	4,88,270	3,10,831	3,06,864	6,17,195	6,17,195	6,17,195	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	10,51,529	1,200	
25. Malabar ..	3,56,137	100	100	1,29,339	4,88,270	2,57,411	4,88,270	3,10,831	3,06,864	6,17,195	6,17,195	6,17,195	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	10,51,529	1,200	
26. Anjengo ..	1,86,458	1,100	1,100	51,57,151	1,88,04,849	3,10,961	1,91,15,810	97,11,288	1,20,63,018	2,17,74,306	2,17,74,306	2,17,74,306	3,81,821	3,81,821	3,81,821	3,81,821	3,81,821	4,23,51,898	6,38,712	
Total for 1917-18 ..	1,12,03,590	1,100	1,100	50,65,756	1,62,70,446	3,26,700	1,65,97,146	81,98,145	1,05,02,709	1,87,00,854	1,87,00,854	1,87,00,854	3,70,280	3,70,280	3,70,280	3,70,280	3,70,280	3,64,65,498	5,56,861	

Name of district.	(19) Receipts from commercial spirits including medicinal wines.	Opium.			Hemp drugs.				(30) Licence fees for sale of opium and allied drugs.	(31) Fines and forfeitures.	(32) Miscellaneous.	(33) Grand total.	(34) Total charges as shown in Imperial return II.	(35) Net revenue in the year.
		(20) Net gain on issues of excise opium.	(21) Licence fees for sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	(22) Total receipts from opium.	(24) Duty on ganja.	(25) Duty on bhang.	(27) Total duty on hemp drugs.	(28) Licence fees (wholesale and retail) and ware- house dues.	(29) Total receipts from hemp drugs.					
1. Ganjam ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 1,34,007	Rs. 76,055	Rs. 2,10,062	Rs. 49,273	Rs. 480	Rs. 49,753	Rs. 40,909	Rs. 90,662	Rs. 1,003	Rs. 2,646	Rs. 9,95,463	..	..
2. Visakhapatnam ..	10	3,22,911	1,36,929	3,59,840	22,901	213	23,114	34,197	57,611	2,103	3,886	16,84,174	..	..
3. Godavari ..	20	2,97,591	2,56,266	5,53,857	16,343	..	16,343	18,609	34,952	5,153	11,091	19,62,374	..	..
4. Kistna ..	40	1,90,496	1,22,321	3,12,817	10,010	..	10,010	21,138	31,143	16,800	17,040	27,00,696	..	..
5. Gunthur ..	10	43,232	39,522	82,754	15,638	..	15,638	31,315	46,953	393	393	6,23,147	..	..
6. Nellore ..	10	13,817	15,927	29,744	11,781	..	11,781	22,097	33,878	3,060	10,352	10,70,076	..	..
7. Cuddapah ..	..	13,156	15,774	28,930	19,258	..	19,258	35,596	54,854	1,883	2,423	11,81,316	..	..
8. Anantapur ..	..	4,306	7,716	11,021	24,806	..	24,806	22,155	47,061	3,593	3,947	18,66,696	..	..
9. Bellary ..	40	4,314	7,674	11,988	24,739	..	24,739	36,143	60,882	2,095	4,231	20,42,739	..	..
10. Kurnool ..	..	16,041	21,331	37,362	20,447	..	20,447	27,793	48,240	4,765	6,247	14,89,654	..	..
11. Madras ..	580	46,648	44,120	88,768	73,012	1,875	74,887	46,660	1,21,547	1,662	1,451	38,26,141	..	..
12. Chingleput ..	..	1,68,521	..	1,68,521	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Chittoor ..	..	7,103	4,854	11,957	9,752	75	9,827	20,720	30,557	8,240	8,987	22,54,680	..	..
14. North Arcot ..	20	16,931	11,171	28,102	26,968	90	27,058	22,411	49,469	3,478	3,478	8,61,212	..	..
15. South Arcot ..	20	26,623	24,706	51,328	12,413	60	12,473	22,736	49,209	2,802	16,224	27,74,906	..	..
16. Tanjore ..	40	6,843	13,707	19,550	6,304	..	6,304	16,276	21,580	3,226	16,628	18,16,703	..	..
17. Trichinopoly ..	40	3,638	48,360	51,998	38,309	30	38,339	4,910	43,249	8,478	12,461	35,52,604	..	..
18. Madurai ..	40	3,685	17,134	20,819	13,883	265	14,138	24,788	39,926	2,603	9,892	17,92,086	..	..
19. Ramanad ..	60	14,926	21,604	36,530	62,200	1,050	63,250	49,131	1,12,381	2,718	1,100	16,01,149	..	..
20. Tinnevely ..	70	7,468	11,268	18,736	21,536	3	21,539	35,976	57,519	2,741	7,946	10,78,931	..	..
21. Coimbatore ..	10	17,144	17,925	35,069	32,999	..	32,999	33,687	66,686	1,167	21,648	13,00,593	..	..
22. The Nilgiris ..	70	8,916	8,069	16,985	125	..	125	1,200	1,326	5,463	26,170	34,70,844	..	..
23. Salem ..	..	6,439	9,360	15,799	15,935	108	16,043	18,684	34,727	4,655	13,086	27,16,662	..	..
24. South Kanara ..	70	4,611	3,435	8,049	21,006	..	21,006	16,194	37,200	2,731	9,021	11,08,600	..	..
25. Malabar ..	240	24,467	19,334	43,801	20,792	30	20,822	28,968	49,790	10,699	11,409	13,81,634	..	..
26. Anjengo ..	..	..	..	..	65,250	..	..	..	65,250	..	..	65,250	..	..
Total ..	1,380	11,81,646	9,66,305	21,47,951	5,80,753	4,266	5,86,019	7,13,205	12,98,224	1,07,153	2,26,070	4,51,32,565	..	..
Total for 1917-18 ..	1,200	11,43,923	9,38,781	21,42,704	5,16,933	4,520	5,21,523	6,20,318	11,41,841	92,368	1,62,917	4,00,06,528	..	..

Notes.—(1) The revenue derived from excisable articles issued to Native States and foreign territory is shown in italics 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. 700 on account of transport duty on toddy imported from the Nizam's Dominions.

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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.
	19,288	11 0	1,30,635	0 0	36,332	0 0
					3,645	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 1918-19.

Detailed heads.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			AMOUNT WRITTEN 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	..	675	675	..	675	675	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Difference of excise duty on stock of spirits at the beginning of the year	..	1,36,58,599	1,36,58,599	..	1,36,58,599	1,36,58,599	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Rents of independent shops	169	43,142	43,311	162	42,625	42,777	..	..	..	17	517	534
5. Occasional licence fees	9,879	51,87,992	51,97,871	5,080	51,53,751	51,58,831	2,278	4,642	6,920	2,521	29,599	32,120
6. Rents for the combined privileges of manufacture and vend	..	1,800	1,800	..	1,800	1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Revenue derived in Agency tracts from rents	9,991	3,02,375	3,12,366	8,383	3,01,049	3,03,432	..	..	..	647	1,326	1,973
Total ..	20,039	1,91,95,805	1,92,15,844	13,615	1,91,59,721	1,91,73,336	3,239	4,642	7,881	3,185	31,442	34,627
Toddy.												
8. Rents of { (a) Vend areas	..	1,702	1,702	..	1,695	1,695	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Licence fees of shops { (b) Independent shops	50,883	1,21,13,895	1,21,64,778	27,642	1,20,27,438	1,20,55,080	17,583	..	18,551	5,658	85,489	91,147
10. Occasional licence fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Free-tax	99,180	94,57,898	95,57,078	77,125	93,58,284	94,35,409	11,758	6,068	17,826	10,297	1,08,546	1,13,843
12. Transport duty on toddy brought from Hyderabad and Cochin	..	700	700	..	700	700	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,50,083	2,15,84,195	2,17,34,258	1,04,767	2,13,88,117	2,14,92,884	29,341	7,036	36,377	15,955	1,89,042	2,04,997
Foreign liquors and locally-made liquors excised at tariff rates.												
13. Licence fees of breweries { (a) Locally-made foreign	..	45	45	..	45	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Excise duty on { (b) Country-brewed beer	..	6,53,582	6,53,582	..	6,53,582	6,53,582	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. { (c) Denatured spirits	..	77,607	77,607	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 1918-19—cont.

Detailed heads.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			AMOUNT WRITTEN 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.												
I. Wholesale	..	4,727	4,727	..	4,727	4,727	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Retail—												
(a) Shops { (1) Foreign liquor	..	44,002	44,002	..	44,002	44,002	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Taverns { (2) Beer	..	150	150	..	150	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Hotels { (3) Colombo arrack	3,307	2,45,916	2,49,223	3,307	2,45,666	2,48,973	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Bars { (1) Foreign liquor	..	3,82,799	3,82,799	..	3,82,685	3,82,724	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Refreshment { (2) Beer	..	1,375	1,375	..	1,375	1,375	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Railway and dak { (1) Foreign liquor	..	2,100	2,100	..	2,100	2,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Other sorts { (2) Beer	..	3,150	3,150	..	3,150	3,150	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Occasional licences { (3) Colombo arrack	..	2,000	2,000	..	2,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Special licences { (1) Foreign liquor	..	618	618	..	618	618	..	..	..	..	..	..
(j) Auctioneers' licences { (2) Beer	..	322	322	..	322	322	..	..	..	..	..	..
(k) Chemists' and druggists' licences { (3) Colombo arrack	..	10	10	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(l) Medicinal wines { (1) Foreign liquor	..	389	389	..	389	389	..	..	..	..	..	..
(m) Compounding licences { (2) Beer	..	1,250	1,250	..	1,250	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
(n) Bottling licences { (3) Colombo arrack	..	1,500	1,500	..	1,500	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,345	14,22,442	14,25,788	3,345	14,22,078	14,25,424	..	..	..	..	364	364
Drugs other than opium—Ganja, Bhang, etc.												
16. Licence fees of wholesale vend depots	..	650	650	..	650	650	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Rents of shops for the sale of ganja, bhang, charas and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.	1,167	7,15,552	7,17,819	282	7,14,705	7,14,987	885	..	885	..	1,947	1,947
18. Excise duty on ganja, bhang and charas	..	6,87,655	6,87,655	..	6,87,655	6,87,655	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,167	14,04,957	14,06,124	282	14,03,010	14,03,292	885	..	885	..	1,947	1,947
Miscellaneous.												
19. Contributions for establishments employed at distilleries and ware-houses	..	10,499	10,499	..	10,442	10,442	..	..	..	..	57	57
20. Penalties and forfeitures	2,218	1,08,700	1,10,918	1,742	1,06,177	1,06,919	..	93	276	203	3,430	3,723
21. Other miscellaneous items	1,888	2,15,920	2,17,508	1,276	2,08,304	2,09,580	..	2,273	2,750	135	4,748	4,878
Total ..	4,105	3,34,519	3,38,625	3,018	3,23,923	3,26,941	660	2,366	3,026	428	8,230	8,658
Total, Abkari ..	1,78,721	4,39,41,918	4,41,20,639	1,25,038	4,38,96,849	4,39,21,877	34,125	14,044	48,169	19,568	2,31,095	2,50,593
Opium.												
22. Gain on sale-proceeds of opium	45	14,17,935	14,17,980	..	14,17,876	14,17,876	..	..	..	45	59	104
23. Rents of shops	3,242	9,15,626	9,18,768	1,523	9,12,485	9,14,008	..	..	..	1,705	2,944	4,649
24. Revenue derived in agency { (a) Rents	1,989	51,757	53,746	1,048	51,553	52,501	..	..	..	941	504	1,445
.. .. { (b) Licence fees	..	30	30	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Miscellaneous	123	3,552	3,675	..	3,267	3,368	..	..	..	..	285	317
Total, Opium ..	5,399	23,88,800	23,94,199	2,662	23,84,911	23,87,573	14	97	111	2,723	3,792	6,515
Grand Total, Abkari and Opium ..	1,84,120	4,63,30,718	4,65,14,838	1,27,690	4,60,81,760	4,62,09,450	34,139	14,141	48,280	22,291	2,34,817	2,57,108

* Revised figure.

Imperial Return No. III.—

Name of district.	Manufacture of liquor — Number of				Number of wholesale licences for the sale of				Country liquors—Number of shops licensed for retail sale of					
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Private distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Liquors other than commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and excused at tariff rates.	Commercial spirits, i.e., rectified and denatured spirits and medi- cated wines.	Hemp drugs.	Spirits under distillery system (per- manent).	Spirits under distillery system (tem- porary).	Spirits under out-still system (per- manent).	Spirits under out-still system (tem- porary).	Fermented tari.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Ganjām	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	
Vizagapatam	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	3	269	..	..	..	(a) 183	
Godavari	..	..	1	191	14	1	..	1	137	..	191	..	207	
Kistna	..	..	..	16	21	8	1	1	197	..	80	..	(b) 381	
Guntūr	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	433	..	..	..	711	
Nellore	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	352	..	..	..	326	
Ouddapah	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	209	..	..	..	323	
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	268	1	..	..	292	
Bellary	..	..	1	..	19	1	..	..	261	..	..	..	561	
Kurnool	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	207	1	..	..	412	
(including Bangansapalle).	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	1	182	..	..	..	418	
Madras	..	..	1	..	..	31	1	..	21	..	..	..	67	
Chingleput	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	173	..	..	..	379	
Chittoor	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	216	..	..	..	351	
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	21	2	1	..	326	..	..	..	479	
South	..	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	510	..	..	..	323	
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	1	146	..	..	..	1,258	
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	2	216	..	..	..	372	
Madura	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	1	179	..	..	..	207	
Ramanad	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	218	..	..	..	563	
Tinnevelly	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	1	248	..	..	..	504	
Coimbatore	..	..	1	..	24	..	..	1	406	..	..	..	661	
The Nilgiris	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	
Salem	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	1	328	..	..	..	546	
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	357	1	..	..	615	
Malabar	..	1	..	1	26	8	..	..	496	..	9	..	1,012	
Total for 1918-19 ..	4	1	10	208	404	48	4	13	6,352	3	280	..	11,044	
Total for 1917-18 ..	4	1	10	284	405	48	3	13	6,619	5	376	1	11,410	

(a) Includes two shops opened in the Agency tracts under the farming system.

(b) Includes two shops opened in the Nūgur taluk and six 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.

Shops and Licences 1918-19.

Foreign liquors—Retail licences—Number for sale of												Number of shops licensed for retail sale of		Retail licences—Number for sale of			
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licences for foreign liquors).	Foreign liquors — all other special retail licences, including canteen licences.	Rectified spirits and medicated wines (druggists' permits).	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Bhang.			Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only (ordinary druggists' permits).	Morphia (special druggists' permits).	Hemp drugs for medical purposes only (druggists' permits).	Cocaine (druggists' permits).
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)			(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
..	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	7	67	30	30	7	7	..	..	..	1
..	..	8	3	2	..	..	1	7	104	20	20	14	14	..	..	..	3
..	2	10	..	3	..	..	2	15	134	19	19	12	12	..	..	..	2
..	2	12	..	2	..	..	4	4	72	16	16	7	7	..	..	..	1
..	1	3	..	3	1	..	..	2	29	23	23	2	2	..	..	..	2
..	..	4	..	3	..	..	1	3	12	14	14	6	6	..	..	..	2
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	14	16	16	2	2	..	..	..	1
..	1	6	..	4	1	..	..	4	11	17	17	4	4	..	..	..	4
..	3	2	..	2	..	1	2	7	7	25	25	6	6	..	..	..	5
..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	25	18	18	2	2	..	..	..	1
..	10	21	15	5	33	..	76	94	4	8	8	96	96	..	..	..	46
..	3	2	..	2	1	2	..	1	4	9	9	7	7	..	..	..	1
..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	5	14	14	14	9	9	..	..	..	3
..	..	10	..	4	..	..	1	2	10	14	14	7	7	..	..	..	5
..	1	6	..	2	..	..	2	4	11	13	13	4	4	..	..	..	3
..	2	13	..	4	1	..	4	14	17	19	19	17	17	..	..	..	6
..	5	6	..	3	13	..	7	9	9	11	11	14	14	..	..	..	6
..	3	10	1	3	1	..	7	13	10	18	18	6	6	..	..	..	7
..	4	6	..	3	..	..	1	4	13	17	17	4	4	..	..	..	2
..	..	7	..	5	..	..	7	19	11	14	14	9	9	..	..	..	6
..	1	12	..	3	1	..	4	9	16	18	18	10	10	..	..	..	3
..	10	9	4	2	9	9	7	24	5	3	3	9	9	..	..	..	9
..	..	7	1	1	..	2	..	3	9	10	10	8	8	..	..	..	2
..	1	6	..	1	..	..	7	6	6	16	16	11	11	..	..	..	1
..	4	13	6	4	8	1	28	18	24	31	31	38	38	..	..	..	9
56	29	185	30	67	70	15	163	278	638	413	413	306	306	2	2	..	136
66	38	199	32	65	78	16	173	282	650	413	413	317	317	2	2	..	125

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the number of shops and stills licensed and the rentals obtained in the several outstill areas of the Presidency during 1918-19.

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. Vizagapatam ..	863,826	11,557	(a) 191	2,50,095	0 4 7	60.5	4,523	
2. Godavari ..	155,539	3,550	(b) 80	(c) 59,294	0 6 1	44.4	1,944	
<i>Tracts in which Act I of 1886 and the renting system are in force.</i>								
<i>Malabar—</i>								
1. Attappadi valley..	6,899	(d) 200	(e) 9	1,800	0 4 3	22.2	744	
Anjengo ..	5,572	0.58	..	..	..	..	..	Leased to the Travancore State for Rs. 8,000 per annum.

(a) Combined shop and still licences.

(b) Includes seven combined shop and still licences in the Nagur taluk and 73 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. 7,014, being the duty on coloured molasses arrack (8,417 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, 1918-19.

Imperial Return No.

Name of district.	Country spirits.					Foreign liquors other than		
	Issues in Imperial gallons.				Rate of duty per gallon.	Imported liquors.		
	At strength of 35° under-proof.	At strength of 60° under-proof.	At strength of 40° under-proof.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns (2), (3) and (4).		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	91,479	4,346	..	61,200	35° under-proof Rs. 4-6-0; 60° under-proof Rs. 2-4-0.	1,096	254	774
Visagapatam. { Certain agency tracts under Excise. Rest of the district.	..	19,214	..	7,686	60° under-proof Rs. 6.	3,008	400	1,562
	98,788	16	..	64,218	35° under-proof Rs. 4-6-0; 60° under-proof Rs. 2-4-0.			
Godavari	96,569	..	..	62,770	35° under-proof Rs. 6-4-0. 60° under-proof Rs. 2-12-0.	5,345	296	421
Kistna { Munagala and Lingagiri samindaris. Rest of the district.	4,444	..	..	2,889	35° under-proof Rs. 2-8-0.	3,158	217	319
	150,957	..	..	98,122	35° under-proof Rs. 5-4-0.			
Guntur	92,951	427	..	60,589	35° under-proof Rs. 6-4-0. 60° under-proof Rs. 2-12-0.	651	52	89
Nellore	63,079	..	..	41,002	35° under-proof Rs. 5-4-0.	1,528	117	645
Cuddapah	103,778	..	..	67,456		399	19	288
Anantapur	83,073	..	..	53,997		1,362	106	818
Bellary	98,824	..	..	64,235		1,502	180	10,321
Kurnool (including Bangana-palle).	62,830	..	..	40,514	35° under-proof Rs. 7.	328	16	44
Madras	186,037	..	..	120,924		48,300	11,847	44,014
Chingleput.. { High duty area. Rest of the district.	32,021	..	..	20,813	35° under-proof Rs. 7.	501	185	80
	74,858	4,494	..	50,452	35° under-proof Rs. 5-4-0. 60° under-proof Rs. 2-12-0.			
Chittoor	59,981	2,075	..	39,817	35° under-proof Rs. 5-4-0. 60° under-proof Rs. 2-12-0.	578	48	87
North Arcot	188,268	..	..	122,374	35° under-proof Rs. 5-4-0.	2,061	174	2,516
South Arcot. { Frontier tracts. Rest of the district.	..	..	47,258	28,355	40° under-proof Rs. 2-4-0.	1,097	122	468
	137,698	7,795	..	92,621	35° under-proof Rs. 5-4-0. 60° under-proof Rs. 2-12-0.			
Tanjore	79,409	..	..	51,616	35° under-proof Rs. 5-4-0.	3,378	648	1,089
Trichinopoly	118,881	..	..	77,273	35° under-proof Rs. 5-4-0. 60° under-proof Rs. 2-12-0.	1,946	559	1,027
Madura	85,804	12,875	..	60,923		4,066	884	1,689
Ramnad	54,545	..	..	35,454	35° under-proof Rs. 5-4-0.	1,005	185	428
Tinnevely	71,262	5,814	..	48,646	35° under-proof Rs. 5-4-0. 60° under-proof Rs. 2-12-0.	2,008	407	587

IV.—Consumption, 1918-19.

Commercial spirits.		Commercial spirits.			Opium and other drugs.						
Liquors manufactured in India and 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 preparation.	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)
..	..	..	36	6	4,180	Rs. 45 per seer.	RS. A. P. 69 2 7	0 0 72	3,986	238	0 0 20
..	..	..	292	10	6,946		65 10 4	0 12 179	1,508	59	0 6 114
..	..	1	239	4	9,298 65		75 0 0	2 10 82	1,104 5	..	0 0 78
713	4,658	..	38	70	6,013		97 0 0	0 4 18	600	..	0 0 60
196	88	..	28	..	1,350		84 13 6	0 0 31	1,034	..	0 0 17
..	3,684	..	67	2	384		102 0 0	0 0 140	761	..	0 0 60
..	..	..	8	..	419		108 14 3	2 14 35	1,282	..	0 0 185
429	5,055	..	72	..	134		108 9 1	0 0 6	1,622	..	0 0 48
..	41,460	..	186	2	137		104 0 0	0 0 57	1,681 73	..	0 0 235
406	194	..	47	..	500		94 3 5	0 3 142	1,329	..	0 0 28
10,910	185,322	527	25,432	2,765	1,472 9,970		100 0 0	7 3 11	5,284	2,328	3 4 112
15	76,696	..	8	..	221		88 3 9	0 0 126	796	544	0 0 45
9	2,918	..	36	..	528		75 13 10	1 11 87	1,812	15	0 0 67
..	33,817	..	63	1	828		100 0 0	0 14 419	1,217	20	0 5 182
64	14,583	1	2,908	7	221 80		120 0 0	..	517 126	..	0 0 15
877	18,458	..	595	64	1,086 110	121 4 6	0 0 244	1,673 110	..	0 0 186	
538	28,279	..	297	68	300 50	90 0 0	0 2 30	1,001 180	85	0 0 160	
828	25,715	12	412	119	459	120 15 7	2 7 404	2,499	1,885	0 0 131	
8	6,719	..	47	..	284	117 12 4	3 1 413	1,788	411	0 0 158	
290	248	..	280	176	365	116 11 2	0 1 201	1,432	..	0 0 189	

Imperial Return No. IV —

Name of district.	Country spirits.					Foreign liquors other than		
	Issues in Imperial gallons.				Rate of duty per gallon.	Imported liquors.		
	At strength of 35° under-proof.	At strength of 60° under-proof.	At strength of 40° under-proof.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns (2), (3) and (4).		Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Coimbatore	172,271	20	..	111,984	35° under-proof Rs. 5-4-0. 60° under-proof Rs. 2-12-0.	5,038	681	1,447
The Nilgiris	35,501	..	..	23,076	35° under-proof { Rs. 5-4-0.	9,047	1,787	3,743
Salem	104,129	..	..	67,684	35° under-proof { Rs. 4-8-0.	914	127	762
South Kanara	78,888	630	..	51,529	60° under-proof Rs. 2-4-0.	1,175	665	312
Malabar .. {	Wynad taluk.	11,958	..	7,775	35° under-proof Rs. 5-4-0.	6,264	1,498	2,915
	Rest of the district.	56,154	..	36,500				
Total ..	2,493,937	57,696	47,258	1,672,492		105,734	21,324	76,185
Total of previous year. {	1,428,974 918,003	35,206	46,507	1,648,150		99,855	25,383	98,466

* 30° under-proof.

† 34° 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 are not included in those figures.

Consumption, 1918-19—cont.

Commercial spirits.		Commercial spirits.			Opium and other drugs.						
Liquors manufactured in India and 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 preparation.	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)
884	45,245	2	171	24	534	Re. 45 per seer.	RS. A. P. 94 14 4	0 0 337	1,972	..	0 0 93
294	414,487	57	1,079	19	278		80 0 0	3 3 417	101	..	0 0 174
408	12,448	..	65	..	201		105 13 3	0 0 60	1,062	..	0 0 19
131	306	..	91	379	143		98 8 6	0 0 181	1,310	38	0 0 15
10	9,908	43	405	88	733		82 14 6	8 0 34	2,065 6,841	..	0 0 201
17,009	930,287	643	32,902	3,804	36,964 10,883	..	..	33 13 176	39,431 7,865	5,621	4 4 394
24,535	717,451	828	34,647	4,262	37,381 9,368	..	..	24 14 207	38,204 7,600	8,897	2 9 24

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing the quantities of foreign liquor imported into the Presidency by sea and the customs duty realized thereon during the year 1918-19 as compared with 1916-17 and 1917-18.

Foreign liquor.	Quantity.			Duty.			Increase or decrease in 1918-19 as compared with 1917-18.	
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Quantity.	Duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ale, beer and porter ..	GALS. 130,606	GALS. 120,955	GALS. 78,270	RS. 38,263	RS. 34,060	RS. 22,226	GALS. — 42,685	RS. — 11,834
Cider and other fermented liquors.	2,017	1,226	600	437	344	169	— 626	— 175
Spirits and liquors—								
Whisky	61,225	62,959	44,455	5,96,083	5,34,858	4,16,514	— 18,504	— 1,18,344
Brandy	49,570	27,606	17,413	3,79,901	3,00,837	1,89,834	— 10,193	— 1,11,003
Gin	18,631	5,660	3,054	1,18,045	67,502	48,565	— 2,606	— 18,937
Rum	1,644	1,195	684	19,602	15,806	19,091	— 511	+ 3,285
Liqueurs	741	703	318	(e) ..	(e) ..	(e) ..	— 386	..
Spirits—other sorts—								
Colombo, Cochin, Java and Italian arrack.	..	(a) 4,823	(a) 19,805	11,126	1,48,512	2,75,000	+ 15,773	+ 1,26,468
Rectified and other spirits.	3,393	6,398	7,189					
Wines	38,462	22,486	16,146	68,525	42,717	35,616	— 6,840	— 7,101
Spirit in drugs, medicines or chemicals.	9,736	7,234	6,057	1,64,036	1,02,080	87,231	— 1,177	— 14,849
Spirit, perfumed	1,025	374	419	19,395	6,967	7,830	+ 45	+ 863
Spirit, denatured ..	(b) 38	(b) 16	(b) 4	8	42	6	— 12	— 36
Total ..	322,028	261,635	194,414	14,13,421	12,53,725	11,02,082	— 67,221	— 1,51,643

(a) Colombo arrack.
(b) Denatured with 'wood-naphtha'.
(c) Included under 'spirits in drugs, medicines or chemicals'.

Statement showing the quantities of potable and denatured spirits excoised at distilleries at the tariff rate and ad valorem rates, respectively, during 1918-19 as compared with 1917-18.

(a) Includes 94 gallons for which ad valorem duty was collected prior to the date from which duty was abolished.
 (b) Includes 43 gallons issued to Pudukkottai, 27 gallons to Travancore, 27 gallons to Cochin, 8 gallons to Pondicherry, 1,038 gallons to Bombay and 8 gallons to Assam.
 (c) Includes 40 gallons issued to Cochin State, 145 gallons to Travancore, 1,425 gallons to Bangalore, 6 gallons to Pudukkottai and 40 gallons to Pondicherry.
 (d) Includes 8 gallons issued to Cochin State.

• Revised figure.

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.		Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Country spirit.		Hemp drugs.		Country spirit.				
	Distillery system.			Out-still areas.	Distillery area.		Opium.	Hemp drugs.		Out-still areas.	Country spirit.			
	Urban.	Rural.			Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
Ganjam ..	3,390	16	4,974	331	67	1,822	1.6	19.2	5.3	77.7	5.3	184.2	13	14
Visaapatam ..	11,557	22	5,642	864	111	2,315	2.2	44.3	4.4	56.9	7.3	331.8	9	5
Godavari ..	3,550	9	2,632	156	118	1,379	0.7	14.4	1.8	20.6	8.0	168.4	11	13
Kistna ..	..	28	5,879	..	113	1,885	1.8	14.0	9.3	85.2	9.3	452.2	..	22
Guntur ..	..	19	5,716	..	81	1,617	3.1	16.5	4.7	228.6	4.7	300.8	7	21
Nellore ..	..	35	7,948	..	33	1,295	6.2	38.7	26.0	722.5	26.0	611.4	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	13	5,879	..	34	860	2.1	22.4	6.5	489.9	6.5	419.3	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	9	6,709	..	8	955	9.0	25.8	9.0	670.9	9.0	419.3	12	26
Bellary ..	..	15	5,699	..	84	885	1.2	29.2	5.0	340.2	5.0	271.4	15	22
Kurnool (including Banganapalle)	..	10	7,825	..	42	933	5.0	48.9	6.7	3.4	6.0	489.0	5	18
Madras ..	..	27	..	..	619	..	1.3	..	2.5	1,535.5	1.6	511.1	4	..
Chingleput ..	..	5	3,067	..	65	1,341	1.0	18.2	2.5	4.6	4.6	472.2	8	13
Chittoor ..	..	32	5,687	..	32	1,207	1.1	27.2	4.6	472.2	4.6	472.2	24	17
North Arcot ..	..	9	4,866	..	136	1,826	1.3	16.9	4.8	979.2	4.8	544.0	13	17
South Arcot ..	..	16	4,193	..	78	2,254	1.5	8.4	7.5	466.0	5.0	419.3	13	22
Tanjore ..	..	33	3,694	..	266	2,107	1.1	33.1	4.1	410.4	4.1	385.8	13	13
Trobinopoly ..	..	19	4,303	..	166	1,664	1.6	21.2	4.7	860.6	3.1	860.6	7	5
Madura ..	..	20	4,896	..	214	1,719	1.2	30.2	3.3	1,224.0	3.3	445.1	8	9
Ramanad ..	..	12	4,822	..	50	1,608	3.0	29.5	6.0	321.4	6.0	321.4	8	13
Tinnevelly ..	..	13	4,340	..	130	1,681	1.2	18.3	4.3	438.3	4.3	394.6	9	19
Coinatore ..	..	19	7,127	..	117	2,000	1.4	18.2	3.8	662.6	3.8	592.1	12	19
The Nilgiris ..	..	20	938	..	86	90	5.0	164.8	10.0	329.6	10.0	589.0	12	6
Salem ..	..	4	6,909	..	59	1,985	1.3	20.6	4.0	863.6	4.0	767.6	5	17
South Kanara ..	..	5	4,013	..	48	1,143	0.8	11.5	5.0	802.6	5.0	267.5	12	32
Malabar ..	..	200	5,555	..	202	2,796	0.9	12.1	6.4	292.3	6.4	261.5	18	16
Anjengo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 1918-19 ..	18,697	423	123,454	1,368	2,797	37,277	1.5	20.3	5.2	255.2	4.8	438.7	10	16
Total of previous year ..	18,697	418	123,459	1,368	2,797	37,277	1.4	19.5	5.1	252.9	4.6	440.1	10	17

Name of district.	Number of shops per 100,000 of population— <i>cows</i> .				Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).				Average taxation per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).				Average total excise revenue per head of population (vide column 28 of Imperial Return I).				
	Opium.		Hemp drugs.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirit (distillery areas).				Opium.		Hemp drugs.			
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.				Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty including proceeds gain on sale.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
																	(12)
Ganjam	4	3	4	1	3.24	0.24	0.22	6.15	2.45	8.60	32.00	16.30	48.30	15.00	10.30	25.30	0.45
Vizagapatam	4	4	3	1	4.09	0.28	0.06	4.41	3.46	7.87	32.00	20.37	52.37	15.00	22.96	37.96	0.52
Godavari	4	9	3	1	4.19	0.62	0.07	7.47	3.10	10.57	32.00	27.30	59.30	15.00	15.98	30.86	1.19
Krishna	3	3	3	1	5.05	0.29	0.03	5.72	3.10	8.82	32.00	20.70	52.70	15.00	35.23	50.23	1.35
Guntur	5	1	5	1	3.66	0.07	0.06	7.47	3.32	10.79	32.00	29.76	61.76	15.00	30.46	44.46	0.88
Nellore	3	1	3	1	3.08	0.02	0.06	8.07	3.63	11.70	32.00	39.13	71.13	15.00	29.03	44.03	0.80
Cuddapah	6	1	6	1	7.54	0.14	0.14	8.07	2.68	10.75	32.00	38.44	70.44	15.00	26.97	41.97	1.32
Anantapur	12	1	12	1	5.60	0.01	0.16	8.07	2.99	11.06	32.00	56.25	88.25	15.00	14.69	29.69	1.94
Bellary	4	1	5	2	6.62	0.01	0.17	8.07	3.67	11.74	32.00	57.65	89.65	15.00	28.05	39.05	2.11
Kurnool (including Banganapalle)	5	2	6	2	4.15	0.05	0.13	8.07	2.78	10.85	32.00	42.73	74.73	15.00	22.39	37.39	1.53
Madras	1	1	5	1	23.29	0.27	1.48	10.78	3.66	14.42	32.00	27.11	59.11	15.00	9.61	24.61	7.37
Chingleput	3	1	5	1	5.06	0.01	0.08	8.56	3.21	11.77	32.00	35.81	67.81	15.00	20.88	35.88	1.60
Chittoor	6	1	6	1	3.21	0.04	0.14	7.47	3.01	10.48	32.00	20.59	52.59	15.00	12.47	27.47	0.69
North Arcot	4	1	4	1	6.34	0.04	0.06	8.07	2.75	10.82	32.00	32.58	64.58	15.00	24.43	39.43	1.41
South Arcot	3	1	4	1	5.12	0.01	0.02	6.23	2.42	8.65	32.00	51.05	83.05	15.00	29.54	44.54	0.77
Tanjore	3	1	3	1	2.18	0.04	0.07	8.07	3.62	11.69	32.00	44.53	76.53	15.00	25.32	40.32	1.50
Tiruchinopoly	2	1	4	1	4.22	0.01	0.05	8.07	3.14	11.21	32.00	57.72	89.72	15.00	24.76	39.76	0.98
Madura	3	1	3	1	3.15	0.02	0.23	7.47	3.01	10.48	32.00	46.09	78.09	15.00	19.47	34.47	0.82
Ramanad	4	1	4	1	2.13	0.01	0.02	8.07	3.35	11.43	32.00	47.94	79.94	15.00	20.12	35.12	0.65
Tinnevely	1	1	1	1	2.71	0.02	0.08	7.47	4.03	11.50	32.00	47.49	79.49	15.00	23.26	38.26	0.72
Coimbatore	4	1	4	1	5.29	0.02	0.09	7.47	2.86	10.33	32.00	34.14	66.14	15.00	17.06	32.06	1.63
The Nilgiris	6	3	6	1	18.46	0.21	0.07	8.07	7.49	16.49	32.00	39.44	61.44	15.00	11.88	26.88	7.78
Salem	2	1	2	1	3.31	0.01	0.06	8.07	2.54	10.61	32.00	45.43	77.43	15.00	17.01	32.01	1.32
South Kanara	2	1	2	1	4.34	0.01	0.11	6.15	1.61	7.76	32.00	23.87	55.87	15.00	12.86	27.86	0.93
Malabar	2	1	2	1	1.47	0.02	0.06	8.07	2.93	11.00	32.00	26.52	58.52	15.00	14.92	29.92	0.46
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.44
Total of 1918-19	3	1	3	1	4.17	0.09	0.11	8.04	3.10	11.14	32.00	26.06	58.06	15.00	18.73	33.19	1.11
Total of previous year	3	1	3	1	4.11	0.09	0.11*	6.53	3.07	9.60	30.50	25.89	56.88	12.50	17.02	29.52	0.96

STATEMENT F.

Classified Statement of Offences against the Abkari Laws reported in the several subdivisions during the year 1918-19.

Subdivision.	Offences relating to foreign liquor, arrack and toddy revenue.										Offences relating to hemp drugs.							Offences relating to cocaine.					Grand total.	
	Smuggling.	Illicit distillation and sale of illicitly distilled spirits.	Illicit manufacture of toddy.	Illicit transport.	Unlicensed sales.	Possession without licence.	Adulteration.	Dilution.	Use of false measures.	Other offences (breaches of licences, etc.).	Total.	Illicit cultivation of the hemp plant.	Smuggling.	Illicit transport.	Unlicensed sales.	Possession without licence.	Other offences.	Total.	Illicit possession of cocaine.	Unlicensed sale of cocaine.	Smuggling.	Other offences.		Total.
1. Waltair ..	66	323	22	20	48	97	..	33	4	124	737	3	2	2	12	5	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	761
2. Cocanada ..	12	68	735	129	113	205	1	70	8	712	2,053	3	6	2	..	15	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	2,079
3. Masulipatam ..	5	106	250	83	72	84	..	98	2	330	1,030	5	..	1	9	19	1	85	..	..	..	..	..	1,065
4. Nellore ..	..	28	131	33	117	65	..	11	..	118	503	2	..	3	1	9	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	518
5. Arcot ..	5	291	513	109	235	182	..	123	9	309	1,776	5	4	2	15	7	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	1,809
6. Bellary ..	44	264	130	255	109	168	1	36	7	618	1,637	1	4	3	5	13	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	1,663
7. Chingleput ..	3	..	143	35	89	33	..	15	4	93	415	1	..	..	9	4	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	431
8. Cuddalore ..	38	10	100	33	125	81	..	61	10	85	543	2	..	1	6	10	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	561
9. Negapatam ..	6	..	171	42	116	58	..	12	..	53	458	..	..	..	2	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	463
10. Trichinopoly ..	11	174	411	128	304	125	1	83	37	65	1,399	16	1	1	17	16	3	54	..	..	..	..	..	1,393
11. Tinnevely ..	1	..	683	99	161	148	..	43	7	16	1,158	9	2	2	8	11	..	32	..	..	1	..	..	1,191
12. Malabar ..	10	325	1,452	155	65	801	..	67	4	109	3,019	4	..	3	4	2	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	3,033
13. Excise Inspector for Railways.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
1918-19.	201	1,595	4,741	1,151	1,554	2,047	3	652	92	2,632	14,568	51	31	32	88	114	8	304	..	..	1	..	..	14,973
1917-18.	206	1,023	4,633	1,208	1,424	1,339	..	553	102	3,333	14,515	47	27	39	97	136	15	351	1	..	..	..	..	14,93

* Excludes undeveloped areas.

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STATEMENT G

Statement of offences against the Abkari Laws dealt with in the Presidency during the year 1918-19.

	Excise administrative subdivisions.													Total.	
	1. Waltair.	2. Coanada.	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.	1918-19.	1917-18.
Pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases. 42	Cases. 139	Cases. 84	Cases. 29	Cases. 119	Cases. 126	Cases. 28	Cases. 13	Cases. 36	Cases. 120	Cases. 20	Cases. 55	Cases. ..	Cases. 811	Cases. 773
Reported during the year 1918-19 (exclusive of unsuccessful house searches).	763	2,085	1,075	519	1,328	1,671	431	565	463	1,396	1,200	3,048	6	15,050	15,000
Total	805	2,224	1,159	548	1,947	1,797	459	578	499	1,516	1,220	3,103	6	15,861	15,772
<i>Disposal of cases by the Department.</i>															
Released by the Department -															
I. For being in possession of country spirits, the strength of which is below the margin allowed for loss of strength from natural causes.	6	..	1	..	16	8	..	2	1	..	3	4	..	35	36
II. For petty breaches of the provisions of section 56 of the Abkari Act for the first time.	19	28	15	4	32	12	8	6	6	14	8	23	..	175	241
III. On proof of ignorance or inadvertence.	34	49	6	5	51	21	22	38	25	47	12	50	..	860	496
IV. For want of proof	23	39	26	14	90	47	9	28	4	43	16	14	..	853	366
Total	81	116	48	23	189	88	39	74	36	104	39	91	..	923	1,139
† Sent for trial	388	567	287	64	898	693	141	138	140	502	379	1,537	5	5,739	4,557
Cases written off or otherwise disposed of.	317	1,446	776	421	782	899	261	388	371	763	738	1,416	..	8,466	9,269
Total disposed of	786	2,128	1,110	508	1,869	1,675	441	550	487	1,369	1,156	3,044	5	15,128	14,965
Pending	19	96	49	40	78	122	18	28	12	147	64	59	1	783	807
<i>Disposal of cases by the Magistrate.</i>															
Pending at the beginning of the year.	29	61	25	16	† 52	† 85	9	15	13	† 76	23	105	..	501	434
† Sent for trial during the year.	376	218	227	63	856	473	107	119	91	440	356	1,476	5	4,807	4,633
Total	405	269	252	79	908	558	116	134	106	516	379	1,581	5	5,308	5,268
Convicted	363	211	233	67	698	387	96	116	75	434	325	1,456	4	4,463	4,627
Acquitted	6	5	6	..	36	14	7	2	4	14	4	..	..	104	118
Written off or otherwise disposed of.	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	30
Pending	36	53	14	12	176	148	13	16	27	64	50	118	1	728	493
<i>Cases sent to the Magistracy otherwise than through the Inspectors of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Departments.</i>															
Number of cases reported ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	5
Do. convicted	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	4
Do. acquitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

- * Revised figure.
- † The difference due to the formation of the Sankaridrug circle from 1st April 1918.
- ‡ The difference represents cases charged but subsequently withdrawn on intimation of payment of compounding fees and those prosecuted for non-payment of fees.

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

1. Waltair.—Ganjam and the whole of Vizagapatam with the exception of the portions comprised in the Coanada subdivision.
2. Coanada.—The Anakapalle division, the ordinary tracts of the Viravalli division, the Sarvasiddhi taluk and the ordinary tracts of the Gulgonda taluk of Vizagapatam; Godavari; and the Bhimavaram, 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 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 Gudalur taluk; Coimbatore; and the Attapadi valley of Malabar.
11. Tinnevely.—Ramnad except the portion included in the Negapatam subdivision and Tinnevely.
12. Malabar.—The Gudalur 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 1918-19.

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 ..	20	22	3	3	16	Rs. 500	20	Rs. 124 5 3	Rs. 66 0 0
2. Vizagapatam ..	22	24	3	2	19	729	20	148 10 9	102 0 0
3. Godavari ..	26	25	1	4	32	759	27	392 5 6	1,815 12 0
4. Kistna ..	14	15	1	4	12	460	14	1,498 12 3	
5. Guntur ..	10	11		5	9	313	8	1,608 4 0	42 0 0
6. Nellore ..	3	3			3	75	2		
7. Cuddapah ..	13	17		3	14	145	8	6 0 0	
8. Anantapur ..	2	2		1	2	115	1	816 0 0	
9. Bellary ..	1	1			1	40	1	5 0 0	25 0 0
10. Kurnool ..	2	2			2	35	2	4 0 0	20 0 0
11. Madras ..	28	35		3	27	6,431	28	8,944 13 1	5,747 8 0
12. Chingleput ..	2	2			2	90	2	1 12 4	17 0 0
13. Chittoor ..	6	6	1		5	125	6	26 10 3	18 0 0
14. North Arcot ..	9	9	1	3	6	265	9	25 9 0	
15. South Arcot ..									
16. Tanjore ..	12	12	1	2	10	380	10	1 1 0	165 0 0
17. Trichinopoly ..	7	14		6	8	440	7	25 15 0	85 0 0
18. Madurai ..	5	5		2	3	605	5	220 4 0	645 0 0
19. Ramnad ..	6	6		1	5	125	5	31 2 6	
20. Tinnevely ..	1	1	1				3	4 15 6	
21. Coimbatore ..	4	4		1	3	185	4	8 10 0	40 0 0
22. The Nilgiris ..									
23. Salem ..									
24. South Kanara ..									
25. Malabar ..	6	6		3	3	80	6	90 0 0	33 0 0
Total ..	199	222	12	48	172	11,897	188	13,979 4 5	8,822 4 0

NOTE.—(1) Ten persons were both fined and imprisoned.

(2) The difference between columns 2 and 3 is due to confiscations not having been ordered in 14 cases and to confiscations having been ordered in 3 cases in which the accused were discharged.

* Includes Rs. 4,855 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 1918-19.

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 ..		15	1		2	2	20
2. Vizagapatam ..		11	4		4	3	22
3. Godavari ..		20	6				26
4. Kistna ..	1	11	1	1			14
5. Guntur ..		9			1		10
6. Nellore ..		1	2				3
7. Cuddapah ..		3		8	2		13
8. Anantapur ..		2					2
9. Bellary ..		1					1
10. Kurnool ..		1	1				2
11. Madras ..	14	14					28
12. Chingleput ..						2	2
13. Chittoor ..		6					6
14. North Arcot ..		8	1				9
15. South Arcot ..							
16. Tanjore ..	1	5		4	1	1	12
17. Trichinopoly ..		5			2		7
18. Madurai ..		3	1		1		5
19. Ramnad ..		4		1			5
20. Tinnevely ..		1					1
21. Coimbatore ..		3	1				4
22. The Nilgiris ..							
23. Salem ..							
24. South Kanara ..							
25. Malabar ..		6					6
Total ..	16	129	18	14	13	9	199

STATEMENT J.

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the municipal areas in the Madras Presidency during 1918-19 and two previous years.

Name of municipality.	Population as per census of 1911.	1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.	
		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	17	5.4	18	5.7	9	2.8
Chicacole ..	17,892	31	17.4	25	14.0	21	11.8
Parlakimedi ..	18,370	2	1.1	2	1.1	3	1.6
Anakapalle ..	20,625	70	33.9			2	0.9
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	184	42.4	177	40.8	189	43.5
Bimlipatam ..	9,314	96	103.1	32	34.3	65	69.8
Vizianagram ..	37,550	151	40.2	161	42.9	197	52.5
Coonanada ..	54,110	217	40.1	166	30.7	136	25.1
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	33	7.8	82	16.9	60	12.4
Peddapuram ..	15,456	40	25.9	60	38.9	12	7.8
Masulipatam ..	42,423	34	8.1	63	14.9	104	24.7
Bozavada ..	32,867						
Ellore ..	37,819	100	26.4	81	21.4	156	41.2
Guntur ..	40,529	81	20.0	111	27.4	106	26.1
Ongole ..	13,286	24	18.1	45	33.9	18	13.5
Tenali ..	18,195	60	33.0	33	18.1	35	19.2
Narasaraopet ..	8,743	5	5.7			12	13.7
Nellore ..	33,246	164	49.3	134	40.3		
Cuddapah ..	17,807	30	16.8	67	37.6	70	39.3
Proddatur ..	15,756	42	27.9	44	27.9	61	38.7
Anantapur ..	8,457	37	43.8	122	144.3	76	89.8
Bellary ..	34,956	231	66.1	241	68.9	244	69.8
Adoni ..	31,645	71	22.4	193	61.0	33	10.4
Hospet ..	16,937	104	61.4	68	40.1	59	34.8
Kurnool ..	26,040	166	63.7	200	76.8	147	56.4
Nandyal ..	16,230	91	56.1	73	45.0	69	42.5
Madras ..	518,680	3,488	67.2	3,088	59.5	2,554	51.1
Chingleput ..	11,526	35	30.1	47	40.4	38	32.7
Conjeevaram ..	53,504	507	94.1	282	52.4	172	31.9
Tirupati ..	16,708	91	54.5	83	49.7	191	114.4
Chittoor ..	15,147			254	167.7	116	76.6
Vellore ..	49,746	180	36.2	213	42.8	131	26.3
Gudiyattam ..	23,390	66	28.2	59	25.2	52	22.2
Tirupattur ..	10,470	79	75.4	26	24.8	26	24.8
Vaniyambadi ..	20,406	198	97.0	96	47.0	66	27.4
Tiruvannamalai ..	21,244	67	31.5	38	17.9	57	26.8
Walajah ..	9,962	115	115.4	56	56.2	25	25.1
Cuddalore ..	56,574	154	27.2	175	30.9	193	34.1
Chidambaram ..	21,327	30	14.1	36	16.9	32	15.0
Tanjore ..	60,341	66	10.9	153	25.4	92	15.2
Kumbakonam ..	64,647						
Mayavaram ..	27,121	25	9.2	31	11.4	41	15.1
Negapatam ..	60,668	91	15.1	118	19.6	65	10.8
Mannargudi ..	21,398	10	4.6	28	12.2	14	6.5
Tiruvalur ..	16,408	17	10.4	10	6.1	6	3.6
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	445	36.0	489	39.6	324	26.2
Srirangam ..	24,799	79	31.8	65	26.2	88	35.3
Karur ..	17,674	55	31.1	89	50.4	67	37.9
Madurai ..	134,130	312	23.3	247	18.4	168	12.5
Periyakulam ..	18,715						
Dindigul ..	25,052	51	20.4	54	21.6	28	9.2
Bodinayakanur ..	20,183						
Palni ..	18,211	52	28.5	25	13.9	13	6.9
Kodaikanal ..	2,908			1	3.4		
Srivilliputhur ..	29,066	42	14.4	11	3.8	4	1.4
Vandupatti ..	21,355	3	1.4	7	3.3	6	2.8
Palamcottah ..	44,909	19	4.2	32	7.1	16	3.6
Tinnevely ..	44,805	101	22.5	95	21.2	87	19.4
Tuticorin ..	40,185	59	14.7	35	8.7	39	9.7
Coimbatore ..	47,007	290	61.6	280	59.6	215	45.7
Erode ..	16,701	48	28.7	72	43.1	75	44.9
Marapuram ..	20,000	22	11.0	26	13.0	42	21.0
Tiruppur ..	8,930			11	12.3	34	38.1
Tidamalpatti ..	10,874			9	8.3	39	36.6
Coonoor ..	9,983	207	208.4	239	240.6	308	310.1
Ootacamund ..	18,829	8	4.2	15	8.0	63	33.5
Salem ..	59,153	475	80.3	501	84.7	801	50.9
Mangalore ..	48,412	55	11.4	50	10.3	49	10.1
Cannanore ..	28,957	4	1.4	21	7.3	5	1.7
Tellioherry ..	29,258	1	0.3	12	4.1	2	0.7
Calicut ..	78,117	175	22.3	109	13.9	55	6.6
Palghat ..	44,319	41	9.3	25	5.6	8	0.7
Cochin ..	20,028	20	10.0	38	19.0	45	7.4

* Revised figures.

† Represents four months figures from 1st December 1917.

Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2296, 7th October 1919

Excise Administration Report

Recording, with remarks, the — of the Board of Revenue for the year 1918-19.

READ—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), B. No. 627/Abkari dated 13th September 1919.

R. B. Wood, Esq., I.C.S.,

Acting 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 1918-19.

(True extract)

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a copy of the report.

Order—No. 2296, Revenue, dated 7th October 1919.

Commerce No. 56

Recorded.

2. The Government are gratified to note the increase in the consumption of 60° under proof arrack, and trust that the Board will take further steps to encourage the sale of the weaker liquor.

3. There is some reason to believe that the policy of closing shops has been carried out to the limit of safety in certain localities. The Board is advised to proceed very cautiously in the matter.

4. The Government note with satisfaction that a large proportion of the revenue demand was collected during the year.

5. The Inspector, Vellore Circle, is to be commended for his successful arrest of the gang concerned in the case of illicit distillation of arrack on the Mysore border.

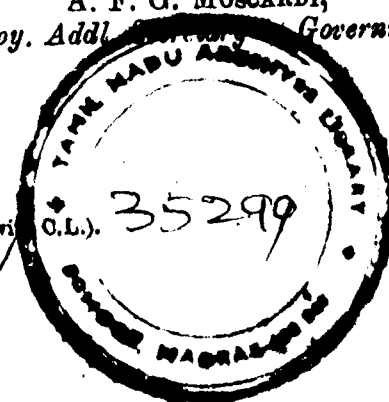
6. The Government note with pleasure the good work done by the Licensing Board in Madras and the Advisory Committees in the mufassal.

7. The Government await with interest the results of the experiment of providing a coolies' club and canteen at the Madras Salt Depot.

(True extract)

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Temp. Addl. Secretary, Government.

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



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