M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

(1) Number of Pages 84

(2) Date of repair 31-8.66

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. ~~B.P. No.~~ 562 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 6th May ~~196~~1874.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

[illegible]

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 6th May 1874.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Read again Proceedings, Board of Revenue, dated 16th March 1874, No. 597, recorded in G. O., 29th April 1874, No. 518.

Read also the following papers :—

No. 91. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th March 1874, No. 710.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 15th May 1873, Miscellaneous No. 2,939.

Read also the following letter from J. HUNTER-BLAIR, Esq., Collector of Madras, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th November 1873, No. 251 :—

I HAVE the honour to submit the report called for in the Board's Miscellaneous Proceedings, No. 2,939, of 15th May last.

2. The points on which report is called for are—

(1.) The extent of retail traffic carried on in Madras in opium, ganjah, and bhang, the number and status of the shops and their customers.

(2.) By whom, and on what authority, the license fee referred to by Mr. J. Hassam in his petition (No. 613 of 1873) to the Board is collected.

(3.) Whether the above traffic requires regulation by the State.

3. The subjoined statement shows the extent of licensed and unlicensed retail traffic in intoxicating drugs at present carried on within the abkári limits of Madras as ascertained by the Abkári Department :—

Description of Drug.	Number of Shops.	Average daily sales per Shop.	Average daily profit per Shop.	Annual profit for all Shops together.	Present revenue to Government, if any, per annum.	Whether licensed or not.	Retail prices.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
Within the High Court limits.							
Opium	55	1 9 0	0 2 9	2,450 0 0	... ...	Not licensed.	2 Annas per tola common opium.
Chendu (a preparation of Opium)	13	0 10 6	0 5 9	1,705 3 9	26 0 0	Licensed, at 2 Rs. per license.	Annas 6-8 per tola.
Maddat (another preparation of same).	1	0 12 0	0 3 0	68 7 0	2 0 0	Do.	4 Pies per tola.
Total, Opium and its preparations.	69	... ...	... ...	5,221 14 9	28 0 0		
Ganjah	38	0 4 3	0 1 2	1,011 6 0	... ...	Not licensed.	2 Pies per tola.
Majim (a preparation of Ganjah)	9	0 2 3	0 0 7	119 12 3	... ...	Do.	Do.
Bhoja (a drink containing Ganjah powder).	3	0 6 3	0 3 0	205 5 0	... ...	Licensed, but without any fee.	2 Pies per ollock.
Total...	50	... ...	... ...	1,336 7 3	... ...		
Without the High Court limits.							
Ganjah, Opium, Chendu, and Maddat, at the Mount, Sydapet, and Palaveram Shops.	3	1 5 4	0 [illegible] 0	205 5 0	593 0 0	Do.	
Ganjah and Opium elsewhere	8	0 8 6	0 1 7	289 0 0	... ...	Not licensed.	
Total...	11	... ...	... ...	494 5 0	593 0 0		
Grand Total...	130	... ...	... ...	7,052 11 0	621 0 0		

4. The number of shops reported is 130, and the traffic in them is *apparently* small. The above information, however, does not pretend to much accuracy. There may be other shops which have escaped the notice of the Abkári Department, and the transactions are probably not so very small as reported.

5. The customers of these shops are generally Fakeers, Byragees, Pandarams, coolies, and artizans, Mahomedan as well as Hindoo. Chendu and bhoja are mostly consumed by Mahomedans.

6. At the commencement of every fasli licenses are issued by the Deputy Collector for the chendu and maddat shops on payment of a fee of Rupees 2 for each license and for the bhoja shops without payment of any fee.

7. The opium, ganjah, and majim shops are not licensed at all, but the three shops at the Mount, Sydapet, and Palaveram are licensed, and pay instead of a license fee a daily dowle which for the current fasli is Rupees 1-10-0 for the three shops together. The revenue from this dowle and from the license fees referred to in the preceding paragraphs for the past five years is given below:—

Fasli.	Dowle from the three Shops outside the limits.	License Fees.	
		From the Chendu Shops.	From the Maddat Shops.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1278	453 12 0	22 0 0	2 0 0
1279	591 2 0	22 0 0	2 0 0
1280	695 12 6	22 0 0	2 0 0
1281	489 0 6	26 0 0	2 0 0
1282	886 5 0	24 0 0	2 0 0
1283, dowle	593 2 0	... ...	... ...
Average of the six faslis...	618 3 0	... ...	... ...

8. Forms of licenses issued by the Deputy Collector and the Commissioner of Police for these shops are herewith sent.

9. It will be seen that out of the seventy shops selling opium and its preparations, and out of the sixty-three selling ganjah and its preparations, only fourteen and six, respectively, are licensed. It is not known (nor can it be ascertained from the records) why licenses are not issued for *all* the shops.

10. The seventeen shops licensed by the Deputy Collector are also licensed by the Commissioner of Police, who collects a fee of 1 Rupee per license, as required by Section 28 of Act VIII. of 1867. The Commissioner of Police only issues licenses* to persons who have obtained them from the Deputy Collector.

11. The licenses issued by the Deputy Collector are presumed to be under the authority of Section 8 of Act XIX. of 1852. I say presumed for the following reasons:—

The section runs as follows:—"Every person taking out a license for the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs under this Act shall execute a counterpart engagement in exact conformity with the tenor of such license."

12. This is the only section in Act XIX. of 1852 (which constitutes the entire Abkári law of the town of Madras), referring to intoxicating drugs. It contains no positive direction that the sale of the drugs *shall* be under license, nor does it provide a penalty for unlicensed sales. It simply compels holders of licenses to execute counterpart engagements, and it is worthy of note that the words "intoxicating drugs" appear along with "spirituous and fermented liquors" only in this section of the Act while all the other sections of it relate exclusively to liquor. The presence of the words "intoxicating drugs" in the 8th Section is, I think, the result of an oversight on the part of the framers of the Act. A comparison of the wording of the Act with that of the Abkári Act of Calcutta (Act XI. of 1849) will show that the framers of the former entirely adopted the phraseology of the latter, eliminating from it the parts relating to intoxicating drugs, which has been done in all the sections except 8.

13. Owing to the absence of any legal provision for punishing the unlicensed sale, etc., of these drugs the Collector has hitherto had no control whatever over their traffic.

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* Section 28 of the Town Police Act No. VIII. of 1867 (Madras).

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14. The state of the law as regards intoxicating drugs may be summed up as follows:—

In the Madras Abkári Act (XIX. of 1852) there is no provision for punishing unlicensed sales whether taking place within or without the High Court limits.

Within the High Court limits, however, Section 28 of the Town Police Act (VIII. of 1867) requires a special license from the Commissioner of Police for the sale of these drugs under a penalty of Rupees 50 for every day that such unlicensed place is kept open, but this provision has not brought the traffic under any control as it might have done.

There is no provision whatever in the law for the punishment of unlicensed sales outside the High Court limits.

As regards transit and possession of intoxicating drugs, no permit is required at all by the Abkári or Police law either within or without the High Court limits.

15. I do not see (1) why there should be no provision in the Abkári Act for punishing unlicensed sales while the Legislature has considered it necessary to provide for it in the Police Act; (2), why there should be no penal clauses for the transport and possession of drugs while their unlicensed sales are subjected to a penalty; and (3), why the district outside the High Court limits should not be subject to the same regulations as that within those limits.

16. In my letter, No. 938, of 21st August last, as Collector of Customs, I have already shown that the Government revenue from opium is suffering to a very great extent from the absence of any provision for punishing its unlicensed possession, transit, and sale within the Presidency. The consumption of opium and other intoxicating drugs in Madras is, I believe, already affecting the abkári revenue. Half-an-anna's worth of opium, chendu, or ganjah will produce stupefaction, while to produce the same amount of intoxication two drams, or upwards of 3 Annas' worth of arrack would be necessary. Under such circumstances, the preference would naturally be given to drugs by a poor consumer, and drugs are already diverting persons from arrack.

17. At present there is a large wholesale traffic in Madras. There are eight wholesale shops, but it is impossible to discover what their sales amount to. Large quantities are sent up-country and to foreign States—Cochin, Ceylon, Burmah, Singapore, Mauritius, etc.

18. Under these circumstances, it would not only be a great boon to the community at large to impose rigid restrictions on the transit, possession, and sale of opium, but it would at the same time tend to increase the abkári revenue and prove an effective check on the illicit smuggling of opium out of India.

19. What is required is the application of Act XXI. of 1856 of Bengal and Act III. of 1852 of Bombay to the Presidency of Madras.

20. With regard to Mr. Hassam's proposition to rent the retail opium traffic within the Madras limits for Rupees 800 per annum, I consider that his offer is much too low. From the statement appended to paragraph 3 of this letter the Board will observe that the retail traffic in opium and its preparations within the High Court limits produces even now a profit of Rupees 5,222, or more than eight times the rent offered. I therefore beg to recommend—

(1.) That all opium, chendu, and other preparations thereof, and ganjah, bhang, and other preparations thereof, be subjected to a duty or tax when used or consumed in the Madras Presidency.

(2.) That the exclusive right of importing into Madras, preparing, and selling all the aforesaid drugs be vested annually in such persons as the Collector may license or with whom he enters into a contract.

(3.) That the renter or renters shall import, prepare, and sell the drugs subject to such conditions as the Collector may fix in communication with the Commissioner of Police and with the sanction of Government.

(4.) That all persons possessing any quantities of the aforesaid drugs for sale or other purposes shall at the time regulations are passed make them over to the Collector, receiving from him their value *plus* fifteen or twenty per cent. for loss of profit.

(5.) That any person other than a licensed vendor being concerned in possessing, carrying, or sending by land or sea more than a certain prescribed weight of any of the aforesaid drugs shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the drugs, or not exceeding

Section 24, Act VI. of 1863.

6. At the commencement of every fasli licenses are issued by the Deputy Collector for the chendu and maddat shops on payment of a fee of Rupees 2 for each license and for the bhoja shops without payment of any fee.

7. The opium, ganjah, and majim shops are not licensed at all, but the three shops at the Mount, Sydapet, and Palaveram are licensed, and pay instead of a license fee a daily dowle which for the current fasli is Rupees 1-10-0 for the three shops together. The revenue from this dowle and from the license fees referred to in the preceding paragraphs for the past five years is given below :—

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1279	591	2	0	22	0	0	2	0	0
1280	695	12	6	22	0	0	2	0	0
1281	489	0	6	26	0	0	2	0	0
1282	886	5	0	24	0	0	2	0	0
1283, dowle	593	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of the six faslis...	618	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...

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The section runs as follows :—"Every person taking out a license for the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs under this Act shall execute a counterpart engagement in exact conformity with the tenor of such license."

12. This is the only section in Act XIX. of 1852 (which constitutes the entire Abkári law of the town of Madras), referring to intoxicating drugs. It contains no positive direction that the sale of the drugs *shall* be under license, nor does it provide a penalty for unlicensed sales. It simply compels holders of licenses to execute counterpart engagements, and it is worthy of note that the words "intoxicating drugs" appear along with "spirituous and fermented liquors" only in this section of the Act while all the other sections of it relate exclusively to liquor. The presence of the words "intoxicating drugs" in the 8th Section is, I think, the result of an oversight on the part of the framers of the Act. A comparison of the wording of the Act with that of the Abkári Act of Calcutta (Act XI. of 1849) will show that the framers of the former entirely adopted the phraseology of the latter, eliminating from it the parts relating to intoxicating drugs, which has been done in all the sections except 8.

13. Owing to the absence of any legal provision for punishing the unlicensed sale, etc., of these drugs the Collector has hitherto had no control whatever over their traffic.

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Section 24, Act VI. of 1863.

1,000 Rupees, and such drugs together with any goods which shall be packed with, or used in concealing, them shall be liable to confiscation.

(6.) The penalty to be recoverable by distress and sale of the offender's property, etc., as provided in Sections 224 and 225 of the Custom Act (VI. of 1863).

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Petition No. 613 of 1873.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 2 to 6.—Forms of Licenses.

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to G. O., dated 16th February 1874, No. 210.

2. The Bill which the Advocate-General has been requested to prepare will settle the law on this subject and introduce restriction on the sale of hemp and other intoxicating drugs which the Board agree with the Collector of Madras in thinking very necessary.

3. They hope that the Bill will restrict the transit and possession as well as the sale of intoxicating drugs.

No. 92. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st March 1874, No. 745.

Read order of Government, dated 18th October 1873, No. 1,133.

Read also the following letters :—

From C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Surangi, 20th November 1873.

ADVERTING to the Board's Proceedings of the 20th ultimo (confidential) on the subject of the illicit exportation of opium, I have the honour to state that I am not able to say, with any degree of certainty, that opium is illicitly exported from this district. Mr. Grahame, Acting Principal Assistant Collector, says that he made careful inquiries on the subject, but can hear nothing to lead him to suppose that opium is illicitly exported at all. He also doubts as to such an export being much more than possible. Mr. Overbury, the Acting Senior Assistant Collector, says that personally he does not believe there is any vent out of the district, but that the merchants first get enough for their own consumption.

2. I have also consulted the Sea Custom Superintendents. Both Captain Gahan and Mr. Broom, Superintendents of Gopalpore and Ganjam, do not suspect any illicit exportation of the drug. Captain Farley, the Superintendent of Calingapatam, however, suspects that "all the native passengers by native vessels, plying to and from Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab, twice a-year, from the northern district ports from Gopalpore to Cocanada, as also native passengers by steamers, do convey, when going across individually, small quantities for their own use as also to meet the wants of their countrymen residents in Burmah, and that the syrangs and navigators do business in the drug also in a small way."

3. I enclose copy of Captain Farley's letter.

From Captain R. K. GAHAN, Superintendent of Sea Customs, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, Chetterpore, dated Gopalpore, 20th November 1873.

WITH reference to Captain Farley's demi-official letter, dated 10th October 1873, and your foot-note, dated 17th instant, I beg to state that I have not the slightest reason to suspect that opium has been illicitly exported from this port to Burmah by the passengers who embark from here, and do not see how they could manage to smuggle it on board of the vessel in quantities worth noticing ; for, in the first place, they one and all are on the day of embarkment enclosed in the Custom-house compound with their baggage, what little it is, kept on the Custom-house road, and

each person's name is then called out from the list which is always presented to me the evening previous by the master or agent of the vessel which is to convey them to their destination, and as each party answers to his or her name, he or she is escorted to the boat between a line of fourteen* Government servants belonging to this establishment, who see the boat floated off from the beach, and commence with another boat-load, and so on, till the whole are embarked. I then proceed on board the vessel with the signaller, two peons, four lascars, and weighman of this Office, turn the whole of the passengers on deck and keep a guard at each hatch-way, and examine every crevice below with lamps for any stowaway. The name of each passenger is again called out, and on his presenting himself he is permitted to go down the hatch which I stand by; this system ensures the exact number only of passengers according to the license to proceed in the vessel being on board. After this, the whole of the crew are mustered on the poop or quarter-deck, when, if everything is found satisfactory, I grant the Port Clearance on board, and do not leave the vessel till she is fairly underweigh with sails set.

2. From what I hear and believe to be a fact, none of the officers in other ports entrusted with this duty take the trouble or precaution (in person) to count the passengers twice over and scrutinize them and their baggage as is done here, which, no doubt, leaves room for the drug in question to be illicitly exported from those ports.

3. I quite concur with Captain Farley that some of the passengers (say, about 20 per cent. from Gopalpore, 40 from Calingapatam, and 50 from the southern ports), who go across to Burmah, carry on their person a small quantity of opium for their own consumption, as it is a well-known fact that these class of people could not exist without the use of it, having habituated themselves to it almost from infancy.

4. I learn, through private sources, that the percentage of opium-eaters in this district is considerably less than in the southern districts. I am also aware that a large proportion of lascars from the Masulipatam, Godavery, and Vizagapatam Districts, are opium-eaters, and generally carry a sufficient quantity to last them the voyage; but I can confidentially say I have not on one single occasion known them to trade in it, although I have sailed with crews from these districts for a period extending over seventeen years.

5. I do not doubt that the masters or navigators of native vessels, when they get an opportunity, smuggle small quantities of the drug in question from Cocanada and Coringa, where, I believe, it is to be had cheaper than in other districts and great advantages are open to smugglers from the different outlets and creeks.

6. In conclusion, I beg to state that, as there are 125 passengers ready to embark on the S.S. *Satara* for Rangoon in the early part of next month, you will please be good enough to inform me whether I could legally examine their person for the drug in question; this action would at once give a clue as to the percentage and quantity they and others carry across with them.

SUBMITTED to the Board of Revenue in continuation of the letter dated 20th instant.

CHETTERPORE, (Signed) C. G. MASTER,
25th November 1873. *Collector.*

From Captain W. S. FARLEY, Superintendent of Sea Customs, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, dated Calingapatam, 10th October 1873.

IN reply to your confidential memorandum, dated 6th instant, Chetterpore, I beg to state I have reasons to suspect that all the native passengers by native vessels, plying to and from Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab, twice a-year, from the northern district ports from Gopalpore to Cocanada, as also native passengers by steamers, do convey, when going across individually, small quantities for their own use as also to meet the wants of their countrymen residents in Burmah; and I make no doubt the syrangs and navigators do business in the drug also in a small way, for it is well known that the description of labourers who go across are nearly all addicted to eating opium, and that a moiety perhaps more of the quantity that finds its way across comprises an article of trade with the headmen of the several batches of labourers, syrangs, and navigators; and hence may be accounted for their apparent very prosperous condition on their return home after a short sojourn in Burmah, and not attributed wholly to the results of the great demand for labour that exists there; and in all the quantity thus clandestinely carried away in small bits must amount to a very *large quantity*, for two thousand to three thousand emigrants go and return annually in the district of Ganjam alone; but to detect their doing so and to put a stop to it could be next to impossibility in this coast, for the facilities it affords for smuggling could hardly be shut out, unless there exists a strong and vigilant water-police to watch nocturnal movements to and from the shore. As to examine each emigrant's person and luggage on his embarking would be attended with infinite labour to us and annoyance to the people, as also detention to the vessels, and in the case of their proceeding by steamer, they will not be able to get on board in time, as they are kept till all the goods are landed and shipped and allowed to go on board the last; and as to searching the vessels, it is utterly impossible to do it effectively, for the stuff may be put away in the sand ballast in dubbers and casks of oil and ghee or in bales of tamarind, and also stowed away under the lining of the vessel's construction. There are various methods of thwarting discovery after once on board. The matter of detection may, however, be grappled with successfully I am thinking by the River Police authorities at Rangoon or Moulmein closely watching all vessels arriving with passengers from this coast and conducting all packages (to the Sea Custom-house) that are being landed from those vessels, when a strict search may be made; this is the only method, I conceive, that may be adopted to gain the views of Government to put a stop to the illicit traffic. Negapatam and Cocanada are the principal ports of outlet for this drug by native vessels to Burmah, Ceylon, and the western coast, to the Straits of Malacca and the eastern islands. Licensed opium-vendors come into Calingapatam from Chicacole on the occasion of emigrants arriving here for embarkation. For many years of my experience in these seas I have always suspected that smuggling of the nature in question was existing, and that is since 1844 of my command to 1861.

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* 8 Peons, 4 Lascars, Weighman, and Sweeper.

2. As to the quantity that does actually find its way out may be approximately ascertained by the several licensed opium-vendors being made to render monthly statements of what each sells within his range, and it will be found out whether or not, at the especial time of emigrants embarking at any of the ports, any very extraordinary quantity than usual is sold by them.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Collector.

From J. R. DANIEL, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vizianagram, 5th November 1873.

I HAVE the honour to reply to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th October, No. 1,133, calling for a confidential report upon the subject of the illicit export of opium.

2. I have made all the inquiries I am able to make at present on the subject. All the opium used in this district is brought by land from Jaggiapett in Hyderabad. A Marwadi of that place, whose name I do not know, sends opium to an agent of his at Vizagapatam. There are others who purchase it also, but this man is the principal dealer in it.

3. I have been unable to ascertain as a fact that any opium is illicitly exported, but it is quite possible to smuggle it without the Customs authority knowing anything about it. There are four or five native crafts which every year go across to Rangoon and Moulmein, and I imagine that it might be smuggled on board. All the native vessels for this year have gone, and the only means of ascertaining whether or not opium is smuggled would be to direct a careful examination of the cargo of native craft in future. It seems to me very easy to smuggle it in small quantities in bags containing other merchandize with little fear of detection. I do not know, and have no reason for saying, that opium is exported from Vizagapatam. I only think it possible. The only means of ascertaining the truth would be to watch the opium-dealers, and examine closely the cargo of all

native vessels bound for Rangoon. The only other port from which it would be smuggled here is Bimlipatam; but no native vessels run from there to Rangoon, and smuggling would hardly take place there, unless it be by the British India Steam Navigation coasting steamers, which I think unlikely.

From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of the Godavery District, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Attili, 4th February 1874, No. 23.

WITH reference to your official memorandum, No. 70, dated 22nd January last, I have the honour to state that I find the Board's "confidential Proceedings," dated 21st October last, were duly received, and I handed them to my Treasury Deputy-Collector who is in charge of the Sea Customs to make private inquiries on the subject.

2. On the receipt of your memorandum, dated 7th January, No. 10, not finding the Proceedings in question among the papers in my Office-box, I was led to believe that they had not been received, and hence my letter of the 15th ultimo, No. 9.

3. From the tabular statements prepared by the Treasury Deputy, I find the principal article of export to Burmah from the ports in this district is tobacco, which is shipped to a very large extent, and it is very probable that opium is put into the centre of these packages; cocoanuts are also shipped to some extent, and these might be easily scooped out and filled with opium; but then the question arises as to how this is to be detected.

4. Another mode of smuggling occurs, I dare say, from the native passengers proceeding to Burmah. I do not believe that this is done by the coolies who proceed there annually in native dhonies, but I have a strong suspicion of the large number of native passengers who are constantly proceeding backwards and forwards by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers, paying 12 Rupees each for their passage; and it strikes me forcibly that these are the people who take opium to Burmah, for it is not likely that the common labourers would pay so much for their passage across. I will, therefore, if the Board will permit me, issue orders that all native passengers proceeding to Burmah by the steamers should embark at the Custom-house wharf at a fixed hour, and direct my Treasury Deputy to examine their baggage before embarkation. No suspicion will be excited, I think, by this order, for only a few days ago a gentleman's servant stole nearly the whole of his master's clothes, and sailed for Rangoon by the steamer on the following day.

5. With regard to the detection of opium being packed inside the packages of tobacco, I think the only mode is by having detectives at the different ports.

6. The authorities in Burmah ought also, I think, to assist in this matter by having the baggage of all native passengers arriving there examined, for, if this is done with European passengers, where any doubt exists as to the contents of their baggage containing dutiable goods, I do not see why natives should not be subjected to the same rules. A few packages of tobacco and cocoanuts might also be opened and examined.

From G. D. LEMAN, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 25th November 1873.

To Proceedings of the Board's confidential, dated October 20, 1873, I have the honour to reply that the inquiries I have instituted have not brought to light any cases of opium-smuggling from this district.

From G. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Gudur, 5th November 1873, No. 2,493.

ADVERTING to the Board's confidential Proceedings, dated 20th ultimo, I have the honour to state that so very few vessels leave the ports of this district for Ceylon, Burmah, or other places out of India, that export of opium can hardly take place.

2. Since June 1871 down to date, only nine crafts sailed from the ports of Kottapatam and Itamukala to ports beyond India, viz., one to Rangoon, one to Moulmein, six to Akyab, and one to Colombo.

From the port of Kistnapatam one vessel sailed to Colombo in January 1872.

Of the above nine, during the current calendar year only three vessels have left,—one to Rangoon in May and two to Akyab in January and February.

3. It is highly improbable that opium should be exported from this part of the country, and especially with such irregular opportunities. My inquiries, moreover, lead me to the conclusion that nothing of the kind has taken place.

From R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Collector of Chingleput, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 3rd December 1873.

VIDE "confidential" Proceedings of the Board of the 20th October last, without number.

I have consulted the Sub-Collector and made such inquiries as I could without attracting special attention. We are both of opinion that vessels laying to off the coast on the pretext of taking water may occasionally smuggle opium, and that it may also be sometimes taken illicitly across the Pondicherry frontier, but that no extensive traffic of the kind exists, or some case or other would have brought it to notice.

From H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Acting Collector of South Arcot, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddalore, 27th November 1873.

IN reply to the Board's Proceedings, dated 20th October, marked "confidential," I have the honour to state that I believe there are good grounds for suspecting that opium is smuggled out of the country, and as the trade must be a profitable one the illicit traffic is probably considerable. A small seizure was made at Porto Novo a short time ago on board a dhony which, however, had shipped it at Madras. I am informed that about this time of the year it is brought down from Madras and Pondicherry to Porto Novo concealed in bandies containing other merchandize, and is stored at Porto Novo till after the monsoon, when it is smuggled on board dhonies and other native craft and taken to Ceylon, between which island and Porto Novo there is a brisk trade. The dhony on which the recent seizure was made at Porto Novo was clearing for Ceylon at the time. I don't think myself that any of the drug comes from Pondicherry: the examination at the Sayer stations is too strict, but from Madras it might easily find its way down by road without going through French territory. As the trade with Ceylon from Porto Novo will soon re-open, I will give orders for every vessel clearing for the island to be rigorously searched; but I must represent that the present Customs Establishment, even if reliable, is inadequate to such a task as a continuance, and I think a special agency should be for a time employed and handsome rewards given for any information. I avail myself of this opportunity to recommend a reward being given to the Sea Customs Superintendent at Porto Novo who made the seizure above referred to. The dhony has, I believe, been confiscated by the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras. It is now lying in the Cuddalore river under my charge. Of course, he* only did his duty, but if not encouraged the Porto Novo traders might make it worth his while to shut his eyes in future.

It is possible that opium may find its way to Pondicherry by sea from Cocanada and the northern ports, and be thence re-exported to Ceylon, so it would perhaps be well to warn the Customs authorities there to be on the alert. I don't know whether the French Government have any export or import-duty on the drug, but there is nothing in the existing Treaties to prevent their exporting any quantity by sea if they can manage to get it. Article 6 of the Treaty of 1815 merely provides for the delivery to the French Government of 300 chests per annum, which, I am informed, is regularly taken and exported by the Messageries Maritimes to China *via* Galle, but no restriction is imposed on the export of any further quantity from Pondicherry if merchants can manage to smuggle it in.

*The Sea Customs Superintendent at Porto Novo.

From the Hon. D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector of Tanjore, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vallam, 12th November 1873.

WITH reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a full report from the Sub-Collector on the subject of smuggling opium.

2. There can, I think, be very little doubt that the smuggling of this drug is carried on more or less systematically; but the manner in which it is carried on little admits of detection. Mr. Stokes gives a detailed account of the four cases in which detection was effected in this district within the last thirteen years; but these cases only illustrate how entirely detection depends upon chance and upon uncertain and unreliable sources of information.

3. Mr. Stokes, it will be seen, does not think that there would be any use in employing a special detective agency, and the only way to prevent smuggling, in his opinion, is "to begin at the fountain head and control the cultivation in Native States." In this view I fully concur. Mr. Stokes's suggestion that the possession of more than a certain quantity of opium without a license should be declared by law to be illegal is deserving of consideration, for the law, as it now stands, does not permit of seizures except when an attempt to export is proved.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From H. J. STOKES, Esq., Sub-Collector of Tanjore, to the Hon. D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector of Tanjore, dated Negapatam, 4th November 1873, No. 438.

WITH reference to your letter directing me to institute careful inquiries on the subject of smuggling opium, I have the honour to inform you that no further information than what we possess already is likely to be obtained by inquiry in a matter which is kept so secret; and to give a résume of what has hitherto transpired.

2. In 1860, 176 lbs. of opium were found, packed in tin cases, concealed in bags containing salt-fish brought to Negapatam for export. The opium was confiscated and sold for Rupees 648-14-0. The person who attempted to export it was one Fakiri Tambi of Colombo. He said he had gone nine months before to Bangalore, and there purchased 13¾ maunds of opium which he had taken under a pass to Madras. He sold 6 maunds to a trader there, and brought the rest to Negapatam by the western road, so as to avoid the preventive posts on the French frontier. He divided his opium into six packets, and concealed it in salt-fish,—a substance which few respectable natives, for reasons of caste, are willing to examine closely,—and would probably not have been caught had he not attempted to go on board without a boat-note.

3. In November 1868, the Superintendent of Customs heard that two cases of opium had arrived at the railway station at Negapatam. He had the boxes watched till they were removed to a trader's house in the town, thence they were taken to another house, and information was given by a neighbour of the trader that they were about to be taken to Karikal. The Superintendent of Customs went to the frontier preventive post, and there learned by means of a Constable disguised as a shepherd that the opium was in a house in Nagur. Arrangements were made to watch the cases; and the Superintendent on returning to Negapatam learned that the owner intended to take them to Point Calimere by a circuitous route. He posted himself on the road, and at 3 A.M. met four coolies, accompanied by the Constable in disguise, each carrying a bundle of opium. The Superintendent stopped the coolies, and being informed by them that they had been hired to convey the bundles to Point Calimere for export thence, he was satisfied that an attempt to export had been made, and seized them. The opium was sold for Rupees 317, and the persons concerned were fined Rupees 300.

4. The next case occurred in July 1869. A telegram was received here from the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, informing of the intention of a Chinese man, named Alloo, to bring opium in a tin box and two bags of rice for export to Rangoon. Alloo landed here from one of the coasting steamers before the receipt of this telegram, and brought two casks of tar, which

had come by rail from Madras, to the Custom-house, inquiring for a ship bound for Rangoon. On receipt of the telegram the Superintendent of Customs had Alloo, who had removed the casks, watched, and after a delay of some days, during which he had been frequently to the Custom-house, and once had almost gone on board a vessel bound to Rangoon, he suddenly took train to Madras, leaving the casks with the Agent of the Carrying Company to be forwarded after him. On this the Sea Customs Superintendent obtained a warrant from the Joint Magistrate to seize the casks. When they were opened they apparently contained nothing but tar; but imbedded in that substance in one cask were found one hundred and thirteen cases of opium wrapped in paper, wax-cloth, and matting. These cases held 113 lbs. of opium, which the traders here considered was the produce of Malwa. The opium was sold in Madras for Rupees 981-8-0, and Alloo was fined Rupees 100 under Section 24, Act VI. of 1863. This man lived in Calcutta, and appears to have been regularly engaged in the smuggling trade. This was his second visit to Negapatam; and a letter was produced by one of the witnesses in the case, stating that Alloo (the writer) wanted information as to vessels going to Rangoon, and reminding the addressee that he had helped the writer to get a passage there the previous March, and promising "a good present" on this occasion.

5. The next case was one that came before Mr. Happell, Acting Joint Magistrate, in December 1872. In this a Head Constable received information that a Mussulman called Tambiraya Marakayan, who was a noted opium-eater, was about to export opium clandestinely to Galle. A Constable was set to watch him who arrested him as he was on his way from Nagur to Negapatam with a box. This box contained cloths and cooking utensils, and had a false bottom, beneath which were found three tins containing 32 seers of opium. A letter was found in the prisoner's cap sent from Galle, and desiring that opium should be purchased. The word "opium" was not used, but the prisoner admitted that that was what the letter referred to. The opium was sold for Rupees 86-12-0, and the prisoner was sentenced to a fine of Rupees 200. This, however, he was unable to pay, and so went to Jail for two months.

6. I enclose two copies of two lists received here from Ceylon, which show the quantity of opium imported into Colombo, Galle, and Jaffna in 1868, without having been cleared in the Custom-houses of this Presidency. Doubtless much more was imported, and not declared at the Ceylon ports, and probably not much reliance can be placed on the statements as to the ports of export.

7. The only way in which attempts to export can be discovered is by the receipt of information from people connected with the parties concerned in the trade. Such information is generally anonymous and seldom very exact, and may be presumed be rarely given, except when some grudge is owed to the attempting exporter. Within the last three years the Sea Custom Superintendent here has received four such letters, but failed to discover the opium they referred to. One of these letters, dated February 1871, may be quoted here: "There is a man, Supper Candaffer, from Bangalore in this place; his Agents at Bangalore, and his ship at Negapatam and Karikal; one of his Agents, Kanabadi (one eye blind man), takes opium by little quantity to Ammapetta and Kulicarray, and takes the advantage the stations to be crowdless and petty place, from thence removes the opium by land to Negapatam to which the railway masters are handy and allowed to override from one station to another; this they do as the manager gave private information to telegraph him; these station masters are bribed to escape them from risk.

"This they do once in fifteen days and store opium with chilly and eating-rice bags; the houses at Negapatam, Kandappa Chetty, and at Nagur, Nagalingam Chetty; this may be easily arrested any of your confidential man wait in Friday at Ammapettah street coming from Needamangalam through land; the people with opium generally take their meals in the porter's house of the stations, and more probably halt one day conceitly (*i.e.*, secretly); if the porters be friends to your people no doubt secret will come; tell your people to walk by road from Needamangalam to Kulicarray and Ammapettah in dark days; they will find they must watch secretly porter's house and station masters as strangers.

"I am unmixed friend of Candappa, and know what they are doing; their ships and dhonies are in two posts waiting and delaying to take any cargo. In pointing out the secret, I beg you will

cause a circular the informer should appear; thanks to you, I will prove the whole details; thus you will reward me, still finding the secret please wait and appoint proper official."

8. This letter shows that the opium was got from Bangalore, whence it generally comes, and that the exporters had more than one boat ready, and that they got out at road-side stations, and were assisted by the railway officials.

9. I do not think there would be the smallest use in employing a special detective agency, which would be able to do little but draw its pay. The means of concealing opium in free goods, such as tobacco, chillies, rice, ghee, tar, salt-fish, etc., are so various, and its transport in profitable quantities so easy, that no amount of energy specially directed towards its discovery would effect much good. It is only now and then and by chance that discoveries can be made. The only way effectually to stop smuggling is to begin at the fountain head and control the cultivation in the Native States. Something may be done by making the possession of more than a certain quantity of opium without a license illegal; and if this were done seizures could be made whenever an opportunity offered, whereas at present an attempt to export must be proved before seizure and conviction can take place. The sale of opium is controlled in Bombay, where the drug is issued from the Government treasuries, but no similar precaution is taken in this Presidency.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Collector.

RETURN of Opium imported at Colombo, Galle, and Batticoloa.

Date.	Name of Vessel and Port of Importation.	Whence.	By whom entered for Duty.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1868.				lbs.	
15th February..	Colombo. "Adivira Latchamy."	Negapatam..	Letchamanan Chetty..	668	Reported not in the Clearance.
19th March ...	Steamer "Bushire."	Madras ...	Crizzle	69	In passenger baggage.
1st September.	"Kamido"	Do. ...	Viramuttoo	58	Reported not in the Clearance.
2nd October ...	Galle. Str. "Himalaya."	Negapatam ..	J. Crizzle	58	In passenger baggage.
18th July ...	Batticoloa	Pondicherry.	M. Ismal	2	
Do. ...	....	......	A. Mugamud Labby...	2	
Do. ...	....	......	J. Abudeen Labby ...	5	
Do. ...	....	......	M. Ismayl Labby ...	2	
20th Do. ...	....	......	J. A. Magamed Labby.	¾	
Do. ...	....	......	Ismayl Labby	2	
5th August ...	....	......	M. Cobindu	5	
21st Do. ...	....	Madras ...	E. M. Maricar	1	
27th Do. ...	....	......	S. Morgan Banca ...	2	
28th Do. ...	....	......	A. Alliar Labby ...	1½	
29th Do. ...	....	......	C. M. Agamad Labby.	2¼	
21st October ...	....	......	M. Ismayl Labby ...	1	
22nd Do. ...	....	Karrikal ...	A. Ismayl Labby ...	1	
			Total ...	880½	

(Signed) W. D. WRIGHT,
Deputy-Collector.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Collector.

Statement showing the quantity of Opium imported at Point Pedro in 1868.

When Imported.	Quantity.	By whom.	From what Port of the Tanjore District.	Under what circumstances.
1868.	cwt. qrs. lbs.			
20th Feb ..	0 0 11¼	Punnia Sedambaram...	Madras ...	Reported as not in Clearance.
26th ,, ...	7 1 8	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
,,	1 0 21	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
6th Mar...	2 2 20	Ammayar Canamady Pillai	Do. ...	Do.
,,	0 1 6	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
7th ,, ...	0 0 6¼	Armogam Padutamby	Do. ...	Do.
,,	3 2 8	Tamar Carmudi Pillai	Do. ...	Do.
,,	0 1 1	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
14th ,, ...	1 1 20	Sinnatamby Mylnagun	Do. ...	Do.
,,	0 1 1	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
1st April..	0 0 7½	Ammayar Comarasamy	Do. ..	Do.
6th ,, ..	0 1 1	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
,,	0 0 14	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
20th July...	0 0 1	Murgan Candappen	Pondicherry.	Do.
15th Aug...	8 0 0	Varitumby Vadamal...	Karrikal ...	Do.
,,	2 0 0	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
31st ,, ...	1 1 20	Parnim Chedambram	Madras ...	Do.
,,	0 1 22	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
23rd Sep....	5 1 12	Varitumby Vadevalu	Karrikal ...	Do.
,,	0 2 11	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
5th Oct...	8 0 0	Varitumby Cundappen	Do. ...	Do.
,,	2 2 0	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
,,	1 3 2	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
9th ,, ...	4 0 18½	Do.	Do. ...	Do.

Point Pedro, (Signed) ————
17th October 1868.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Collector.

From W. McQUHAE, Esq., Collector of Madura, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 6th December 1873.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 20th October 1873, I have the honour to inform you that no information has yet been obtained regarding the illicit export of opium from ports in this district. Careful inquiry is still being made, and if anything is discovered it will be reported at once.

From R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Courtallum, 13th November 1873.

In reply to the Board's confidential Proceedings, dated 20th October last, I have the honour to inform you that, as recently reported, there is but little opium sold or used in this district. It is not impossible, however, that the Cabul horse-dealers who trade between this and Colombo, and who have established themselves at Palamcottah for years past, may carry on a small smuggling trade; but judging from the poverty-stricken appearance of these dealers the trade must be very small. Neither the Master Attendant nor the Town Inspector of Police, who have both been resident at Tuticorin for years, have ever heard of opium being smuggled, though with an exposed

coast of 100 miles in length and constant traffic to and from the ports of Ceylon both by canoe, boat, and dhony, there is nothing whatever to prevent the smuggling of any valuable commodity.

2. Our Sea Customs arrangements are singularly inefficient, and the staff is altogether disproportionate to the work to be performed. Two of the sea-ports, Coilpatnam and Colasegarapatnam, where there are large populations of Lubbies and a considerable sea-borne trade, are virtually controlled by Clerks on Rupees 30 per mensem, and even at Tuticorin, where there is a larger establishment, the Head Assistant Collector is of opinion that smuggling is very common. What goes on along the coast with the aid of fishing-boats no one is now aware, but with the facilities offered by our want of preventive establishments it seems strange that dutiable articles carried by native craft should ever pass through the Custom-house at all.

3. The adoption of some means of check by a patrol or detective agency may, I think, will be tried, and at the minor ports especially the cost of such an establishment would probably be repaid by the increased Customs received.

4. I enclose the Head Assistant Collector's letter on this subject.

From J. BOYLE, Esq., Head Assistant Collector, to R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, dated Tuticorin, 11th November 1873.

In returning the papers, marked confidential, relating to the illicit trade in opium said to be carried on between Ceylon and our mainland, I have to inform you that no precise information is forthcoming on their subject. Having consulted the two persons most likely to know what there is to be known about smuggling, Captain Phipps, the Master Attendant, and Mr. Faczenskie, the local Inspector of Police, I find that the latter has never had his attention hitherto drawn to the subject of opium-smuggling, nor has he any reason to believe at present in its existence. Captain Phipps, however, informs me that about seven years ago inquiry was instituted into the smuggling alleged to be carried on between this port and Galle, but no particular result ensued. He expresses an opinion that, if smuggling is practised at present, the perpetrators are the Arab horse and cattle-dealers who constantly pass over with cargoes. But as they are all now obliged to land and ship from the jetty in front of the Custom-house, the grossest negligence alone will permit bulky articles to be illicitly exported. Probably opium, if smuggled at all, is taken in extremely small quantities concealed about the person or in other goods; and nothing but the closest search will avail to detect such frauds.

2. I have discussed the possibility of prevention with Mr. Faczenskie. He informs me that there is little doubt that liquor is smuggled across from Colombo (Colombo Arrack chiefly, but also Brandy), and landed surreptitiously at quiet corners of the harbour. Constables have reported to him cases in which boats have approached the shore, but put back to ships on seeing officials on the beach. He also states that the port of Coilpatnam is a favourite smuggling station; and other information I have received of the inefficiency of the Coilpatnam Sea Customs Superintendent makes me think this probable.

3. As to remedies, an undress preventive service attached to the Police force would be effective in detection; but the closer scrutiny of Sea Customs officials, which is now a mere sham, would also do much to prevent smuggling. Now ships enter the harbour their cargo is never examined at all, except in reference to their official manifests, which naturally offer no object to suspicion; and illicit goods are quietly conveyed ashore at night, and to remote spots on the beach, where liquor, opium, or anything else can be disposed of without any official eye or word. Ships ought to be regularly over-hauled periodically by the Sea Customs Superintendent, as they are in the London Docks, where they pull up the deck and rip up the cabin-panels if they smell tobacco or suspect lace.

From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 10th January 1874, No. 4.

I have the honour to forward a letter received from the Additional Deputy-Collector in charge of Salt and Sea Customs, describing various methods of smuggling opium which he has been informed prevail.

2. I have no doubt there is a great deal of truth in the rumours which exist on the subject, and that the smuggling of the drug will continue until some special detective agency is set on foot.

3. I have now before me a case in which a heavy seizure was made in the south of the district, and another case was reported in which some cases were successfully smuggled owing to the connivance of the station master at Shoranur.

4. The fact is that the profits are so large that the occasional heavy loss by seizure and fine is insufficient to deter; as soon as one method is discovered another is attempted.

From H. SUBRAYER, Offg. Additional Deputy-Collector, to A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Choughaut, 22nd December 1873, No. 78.

WITH reference to the Proceedings of the Government and the Board of Revenue, dated 18th and 20th October last, calling for a report upon the illicit export of opium from this coast, I have the honour to submit, for your information, the following report after making a diligent inquiry from all available sources at the following places:—

Cannanore,
Tellicherry,
Badagara,
Calicut,
Tirur,
Ponnani,
Choughaut,
Shoranur,
Tiruchur, and
Cochin.

2. One important point the inquiry instituted by me establishes is that a large quantity of opium finds its way from Madras to the western coast by rail, that the drug usually leaves the rail at the stations between Pothanur and Beypore, and that it is generally packed in cases, the outward appearance of which would lead to the belief that they contain Brandy or other liquor. In fact, there is reason to believe that bottles filled with opium are packed in cases together with liquor in order to deceive, should the packages be opened for examination. In many parcels, I am informed, cases containing only Brandy are mixed with packages of opium.

3. These packages, I learn, after leaving the railway stations at Pothanur and Paulghaut, are carried sometimes by men and sometimes by carts through Thammalapuram road and across the Pattikkattu hills into the Cochin territory.

4. Shoranur seems to have been a favourite place for this illicit traffic, as the inquiry points to a perfect understanding having been established between Moses Pillai, Railway Station Master, Namasivayam Pillai, an Agent appointed by the Travancore Sircar for forwarding supplies or goods in general to and from Madras, the Police, and the opium contractors in the Native States of Cochin and Travancore, by whom a very profitable trade has, for some time in this way, been carried on.

5. Besides from Madras opium has been brought in some considerable quantity from Mysore through Coorg to the northernmost ports of Cannanore and Tellicherry. Much of this Mysore opium appears to be smuggled by packing it in bundles of coffee sent on to this coast for preparation and shipment. From these ports the drug has been sent on again to the French Settlement of Mahé.

6. This branch of illicit trade seems to have been conducted principally by one Thulasi Dos of Tellicherry who, in company with Poye, a fisherman by caste and native of Mahé, appears to manage matters so well as entirely to evade the vigilance of the Police at the Ayikkal station.

7. During the favourable monsoon a number of small vessels from Ceylon, which visit this coast for the purchase of salt-fish, is reported to take away some quantity of opium on each voyage. In these vessels it appears that the drug is generally packed in jars, in which a quantity of water is introduced, and that sometimes it is sent to Alleppey from Mahé by sea to be again shipped to Ceylon and other places.

8. It appears, also, that some quantity of opium finds its way into Tellicherry and Mahé from Madras by rail through Calicut by a circuitous ad leading through Panur to Tellicherry, but little

used for general traffic, and consequently well suited for smuggling; for by taking this route the goods escape the examination of the Land Custom Amin and the Police at Parambathu Choukky.

1 Ephrem Cohen, a Jew and Cochin Sircar Contractor, residing in Jew Street, Native Cochin.
2. Alier Abi, a Jew, partner of No. 1 residing in Jew Street, Native Cochin.
3. Namicha, sub-contractor at Ernacolam.
4. Varitha do. at Thirupanathurai.
5. Varitha do. at Kandanad.
6. Mathaye do. at Vadaparamba.
7. Sonau do. at Thiruchur.
8. Onsafe do. at Kunnamkolam Karai.
9. Bellani Karen Varu, do. at Mukkandapuram.
10. Vamana Shenoy, do. at Kodunganullur.
11. Kasavapabu Vamanan do. at Sendamangalam.
12. Saugara Chetty Rayan residing in British Cochin.
13. Venkatasura Prabu residing in do.
14. Kasavaprabu in do.

9. On inquiry I am given to understand that several parties, both residing in Native and British Cochin, have been engaged in the opium trade, and that, through their influence, a large quantity of the drug has been smuggled in the Cochin and Travancore territories, and from thence into Ceylon, Rangoon, Singapore, and other places, where there is a good demand. The parties named in the margin are, I am informed, among the principal dealers in the drug.

10. The Cochin Sircar contractor obtains opium largely from Madras. His agent there is Benaya Benjamin, residing in Popham's Broadway, No. 164. The contractor has also another agent named Veenacho, a Jew (probably a relation of his), who has been sent from Cochin to Madras for the purpose of helping him in obtaining opium clandestinely.

11. A good quantity of opium finding its way into the British and Native Cochin has been brought from Madras by rail, which it leaves at the stations before mentioned.

12. Lackady, Shoranur, and Tirur, appear to be the stations most preferred by some of the parties engaged in the nefarious traffic in question, because they are most conveniently situated near the different routes generally used to avoid detection. On leaving Shoranur the packages containing opium have been conveyed at once into the Cochin Rajah's territory. The trusted agents of the Cochin Sircar contractor at this station have been, it seems, the above-mentioned Moses Pillai and Namasivayam Pillai. Frequently with other goods some ten or fifteen cases supposed to contain Brandy or other liquor arrive at the station, and from thence are forwarded on by country carts to Karuvapadanthai *via* Thiruchur. At Karuvapadanthai they are put into boats, and are then forwarded onward by back-water to such part of Native Cochin as may have been selected for safe custody until such time as they can further be disposed of.

13. At Tirur station the back-water is so near that goods are removed at once from the railway station to boats engaged for carriage thereof.

14. The advantages of packing opium in Brandy cases and mixing it together with similar packages containing liquor are obvious, because in case the Police or other authority wishing to examine any portion of a parcel of goods above described it is so easy to induce them to examine such cases privately marked by party or parties in charge and known to contain liquor only. That this system of smuggling the drug has been largely adopted appears to me almost certain; and the fact that the above-named trusted agents have been at this same station for a long period goes to confirm, to a certain extent, that they have been concerned in these malpractices under inquiry.

15. Namasivayam Pillai above alluded to appears to be the active agent in carrying out the plans of the contractors of the Native States of Cochin and Travancore. He appears also to select at each time the drug is brought from Madras a station most convenient for the purpose of its being transmitted to its destination and travels himself from station to station to enable him to personally superintend its safe despatch.

16. Besides Cochin there can be little doubt the illicit traffic in opium has been carried on more or less at every port on this coast. The facts that so far back as 1860 or 1861 attempts at smuggling opium concealed in myrabolam and tobacco bundles were discovered at Beypore and Ponnani; that an attempt to smuggle at Calicut in 1870 was also detected; and that one or two detections at Shoranur, Lackady, and Tirur, within the last two years have taken place; show how extensively the illicit traffic in opium has been in existence for a series of years. The recent seizures at or near Choughaut and at Lackady appear to be the cause of additional caution on the

part of smugglers in the carriage of the drug in question. I am credibly informed that a party consisting principally of Jews of Native Cochin is now out for the special purpose of discovering a new route from Pothanur and Paulghaut *via* Thammalapuram and Pathikkatu Hills and of organizing a new system of carriage so as to ensure greater safety in the transmission of the drug. And it is not unlikely that a different system of packing may also now be sought by smugglers to avoid detection.

17. I have just learnt that the Cochin renter prosecuted one of his sub-renters in one of the Cochin Sircar Courts for smuggling opium, and I am inclined to think that this prosecution was instituted from a feeling that the accused interfered with what the renter appears to consider his legitimate right, namely, smuggling on a large scale.

18. With regard to the ports on this coast from which the illicit export of the drug takes place, I have reasons to believe that Mahé and Alleppey are the chief ones. I have already observed that this illicit trade is carried on by sea in most of our ports.

19. The facility afforded for the illicit export of opium from the ports of Mahé and Alleppey is much greater from their being foreign ports and from the large number of small coasting crafts from Ceylon calling during the fine season of the year at these ports chiefly for salt-fish. I understand that in many of these vessels opium is shipped in jars. It seems that a quantity of opium is first placed in jars which are then filled with water evidently to prevent detection.

20. At the port of Cochin opium appears to be packed for shipment in small wooden boxes made of a size and shape that may be conveniently secreted on board the vessels over which other cargo is stored. It further appears that this system of shipment and storage is so cleverly managed that a person searching the vessel would scarcely ever be able to find the smuggled goods, unless he has previously made himself acquainted with the plan adopted by smugglers.

21. Having so far endeavoured to state the different systems adopted by parties principally carrying on the illicit trade in question, I may now be allowed to draw your attention to the fact that the Cochin and Travancore Governments have admitted, to a certain degree, the possibility of smuggled opium being brought away to their territories from British India, *vide* the letters of the Dewans of the two Native States embodied in the Government Proceedings, dated 19th April last, No. 415. I am, therefore, now respectfully of opinion that there can be little or no doubt as to the illicit export of opium from this coast to Ceylon, Singapore, Rangoon, and other places, being made by Jews, merchants of Cochin, inasmuch as they seem to have many of their relations and friends in Rangoon and Singapore carrying on trade to a considerable extent.

22. Taking into consideration the extensive frontier line and the extensive back-water, affording, as they do, much facilities for smuggling, I think it would be almost impossible for any Land Custom establishment, however numerous, to be able to detect smuggling of a compact article like opium capable of being secreted in such a variety of ways. Detection by the Police would also, I believe, be equally impossible, because their duties are so multifarious and the strength of Police force is so limited that, unless information is given against smugglers by some person or persons having reasons for so doing, they cannot possibly detect crimes of this nature. But, however, I beg leave to observe that if the number of the Policemen employed at the railway stations between Pothanur and Beypore be increased, and if some of them be specially employed in detecting smuggling of opium, with instructions to make searching constant, regular, complete, and thoroughly systematic inquiries, smuggling may be detected to a certain extent. Of course, strict supervision over their work should as well be exercised by the upper subordinate officers attached to the Police Department.

23. In conclusion, I beg respectfully to observe that I consider the *order* of the Government contained in the Proceedings above referred to, to be most judicious and the chief remedy, as a preventive measure, to the existing and growing evil. I beg, also, to be permitted to point out that this *order* remains entirely unknown to the great majority of people, as it always was, and always will be, until some scheme for widely promulgating the same throughout this part of the country is set on foot, for it is very clear to me from my inquiry that that class of population from whom much valuable information can be obtained is the least likely to know anything of the

order of the Government having reference to rewards. I would further beg to suggest, with due respect, that the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin may be requested, with advantage, to move those Governments to give every publicity in their territories to the order above referred to.

24. The Proceedings of the Government and the Board of Revenue, calling for a report on the illicit export of opium from this coast as well as from other places, are herewith returned.

From H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Uppinangadi, 4th November 1873.

I HAVE the honour to submit, without delay, a letter which embodied the information called for in the Board's Proceedings, dated 20th October 1873.

From J. BALL, Esq., Deputy-Collector, to H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, dated Mangalore, 3rd November 1873.

I BEG to report on the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th ultimo, which accompanied your note of the 26th idem.

From inquiries instituted by me, I learn that there is a good market for opium here, especially since the arrival of the 34th Regiment, L. I., the sepoys of which are chiefly Telingas from the Eastern Coast, and are addicted to opium-eating.

I also find that opium is imported into Mangalore clandestinely by sea in tin boxes along with other duty-free articles, such as grain, etc., and by land in large quantities.

I am also informed that some Mysore opium is occasionally brought down with other goods, but that it does not find so ready a sale as the Malwan article. A few days ago a native of Hasan in Mysore purchased 12 lbs. of it in the bazaar and conveyed it into Mysore. Another dealer expects 30 lbs. of it in a few days from Tellicherry *via* Kasargod.

It is also said that during the monsoon when there is a demand for the article, it is received through the Post Office in small tin boxes.

I have not learnt that any opium is exported by sea, but I dare say small quantities of it are exported, of course, clandestinely, to places where there may be a demand of it. The prevailing price at present is Rupees 8-8-0 per lb., and from what I hear, I think, that some 8 or 10 maunds may now be found in the bazaar.

The original papers received with your note are herewith returned.

From J. HUNTER-BLAIR, Esq., Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 21st October 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of the confidential Proceedings of the Board of 20th October 1873.

2. In reply, I beg to refer the Board to my report on the subject of opium-smuggling generally, under date 21st August 1873, No. 938, and to respectfully request that the Board will be good enough to forward it to Government, with their remarks.

3. If my letter of 16th October 1873, No. 1,171, has not been forwarded to Government, I beg the Board will also forward that letter at the same time.

4. The two letters will give a great deal of information regarding opium-smuggling to Government *at once*, and I will afterwards report on the other points referred to by the Board and Government.

5. For certain reasons connected with an intended shipment of opium which is being watched, I do not wish at present to make any inquiries publicly or privately about Chinamen in Madras. In a few days, or perhaps weeks, I shall be able to do so. As the smuggling case at Rangoon occurred a year ago, the delay is not a matter of much consequence.

6. I trust the Board will not think I am taking a liberty, when I say, that I think it will be advisable to confine the confidential inquiries to as few Collectors as possible at present. Malabar, South Arcot, and Kistna, are, I think, the only Collectorates where opium is shipped.

A Return showing the Quantity of Opium imported at Point Pedro from Madras and Pondicherry during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

Date of Arrival.	From what Port.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Name of the Tindal for the Voyage.	Quantity of Opium landed.	Name of the Consignee.
1870.						
21st Mar...	Madras ...	Dhony "Ahamado-Hamedopuravy"	80	Mader Sopermanier	13 purses and 1 bole ...	M. A. Vyamoottoo.
29th ,, ...	Do. ...	Do. "Porenalatchemy"	68	Kauder Maremuttoo ...	2 tins	V. Sinnayah.
14th May...	Do. ...	Brig "Valvetty-tovie"	72	Vyramootto Ayamootto ...	7 purses	A. Nagamoottoo.
30th ,, ...	Do. ...	Dhony "Pakealatchmy"	156	Moroger Sinayah	27 do.	V. Sidambarapalle.
4th July...	Pondicherry.	Do. "Sondara Vadanayagy" ...	35	Moroger Velupulli	47 do.	V. S. Vadavanum.
30th ,, ...	Do. ...	Do. "Annalatchmy"	55	Vayravier Comarasamy ...	30 boxes	V. Vaddevalu.
27th Aug...	Do. ...	Do. "Tirumangalady Canavady Puravey."	35	Vensoytamby Armogam ...	51 purses	C. Vadivellu
30th Sep ...	Do. ...	Do. "Annalatchmy"	55	Vayravier Comarasamy ...	24 boxes	V. Savapathy.
1871.						
5th June..	Do. ...	Do. do.	55	Vayravier Savapathy ...	15 purses ... ... 15 do.	V. Vadevalu. V. Comarasawmy.
16th ,, ...	Do. ...	Do. "Kanavady Pooravy" ...	102	Kauder Maremootoo... ...	52 do. and 1 tin ...	K. Marimoottoo.
31st July...	Do. ...	Do. "Annalatchmy"	55	Valapully Savapady... ...	22 purses ... ... 21 do.	V. Comarasawmy. V. Vadivelu.
9th Oct...	Do. ...	Do. "Kanavady Pooravy" ...	94	Kauder Kadirgamer.	28 purses and 1 tin ...	K. Kadirgamer.
1872.						
8th April.	Madras ...	Do. "Kaverilatchmy"	90	Olager Vyramoottoo... ...	25 purses	A. Tamner.
24th ,, ...	Pondicherry.	Sch. "Sivasoondarapooravy" ...	34	Chenapodian Candapen ...	116 do. and 10 tins ...	C. Vyravy.
12th May..	Madras ...	Brig "Vinayagapuravy"	84	Sopermanier Candapen ...	61 do. and 1 bole...	A. Pooditamby.
15th June..	Pondicherry.	Dhony "Arynarayna Puravy" ...	79	Ponier Samoderam	19 do.	V. Cundasawmy
1st July...	Madras ...	Do. "Kevrilatchmy"	90	Kauder Kadirgamer... ...	34 do. and 3 chemboos.	K. Kadirgamer.
27th Aug...	Do. ...	Do. "Annalatchmy"	108	Mader Kanavuddy	84 do. 1 bole and 2 tins.	K. Vyravy.
6th Oct...	Do. ...	Do. "Kevrilatchmy"	90	Venayagamooty Vetopally.	21 do.	A. Tamner.
1873.						
12th Mar...	Do. ..	Brig "Vinaygapuravy"...	84	Cadrypully Sopermanier ...	41 do. and 2 boles...	T. Sinniah.
31st ,, ...	Do. ...	Dhony "Pakyalatchmy"	156	Vyravy Kadirgamer... ...	30 do. and 1 bole ...	A. Velupully.
25th June..	Karekal ...	Do. "Agamado-Hamidopuravy."	80	V. Moorgappen...	74 do.	M. A. Vyramuttoo.
16th Aug...	Pondicherry.	Do. "Kawerilatchmy"	90	Venayagamorty Velappen..	58 do.	A. Nagamony.

(Signed) J. VANZYL.

Point Pedro,
19th October 1873.

In their Proceedings of 18th October 1873, Government called for a report regarding the illicit export of opium. These Proceedings were communicated "confidentially" to the Collectors of all maritime districts.

2. The foregoing letters are their replies which will be reviewed in order.

3. Ganjam.—The Collector reports no traffic anywhere except at Calingapatam where the Sea Customs Superintendent, Captain Farley, states that all native passengers by dhonies or steamers to Burmah smuggle *in a small way*, and that syrangs and navigators do business also in a small way. Captain Farley, however, adds that the sum total of opium thus conveyed must be very large as between 2,000 and 3,000 labourers, etc., go and return between Burmah and Ganjam annually; and he remarks on the comparatively prosperous condition of these people after their return from a short sojourn in Burmah. He observes, further, that the arrival in Calingapatam of emigrants for Burmah is the signal for the simultaneous influx of licensed opium-vendors from Chicacole.

4. Vizagapatam.—The Collector reports that all the opium used in the district or exported is sent by a Marwarree (name unknown) in Juggiapet in Hyderabad, who has an agent in Vizagapatam. The Collector does not *know* of any smuggling, but considers that it may easily be carried on by means of dhonies sailing to Rangoon and Moulmein, also by the British India steamers from Bimlipatam. He recommends search.

5. Godavery.—The Collector reports that opium is smuggled in various ways, either by being concealed in packages of tobacco or in cocoanuts, the large export of the latter to Burmah being otherwise difficult to account for. He also thinks that native passengers make a trade of smuggling opium in their baggage, the large number of common labourers travelling to and fro by British India steamers, at 12 Rupees each passage, being suspicious. He proposes that native passengers to Burmah should be directed to embark at a fixed hour from the Custom-house where their baggage would be examined.

It is further suggested that the authorities in Burmah should have the baggage of native passengers examined on arrival, which would be no hardship, inasmuch as the same thing is done with the baggage of European passengers when there are any circumstances to warrant a suspicion of smuggling.

6. Kistna.—The Collector reports that there is no opium-smuggling from his district.

7. Nellore.—The Collector does not believe that any export of opium takes place from this district, as few vessels leave the ports for places beyond India; only three vessels are reported to have sailed during 1873—one for Rangoon and two for Akyab.

8. Chingleput.—The Collector believes that vessels laying to off the coast on pretext of taking water may ship opium, and that it may be occasionally smuggled across the Pondicherry frontier, but he has heard of nothing of the kind.

9. South Arcot.—The Collector believes that smuggling is carried on to a great extent. Opium is generally brought from Madras to Porto Novo (in bandies containing other goods) about the close of the year, and after the monsoon is shipped in dhonies for Ceylon. He reports a recent seizure of opium on board a dhoney which had cleared for Ceylon. In this case, the opium had been brought from Madras in the dhony.

10. The Collector states his intention of examining every vessel clearing for Ceylon during the present season, but remarks on the inefficiency of the present Customs establishment for properly carrying out his plans. He remarks that opium may easily be taken to Pondicherry from the northern ports, and exported thence without let or hindrance in the presumed absence of any export or import duty on the drug in French territory.

11. He points out that there is nothing in the existing Treaties to prevent export of any quantity by sea from French territory in addition to the 300 chests yearly claimed by the French Government under the provisions of the Treaty of 1815, and regularly exported to China by Messageries Maritimes *via* Galle.

12. The Board remark that these considerations are of great and increasing importance.

A RETURN showing the Quantity of Opium imported at Point Pedro from Madras and Pondicherry during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

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1871.						
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25th June..	Karekal ...	Do. "Agamado-Hamidopuravy."	80	V. Moorgappen...	74 do.	M. A. Vyramuttoo.
16th Aug...	Pondicherry.	Do. "Kawerilatchmy"	90	Venayagamorty Velappen..	58 do.	A. Nagamony.

POINT PEDRO,
19th October 1873.

(Signed) J. VANZYL.

IN their Proceedings of 18th October 1873, Government called for a report regarding the illicit export of opium. These Proceedings were communicated "confidentially" to the Collectors of all maritime districts.

2. The foregoing letters are their replies which will be reviewed in order.

3. GANJAM.—The Collector reports no traffic anywhere except at Calingapatam where the Sea Customs Superintendent, Captain Farley, states that all native passengers by dhonies or steamers to Burmah smuggle *in a small way*, and that syrangs and navigators do business also in a small way. Captain Farley, however, adds that the sum total of opium thus conveyed must be very large as between 2,000 and 3,000 labourers, etc., go and return between Burmah and Ganjam annually; and he remarks on the comparatively prosperous condition of these people after their return from a short sojourn in Burmah. He observes, further, that the arrival in Calingapatam of emigrants for Burmah is the signal for the simultaneous influx of licensed opium-vendors from Chicacole.

4. VIZAGAPATAM.—The Collector reports that all the opium used in the district or exported is sent by a Marwarree (name unknown) in Juggiapet in Hyderabad, who has an agent in Vizagapatam. The Collector does not *know* of any smuggling, but considers that it may easily be carried on by means of dhonies sailing to Rangoon and Moulmein, also by the British India steamers from Bimlipatam. He recommends search.

5. GODAVERY.—The Collector reports that opium is smuggled in various ways, either by being concealed in packages of tobacco or in cocoanuts, the large export of the latter to Burmah being otherwise difficult to account for. He also thinks that native passengers make a trade of smuggling opium in their baggage, the large number of common labourers travelling to and fro by British India steamers, at 12 Rupees each passage, being suspicious. He proposes that native passengers to Burmah should be directed to embark at a fixed hour from the Custom-house where their baggage would be examined.

It is further suggested that the authorities in Burmah should have the baggage of native passengers examined on arrival, which would be no hardship, inasmuch as the same thing is done with the baggage of European passengers when there are any circumstances to warrant a suspicion of smuggling.

6. KISTNA.—The Collector reports that there is no opium-smuggling from his district.

7. NELLORE.—The Collector does not believe that any export of opium takes place from this district, as few vessels leave the ports for places beyond India; only three vessels are reported to have sailed during 1873—one for Rangoon and two for Akyab.

8. CHINGLEPUT.—The Collector believes that vessels laying to off the coast on pretext of taking water may ship opium, and that it may be occasionally smuggled across the Pondicherry frontier, but he has heard of nothing of the kind.

9. SOUTH ARCOT.—The Collector believes that smuggling is carried on to a great extent. Opium is generally brought from Madras to Porto Novo (in bandies containing other goods) about the close of the year, and after the monsoon is shipped in dhonies for Ceylon. He reports a recent seizure of opium on board a dhoney which had cleared for Ceylon. In this case, the opium had been brought from Madras in the dhony.

10. The Collector states his intention of examining every vessel clearing for Ceylon during the present season, but remarks on the inefficiency of the present Customs establishment for properly carrying out his plans. He remarks that opium may easily be taken to Pondicherry from the northern ports, and exported thence without let or hindrance in the presumed absence of any export or import duty on the drug in French territory.

11. He points out that there is nothing in the existing Treaties to prevent export of any quantity by sea from French territory in addition to the 300 chests yearly claimed by the French Government under the provisions of the Treaty of 1815, and regularly exported to China by Messageries Maritimes *via* Galle.

12. The Board remark that these considerations are of great and increasing importance.

13. TANJORE.—The Sub-Collector reports very fully on the smuggling carried on from Negapatam and other ports. He states that it is very considerable, and that it is almost impossible to detect smugglers under the present laws, and suggests making possession of more than a small quantity without a license illegal. He further suggests the control of cultivation of opium in Native States.

14. Mr. Stokes also reports fully on four cases of detection which have occurred since 1860, the details of which show how much detection depends on chance and uncertain sources of information.

15. In the first case, 176 pounds of opium were discovered packed in bags of salt-fish brought to Negapatam for export. The smuggler had six months previously bought the principal portion of the opium in Bangalore, had conveyed it to Madras under a pass, and there sold a small quantity, the remainder being conveyed to Negapatam by the western road, thereby avoiding the preventive posts at the French frontier. The discovery was only made in consequence of an attempt to convey the opium on boardship without a boat-note.

16. In another case, information was given of a quantity of opium having arrived at the railway station, Negapatam, for export, and by very careful watching and chance information it was traced to Point Calimere, whence it was intended that it should have been exported.

17. In a third case, a Calcutta Chinese merchant, who had arrived at Negapatam from Madras by sea, took to the Custom-house for shipment toRangoon two cases of tar which had come from Madras by rail. A telegram received shortly after from Madras gave information of this man's intention to export opium concealed in a tin box and two bags. This, together with his suspicious conduct, caused the Customs authorities to obtain a Warrant to open the casks, and a large quantity of opium was found packed in tins and imbedded in the tar.

18. The Sub-Collector also states that in many cases anonymous information has been given without leading to any detection; one letter showing that the opium was got from Bangalore and removed from the railway at road-side stations with the connivance of the railway officials.

19. Returns are also given of opium imported into Colombo, Galle, Batticoloa, and Point Pedro, during 1868, from which it appears that 668 pounds were imported into Colombo from Negapatam in one native vessel, and 69 pounds from Madras by the British India S.S. *Bushire*. Fifty-eight pounds were also imported by the British India S.S. *Himalaya* into Galle from Negapatam. In these two cases the opium was in passengers' baggage.

20. MADURA.—The Collector's report is incomplete. He knows of no smuggling, but the Board observe that the Sea Customs Collector detected and punished a case of smuggling opium from a Madura port in September 1873.

21. TINNEVELLY.—It appears from the letters of the Collector and Head Assistant that the subject of opium-smuggling has not hitherto received attention; but they are of opinion that, considering the great facilities which exist for exporting it to Ceylon, smuggling is most likely carried on to a large extent. They bring strongly to notice the inadequate supply of preventive establishments on the coast.

22. MALABAR.—The Collector states that smuggling is carried on to a very great extent, and forwards a full report from the Officiating Additional Deputy-Collector, from which it appears that there is a regular system of smuggling by railway between Madras and the Western Coast. The opium is packed in cases similar to those used for packing liquor, and these cases are removed from the railway at road-side stations between Poothanoor and Beypore,—generally at Shoranoor, Lackady, and Tirur,—whence the opium is taken by boats or bandies into Cochin territory and thence shipped.

23. It is also smuggled through Coorg to Cannanore and Tellicherry, and thence to Mahé; where, as in other French Settlements, the facilities for smuggling are very great. The export thence in dhonies to Ceylon is, of course, easy.

24. In paragraphs 9 to 14 the Deputy-Collector gives a full account of the trade between the various stations on the railway and Cochin, giving the names of the traders and other particulars. It appears from paragraph 15 that (probably in consequence of recent detections) a new route and system for smuggling is being arranged.

25. The ports where the largest shipments are made are stated to be Alleppey, Cochin, and Mahé.

It appears that the Cochin Sircar contractor has two special agents in Madras who are employed in this traffic, and it seems likely that there is an understanding relative to illicit opium-traffic between the agent appointed by the Travancore Government for forwarding general supplies from Madras and the Station Master at Shoranoor.

26. SOUTH CANARA.—The Collector forwards [illegible] letter from the Deputy-Collector at Mangalore, from which it appears that the consumptio[illegible]pium in that place is very large. It is imported clandestinely by sea in tin boxes along with [illegible]ty free articles, and during the monsoon the traffic by land is considerable. Two special cases of traffic between Mysore and Mangalore are reported, and opium is also said to be frequently smuggled through the Post Office.

27. The Collector does not *know* of any export by sea, but considers it extremely probable.

28. THE COLLECTOR OF SEA CUSTOMS refers to his letters, dated 21st August 1873, No. 938, and 16th October 1873, No. 1,171,* both of which are already before Government. He submits a statement showing the quantity of opium imported at Point Pedro from Madras and Pondicherry during the years 1870 to 1873.

29. The total amount imported from Madras was over 345 purses† and that from Pondicherry 498.

30. These reports show that the smuggling of opium is going on to an immense extent, and that it can only be checked by legal restrictions as to the possession, transit, and sale of the drug.

31. In their Proceedings of 16th March 1874, No. 597, the Board have recommended that such a law should be passed on sanitary as well as financial grounds.

32. After legislation, experience will show whether a special detective force would do any good; but as the law at present stands the Board believe that any such means of repression would be found powerless.

No. 92A. ORDER THEREON, 6th May 1874, No. 562.

Separate Revenue, No. 11.
Customs.

The Government resolve to communicate these Proceedings to the Advocate-General through the Legislative Department, in continuation of G.O., 16th February 1874, No. 210, Revenue Department, with the request that in the preparation of his Bill he will provide for the transport, possession, and sale of opium being placed under restrictions similar to those of the Abkari Law.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Legislative Department.
" Board of Revenue.

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* Board's Proceedings, 23rd October 1873 and 16th March 1874, No. 597.

† A purse is about 25 lbs.

Govt. of 1874 Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT
&c., &c., &c.

Dated May 6th. Recd.

Recd.

G. O., 6th May 1874, No. 562.

MAY

Nos. 91—92A.

Traffic in, and consumption of, Opium in the Districts of Madras Presidency.—Communicates Board's Proceedings regarding,—to Advocate-General, and requests that provision may be made for the transport, possession, and sale of the drug being placed under restrictions.

92/12

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 745.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 31st March 1874.

Read order of Government, dated 18th October 1873, No. 1,133.

Read also the following letters :—

From C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Surangi, 20th November 1873.

ADVERTING to the Board's Proceedings of the 20th ultimo (confidential) on the subject of the illicit exportation of opium, I have the honour to state that I am not able to say, with any degree of certainty, that opium is illicitly exported from this district. Mr. Grahame, Acting Principal Assistant Collector, says that he made careful inquiries on the subject, but can hear nothing to lead him to suppose that opium is illicitly exported at all. He also doubts as to such an export being much more than possible. Mr. Overbury, the Acting Senior Assistant Collector, says that personally he does not believe there is any vent out of the district, but that the merchants first get enough for their own consumption.

2. I have also consulted the Sea Custom Superintendents. Both Captain Gahan and Mr. Broom, Superintendents of Gopalpore and Ganjam, do not suspect any illicit exportation of the drug. Captain Farley, the Superintendent of Calingapatam, however, suspects that "all the native passengers by native vessels, plying to and from Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab, twice a-year, from the northern district ports from Gopalpore to Cocanada, as also native passengers by steamers, do convey, when going across individually, small quantities for their own use as also to meet the wants of their countrymen residents in Burmah, and that the syrangs and navigators do business in the drug also in a small way."

3. I enclose copy of Captain Farley's letter.

From Captain R. K. GAHAN, Superintendent of Sea Customs, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, Chetterpore, dated Gopalpore, 20th November 1873.

WITH reference to Captain Farley's demi-official letter, dated 10th October 1873, and your foot-note, dated 17th instant, I beg to state that I have not the slightest reason to suspect that opium has been illicitly exported from this port to Burmah by the passengers who embark from here, and do not see how they could manage to smuggle it on board of the vessel in quantities worth noticing ; for, in the first place, they one and all are on the day of embarkment enclosed in the Custom-house compound with their baggage, what little it is, kept on the Custom-house road, and each person's name is then called out from the list which is always presented to me the evening previous by the master or agent of the vessel which is to convey them to their destination, and as each party answers to his or her name, he or she is escorted to the boat between a line of fourteen[*] Government servants belonging to this establishment, who see the boat floated off from the beach, and commence with another boat-load, and so on, till the whole are embarked. I then proceed on board the vessel with the signaller, two peons, four lascars, and weighman of this Office, turn the whole of the passengers on deck and keep a guard at each hatch-way, and examine every crevice below with lamps for any stowaway. The name of each passenger is again called out, and on his presenting himself he is permitted to go down the hatch which I stand by; this system ensures the exact number only of passengers according to the license to proceed in the vessel being on board. After this, the whole of the crew are mustered on the poop or quarter-deck, when, if everything is found satisfactory, I grant the Port Clearance on board, and do not leave the vessel till she is fairly underweigh with sails set.

[*] 8 Peons, 4 Lascars, Weighman, and Sweeper.

2. From what I hear and believe to be a fact, none of the officers in other ports entrusted with this duty take the trouble or precaution (in person) to count the passengers twice over and scrutinize them and their baggage as is done here, which, no doubt, leaves room for the drug in question to be illicitly exported from those ports.

3. I quite concur with Captain Farley that some of the passengers (say, about 20 per cent. from Gopalpore, 40 from Calingapatam, and 50 from the southern ports), who go across to Burmah, carry on their person a small quantity of opium for their own consumption, as it is a well-known fact that these class of people could not exist without the use of it, having habituated themselves to it almost from infancy.

4. I learn, through private sources, that the percentage of opium-eaters in this district is considerably less than in the southern districts. I am also aware that a large proportion of lascars from the Masulipatam, Godavery, and Vizagapatam Districts, are opium-eaters, and generally carry a sufficient quantity to last them the voyage; but I can confidentially say I have not on one single occasion known them to trade in it, although I have sailed with crews from these districts for a period extending over seventeen years.

5. I do not doubt that the masters or navigators of native vessels, when they get an opportunity, smuggle small quantities of the drug in question from Cocanada and Coringa, where, I believe, it is to be had cheaper than in other districts, and great advantages are open to smugglers from the different outlets and creeks.

6. In conclusion, I beg to state that, as there are 125 passengers ready to embark on the S.S. *Satara* for Rangoon in the early part of next month, you will please be good enough to inform me whether I could legally examine their person for the drug in question; this action would at once give a clue as to the percentage and quantity they and others carry across with them.

SUBMITTED to the Board of Revenue in continuation of the letter dated 20th instant.

CHETTERPORE,
25th November 1873.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Collector.

From Captain W. S. FARLEY, Superintendent of Sea Customs, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, dated Calingapatam, 10th October 1873.

IN reply to your confidential memorandum, dated 6th instant, Chetterpore, I beg to state I have reasons to suspect that all the native passengers by native vessels, plying to and from Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab, twice a-year, from the northern district ports from Gopalpore to Cocanada, as also native passengers by steamers, do convey, when going across individually, small quantities for their own use as also to meet the wants of their countrymen residents in Burmah; and I make no doubt the syrangs and navigators do business in the drug also in a small way, for it is well known that the description of labourers who go across are nearly all addicted to eating opium, and that a moiety perhaps more of the quantity that finds its way across comprises an article of trade with the headmen of the several batches of labourers, syrangs, and navigators; and hence may be accounted for their apparent very prosperous condition on their return home after a short sojourn in Burmah, and not attributed wholly to the results of the great demand for labour that exists there; and in all the quantity thus clandestinely carried away in small bits must amount to a very large quantity, for two thousand to three thousand emigrants go and return annually in the district of Ganjam alone; but to detect their doing so and to put a stop to it could be next to impossibility in this coast, for the facilities it affords for smuggling could hardly be shut out, unless there exists a strong and vigilant water-police to watch nocturnal movements to and from the shore. As to examine each emigrant's person and luggage on his embarking would be attended with infinite labour to no small annoyance to the people, as also detention to the vessels, and in the case of their proceeding by steamers, they will not be able to get on board in time, as they are kept till all the goods are landed and shipped and allowed to go on board the last; and as to searching the vessels, it is utterly impossible to do it effectively, for the stuff may be put away in the sand ballast in dubbers and casks of oil and ghee or in bales of tamarind, and also stowed away under the lining of the vessel's construction. There are various methods of thwarting discovery after once on board. The matter of detection may, however, be grappled with successfully I am thinking by the River Police authorities at Rangoon or Moulmein closely watching all vessels arriving with passengers from this coast and conducting all packages (to the Sea Custom-house) that are being landed from those vessels, when a strict search may be made; this is the only method, I conceive, that may be adopted to gain the views of Government to put a stop to the illicit traffic. Negapatam and Cocanada are the principal ports of outlet for this drug by native vessels to Burmah, Ceylon, and the western coast, to the Straits of Malacca and the eastern islands. Licensed opium-vendors come into Calingapatam from Chicacole on the occasion of emigrants arriving here for embarkation. For many years of my experience in these seas I have always suspected that smuggling of the nature in question was existing, and that is since 1844 of my command to 1861.

2. As to the quantity that does actually find its way out may be approximately ascertained by the several licensed opium-vendors being made to render monthly statements of what each sells within his range, and it will be found out whether or not, at the especial time of emigrants embarking at any of the ports, any very extraordinary quantity than usual is sold by them.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Collector.

From J. R. DANIEL, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vizianagram, 5th November 1873.

I HAVE the honour to reply to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th October, No. 1,133, calling for a confidential report upon the subject of the illicit export of opium.

2. I have made all the inquiries I am able to make at present on the subject. All the opium used in this district is brought by land from Jaggiapett in Hyderabad. A Marwadi of that place whose name I do not know, sends opium to an agent of his at Vizagapatam. There are others who purchase it also, but this man is the principal dealer in it.

3. I have been unable to ascertain as a fact that any opium is illicitly exported, but it is quit, possible to smuggle it without the Customs authority knowing anything about it. There are four or five native crafts which every year go across to Rangoon and Moulmein, and I imagine that it might be smuggled on board. All the native vessels for this year have gone, and the only means of ascertaining whether or not opium is smuggled would be to direct a careful examination of the cargo of native craft in future. It seems to me very easy to smuggle it in small quantities in bags containing other merchandize with little fear of detection. I do not know, and have no reason for saying, that opium is exported from Vizagapatam. I only think it possible. The only means of ascertaining the truth would be to watch the opium-dealers, and examine closely the cargo of all native vessels bound for Rangoon. The only other port from which it would be smuggled here is Bimlipatam; but no native vessels run from there to Rangoon, and smuggling would hardly take place there, unless it be by the British India Steam Navigation coasting steamers, which I think unlikely.

From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of the Godavery District, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Attili, 4th February 1874, No. 23.

WITH reference to your official memorandum, No. 70, dated 22nd January last, I have the honour to state that I find the Board's "confidential Proceedings," dated 21st October last, were duly received, and I handed them to my Treasury Deputy-Collector who is in charge of the Sea Customs to make private inquiries on the subject.

2. On the receipt of your memorandum, dated 7th January, No. 10, not finding the Proceedings in question among the papers in my Office-box, I was led to believe that they had not been received, and hence my letter of the 15th ultimo, No. 9.

3. From the tabular statements prepared by the Treasury Deputy, I find the principal article of export to Burmah from the ports in this district is tobacco, which is shipped to a very large extent, and it is very probable that opium is put into the centre of these packages; cocoanuts are also shipped to some extent, and these might be easily scooped out and filled with opium; but then the question arises as to how this is to be detected.

4. Another mode of smuggling occurs, I dare say, from the native passengers proceeding to Burmah. I do not believe that this is done by the coolies who proceed there annually in native dhonies, but I have a strong suspicion of the large number of native passengers who are constantly proceeding backwards and forwards by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers, paying 12 Rupees each for their passage; and it strikes me forcibly that these are the people who take opium to Burmah, for it is not likely that the common labourers would pay so much for their passage across. I will, therefore, if the Board will permit me, issue orders that all native passengers proceeding to Burmah by the steamers should embark at the Custom-house wharf at a fixed hour, and direct my Treasury Deputy to examine their baggage before embarkation. No suspicion will be excited, I think, by this order, for only a few days ago a gentleman's servant stole nearly the whole of his master's clothes, and sailed for Rangoon by the steamer on the following day.

5. With regard to the detection of opium being packed inside the packages of tobacco, I think the only mode is by having detectives at the different ports.

6. The authorities in Burmah ought also, I think, to assist in this matter by having the baggage of all native passengers arriving there examined, for, if this is done with European passengers, where any doubt exists as to the contents of their baggage containing dutiable goods, I do not see why natives should not be subjected to the same rules. A few packages of tobacco and cocoanuts might also be opened and examined.

From G. D. LEMAN, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 25th November 1873.

To Proceedings of the Board's confidential, dated October 20, 1873, I have the honour to reply that the inquiries I have instituted have not brought to light any cases of opium-smuggling from this district.

From G. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Gudur, 5th November 1873, No. 2,493.

ADVERTING to the Board's confidential Proceedings, dated 20th ultimo, I have the honour to state that so very few vessels leave the ports of this district for Ceylon, Burmah, or other places out of India, that export of opium can hardly take place.

2. Since June 1871 down to date, only nine crafts sailed from the ports of Kottapatam and Itamukala to ports beyond India, viz., one to Rangoon, one to Moulmein, six to Akyab, and one to Colombo.

From the port of Kistnapatam one vessel sailed to Colombo in January 1872.

Of the above nine, during the current calendar year only three vessels have left,—one to Rangoon in May and two to Akyab in January and February.

3. It is highly improbable that opium should be exported from this part of the country, and especially with such irregular opportunities. My inquiries, moreover, lead me to the conclusion that nothing of the kind has taken place.

From R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Collector of Chingleput, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 3rd December 1873.

VIDE "confidential" Proceedings of the Board of the 20th October last, without number.

I have consulted the Sub-Collector and made such inquiries as I could without attracting special attention. We are both of opinion that vessels laying to off the coast on the pretext of taking water may occasionally smuggle opium, and that it may also be sometimes taken illicitly across the Pondicherry frontier, but that no extensive traffic of the kind exists, or some case or other would have brought it to notice.

From H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Acting Collector of South Arcot, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddalore, 27th November 1873.

IN reply to the Board's Proceedings, dated 20th October, marked "confidential," I have the honour to state that I believe there are good grounds for suspecting that opium is smuggled out of the country, and as the trade must be a profitable one the illicit traffic is probably considerable. A small seizure was made at Porto Novo a short time ago on board a dhony which, however, had shipped it at Madras. I am informed that about this time of the year it is brought down from Madras and Pondicherry to Porto Novo concealed in bandies containing other merchandize, and is stored at Porto Novo till after the monsoon, when it is smuggled on board dhonies and other native craft and taken to Ceylon, between which island and Porto Novo there is a brisk trade. The dhony on which the recent seizure was made at Porto Novo was clearing for Ceylon at the time. I don't think myself that any of the drug comes from Pondicherry: the examination at the Sayer stations is too strict, but from Madras it might easily find its way down by road without going through French territory. As the trade with Ceylon from Porto Novo will soon re-open, I will give orders for every vessel clearing for the island to be rigorously searched; but I must represent that the present Customs Establishment, even if reliable, is inadequate to such a task as a continuance, and I think a special agency should be for a time employed and handsome rewards given for any information. I avail myself of this opportunity to recommend a reward being given to the Sea Customs Superintendent at Porto Novo who made the seizure above referred to. The dhony has, I believe, been confiscated by the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras. It is now lying in the Cuddalore river under my charge. Of course, he* only did his duty, but if not encouraged the Porto Novo traders might make it worth his while to shut his eyes in future.

* The Sea Customs Superintendent at Porto Novo.

It is possible that opium may find its way to Pondicherry by sea from Cocanada and the northern ports, and be thence re-exported to Ceylon, so it would perhaps be well to warn the Customs authorities there to be on the alert. I don't know whether the French Government have any export or import-duty on the drug, but there is nothing in the existing Treaties to prevent their exporting any quantity by sea if they can manage to get it. Article 6 of the Treaty of 1815 merely provides for the delivery to the French Government of 300 chests per annum, which, I am informed, is regularly taken and exported by the Messageries Maritimes to China *via* Galle, but no restriction is imposed on the export of any further quantity from Pondicherry if merchants can manage to smuggle it in.

From the Hon. D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector of Tanjore, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vallam, 12th November 1873.

WITH reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a full report from the Sub-Collector on the subject of smuggling opium.

2. There can, I think, be very little doubt that the smuggling of this drug is carried on more or less systematically; but the manner in which it is carried on little admits of detection. Mr. Stokes gives a detailed account of the four cases in which detection was effected in this

district within the last thirteen years; but these cases only illustrate how entirely detection depends upon chance and upon uncertain and unreliable sources of information.

3. Mr. Stokes, it will be seen, does not think that there would be any use in employing a special detective agency, and the only way to prevent smuggling, in his opinion, is "to begin at the fountain head and control the cultivation in Native States." In this view I fully concur. Mr. Stokes's suggestion that the possession of more than a certain quantity of opium without a license should be declared by law to be illegal is deserving of consideration, for the law, as it now stands, does not permit of seizures except when an attempt to export is proved.

Enclosure No. 1.

From H. J. STOKES, Esq., Sub-Collector of Tanjore, to the Hon. D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector of Tanjore, dated Negapatam, 4th November 1873, No. 438.

With reference to your letter directing me to institute careful inquiries on the subject of smuggling opium, I have the honour to inform you that no further information than what we possess already is likely to be obtained by inquiry in a matter which is kept so secret; and to give a résume of what has hitherto transpired.

2. In 1860, 176 lbs. of opium were found, packed in tin cases, concealed in bags containing salt-fish brought to Negapatam for export. The opium was confiscated and sold for Rupees 648-14-0. The person who attempted to export it was one Fakiri Tambi of Colombo. He said he had gone nine months before to Bangalore, and there purchased 13¾ maunds of opium which he had taken under a pass to Madras. He sold 6 maunds to a trader there, and brought the rest to Negapatam by the western road, so as to avoid the preventive posts on the French frontier. He divided his opium into six packets, and concealed it in salt-fish,—a substance which few respectable natives, for reasons of caste, are willing to examine closely,—and would probably not have been caught had he not attempted to go on board without a boat-note.

3. In November 1868, the Superintendent of Customs heard that two cases of opium had arrived at the railway station at Negapatam. He had the boxes watched till they were removed to a trader's house in the town, thence they were taken to another house, and information was given by a neighbour of the trader that they were about to be taken to Karikal. The Superintendent of Customs went to the frontier preventive post, and there learned by means of a Constable disguised as a shepherd that the opium was in a house in Nagur. Arrangements were made to watch the cases; and the Superintendent on returning to Negapatam learned that the owner intended to take them to Point Calimere by a circuitous route. He posted himself on the road, and at 3 A.M. met four coolies, accompanied by the Constable in disguise, each carrying a bundle of opium. The Superintendent stopped the coolies, and being informed by them that they had been hired to convey the bundles to Point Calimere for export thence, he was satisfied that an attempt to export had been made, and seized them. The opium was sold for Rupees 317, and the persons concerned were fined Rupees 300.

4. The next case occurred in July 1869. A telegram was received here from the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, informing of the intention of a Chinese man, named Alloo, to bring opium in a tin box and two bags of rice for export to Rangoon. Alloo landed here from one of the coasting steamers before the receipt of this telegram, and brought two casks of tar, which had come by rail from Madras, to the Custom-house, inquiring for a ship bound for Rangoon. On receipt of the telegram the Superintendent of Customs had Alloo, who had removed the casks, watched, and after a delay of some days, during which he had been frequently to the Custom-house, and once had almost gone on board a vessel bound to Rangoon, he suddenly took train to Madras, leaving the casks with the Agent of the Carrying Company to be forwarded after him. On this the Sea Customs Superintendent obtained a warrant from the Joint Magistrate to seize the casks. When they were opened they apparently contained nothing but tar; but imbedded in that substance in one cask were found one hundred and thirteen cases of opium wrapped in paper, wax-cloth, and matting. These cases held 113 lbs. of opium, which the traders here considered was the produce of Malwa. The opium was sold in Madras for Rupees 981-8-0, and Alloo was fined Rupees 100 under Section 24, Act VI. of 1863. This man lived in Calcutta, and appears to have been regularly engaged in the smuggling trade. This was his second visit to Negapatam; and a letter was produced by one of the witnesses in the case, stating that Alloo (the writer) wanted information as to vessels going to Rangoon, and reminding the addressee that he had helped the writer to get a passage there the previous March, and promising "a good present" on this occasion.

5. The next case was one that came before Mr. Happell, Acting Joint Magistrate, in December 1872. In this a Head Constable received information that a Mussalman called Tambiraya Marakayan, who was a noted opium-eater, was about to export opium clandestinely to Galle. A Constable was set to watch him who arrested him as he was on his way from Nagur to Negapatam with a box. This box contained cloths and cooking utensils, and had a false bottom, beneath which were found, three tins containing 32 seers of opium. A letter was found in the prisoner's cap sent from Galle, and desiring that opium should be purchased. The word "opium" was not used, but the prisoner admitted that that was what the letter referred to. The opium was sold for Rupees 86-12-0, and the prisoner was sentenced to a fine of Rupees 200. This, however, he was unable to pay, and so went to Jail for two months.

6. I enclose two copies of two lists received here from Ceylon, which show the quantity of opium imported into Colombo, Galle, and Jaffna in 1868, without having been cleared in the Custom-houses of this Presidency. Doubtless much more was imported, and not declared at the Ceylon ports, and probably not much reliance can be placed on the statements as to the ports of export.

7. The only way in which attempts to export can be discovered is by the receipt of information from people connected with the parties concerned in the trade. Such information is generally anonymous and seldom very exact, and may be presumed be rarely given, except when some grudge is owed to the attempting exporter. Within the last three years the Sea Custom Superintendent here has received four such letters, but failed to discover the opium they referred to. One of these letters, dated February 1871, may be quoted here: "There is a man, Supper Candaffer, from Bangalore in this place; his Agents at Bangalore, and his ship at Negapatam and Karikal; one of his Agents, Kanabadi (one eye blind man), takes opium by little quantity to Ammapetta and Kulicarray, and takes the advantage the stations to be crowdless and petty place, from thence removes the opium by land to Negapatam to which the railway masters are handy and allowed to override from one station to another; this they do as the manager gave private information to telegraph him; these station masters are bribed to escape them from risk.

"This they do once in fifteen days and store opium with chilly and eating-rice bags; the houses at Negapatam, Kandappa Chetty, and at Nagur, Nagalingam Chetty; this may be easily arrested any of your confidential man wait in Friday at Ammapettah street coming from Needamangalam through land; the people with opium generally take their meals in the porters' house of the stations, and more probably halt one day conceitly (*i.e.*, secretly); if the porters be friends to your people no doubt secret will come; tell your people to walk by road from Needamangalam to Kulicarray and Ammapettah in dark days; they will find they must watch secretly porter's house and station masters as strangers.

"I am unmixed friend of Candappa, and know what they are doing; their ships and dhonies are in two posts waiting and delaying to take any cargo. In pointing out the secret, I beg you will cause a circular the informer should appear; thanks to you, I will prove the whole details; thus you will reward me, still finding the secret please wait and appoint proper official."

8. This letter shows that the opium was got from Bangalore, whence it generally comes, and that the exporters had more than one boat ready, and that they got out at road-side stations, and were assisted by the railway officials.

9. I do not think there would be the smallest use in employing a special detective agency, which would be able to do little but draw its pay. The means of concealing opium in free goods, such as tobacco, chillies, rice, ghee, tar, salt-fish, etc., are so various, and its transport in profitable quantities so easy, that no amount of energy specially directed towards its discovery would effect much good. It is only now and then and by chance that discoveries can be made. The only way effectually to stop smuggling is to begin at the fountain head and control the cultivation in the Native States. Something may be done by making the possession of more than a certain quantity of opium without a license illegal; and if this were done seizures could be made whenever an opportunity offered, whereas at present an attempt to export must be proved before seizure and conviction can take place. The sale of opium is controlled in Bombay, where the drug is issued from the Government treasuries, but no similar precaution is taken in this Presidency.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Collector.

RETURN of Opium imported at Colombo, Galle, and Batticoloa.

Date.	Name of Vessel and Port of Importation.	Whence.	By whom entered for Duty.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1868.				lbs.	
15th February..	Colombo. "Adivira Latchamy."	Negapatam..	Letchamanan Chetty..	668	Reported not in the Clearance.
19th March ...	Steamer "Bushire."	Madras ...	Crizzle	69	In passenger baggage.
1st September.	"Kamido"	Do. ...	Viramuttoo	58	Reported not in the Clearance.
2nd October ...	Galle. Str. "Himalaya."	Negapatam..	J. Crizzle	58	In passenger baggage.
18th July ...	Batticoloa	Pondicherry.	M. Ismal	2	
Do. ...	....	......	A. Mugamud Labby...	2	
Do. ...	....	......	J. Abudeen Labby ...	5	
Do. ...	....	......	M. Ismayl Labby ...	2	
20th Do. ...	....	......	J. A. Magamed Labby.	¾	
Do. ...	....	......	Ismayl Labby	2	
5th August ...	....	......	M. Cobindu	5	
21st Do. ...	....	Madras ...	E. M. Maricar	1	
27th Do. ...	....	......	S. Morgan Banca ...	2	
28th Do. ...	....	......	A. Alliar Labby ...	1½	
29th Do. ...	....	......	C. M. Agamad Labby.	2¼	
21st October ...	....	......	M. Ismayl Labby ...	1	
22nd Do. ...	....	Karrikal ...	A. Ismayl Labby ...	1	
			Total ...	880½	

(Signed) W. D. WRIGHT,
Deputy-Collector.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Collector.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Opium imported at Point Pedro in 1868.

When Imported.	Quantity.			By whom.	From what Port of the Tanjore District.	Under what circumstances.
1868.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.			
20th Feb ..	0	0	11½	Punnia Sedambaram...	Madras ...	Reported as not in Clearance.
26th ,, ...	7	1	8	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
,,	1	0	21	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
6th Mar...	2	2	20	Ammayar Canamady Pillai	Do. ...	Do.
,,	0	1	6	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
7th ,, ...	0	0	6½	Armogam Padutamby	Do. ...	Do.
,,	3	2	8	Tamar Carmudi Pillai	Do. ...	Do.
,,	0	1	1	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
14th ,, ...	1	1	20	Sinnatamby Mylnagun	Do. ...	Do.
,,	0	1	1	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
1st April..	0	0	7½	Ammayar Comarasamy	Do. ..	Do.
6th ,, ..	0	1	1	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
,,	0	0	14	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
20th July...	0	0	1	Murgan Candappen	Pondicherry.	Do.
15th Aug...	8	0	0	Varitumby Vadamal...	Karrikal ...	Do.
,,	2	0	0	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
31st ,, ...	1	1	20	Parnim Chedambram	Madras ...	Do.
,,	0	1	22	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
23rd Sep....	5	1	12	Varitumby Vadevalu	Karrikal ...	Do.
,,	0	2	11	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
5th Oct...	8	0	0	Varitumby Cundappen	Do. ...	Do.
,,	2	2	0	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
,,	1	3	2	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
9th ,, ...	4	0	18½	Do.	Do. ...	Do.

POINT PEDRO,
17th October 1868.

(Signed) ——————

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Collector.

From W. McQUHAE, Esq., Collector of Madura, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 6th December 1873.

WITH reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 20th October 1873, I have the honour to inform you that no information has yet been obtained regarding the illicit export of opium from ports in this district. Careful inquiry is still being made, and if anything is discovered it will be reported at once.

From R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Courtallum, 13th November 1873.

IN reply to the Board's confidential Proceedings, dated 20th October last, I have the honour to inform you that, as recently reported, there is but little opium sold or used in this district. It is not impossible, however, that the Cabul horse-dealers who trade between this and Colombo, and who have established themselves at Palamcottah for years past, may carry on a small smuggling trade; but judging from the poverty-stricken appearance of these dealers the trade must be very small. Neither the Master Attendant nor the Town Inspector of Police, who have both been resident at Tuticorin for years, have ever heard of opium being smuggled, though with an exposed

coast of 100 miles in length and constant traffic to and from the ports of Ceylon both b
boat, and dhony, there is nothing whatever to prevent the smuggling of any valuable com

2. Our Sea Customs arrangements are singularly inefficient, and the staff is altogether
portionate to the work to be performed. Two of the sea-ports, Coilpatnam and Colasegara
where there are large populations of Lubbies and a considerable sea-borne trade, are
controlled by Clerks on Rupees 30 per mensem, and even at Tuticorin, where there is
establishment, the Head Assistant Collector is of opinion that smuggling is very common
goes on along the coast with the aid of fishing-boats no one is now aware, but with the
offered by our want of preventive establishments it seems strange that dutiable articles
by native craft should ever pass through the Custom-house at all.

3. The adoption of some means of check by a patrol or detective agency may, I thi
be tried, and at the minor ports especially the cost of such an establishment would pro
repaid by the increased Customs received.

4. I enclose the Head Assistant Collector's letter on this subject.

From J. BOYLE, Esq., Head Assistant Collector, to R. K. PUCKLE, Esq, Collector of
velly, dated Tuticorin, 11th November 1873.

In returning the papers, marked confidential, relating to the illicit trade in opium sai
carried on between Ceylon and our mainland, I have to inform you that no precise informa
forthcoming on their subject. Having consulted the two persons most likely to know what
is to be known about smuggling, Captain Phipps, the Master Attendant, and Mr. Faczenski
local Inspector of Police, I find that the latter has never had his attention hitherto drawn
subject of opium-smuggling, nor has he any reason to believe at present in its existence. Ca
Phipps, however, informs me that about seven years ago inquiry was instituted into the smug
alleged to be carried on between this port and Galle, but no particular result ensued.
expresses an opinion that, if smuggling is practised at present, the perpetrators are the Arab hor
and cattle-dealers who constantly pass over with cargoes. But as they are all now obliged to land and ship from the jetty in front of the Custom-house, the grossest negligence alone will permit bulky articles to be illicitly exported. Probably opium, if smuggled at all, is taken in extremely small quantities concealed about the person or in other goods; and nothing but the closest search will avail to detect such frauds.

2. I have discussed the possibility of prevention with Mr. Faczenskie. He informs me that there is little doubt that liquor is smuggled across from Colombo (Colombo Arrack chiefly, but also Brandy), and landed surreptitiously at quiet corners of the harbour. Constables have reported to him cases in which boats have approached the shore, but put back to ships on seeing officials on the beach. He also states that the port of Coilpatnam is a favourite smuggling station; and other information I have received of the inefficiency of the Coilpatnam Sea Customs Superintendent makes me think this probable.

3. As to remedies, an undress preventive service attached to the Police force would be effective in detection; but the closer scrutiny of Sea Customs officials, which is now a mere sham, would also do much to prevent smuggling. Now ships enter the harbour their cargo is never examined at all, except in reference to their official manifests, which naturally offer no object to suspicion; and illicit goods are quietly conveyed ashore at night, and to remote spots on the beach, where liquor, opium, or anything else can be disposed of without any official eye or word. Ships ought to be regularly over-hauled periodically by the Sea Customs Superintendent, as they are in the London Docks, where they pull up the deck and rip up the cabin-panels if they smell tobacco or suspect lace.

From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 10th January 1874, No. 4.

I have the honour to forward a letter received from the Additional Deputy-Collector in charge of Salt and Sea Customs, describing various methods of smuggling opium which he has been informed prevail.

2. I have no doubt there is a great deal of truth in the rumours which exist on the subject, and that the smuggling of the drug will continue until some special detective agency is set on foot.

3. I have now before me a case in which a heavy seizure was made in the south of the district, and another case was reported in which some cases were successfully smuggled owing to the connivance of the station master at Shoranur.

4. The fact is that the profits are so large that the occasional heavy loss by seizure and fine is insufficient to deter; as soon as one method is discovered another is attempted.

From H. SUBRAYER, Offg. Additional Deputy-Collector, to A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Choughaut, 22nd December 1873, No. 78.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Government and the Board of Revenue, dated 18th and 20th October last, calling for a report upon the illicit export of opium from this coast, I have the honour to submit, for your information, the following report after making a diligent inquiry from all available sources at the following places:—

Cannanore,
Tellicherry,
Badagara,
Calicut,
Tirur,
Ponnani,
Choughaut,
Shoranur,
Tiruchur, and
Cochin.

2. One important point the inquiry instituted by me establishes is that a large quantity of opium finds its way from Madras to the western coast by rail, that the drug usually leaves the rail at the stations between Pothanur and Beypore, and that it is generally packed in cases, the outward appearance of which would lead to the belief that they contain Brandy or other liquor. In fact, there is reason to believe that bottles filled with opium are packed in cases together with liquor in order to deceive, should the packages be opened for examination. In many parcels, I am informed, cases containing only Brandy are mixed with packages of opium.

3. These packages, I learn, after leaving the railway stations at Pothanur and Paulghaut, are carried sometimes by men and sometimes by carts through Thammalapuram road and across the Pattikkattu hills into the Cochin territory.

4. Shoranur seems to have been a favourite place for this illicit traffic, as the inquiry points to a perfect understanding having been established between Moses Pillai, Railway Station Master, Namasivayam Pillai, an Agent appointed by the Travancore Sircar for forwarding supplies or goods in general to and from Madras, the Police, and the opium contractors in the Native States of Cochin and Travancore, by whom a very profitable trade has, for some time in this way, been carried on.

5. Besides from Madras opium has been brought in some considerable quantity from Mysore through Coorg to the northernmost ports of Cannanore and Tellicherry. Much of this Mysore
pium appears to be smuggled by packing it in bundles of coffee sent on to this coast for prepara-
on and shipment. From these ports the drug has been sent on again to the French Settlement
Mahé.

6. This branch of illicit trade seems to have been conducted principally by one Thulasi Dos
Tellicherry who, in company with Poye, a fisherman by caste and native of Mahé, appears to
anage matters so well as entirely to evade the vigilance of the Police at the Ayikkal station.

7. During the favourable monsoon a number of small vessels from Ceylon, which visit this
oast for the purchase of salt-fish, is reported to take away some quantity of opium on each voyage.
n these vessels it appears that the drug is generally packed in jars, in which a quantity of water
s introduced, and that sometimes it is sent to Alleppey from Mahé by sea to be again shipped to
eylon and other places.

8. It appears, also, that some quantity of opium finds its way into Tellicherry and Mahé from
adras by rail through Calicut by a circuitous road leading through Panur to Tellicherry, but little

used for general traffic, and consequently well suited for smuggling; for by taking this route the goods escape the examination of the Land Custom Amin and the Police at Parambathu Choukky.

9. On inquiry I am given to understand that several parties, both residing in Native and British Cochin, have been engaged in the opium trade, and that, through their influence, a large quantity of the drug has been smuggled in the Cochin and Travancore territories, and from thence into Ceylon, Rangoon, Singapore, and other places, where there is a good demand. The parties named in the margin are, I am informed, among the principal dealers in the drug.

1. Ephrem Cohen, a Jew and Cochin Sircar Contractor, residing in Jew Street, Native Cochin.
2. Alier Abi, a Jew, partner of No. 1 residing in Jew Street, Native Cochin.
3. Namicha, sub-contractor at Ernacolam.
4. Varitha do. at Thirupanathurai.
5. Varitha do. at Kandanad.
6. Mathaye do. at Vadaparamba.
7. Souan do. at Thiruchur.
8. Onsafa do. at Kunnamkolam Karai.
9. Bellani Karen Varu, do. at Mukkandapuram.
10. Vamana Shenoy, do. at Kodungaullur.
11. Kasavapabu Vamanan do. at Sendamangalam.
12. Sangara Chetty Rayan residing in British Cochin.
13. Venkatasara Prabu residing in do.
14. Kasavaprabu in do.

10. The Cochin Sircar contractor obtains opium largely from Madras. His agent there is Benaya Benjamin, residing in Popham's Broadway, No. 164. The contractor has also another agent named Veenacho, a Jew (probably a relation of his), who has been sent from Cochin to Madras for the purpose of helping him in obtaining opium clandestinely.

11. A good quantity of opium finding its way into the British and Native Cochin has been brought from Madras by rail, which it leaves at the stations before mentioned.

12. Lackady, Shoranur, and Tirur, appear to be the stations most preferred by some of the parties engaged in the nefarious traffic in question, because they are most conveniently situated near the different routes generally used to avoid detection. On leaving Shoranur the packages containing opium have been conveyed at once into the Cochin Rajah's territory. The trusted agents of the Cochin Sircar contractor at this station have been, it seems, the above-mentioned Moses Pillai and Namasivayam Pillai. Frequently with other goods some ten or fifteen cases supposed to contain Brandy or other liquor arrive at the station, and from thence are forwarded on by country carts to Karuvapadanthai *via* Thiruchur. At Karuvapadanthai they are put into boats, and are then forwarded onward by back-water to such part of Native Cochin as may have been selected for safe custody until such time as they can further be disposed of.

13. At Tirur station the back-water is so near that goods are removed at once from the railway station to boats engaged for carriage thereof.

14. The advantages of packing opium in Brandy cases and mixing it together with similar packages containing liquor are obvious, because in case the Police or other authority wishing to examine any portion of a parcel of goods above described it is so easy to induce them to examine such cases privately marked by party or parties in charge and known to contain liquor only. That this system of smuggling the drug has been largely adopted appears to me almost certain; and the fact that the above-named trusted agents have been at this same station for a long period goes to confirm, to a certain extent, that they have been concerned in these malpractices under inquiry.

15. Namasivayam Pillai above alluded to appears to be the active agent in carrying out the plans of the contractors of the Native States of Cochin and Travancore. He appears also to select at each time the drug is brought from Madras a station most convenient for the purpose of its being transmitted to its destination and travels himself from station to station to enable him to personally superintend its safe despatch.

16. Besides Cochin there can be little doubt the illicit traffic in opium has been carried on more or less at every port on this coast. The facts that so far back as 1860 or 1861 attempts at smuggling opium concealed in myrabolam and tobacco bundles were discovered at Beypore and Ponnani; that an attempt to smuggle at Calicut in 1870 was also detected; and that one or two detections at Shoranur, Lackady, and Tirur, within the last two years have taken place; show how extensively the illicit traffic in opium has been in existence for a series of years. The recent seizures at or near Chooghaut and at Lackady appear to be the cause of additional caution on the part of smugglers in the carriage of the drug in question. I am credibly informed that a party consisting principally of Jews of Native Cochin is now out for the special purpose of discovering a new route from Pothanur and Paulghaut *via* Thammalapuram and Pathikkatu Hills and of organizing a new system of carriage so as to ensure greater safety in the transmission of the drug. And it is not unlikely that a different system of packing may also now be sought by smugglers to avoid detection.

17. I have just learnt that the Cochin renter prosecuted one of his sub-renters in one of the Cochin Sircar Courts for smuggling opium, and I am inclined to think that this prosecution was instituted from a feeling that the accused interfered with what the renter appears to consider his legitimate right, namely, smuggling on a large scale.

18. With regard to the ports on this coast from which the illicit export of the drug takes place, I have reasons to believe that Mahé and Alleppey are the chief ones. I have already observed that this illicit trade is carried on by sea in most of our ports.

19. The facility afforded for the illicit export of opium from the ports of Mahé and Alleppey is much greater from their being foreign ports and from the large number of small coasting crafts from Ceylon calling during the fine season of the year at these ports chiefly for salt-fish. I understand that in many of these vessels opium is shipped in jars. It seems that a quantity of opium is first placed in jars which are then filled with water evidently to prevent detection.

20. At the port of Cochin opium appears to be packed for shipment in small wooden boxes made of a size and shape that may be conveniently secreted on board the vessels over which other cargo is stored. It further appears that this system of shipment and storage is so cleverly managed that a person searching the vessel would scarcely ever be able to find the smuggled goods, unless he has previously made himself acquainted with the plan adopted by smugglers.

21. Having so far endeavoured to state the different systems adopted by parties principally carrying on the illicit trade in question, I may now be allowed to draw your attention to the fact that the Cochin and Travancore Governments have admitted, to a certain degree, the possibility of smuggled opium being brought away to their territories from British India, *vide* the letters of the Dewans of the two Native States embodied in the Government Proceedings, dated 19th April last, No. 415. I am, therefore, now respectfully of opinion that there can be little or no doubt as to the illicit export of opium from this coast to Ceylon, Singapore, Rangoon, and other places, being made by Jews, merchants of Cochin, inasmuch as they seem to have many of their relations and friends in Rangoon and Singapore carrying on trade to a considerable extent.

22. Taking into consideration the extensive frontier line and the extensive back-water, affording, as they do, much facilities for smuggling, I think it would be almost impossible for any Land Custom establishment, however numerous, to be able to detect smuggling of a compact article like opium capable of being secreted in such a variety of ways. Detection by the Police would also, I believe, be equally impossible, because their duties are so multifarious and the strength of Police force is so limited that, unless information is given against smugglers by some person or persons having reasons for so doing, they cannot possibly detect crimes of this nature. But, however, I beg leave to observe that if the number of the Policemen employed at the railway stations between Pothanur and Beypore be increased, and if some of them be specially employed in detecting smuggling of opium, with instructions to make searching constant, regular, complete, and thoroughly systematic inquiries, smuggling may be detected to a certain extent. Of course, strict supervision over their work should as well be exercised by the upper subordinate officers attached to the Police Department.

23. In conclusion, I beg respectfully to observe that I consider the *order* of the Government contained in the Proceedings above referred to, to be most judicious and the chief remedy, as a preventive measure, to the existing and growing evil. I beg, also, to be permitted to point out that this *order* remains entirely unknown to the great majority of people, as it always was, and always will be, until some scheme for widely promulgating the same throughout this part of the country is set on foot, for it is very clear to me from my inquiry that that class of population from whom much valuable information can be obtained is the least likely to know anything of the

order of the Government having reference to rewards. I would further beg to suggest, with due respect, that the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin may be requested, with advantage, to move those Governments to give every publicity in their territories to the order above referred to.

24. The Proceedings of the Government and the Board of Revenue, calling for a report on the illicit export of opium from this coast as well as from other places, are herewith returned.

From H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Uppinangadi, 4th November 1873.

I HAVE the honour to submit, without delay, a letter which embodied the information called for in the Board's Proceedings, dated 20th October 1873.

From J. BALL, Esq., Deputy-Collector, to H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, dated Mangalore, 3rd November 1873.

I BEG to report on the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th ultimo, which accompanied your note of the 26th idem.

From inquiries instituted by me, I learn that there is a good market for opium here, especially since the arrival of the 34th Regiment, L. I., the sepoys of which are chiefly Telingas from the Eastern Coast, and are addicted to opium-eating.

I also find that opium is imported into Mangalore clandestinely by sea in tin boxes along with other duty-free articles, such as grain, etc., and by land in large quantities.

I am also informed that some Mysore opium is occasionally brought down with other goods, but that it does not find so ready a sale as the Malwan article. A few days ago a native of Hasan in Mysore purchased 12 lbs. of it in the bazaar and conveyed it into Mysore. Another dealer expects 30 lbs. of it in a few days from Tellicherry *via* Kasargod.

It is also said that during the monsoon when there is a demand for the article, it is received through the Post Office in small tin boxes.

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In their Proceedings of 18th October 1873, Government called for a report regarding the illicit export of opium. These Proceedings were communicated "confidentially" to the Collectors of all maritime districts.

2. The foregoing letters are their replies which will be reviewed in order.

3. GANJAM.—The Collector reports no traffic anywhere except at Calingapatam where the Sea Customs Superintendent, Captain Farley, states that all native passengers by dhonies or steamers to Burmah smuggle *in a small way*, and that syrangs and navigators do business also in a small way. Captain Farley, however, adds that the sum total of opium thus conveyed must be very large as between 2,000 and 3,000 labourers, etc., go and return between Burmah and Ganjam annually; and he remarks on the comparatively prosperous condition of these people after their return from a short sojourn in Burmah. He observes, further, that the arrival in Calingapatam of emigrants for Burmah is the signal for the simultaneous influx of licensed opium-vendors from Chicacole.

4. VIZAGAPATAM.—The Collector reports that all the opium used in the district or exported is sent by a Marwarree (name unknown) in Juggiapet in Hyderabad, who has an agent in Vizagapatam. The Collector does not *know* of any smuggling, but considers that it may easily be carried on by means of dhonies sailing to Rangoon and Moulmein, also by the British India steamers from Bimlipatam. He recommends search.

5. GODAVERY.—The Collector reports that opium is smuggled in various ways, either by being concealed in packages of tobacco or in cocoanuts, the large export of the latter to Burmah being otherwise difficult to account for. He also thinks that native passengers make a trade of smuggling opium in their baggage, the large number of common labourers travelling to and fro by British India steamers, at 12 Rupees each passage, being suspicious. He proposes that native passengers to Burmah should be directed to embark at a fixed hour from the Custom-house where their baggage would be examined.

It is further suggested that the authorities in Burmah should have the baggage of native passengers examined on arrival, which would be no hardship, inasmuch as the same thing is done with the baggage of European passengers when there are any circumstances to warrant a suspicion of smuggling.

6. KISTNA.—The Collector reports that there is no opium-smuggling from his district.

7. NELLORE.—The Collector does not believe that any export of opium takes place from this district, as few vessels leave the ports for places beyond India; only three vessels are reported to have sailed during 1873—one for Rangoon and two for Akyab.

8. CHINGLEPUT.—The Collector believes that vessels laying to off the coast on pretext of taking water may ship opium, and that it may be occasionally smuggled across the Pondicherry frontier, but he has heard of nothing of the kind.

9. SOUTH ARCOT.—The Collector believes that smuggling is carried on to a great extent. Opium is generally brought from Madras to Porto Novo (in bandies containing other goods) about the close of the year, and after the monsoon is shipped in dhonies for Ceylon. He reports a recent seizure of opium on board a dhoney which had cleared for Ceylon. In *this case*, the opium had been brought from Madras in the dhony.

10. The Collector states his intention of examining every vessel clearing for Ceylon during the present season, but remarks on the inefficiency of the present Customs establishment for properly carrying out his plans. He remarks that opium may easily be taken to Pondicherry from the northern ports, and exported thence without let or hindrance in the presumed absence of any export or import duty on the drug in French territory.

11. He points out that there is nothing in the existing Treaties to prevent export of any quantity by sea from French territory in addition to the 300 chests yearly claimed by the French Government under the provisions of the Treaty of 1815, and regularly exported to China by Messageries Maritimes via Galle.

12. The Board remark that these considerations are of great and increasing importance.

13. TANJORE.—The Sub-Collector reports very fully on the smuggling carried on from Negapatam and other ports. He states that it is very considerable, and that it is almost impossible to detect smugglers under the present laws, and suggests making possession of more than a small quantity without a license illegal. He further suggests the control of cultivation of opium in Native States.

14. Mr. Stokes also reports fully on four cases of detection which have occurred since 1860, the details of which show how much detection depends on chance and uncertain sources of information.

15. In the first case, 176 pounds of opium were discovered packed in bags of salt-fish brought to Negapatam for export. The smuggler had six months previously bought the principal portion of the opium in Bangalore, had conveyed it to Madras under a pass, and there sold a small quantity, the remainder being conveyed to Negapatam by the western road, thereby avoiding the preventive posts at the French frontier. The discovery was only made in consequence of an attempt to convey the opium on boardship without a boat-note.

16. In another case, information was given of a quantity of opium having arrived at the railway station, Negapatam, for export, and by very careful watching and chance information it was traced to Point Calimere, whence it was intended that it should have been exported.

17. In a third case, a Calcutta Chinese merchant, who had arrived at Negapatam from Madras by sea, took to the Custom-house for shipment to Rangoon two cases of tar which had come from Madras by rail. A telegram received shortly after from Madras gave information of this man's intention to export opium concealed in a tin box and two bags. This, together with his suspicious conduct, caused the Customs authorities to obtain a Warrant to open the casks, and a large quantity of opium was found packed in tins and imbedded in the tar.

18. The Sub-Collector also states that in many cases anonymous information has been given without leading to any detection; one letter showing that the opium was got from Bangalore and removed from the railway at road-side stations with the connivance of the railway officials.

19. Returns are also given of opium imported into Colombo, Galle, Batticoloa, and Point Pedro, during 1863, from which it appears that 668 pounds were imported into Colombo from Negapatam in one native vessel, and 69 pounds from Madras by the British India S.S. *Bushire*. Fifty-eight pounds were also imported by the British India S.S. *Himalaya* into Galle from Negapatam. In these two cases the opium was in passengers' baggage.

20. MADURA.—The Collector's report is incomplete. He knows of no smuggling, but the Board observe that the Sea Customs Collector detected and punished a case of smuggling opium from a Madura port in September 1873.

21. TINNEVELLY.—It appears from the letters of the Collector and Head Assistant that the subject of opium-smuggling has not hitherto received attention; but they are of opinion that, considering the great facilities which exist for exporting it to Ceylon, smuggling is most likely carried on to a large extent. They bring strongly to notice the inadequate supply of preventive establishments on the coast.

22. MALABAR.—The Collector states that smuggling is carried on to a very great extent, and forwards a full report from the Officiating Additional Deputy-Collector, from which it appears that there is a regular system of smuggling by railway between Madras and the Western Coast. The opium is packed in cases similar to those used for packing liquor, and these cases are removed from the railway at road-side stations between Poothanoor and Beypore,—generally at Shoranoor, Lackady, and Tirur,—whence the opium is taken by boats or bandies into Cochin territory and thence shipped.

23. It is also smuggled through Coorg to Cannanore and Tellicherry, and thence to Mahé; where, as in other French Settlements, the facilities for smuggling are very great. The export thence in dhonies to Ceylon is, of course, easy.

24. In paragraphs 9 to 14 the Deputy-Collector gives a full account of the trade between the various stations on the railway and Cochin, giving the names of the traders and other

particulars. It appears from paragraph 15 that (probably in consequence of recent detections) a new route and system for smuggling is being arranged.

25. The ports where the largest shipments are made are stated to be Alleppey, Cochin, and Mahé.

It appears that the Cochin Sircar contractor has two special agents in Madras who are employed in this traffic, and it seems likely that there is an understanding relative to illicit opium-traffic between the agent appointed by the Travancore Government for forwarding general supplies from Madras and the Station Master at Shoranoor.

26. South Canara.—The Collector forwards a letter from the Deputy-Collector at Mangalore, from which it appears that the consumption of opium in that place is very large. It is imported clandestinely by sea in tin boxes along with duty free articles, and during the monsoon the traffic by land is considerable. Two special cases of traffic between Mysore and Mangalore are reported, and opium is also said to be frequently smuggled through the Post Office.

27. The Collector does not *know* of any export by sea, but considers it extremely probable.

28. The Collector of Sea Customs refers to his letters, dated 21st August 1873, No. 938, and 16th October 1873, No. 1,171,* both of which are already before Government. He submits a statement showing the quantity of opium imported at Point Pedro from Madras and Pondicherry during the years 1870 to 1873.

29. The total amount imported from Madras was over 345 purses† and that from Pondicherry 498.

30. These reports show that the smuggling of opium is going on to an immense extent, and that it can only be checked by legal restrictions as to the possession, transit, and sale of the drug.

31. In their Proceedings of 16th March 1874, No. 597, the Board have recommended that such a law should be passed on sanitary as well as financial grounds.

32. After legislation, experience will show whether a special detective force would do any good; but as the law at present stands the Board believe that any such means of repression would be found powerless.

(True Copies and Extract.)

J. Grole

Secretary.

~~(True Copy.)~~

~~First Assistant.~~

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to Maritime Collectors.

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* Board's Proceedings, 23rd October 1873 and 16th March 1874, No. 597.

† A purse is about 25 lbs.

4-2-73

Revd. 1874 Dept.
No. 9
Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue.

Dated 31st March 1874
Recd. 9th [illegible]

No. 745

Opium – Board's
review of Collector's report
on the illicit Export
of –

For orders
CW

[illegible] 16-5-74 – 1582

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(62)
22

No.

CHENDOO SHOP LICENSE.

Madras }
to Wit. } I

Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras, under and by virtue of the provisions of Section 18 of Act VIII. of 1867, do hereby authorize and empower

now residing in
of Madras, to keep a Chendoo Shop, in House No. situated in
of Madras aforesaid, and to sell by retail therein and in the Premises thereunto belonging such Chendoo as he the said
shall be licensed and empowered to sell by the Collector of Madras, under the authority and permission of any Abkarry or Excise Laws for the time being in force at Madras aforesaid; and to permit such Chendoo to be drunk or consumed in his said Shop or in the Premises thereunto belonging. Provided that he the said
do fix in a conspicuous part of said Shop or the Premises thereunto belonging, a Board, on which shall be legibly painted in the English, Tamil, and Teloogoo languages name, and the name of the article he is licensed to deal in; and provided also that he the said
do not fraudulently dilute or adulterate such Chendoo or sell the same knowing the same to have been fraudulently diluted or adulterated; and do not use in the selling thereof any weights that are not of the legal standard; and do not knowingly permit drunkenness or disorderly behaviour in his said Shop or Premises; and do not knowingly suffer any gaming whatsoever therein; and do not knowingly permit Prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein; and do not wilfully harbour or conceal therein any Soldier, Seaman, or Apprentice, knowing or having reason to believe such Soldier, Seaman, or Apprentice to be a deserter; and do not permit or suffer any Chendoo exceeding one Pagoda's weight to be conveyed from or out of his said Shop or Premises without a special permit; and do not receive any articles whatsoever in barter or payment for liquor except money only; and do not knowingly sell or give upon trust any Chendoo to any person under Twelve years of age or to any European Soldier or Seaman; and that he the said do not open his Chendoo Shop before 5 A.M., or keep it open after 10 P.M., but do maintain good order and rule in his said Chendoo Shop and Premises, and in all respects obey the provisions contained in the said Act No. VIII. of 1867, and this License shall continue in force from this
up to and until the thirtieth day of June 187 inclusive and no longer. Provided that the License granted unto the said
under the Abkarry or Excise Laws for the time being in force in Madras aforesaid, shall not in the meantime terminate or be recalled, in either of which cases this License shall be void.

Given under my hand and seal, on this day of
187 at Madras aforesaid.

RECEIVED THE FEE, RUPEE ONE. *Commissioner of Police.*

(4)

௩.

சேண்டுக்கடை லயிசென்ஸ்.

சென்ன பட்டணம் அதாவது. }

சென்னபட்டணத்தின் போலீசு கம்மீஷனராகிய

என்கிற நாம் ௧௮௬௭-ம் ௵த்து ௮-வது ஆக்ட்டின் ௨௮-வது பிரகாரணத்திலிருக்கிற நிபந்தனைகளின்படி மேற்சொல்லிய சென்னபட்டணத்தைச் சேர்ந்த

இப்பொழுது குடியிருக்கிற

ஷெ சென்னபட்டணத்தில் அப்போதப்போது வழங்கிவருகின்ற ஆப்காரியை, அல்லது எக்ஸைஸைக்குறித்த அந்தந்த சட்டங்களின்படி சேண்டு விற்கும்படியாய்சென்னபட்டணத்தின் கலெக்ட்டரவர்கள் லைசென்சுகொடுத்து உத்தரவுசெய்கிறபிரகாரம்சென்னபட்டணத்தைச்சேர்ந்த

இருக்கிற தெ. வீட்டில் சேண்டுக்கடைவைத்துக்கொண்டு அதிலும் அதின்சரகத்திலும் சில்லறைக்குவிற்பனைசெய்துக்கொள்ளும்படியாயும், ஷெயாருடைய கடையிலாவது, அதின் சரகத்திலாவது, அப்போர்க்கொத்த சேண்டை குடிக்க அல்லதுகுடித்துச் செலவாக்க இடம்கொடுக்கும்படியாயும், ஷெ

க்கு இதனால் உத்தரவுகொடுக்கிறேன். ஆனாலும் மேற்சொல்லிய

என்கிறவன் தன்பெயரையும், தான் வியாபாரம் செய்வதற்காக லைசென்ஸ் வாங்கிக்கொண்ட வஸ்துவின் பெயரையும் இங்கிலீசு, தமிழ், தெலுங்கு இந்த பாஷைகளில் செம்மையாய்த்தெரியும்படி ஒரு பலகையின்பேரில் வர்னத்தாலெழுதி, அதை ஷெ கடையிலாவது, அதின் சரகத்திலாவது எல்லாருக்குந் தெரியும்படியான இடத்தில நாட்டிவைக்க வேண்டியது. மேலும் கள்ளத்தனமாய் எதையாவது கலந்து, அதின் சத்தைக் குறைக்கவும், அல்லது அதைப் பழுதுப்படுத்தவும், அப்படிக்கலப்பினால் சத்துக்குறைந்ததென்றாவது, பழுதுபட்டதென்றாவது அறிந்து, அதை விற்கவுங்கூடாது. மேலும் அதை நியாயமாய் வழங்கிவருகிற படி முதலானவைகளினாலேதானே நிறுத்து விற்பனைசெய்யவேண்டியது, ஷெ கடையிலாவது, அதின் சரகத்திலாவது அறிந்து எவனுகிலும் வெறிக்க குடிக்கவும், தாறுமாறாக நடக்கவும் இடங்கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. மேலும் எவ்விதமான சூதுகளையும் ஆடுதற்கு அறிந்து இடங் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. குடிசைக்காரிகளையாவது பிரசித்தமான துன்மார்க்கர்களையாவது வவ்விடத்திலே சேரவொட்டுகிறது கூடாது. எந்த ஒரு சேவகனாவது, கப்பற்காரனாவது, மேலே கற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிற பையனாவது வேலையைவிட்டு ஓடிவந்தவனென்று அறிந்து, அல்லது அப்படி நினைக்க காரணம் உண்டென்று கண்டு, அவர்களிலெவனையாவது அப்போர்க்கொத்த கடையில் வேணுமென்று மறைக்கக்கூடாது, அல்லது ஒளிக்கக்கூடாது. அப்போதப்போது செலவுசிட்டு வாங்கிக்கொள்ளாமல் எவனுகிலும் ஷெ கடையிலிருந்தாவது, அதின் சரகத்திலிருந்தாவது ஒரு விருகணிடைக்கு அதிகமான எந்த சேண்டையாவது வெளியில் கொண்டுபோக விடக்கூடாது. சேண்டை கொடுத்து ரொக்கந்தவிர அதற்குபதிலாயாவது செலவாகவாவது எவ்வித வஸ்துக்களையும் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. மேலும் பனிரெண்டுவயசுக்கு உட்பட்டவர்களுக்காவது, ஐரோப்பியனுகிய எந்த சோஜருக்காவது, கப்பற்காரருக்காவது எதாவது சேண்டை அறிந்து விற்பனைசெய்கிறது, அல்லது நம்பிக்கையின்பேரில் கடனுக கொடுக்க கூடாது.

மேல்சொன்ன தன் சேண்டுக்கடையை காலமே - ௫ - மணிக்கு முன்னுகிலும் ராத்திரி பத்துமணிக்கு மேல்பட்டாகிலும் திறந்துவைக்கக்கூடாது. ஷெ சேண்டு கடையிலும் அதின் சரகத்திலும் கிரமமாகவும் யுக்தமாகவும் காரியத்தை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டியது. எல்லாவிஷயத்திலும் ஷெ ௧௮௬௭ வருஷத்தின் ௮-வது ஆக்ட்டில் கண்டிருக்கிற நிபந்தனைகளின்படி நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டியது. மேலும் இந்த லைசென்ஸ்

௧௮ -ம் ௵ ஜூன்௴ ௩௰௳ வரைக்கும் சென்றுவரலாமேயல்லது, அதற்கு மேற்படச் செல்லக்கூடாது. ஆனாலும் சென்னபட்டணத்தில தற்காலத்தில் வழங்கிவருகின்ற ஆப்காரி, அல்லது எக்ஸைஸை சம்பந்தமான சட்டங்களின்படி

க்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட அந்த லைசென்ஸ் வாயிதா இதின் மத்தியில் முடிவாய்ப்போனுலும், அல்லது ரத்துசெய்யப்பட்டால், இந்த லைசென்ஸ்கூட ரத்தாய்ப்போகவேண்டியது. ஷெ சென்னபட்டணத்தில் ௧௮ -ம் வருஷத்தில

என் கையெழுத்தும் முத்திரையும் போட்டுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.

போலீசு கம்மிஷனர்.

562/24

No. (5)

BOJAH SHOP LICENSE.

Madras }
to Wit. }

I

Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras, under and by virtue of the provisions of Section 18 of Act VIII. of 1867, do hereby authorize and empower

now residing in
of Madras, to keep a Bojah Shop, in House No. situated in
of Madras aforesaid, and to sell by retail therein and in the Premises thereunto belonging such Bojah as he the said
shall be licensed and empowered to sell by the Collector of Madras, under the authority and permission of any Abkarry or Excise Laws for the time being in force at Madras aforesaid; and to permit such Bojah to be drunk or consumed in his said Shop or in the Premises thereunto belonging. Provided that he the said
do fix in a conspicuous part of said Shop or the Premises thereunto belonging, a Board, on which shall be legibly painted in the English, Tamil, and Teloogoo languages name, and the name of the article he is licensed to deal in; and provided also that he the said
do not fraudulently dilute or adulterate such Bojah or sell the same knowing the same to have been fraudulently diluted or adulterated; and do not use in the selling thereof any measures that are not of the legal standard; and do not knowingly permit drunkenness or disorderly behaviour in his said Shop or Premises; and do not knowingly suffer any gaming whatsoever therein; and do not knowingly permit Prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein; and do not wilfully harbour or conceal therein any Soldier, Seaman, or Apprentice, knowing or having reason to believe such Soldier, Seaman, or Apprentice to be a deserter; and do not permit or suffer any Bojah exceeding half a measure to be conveyed from or out of his said Shop or Premises without a special permit; and do not receive any articles whatsoever in barter or payment for Bojah except money only; and do not knowingly sell or give upon trust any Bojah to any person under Twelve years of age or to any European Soldier or Seaman; and that he the said
do not open his Bojah Shop before 5 A.M., or keep it open after 10 P.M., but do maintain good order and rule in his said Bojah Shop and Premises, and in all respects obey the provisions contained in the said Act No. VIII. of 1867, and this License shall continue in force from this
up to and until the thirtieth day of June 187 inclusive and no longer. Provided that the License granted unto the said
under the Abkarry or Excise Laws for the time being in force in Madras aforesaid, shall not in the meantime terminate or be recalled, in either of which cases this License shall be void.

Given under my hand and seal, on this day of
187 at Madras aforesaid.

RECEIVED THE FEE, RUPEE ONE.

Commissioner of Police.

[illegible]
Rec. 2/1183/74

(5)

562/24

No.

BOJAH SHOP LICENSE.

Madras }
to Wit. }

I

Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras, under and by virtue of the provisions of Section 18 of Act VIII. of 1867, do hereby authorize and empower

now residing in
of Madras, to keep a Bojah Shop, in House No. situated in
of Madras aforesaid, and to sell by retail therein and in the Premises thereunto belonging such Bojah as he the said
shall be licensed and empowered to sell by the Collector of Madras, under the authority and permission of any Abkarry or Excise Laws for the time being in force at Madras aforesaid; and to permit such Bojah to be drunk or consumed in his said Shop or in the Premises thereunto belonging. Provided that he the said
do fix in a conspicuous part of said Shop or the Premises thereunto belonging, a Board, on which shall be legibly painted in the English, Tamil, and Teloogoo languages name, and the name of the article he is licensed to deal in; and provided also that he the said
do not fraudulently dilute or adulterate such Bojah or sell the same knowing the same to have been fraudulently diluted or adulterated; and do not use in the selling thereof any measures that are not of the legal standard; and do not knowingly permit drunkenness or disorderly behaviour in his said Shop or Premises; and do not knowingly suffer any gaming whatsoever therein; and do not knowingly permit Prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein; and do not wilfully harbour or conceal therein any Soldier, Seaman, or Apprentice, knowing or having reason to believe such Soldier, Seaman, or Apprentice to be a deserter; and do not permit or suffer any Bojah exceeding half a measure to be conveyed from or out of his said Shop or Premises without a special permit; and do not receive any articles whatsoever in barter or payment for Bojah except money only; and do not knowingly sell or give upon trust any Bojah to any person under Twelve years of age or to any European Soldier or Seaman; and that he the said do not open his Bojah Shop before 5 A.M., or keep it open after 10 P.M., but do maintain good order and rule in his said Bojah Shop and Premises, and in all respects obey the provisions contained in the said Act No. VIII. of 1867, and this License shall continue in force from this
up to and until the thirtieth day of June 187 inclusive and no longer. Provided that the License granted unto the said
under the Abkarry or Excise Laws for the time being in force in Madras aforesaid, shall not in the meantime terminate or be recalled, in either of which cases this License shall be void.

Given under my hand and seal, on this day of
187 at Madras aforesaid.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OFFICE

RECEIVED THE FEE, RUPEE ONE.

Commissioner of Police.

(5)

Endg. [illegible] 7/187[illegible]

R 2
No. 1180/74

நெ.

போஜாக்கடை லயிசென்ஸ்.

சென்ன பட்டணம் அதாவது.

சென்னபட்டணத்தின் போலீசு கம்மீஷனராகிய
என்கிற நாம் ௧௮௬௭-ம் ௵த்து ௮-வது ஆக்ட்டின் ௨௮-வது பிரகரணத்திலிருக்கிற நிபந்தனைகளின்படி மேற்சொல்லிய சென்னபட்டணத்தைச் சேர்ந்த
இப்பொழுது குடியிருக்கிற
ஷை சென்னபட்டணத்தில் அப்போதப்போது வழங்கிவருகின்ற ஆப்காரியை, அல்லது எக்ஸைஸைக்குறித்த அந்தந்த சட்டங்களின்படி போஜா விற்கும்படியாய்சென்னபட்டணத்தின் கலெக்டரவர்கள் லைசென்சுகொடுத்து உத்தரவுசெய்கிறபிரகாரம்சென்னபட்டணத்தைச்சேர்ந்த

இருக்கிற நெ. வீட்டில் போஜாக்கடைவைத்துக்கொண்டு அதிலும் அதின்சரகத்திலும் சில்லறைக்குவிற்பனைசெய்துக்கொள்ளும்படியாயும், ஷையாருடைய கடையிலாவது, அதின் சரகத்திலாவது, அப்பேர்க்கொத்த போஜா குடிக்க அல்லதுகுடித்துச் செலவாக்க இடம்கொடுக்கும்படியாயும், ஷை
க்கு இதனால் உத்தரவுகொடுக்கிறேன். ஆனாலும் மேற்சொல்லிய
என்கிறவன் தன்பெயரையும், தான் வியாபாரம் செய்வதற்காக லைசென்ஸ் வாங்கிக்கொண்ட வஸ்துவின் பெயரையும் இங்கிலீசு, தமிழ், தெலுங்கு இந்த பாஷைகளில் செம்மையாய்த்தெரியும்படி ஒரு பலகையின்பேரில் வர்னத்தாலெழுதி, அதை ஷை கடையிலாவது, அதின் சரகத்திலாவது எல்லாருக்குந் தெரியும்படியான இடத்தில நாட்டிவைக்க வேண்டியது. மேலும் கள்ளத்தனமாய் எதையாவது கலந்து, அதின் சத்தைக் குறைக்கவும், அல்லது அதைப் பழுதுப்படுத்தவும், அப்படிக்கலப்பினால் சத்துக்குறைந்ததென்றாவது, பழுதுபட்டதென்றாவது அறிந்து, அதை விற்கவுங்கூடாது. மேலும் அதை நியாயமாய் வழங்கிவருகிற படி முதலானவைகளினாலேதானே அளந்து விற்பனைசெய்யவேண்டியது, ஷை கடையிலாவது, அதின் சரகத்திலாவது அறிந்து எவனாகிலும் வெறிக்க குடிக்கவும், தாறுமாறாக நடக்கவும் இடங்கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. மேலும் எவ்விதமான சூதுகளையும் ஆடுகிறதற்கு அறிந்து இடங் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. குடிசைக்காரிகளையாவது பிரசித்தமான துன்மார்க்கர்களையாவது அவ்விடத்திலே சேரவொட்டுகிறது கூடாது. எந்த ஒரு சோஜராவது, கப்பற்காரராவது, வேலை கற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிற பையனாவது வேலையைவிட்டு ஓடிவந்தவனென்று அறிந்து, அல்லது அப்படி நினைக்க காரணம் உண்டென்று கண்டு, அவர்களிலெவனையாவது அப்பேர்க்கொத்த கடையில் வேணுமென்று மறைக்கக்கூடாது, அல்லது ஒளிக்கக்கூடாது. அப்போதப்போது செலவுசீட்டு வாங்கிக்கொள்ளாமல் எவனாகிலும் ஷை கடையிலிருந்தாவது, அதின் சரகத்திலிருந்தாவது ஒரு அரைப்படிக்கு அதிகமான எந்த போஜாயாவது வெளியில் கொண்டுபோக விடக்கூடாது. போஜா வார்த்து ரொக்கந்தவிர அதற்குபதிலாயாவது செல்லாகவாவது எவ்வித வஸ்துக்களையும் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. மேலும் பனிரெண்டுவயசுக்கு உட்பட்டவர்களுக்காவது, ஐரோப்பியனாகிய எந்த சோஜருக்காவது, கப்பற்காரருக்காவது எதாவது போஜா அறிந்து விற்பனைசெய்கிறது, அல்லது நம்பிக்கையின்பேரில் கடனாக வார்க்கிறது கூடாது.
தன் போஜாக்
மேல்சொன்ன
கடையை காலமே - ௫ - மணிக்கு முன்னாகிலும் ராத்திரி பத்துமணிக்கு மேலபட்டாகிலும் திறந்துவைக்கக்கூடாது. ஷை போஜா கடையிலும் அதின் சரகத்திலும் கிரமமாகவும் யுக்தமாகவும் காரியத்தை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டியது. எல்லாவிஷயத்திலும் ஷை ௧௮௬௭ வது வருஷத்தின் ௮-வது ஆக்ட்டில் கண்டிருக்கிற நிபந்தனைகளின்படி நடந்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது. மேலும் இந்த லைசென்ஸ்
௧௮ -ம் ௵ ஜூன்மீ ௩௰௳ வரைக்கும் சென்றுவரலாமேயல்லது, அதற்கு மேற்படச் செல்லக்கூடாது. ஆனாலும் சென்னபட்டணத்தில் தற்காலத்தில் வழங்கிவருகின்ற ஆப்காரி, அல்லது எக்ஸைஸை சம்பந்தமான சட்டங்களின்படி
க்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட அந்த லைசென்ஸ் வாயிதா இதின் மத்தியில் முடிவாய்ப்போனால், அல்லது ரத்துசெய்யப்பட்டால், இந்த லைசென்ஸ்கூட ரத்தாய்ப்போகவேண்டியது. ஷை சென்னபட்டணத்தில் ௧௮ -ம் வருஷத்தில்
என் கையெழுத்தும் முத்திரையும் போட்டுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.

போலீசு கம்மிஷனர்.

In a letter from the J Hunter of Madras to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 20th November 1873 No 251.

Rec 1183/74

No. 710.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 28th March 1874.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 15th May 1873, Miscellaneous No. 2,939.

Read also the following letter from J. HUNTER-BLAIR, Esq., Collector of Madras, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th November 1873, No. 251:—

I HAVE the honour to submit the report called for in the Board's Miscellaneous Proceedings, No. 2,939, of 15th May last.

2. The points on which report is called for are—

(1.) The extent of retail traffic carried on in Madras in opium, ganjah, and bhang, the number and status of the shops and their customers.

(2.) By whom, and on what authority, the license fee referred to by Mr. J. Hassam in his petition (No. 613 of 1873) to the Board is collected.

(3.) Whether the above traffic requires regulation by the State.

3. The subjoined statement shows the extent of licensed and unlicensed retail traffic in intoxicating drugs at present carried on within the abkári limits of Madras as ascertained by the Abkári Department :—

Description of Drug.	Number of Shops.	Average daily sales per Shop.	Average daily profit per Shop.	Annual profit for all Shops together.	Present revenue to Government, if any, per annum.	Whether licensed or not.	Retail prices.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
Within the High Court limits.							
Opium	55	1 9 0	0 2 9	3,450 0 0	... ...	Not licensed	2 Annas per tola common opium.
Chendu (a preparation of Opium)	13	0 10 6	0 5 9	1,705 3 9	26 0 0	Licensed, at 2 Rs per license.	Annas 6-8 per tola.
Maddat (another preparation of same).	1	0 12 0	0 3 0	68 7 0	2 0 0	Do.	4 Pies per tola.
Total, Opium and its preparations.	69	... ...	... ...	5,221 14 9	28 0 0		
Ganjah	38	0 4 3	0 1 2	1,011 6 0	... ...	Not licensed.	2 Pies per tola
Majim (a preparation of Ganjah)	9	0 2 3	0 0 7	119 12 3	... ...	Do.	Do.
Bhoja (a drink containing Ganjah powder).	3	0 6 3	0 3 0	205 5 0	... ...	Licensed, but without any fee.	2 Pies per ollock.
Total...	50	... ...	... ...	1,336 7 3	... ...		
Without the High Court limits.							
Ganjah, Opium, Chendu, and Madat, at the Mount, Sydapet, and Palaveram Shops.	3	1 5 4	0 3 0	205 5 0	593 0 0	Do.	
Ganjah and Opium elsewhere	8	0 8 6	0 1 7	289 0 0	... ...	Not licensed.	
Total...	11	... ...	... ...	494 5 0	593 0 0		
Grand Total...	130	... ...	... ...	7,052 11 0	621 0 0		

4. The number of shops reported is 130, and the traffic in them is *apparently* small. The above information, however, does not pretend to much accuracy. There may be other shops which have escaped the notice of the Abkári Department, and the transactions are probably not so very small as reported.

5. The customers of these shops are generally Fakeers, Byragees, Pandarams, coolies, and artizans, Mahomedan as well as Hindoo. Chendu and bhoja are mostly consumed by Mahomedans.

6. At the commencement of every fasli licenses are issued by the Deputy Collector for the chendu and madat shops on payment of a fee of Rupees 2 for each license and for the bhoja shops without payment of any fee.

7. The opium, ganjah, and majim shops are not licensed at all, but the three shops at the Mount, Sydapet, and Palaveram are licensed, and pay instead of a license fee a daily dowle which for the current fasli is Rupees 1-10-0 for the three shops together. The revenue from this dowle and from the license fees referred to in the preceding paragraphs for the past five years is given below:—

Fasli.	Dowle from the three Shops outside the limits.			LICENSE FEES.					
				From the Chendu Shops.			From the Madat Shops.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1278	453	12	0	22	0	0	2	0	0
1279	591	2	0	22	0	0	2	0	0
1280	695	12	6	22	0	0	2	0	0
1281	489	0	6	26	0	0	2	0	0
1282	886	5	0	24	0	0	2	0	0
1283, dowle	593	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of the six faslis...	618	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...

8. Forms of licenses issued by the Deputy Collector and the Commissioner of Police for these shops are herewith sent.

9. It will be seen that out of the seventy shops selling opium and its preparations, and out of the sixty-three selling ganjah and its preparations, only fourteen and six, respectively, are licensed. It is not known (nor can it be ascertained from the records) why licenses are not issued for *all* the shops.

10. The seventeen shops licensed by the Deputy Collector are also licensed by the Commissioner of Police, who collects a fee of 1 Rupee per license, as required by Section 28 of Act VIII. of 1867. The Commissioner of Police only issues licenses* to persons who have obtained them from the Deputy Collector.

11. The licenses issued by the Deputy Collector are presumed to be under the authority of Section 8 of Act XIX. of 1852. I say presumed for the following reasons:—

The section runs as follows, "Every person taking out a license for the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs under this Act shall execute a counterpart engagement in exact conformity with the tenor of such license."

12. This is the only section in Act XIX. of 1852 (which constitutes the entire Abkári law of the town of Madras), referring to intoxicating drugs. It contains no positive direction that the sale of the drugs *shall* be under license, nor does it provide a penalty for unlicensed sales. It simply compels holders of licenses to execute counterpart engagements, and it is worthy of note that the words "intoxicating drugs" appear along with "spirituous and fermented liquors" only in this section of the Act while all the other sections of it relate exclusively to liquor. The presence of the words "intoxicating drugs" in the 8th Section is, I think, the result of an oversight on the part of the framers of the Act. A comparison of the wording of the Act with that of the Abkári Act of Calcutta (Act XI. of 1849) will show that the framers of the former entirely adopted the phraseology of the latter, eliminating from it the parts relating to intoxicating drugs, which has been done in all the sections except 8.

13. Owing to the absence of any legal provision for punishing the unlicensed sale, etc., of these drugs the Collector has hitherto had no control whatever over their traffic.

14. The state of the law as regards intoxicating drugs may be summed up as follows:—

In the Madras Abkári Act (XIX. of 1852) there is no provision for punishing unlicensed sales whether taking place within or without the High Court limits.

Within the High Court limits, however, Section 28 of the Town Police Act (VIII. of 1867) requires a special license from the Commissioner of Police for the sale of these drugs under a penalty of Rupees 50 for every day that such unlicensed place is kept open, but this provision has not brought the traffic under any control as it might have done.

There is no provision whatever in the law for the punishment of unlicensed sales outside the High Court limits.

As regards transit and possession of intoxicating drugs, no permit is required at all by the Abkári or Police law either within or without the High Court limits.

15. I do not see (1) why there should be no provision in the Abkári Act for punishing unlicensed sales while the Legislature has considered it necessary to provide for it in the Police Act; (2), why there should be no penal clauses for the transport and possession of drugs while their unlicensed sales are subjected to a penalty; and (3), why the district outside the High Court limits should not be subject to the same regulations as that within those limits.

16. In my letter, No. 938, of 21st August last, as Collector of Customs, I have already shown that the Government revenue from opium is suffering to a very great extent from the absence of any provision for punishing its unlicensed possession, transit, and sale within the Presidency. The consumption of opium and other intoxicating drugs in Madras is, I believe, already affecting the abkári revenue. Half-an-anna's worth of opium, chendu, or ganjah will produce stupefaction, while to produce the same amount of intoxication two drams, or upwards of 3 Annas' worth, of arrack would be necessary. Under such circumstances, the preference would naturally be given to drugs by a poor consumer, and drugs are already diverting persons from arrack.

17. At present there is a large wholesale traffic in Madras. There are eight wholesale shops, but it is impossible to discover what their sales amount to. Large quantities are sent up-country and to foreign States—Cochin, Ceylon, Burmah, Singapore, Mauritius, etc.

18. Under these circumstances, it would not only be a great boon to the community at large to impose rigid restrictions on the transit, possession, and sale of opium, but it would at the same time tend to increase the abkári revenue and prove an effective check on the illicit smuggling of opium out of India.

19. What is required is the application of Act XXI. of 1856 of Bengal and Act III. of 1852 of Bombay to the Presidency of Madras.

20. With regard to Mr. Hassam's proposition to rent the retail opium traffic within the Madras limits for Rupees 800 per annum, I consider that his offer is much too low. From the statement appended to paragraph 3 of this letter the Board will observe that the retail traffic in opium and its preparations within the High Court limits produces even now a profit of Rupees 5,222, or more than eight times the rent offered. I therefore beg to recommend—

(1.) That all opium, chendu, and other preparations thereof, and ganjah, bhang, and other preparations thereof, be subjected to a duty or tax when used or consumed in the Madras Presidency.

(2.) That the exclusive right of importing into Madras, preparing, and selling all the aforesaid drugs be vested annually in such persons as the Collector may license or with whom he enters into a contract.

(3.) That the renter or renters shall import, prepare, and sell the drugs subject to such conditions as the Collector may fix in communication with the Commissioner of Police and with the sanction of Government.

(4.) That all persons possessing any quantities of the aforesaid drugs for sale or other purposes shall at the time regulations are passed make them over to the Collector, receiving from him their value *plus* fifteen or twenty per cent. for loss of profit.

(5.) That any person other than a licensed vendor being concerned in possessing, carrying, or sending by land or sea more than a certain prescribed weight of any of the aforesaid drugs shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the drugs, or not exceeding 1,000 Rupees, and such drugs together with any goods which shall be packed with, or used in concealing, them shall be liable to confiscation.

Section 24, Act VI. of 1863.

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* Section 28 of the Town Police Act No. VIII. of 1867 (Madras).

(6.) The penalty to be recoverable by distress and sale of the offender's property, etc., as provided in Sections 224 and 225 of the Custom Act (VI. of 1863).

Enclosure No. 1.—Petition No. 613 of 1873.

Enclosures Nos. 2 to 6.—Forms of Licenses.

Submitted to Government with reference to G. O., dated 16th February 1874, No. 210.

2. The Bill which the Advocate-General has been requested to prepare will settle the law on this subject and introduce restriction on the sale of hemp and other intoxicating drugs which the Board agree with the Collector of Madras in thinking very necessary.

3. They hope that the Bill will restrict the transit and possession as well as the sale of intoxicating drugs.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

J. Grose
Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with six original enclosures and copy of Board's Proceedings,
dated 15th May 1873, Miscellaneous No. 2,939.
,, the Acting Collector of Madras.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

S 10 February/74 No 134-35

No 24

Rev. 1874. Dept.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS. No. 1183

PROCEEDINGS, 28th March 1874, No. 710.

Despd. 8/4/74

Encl. 7.

Received 9 April/74.

MARCH.
No. 710.

Opium, Ganjah, and Bhang.—Letter from Collector of Madras reporting, with reference to petition from Mr. J. Hassam regarding establishment of opium-smoking shops, on extent of retail traffic carried on in — in Madras and as to necessity for its regulation by the State, submitted to Government with remarks.

C 29th April/74 R.O. No. [illegible]/74

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(1)

562

Form of License granted to the Shops at Sydapet, the Mount and Pallaveram, selling all Intoxicating Drugs.

Seal of
Deputy
Collector of
Madras

I, A. B., Deputy Collector of Madras do hereby grant the following license to you C. D., under the provisions of Act 19 of 1852 for Fusli (1283).

1. You are permitted to open a Shop at (Shunmooga Mudaly's house Bazar Street Pallaveram) within the Abkary jurisdiction of the Collector of Madras for the retail sale of Ganja, Majum, Opium, Dudia, and Maddat subject to the following conditions.

2. You shall not sell in your Shop any other intoxicating drug or preparation than those above specified.

3. You shall not keep your shop open between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M.

4 If you or your servants or other persons conducting the sale in your shop commit therein any act contrary to good order and rule or contrary to the conditions of this license you shall not only forfeit this license but shall also

also be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 50 under Section 14 of the above mentioned Act.

Given under my hand and seal on the 30th day of June 1873 at Madras.

(Signed) A. B.
Deputy Collector.

(True translation)
J Hunter Blair
Collector of Madras

No. 5/1183/70

No. 5/24/71

(3)

52/9

Form of Muchilika taken from the Shop-keepers at Sydapet, the Mount and Pallaveram.

Stamped
8 Annas

From,
C. D.

To,
A. B.
Deputy Collector of Madras.

Whereas you have accepted my offer of a daily dowle of (Rs. —5—3) for the privilege of selling in retail Ganja Majum, Opium Dudia and Maddat at (Shunmoogamudaly's House Bazaar Street Pallaveram) during Fasli (1283); and whereas I have deposited with you the required Security of (Rs 3—4—6) being 10 day's dowle and have also tendered a further Security of (Rs 25) for continuing to hold the Contract till the end of the Fasli.

2. I hereby bind myself to hold the Shop throughout the said year and to pay the dowle daily through the Amacapillai of the Division.

3. Should I fail to pay the dowle for

10

also be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 50 under Section 14 of the above mentioned Act.

Given under my hand and seal on the 30th day of June 1873 at Madras.

(Signed) A.B.
Deputy Collector.

(True translation)

J Hunter Blair
Collector of Madras

Rec 5/1183/74

[illegible] 7/14

Rec 5/28/74

582/9

Form of Muchilika taken from the Shop-keepers at Sydapet, the Mount and Pallaveram.

Stamped
8 Annas

From,
C.D.

To
A.B.
Deputy Collector of Madras.

Whereas you have accepted my offer of a daily dowle of (Rs. — 5 — 3) for the privilege of selling in retail Ganja Majum, Opium Dudia and Maddat at (Shunmooga Mudaly's House Bazaar Street Pallaveram) during Fusli (1283); and whereas I have deposited with you the required Security of (Rs. 3 — 4 — 6) being 10 day's dowle and have also tendered a further Security of (Rs. 25) for continuing to hold the Contract till the end of the Fusli.

2. I hereby bind myself to hold the Shop throughout the said year and to pay the dowle daily through the Kanacapillai of the Division.

3. Should I fail to pay the dowle for

10 days, or should I give up my shop before the end of the Fusli you shall be at liberty to transfer the privilege to others and take my deposit of 10 days dowle in satisfaction of the arrear and I will also forfeit without demur the extra security of Rs 25 above specified.

30th June 1873.

Deputy Collector's Office
Madras

(Sd) C. D.

(True Translation)

J Hunter Blair
Collector of Madras

Rev 4/1183/74

Judl [illegible] 716

Rev 4/24/74

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(3)

58/57

Form of License granted to the Shopkeepers selling Chendu, Bhoja or Maddat.

Seal of
Dy Collector
of Madras

I, A. B., Deputy Collector of Madras do hereby grant the following license to you C D. under the provisions of Act 19 of 1852 for Fusli (1283)

1. You are permitted to open a shop at (Patchayappa Chetty's Street, Triplicane) within the Abkarry jurisdiction of the Collector of Madras for the retail sale of (Chendu Maddat or Bhoja as the case may be) subject to the following conditions.

2. You shall not sell in your shop any other intoxicating drug or preparation than that above specified.

3. You shall not keep your shop open [illegible] between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M.

4. If you or your servants or other persons conducting the sale in your shop commit therein any act contrary to good order and rule or contrary to the conditions of this license, you shall not only forfeit this license but shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs 50 under Section 14 of the above mentioned Act.

Given under my hand and seal on the 30th day of of June 1873 at Madras.

(Signed) A. B.
Deputy Collector.

[a Muchilika containing the above terms alone without any doubt is taken from each Shopkeeper.]

(True Translation)

J. Hunter Blair
Collector of Madras

Rev. 3/1183-74

Rev. 3/24/74

Mad

575 Hl 9 4/4/73.

613 Hl

582

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

C No. ~~[illegible]~~ 9

From Board of Revenue
Dated 31st March 1874.

FOR ORDERS.

The enquiries recently made and the reports now submitted show very plainly that the smuggling of opium from our territory to foreign ports is very extensive. The Govt. of India have refused to legalise this trade – and the only means

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Your Petitioner
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At present

of the petty smuggling is that proposed by the Govt. – viz rendering the possession – conveyance or of opium in quantities exceeding such a limit as would meet legitimate private wants, illegal without a permit. Our own people are little interested in the matter because so very little opium is here grown – the trade seems

562
33

a genuine smuggling traffic. Under the circumstances I would suggest the passing of such a law as the Govt have suggested –

L. W. S
20. 4. 74

I should think such a law would be difficult to enforce. We had better discuss the question in Council

In Council
22/4

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the payment of a d
Rs 500 to be ma

FOR ORDERS.

Comml

545
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P. S.

With reference to the endorsement on Petition No 545 dated 7th March 1873. I herewith tender it with the usual Court Fee Stamp

John Hussain

Madras.
13 March 1873.

Inv: 14 3/73

the payment of a d
Rs 503 to be ma
Your Petitioner

The follow

4-2-93

In a letter from the Collector
of Madras to the Secretary
to the Board of Revenue
dated 20th November 1873
No. 251.

In G.R.N 7168/73
25/11 Rev. $\frac{7}{1183-74}$

Rev $\frac{7}{24/74}$

7/73.

575
held
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Hl

The follow
king of
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l to the payment of a d
t of Rs 500 to be ma
tender. Your Petitioner

No 613 of 1873.

From

Mr John Hussam

Stringers Street No 28.

Black Town

Madras

Dated 13th &

Recd 14th March 1873.

On a Ct Fee Stamp of 2 Rs

Re-submitting his former petn on a Ct Fees Stamp of 2 Rs, annexes a Memo, shewing the particulars of his proposal to establish Opium smoking shops within the limits of Madras, subject to the payment of a duty not below Rs 800, per annum, with a deposit of Rs 500, to be made on the date of the approval of petrs Tender; and prays that the scheme may be taken into Govt favorable consideration.

3
24/74

1/9/73.

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613

Madr

To,

The Honorab

Mem

Most Humbly Sheweth,

That

respectfully submits the follow

for your kind & favorable c

In sub

the tender of a Contract as pr

or adjoined Memo, your hum

due consideration to the propo

for a new scheme for the smoki

of Madras, and which Contract

inevitably include the mono

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deposit of Rs 500 to be mad

his tender. Your Petitioner

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Memo

ig contains certain suggestions relative to the
ium Smoking shops within the limits of this
t to the below-mentioned rules of contract as
the preceding application to be transmitted
rable consideration and Sanction of the
t: This scheme of Contract is carried out
a, Moulmein, Rangoon, Singapore
Wales Island, Malacca, and Hong
conducive to very favorable advantages,
l which is the permanent augmentation
venue derivable from that source and
the nuisance said to originate from
ce of those shops occupying sites as are
d of by the Authorities. It is especially
that the shops existing at present are
or small mud wall houses and scattered
oughout all the localities of the Town,
thereof is believed to be very considerably below
by your Petitioner. Should his present
pproved of and a License granted him

advantages of the Proposed Scheme with the
of the System in force and as in duty

Shall ever pray.

John Has

Rules to which the Ten

are namely

I That the tender be prepared
Rs say 70 800 – – monthly annually during

II. That the period of the Co
and Rs 500 deposited as
ment of the terms of th

III That the Selection of the
of the opium Smoking s
to the approval of the Colle
of Police and that the Co
responsible for the Mana
to the necessary requis
be attached thereto

IV That any excise officer
any person having in his
more than 1/40 Stile or intoxicating dru
under this rule and an
with the materials for

V That a moiety of the fin
upon unlicensed vendors
for the injury sustained

VI That the Contractor be p
of the chief Shop on ca
not exceeding one Rupee
hitherto in force be a
Inferior Shops.

Revenue Department

Miscellaneous No. 2939

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 15th May 1873

Read Petition No. 613 of 1873 from Mr. John Hassam, Madras, submitting for Boards' consideration and approval, his proposal to open Opium smoking shops.

The Board resolve to refer the above petition to the Collector of Madras and to request an early and full report on the existing retail traffic in Opium ganja and bhang, and on the number and status of the shops and customers, showing whether Regulation by the State is necessar

The assertion of the Petitioner that certain shops now pay a so called license fee should lead to investigation as to who they are who make this unauthorized demand.

The Board have no doubt that the Commissioner of Police will assist the Collector with any information accessible to him.

(True Extract)

(Signed) H. Goodrich
Acting Sub Secretary

To
The Collector of Madras

(True copy)

J Grose
Secretary

xd C Hogg
cd M Narasimma Charry

The assertion of the Petitioner that certain shops now pay a socalled "license fee" should lead to investigation, as to who they are who make this unauthorized demand.

The Board have no doubt that the Commissioner of Police will assist the Collector with any information accessible to him.

(True Extract)

(Signed) F. H. Goodrich
Acting Sub Secretary

To,
The Collector of Madras

(True copy)

J Grose
Secretary

Wd C Hogg
Cd M Narasimma Charry

Rev. 6/1183/74

Enclosure in Proceedings of the Board of Revenue to the Acting Secretary to Government R. D. dated 28th March 1874 No. 710.

Rev. 6/24/74

Copy of Board's Proceedings dated 15th May 1873 Miscellaneous No. 2939 on Petition No. 613 of 1873 from Mr. John Hassan

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862/41

Revenue Department.

No. 562.

Dt. 6th May 1874

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

~~Under date the~~ Read again Pro. Bd. of Revenue, dated 16 March/74 No. 597 recorded in G.O. ~~1874.~~ 29 Apl./74, No. 518–

Read also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Regarding traffic in and consumption of opium in the districts of the Madras Presidency

H. E. ~ 28th & 31st March 1874, Nos. 710 & 745

The Govt. resolve to communicate these Proceedings to the Advocate General through the Legislative Department in continuation of G.O. 16th February 1874, No. 210, Revenue Dept., with the request that in the preparation of his Bill he will

will provide for the transport
possession and sale of
Opium being placed under
restrictions similar to
those of the Abkari Law.

des. in M.S. 16th May 1874

A-2.93

6 Copies struck
[illegible]
1 sent to [illegible]
1 [illegible]

R.C. 29th April/74 R 6th May/74
C 28th April/74. R 29th