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Report on the Excise Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1927

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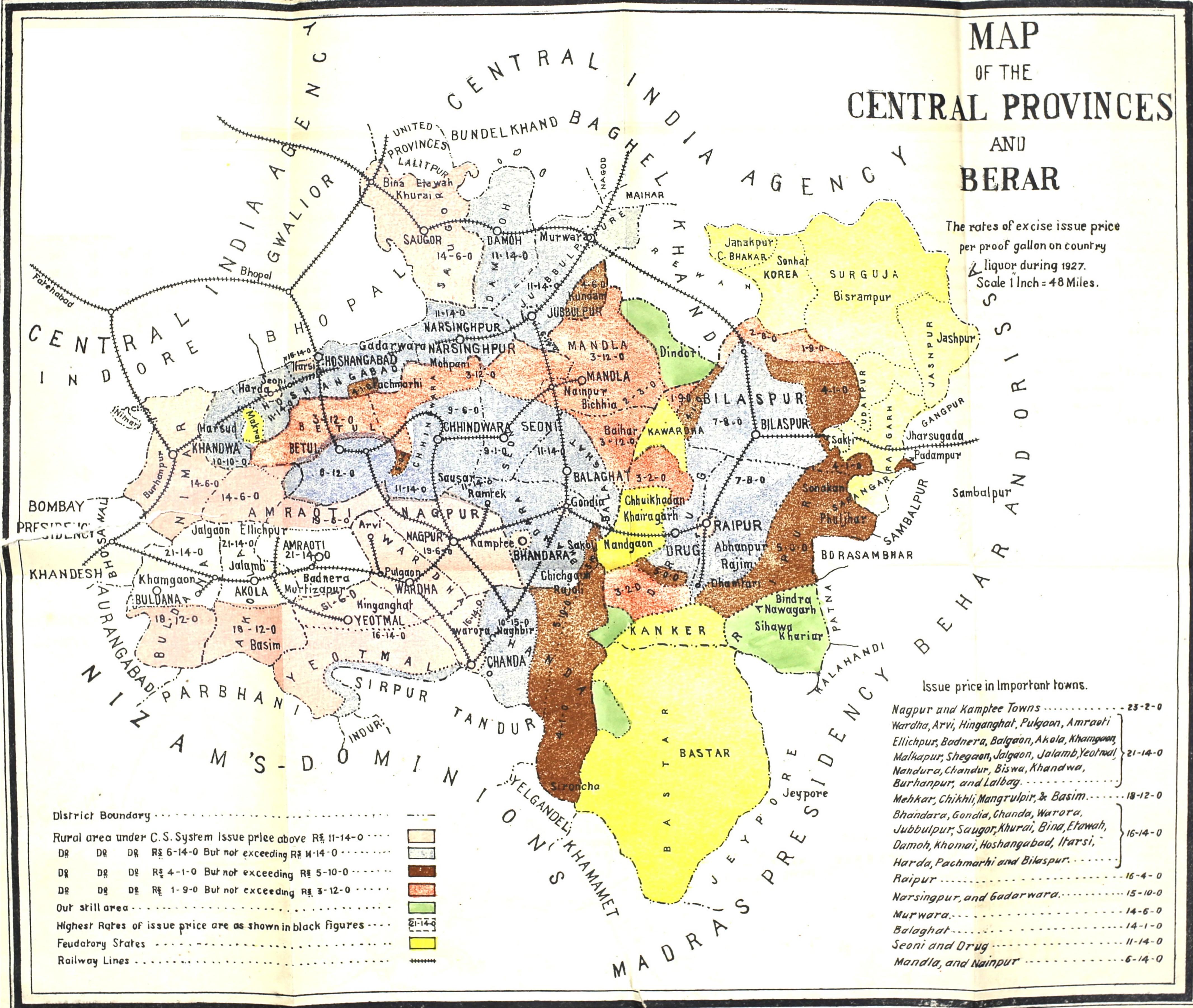
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No. 314-184-XI.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 12th January 1929.

READ-

Report on the Excise Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1927.

READ ALSO-

The District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

There are two main factors on which the consumption of excisable articles in any particular year depends; these are the economic conditions of the year and the facilities available to the public for obtaining such articles. One more was added to the succession of favourable harvests in Chhattisgarh, but in the north of the province nature was less bountiful, and in Berar the poor outturn of the cotton crop for the second year in succession combined with the low price obtainable for the produce left the labouring classes with little margin for luxuries. The circumstances of the year on the whole, therefore, even apart from the continued application of the policy of the restriction of consumption, were such that a decrease in the demand for all excisable articles was inevitable.

2. The policy of restriction is enforced by the mainfenance of prices at a high level, by the gradual curtailment of facilities, and by the regulation of the hours of sale. During the year the issue price per gallon of country liquor was further enhanced in a number of instances, a new high record of Rs. 23-2-0 being established for the towns of Nagpur and Kamptee. Similarly, the tree tax on tari was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 in four out of the five districts in which the bulk of the consumption occurs. The number of liquor shops was further curtailed by 56 to 2,238; and it is evidence of the vigour with which Government has applied its policy that the total number of shops has fallen by 1,287, or by more than one-third in the last eight years. The restrictions on the sale of liquors at festivals were continued and the system of the sale in sealed bottles, in order to minimize consumption in urban areas was extended to two more towns bringing the total to 25.

- The combined effect of the character of the season: and the policy pursued by Government is reflected in the statistics of consumption. For there was fall from 470,000 gallons in 1926 to 452,000 in the issues of country spirit the diminution being particularly marked in Berar. At the same time there was a corresponding decrease in the consumption of all other excisable articles including opium, ganja, hemp-drugs and cocaine. only one respect do the statistics point to an increased resort to the use of drugs, an apparent increase in the total number of madak-smokers returned from 12,409 in the previous year to 13,308. The comparison, however, is fallacious and there is no reason to suppose that the number of addicts has risen; but special enquiries made during the year, as the result of public attention being focussed on this practice, have resulted in a number of names, which were previously omitted, being included in the returns.
- 4. Until two years ago the excise revenue has continued to expand under the present policy, allowance being made for climatic variations, but with the progressive enhancement of price accompanied by a decline in consumption it is obvious that the operation of the law of diminishing returns cannot be indefinitely postponed. It must not be assumed on a consideration of the figures of two comparatively unfavourable seasons that the revenue from excise has already passed the peak, but the very considerable fall in nett receipts during the present year, following on a similar decline in 1926, indicates that if the time has not already arrived when we must expect a steady diminution in this important

source of revenue that day cannot long be deferred. The total nett revenue for the year declined from Rs. 123 lakhs to Rs. 104 lakhs or by 16 per cent and in spite of the normal increase in the population, was less than it has been in any other year since 1922, when receipts were abnormally low owing to the intensity of the campaign against the consumption of intoxicants. The gross revenue of Rs. 121 lakhs represents no less than 20 per cent of the annual resources of the province. It is far from the intention of Government to suggest that the stability of its finances is irrevocably dependent on a source of revenue which in the opinion of many is tainted; but no prudent man can contemplate with equanimity the gradual disappearance of a considerable portion of its resources, unless substitutes are forthcoming. The adopted by Government is the direct result of the views to which the Legislative Council has given expression; and the imposition of further restrictions on the consumption of excisable articles, whether by means of curtailment, the facilities of sale or further enhancement of prices, will inevitably before long necessitate the tapping of alternative sources of revenue of the abandonment of schemes for the betterment of the province which cannot mature unless they are adequately financed.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the success of a policy of restriction of supply is entirely dependent on the ability of the Excise Department to enforce the law. As the gap between the cost of illicit production and that at which the Government controlled article is available widens, the profits of evasion of the law increase and with them the inducements offered to the staff to connive at malpractices. During the year there has been a marked decrease in the prosecutions and convictions under the Excise and Opium Acts and in the number of cases dealt with departmentally. Excise Commissioner attributes this partly to the poor mahua crops and partly to the detection of a large number of cases of illicit distillation in the preceding four The number of cases in which it was found necessary to take serious disciplinary action against officials of the Excise Department is indicative of the temptations to which those officials are subjected, and

of the constant need for increasing vigilance on the part of those responsible for the administration.

6. The Excise Commissioner has compiled another interesting report. The Government of the Central Provinces (Ministry of Excise), realizes that its excise policy demands an increasingly high standard of conduct and administration and it acknowledges the good work done by Mr. Burton and the members of his staff, who have been brought to notice by him and various Deputy Commissioners and it desires to place on record its appreciation of those services, and of those of the District officials who have readily responded to the call for co-operation by the department of Excise.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) and that a copy be forwarded to the Excise Commissioner, Central Provinces, for information and guidance; also that it be published in the supplement to the Central Provinces Gazette.

By order of the Government (Ministry of Excise),

N. J. ROUGHTON,

Secretary to Government, Central Provinces. No. S-184.

FROM

G. P. BURTON, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.,

EXCISE COMMISSIONER.

Central Provinces. and Berar,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, dated the 25th April 1928.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report on the Excise Administration of these Provinces for the year 1927, together with the prescribed statements and the district reports.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant.

G. P. BURTON.

Excise Commissioner,
Central Provinces and Berar.

[Maximum limit-30 pages].

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REPORT

OF THE

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1927.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

The economic conditions affecting the working of the Excise Department in the calendar year 1927 depended principally on the character of the monsoon season of 1926 and its ensuing harvests. The monsoon, though it was established later than usual, gave copious, if not excessive, rainfall in most parts of the province except Berar. In Berar incessant downpours in the early monsoon period were succeeded by scanty rainfall and drought. In the north of the province, on the other hand, unprecedented rainfall in the latter part of September caused widespread floods and damage in the Nerbudda valley. The course of the season, however, was distinctly favourable for the paddy crop and the rice harvest was well above the normal, while prices remained at a remunerative level. For cotton the season was again inauspicious; though the produce was not so poor as in the preceding year, the market towards the close of the year took a sudden further turn for the worse. Cultivators had to be content with prices for the crop not much more than half what they had been accustomed to a few years earlier, so that credit deteriorated and depression deepened. The winter season was not very favourable and the prospects of the rabi harvest suffered from drought; but while the outturn was short of the normal. prices held good.

The monsoon of 1927 was generally propitious; arriving in due time, it gave ample and well distributed rainfall and despite a long break its course was favourable. Unfortunately, unseasonable and intemperate rainfall

in November clouded the outlook. The cotton crop suffered again, but the harvest was a distinct improvement and was marketed at prices half as good again as in the previous year. The situation, however, began to clear too late to have much effect in the year under report. While the prospects of the rabi crop deteriorated, rice gave another harvest above the average and the market price was fairly well maintained.

During the year 1927 then the rice-growing country enjoyed continued, if not greater, prosperity. In the northern and plateau districts the season was rather below normal. The cotton districts, however, fared badly almost to the close of the year.

2. The fortunes of the Excise Department during the vear reflect the character of the season. The auctions held towards the close of 1926 were certainly not unsuccessful except in the cotton districts, and license fees remained at a high level. But in the cotton country the misfortunes of the previous year and the unpromising outlook for the ensuing season created an atmosphere of depression, and the auctions resulted in a phenomenal fall in license fees of some 13³ lakhs, 11¹ of this being under country spirit alone. Prospects did not improve till the end of the year and duty receipts from country spirit alone declined by over 41 lakhs. The revenue from drugs, especially opium, decreased almost everywhere except in Chhattisgarh to the total extent of some 33 lakhs, but the bulk of the difference concerned the same districts. The gross revenue fell short of the previous year's by nearly 21 lakhs, almost the same drop as in the preceding year.

The consumption of country spirit as a whole declined by over 18,000 proof gallons, or 4 per cent, but the cotton districts showed a reduction of nearly 30,000 proof gallons, or 17 per cent. Consumption in Berar fell to the lowest on record. In the northern districts consumption fell slightly except in Jubbulpore, while in the plateau districts the decrease in Mandla and Betul more than counterbalanced a rise elsewhere. The Chhattisgarh districts, on the other hand, increased their consumption by over 13,000 proof gallons or 20 per cent. Even so, the consumption of the province as a whole was really the lowest on record for the present distillery supply area.

It is satisfactory to note that the consumption of drugs also reached the lowest level recorded. The consumption of opium declined by 3,657 seers, even more than in the previous year. The cotton districts accounted for a fall of 2,426 seers, but every area showed a decrease, varying from 6 per cent in Chhattisgarh to 12 per cent in the plateau districts. The consumption of the province has fallen to less than half of what it was only 11 years ago.

The consumption of ganja declined on the whole by 1,550 seers. Of this decrease nearly half occurred in the cotton country, but the fall was general except in Chhattisgarh and Nimar, where local circumstances occasioned some increase. The total consumption of the province was less than half that of the year 1919-20.

The revenue figures reached a level even lower proportionately than consumption. The total revenue from country spirit declined by Rs 15,09,416, under tari by Rs. 26,226, under foreign liquor by Rs. 35,636, under opium by Rs 3,88,088 and under hemp drugs by Rs. 1,05,507. The total revenue of Rs. 121.19 lakhs was the lowest since 1922, and the revenue from country; spirit the lowest since 1910-11, when it accounted for two-thirds of the whole revenue. In the year 1927 country spirit contributed rather less than half the total revenue, the income under drugs having steadily increased, while consumption has gradually contracted.

The working of the year is remarkable for the allround contraction of consumption that has established a
minimum record under both country spirit and drugs.
The results also evidence how great is the pressure
exerted upon the consumer, especially in the case of
country spirit, by the high scale of taxation imposed in
more developed parts of the province, supplemented as
it is by restrictions on supply. From the point of view
of revenue the statistics are no less significant. The
figures of the past two years indicate that the application
of the restrictive policy has already passed the stage at
which a maximum revenue may accompany a minimum
of consumption and that further restrictions will spell a
progressive contraction of revenue.

3. There was little or no temperance activity during the year. But there was an interesting development in the shape of a social reform movement among the Gonds of Mandla district that affected excise arrangements in the backward parts of that district and in the adjoining tract of Baihar in the Balaghat district. The motive behind the agitation appears to have been an aspiration for the social and religious uplift of the Gonds on Hindu lines; but the unrest gained strength from an unpropitious turn of the monsoon. Gond customs and habits were proscribed, and abstinence from flesh, accompanied by slaughter of their goats and fowls, and from liquor was inculcated. The movement lasted for most of the latter half of the year and during that period produced a substantial reduction of consumption amounting to a third in the Mandla region affected. Typical of previous movements of the kind, however, it proved to be transitory for lack of staying power and with the appearance of better prospects its influence evaporated.

In connection with drugs, a special feature of the year was the enquiry made into the circumstances attending the comparatively heavy consumption of opium in certain districts and towns of the province. Legislation was also initiated in the local Legislature having for its object the abolition of the opium-smoking evil.

SECTION II.—GENERAL EXCISE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

There was a further large drop in the gross revenue, which amounted to Rs. 121-19 (Statement I.) *[Rs. 142.07] lakhs, showing a decrease of 15 per cent as compared with the previous year. is the lowest revenue since the year 1921-22, when conditions were altogether abnormal, and contrasts forcibly with the record revenue of Rs. 164.30 lakhs reported only. two years previously. All heads of revenue without exception and all districts except Balaghat, Mandla and the three districts of Chhattisgarh contributed to the fall. The largest decrease occurred under the head "Country Spirit" amounting to Rs. 15.09 lakhs, which brought the revenue under this head down to by far the lowest figure recorded since the year 1910-11. There was also a fall of Rs. 3.88 lakhs under opium 1.05 lakh under hemp drugs. This marked

NOTE.—Throughout the report the figures in rectangular brackets are those for the previous year 1926.

contraction was the result of decreased consumption of all excisable articles and low license fees on account of the increasing burdens and restrictions imposed in furtherance of the prohibitive policy, the effects of which were greatly intensified by economic depression in the cotton country. For the past two years there was a slump in the cotton trade on account of poor harvests and dull market. This had a most depressing effect on the auctions for the year with the result that the receipts from license fees for the province fell to Rs. 50.84 [Rs. 64.30] lakhs. The revenue from issue price including tree-tax also declined to Rs. 69.79 [Rs. 76.98] lakhs. The eight cotton districts, which are the most important districts from the revenue point of view, account for a fall of Rs. 21.52 lakhs. The five northern districts—Saugor Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabadshow a slight decrease of Rs. 37,977, or by 3 The revenue for the six plateau districts per cent. was stationary and the only counterbalancing increase was in Chhattisgarh, which showed another rise of Rs. 1.3 lakh, or 5 per cent, with a revenue that surpassed all previous figures. The continued expansion of revenue in Chhattisgarh was due to a series of prosperous seasons and the progress of large construction works. The only other districts which have contributed more revenue are Balaghat (+ Rs. 37,359) and Mandla (+ Rs. 8,314), both of which reported a record revenue. In the former the rise was mainly under country spirit duty receipts owing to enhanced rate of duty, while in the latter it was under country spirit license fees.

5. At the beginning of the year the arrear balance on all accounts stood at Rs. 1.77.770. Arrears. (Statement VI.) Of this Rs. 1,40,105 was collected in 1927 and Rs. 12,340 either remitted or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,325 uncollected on the 31st December 1927. The outstandings on current account on the same date out of a total license fee demand of Rs. 49.83 lakhs amounted to Rs. 52,372. thus totalled Rs. 77,697, or 1.5 per cent of the demand. Bhandara, Damoh, Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur showed a clean slate, while Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Seoni and Buldana have wiped out their arrears completely in the first two months of 1928. The districts responsible for large arrears were Chanda (Rs. 15,718), Akola

- (Rs. 12,187), Nagpur (Rs. 11,813), Yeotmal (Rs. 7,897), Nimar (Rs. 6,734), Wardha (Rs. 4,895) and Saugor (Rs. 4,612). Owing to decreased consumption of excisable articles, especially in the cotton districts, considerable difficulty was experienced in keeping collection up to the mark and the substantial reduction effected in the total arrears in the not too easy conditions of the year reflects credit on the Deputy Commissioners and their staff.
- The total expenditure, including the cost of drugs, amounted opium and Expenditure. Rs. 15,33,691 [Rs. 16,52,364]. (Statement II.) cluding the cost of opium amounting to Rs. 7,63,521 8,55,374] and of hemp drugs amounting to Rs. 38,275 [Rs. 38,290] purchased and supplied to the Excise Department, the total expenditure was Rs. 7.32 [Rs. 7.59] lakhs, or 6 [5½] per cent of the gross excise revenue. There has been a fall of 7 per cent in expenditure as compared with the last year and the decrease is shared by almost all heads. Rewards show a fall owing to the decrease in the number of offences detected and in outstanding cases; also less staff was actually employed. The fall in the cost of opium is due to the lower cost price charged for opium supplied from Ghazipur and also to less quantity indented for during the year in consequence of reduced consumption.
 - 7. As in the previous year, there was no allotment for major works, but a sum of Rs. 25,105 [Rs. 18,665] was allotted under minor works. This was spent mainly on the construction of warehouses at Gaurella, Shahpura and Nagri, the extension of the warehouses at Bichhia and Chabi in the Mandla district, the conversion of part of the Bhandara warehouse into quarters for the warehouse officer and also on sinking wells and fitting up racks for certain warehouses. A sum of Rs. 13,697 was also allotted by the Divisional Commissioners for constructing residential quarters for the excise staff at various places.

Nearly all the residential quarters attached to the derelict Raipur Distillery have been handed over to the Police Department for the use of the Railway Police at that station. The rest of this distillery's buildings and the premises of the Kanhan Distillery at Kamptee remain to

be disposed of.

SECTION III.—COUNTRY SPIRIT.

The consumption of country spirit in the province declined to 451,849 [469,998] proof Consumption. (Statement IV.) gallons or by 4 per cent, in the Central Provinces to 389,223 [393,365] and in Berar to 62,626 [76,633]. The total consumption was practically the same as that of 1923, when the lowest consumption of 451,719 proof gallons was recorded. In that year, however, normal conditions had not been fully restored after the disturbance caused by political agitation and the figure for the past year includes the consumption of 9,000 proof gallons of areas brought under distillery supply since 1923, which was therefore not included in the statistics of the latter year, so that the year 1927 really marks a new minimum record. The consumption in Berar was by far the lowest on record. Altogether fourteen districts, all eight in the cotton country (-17 per cent) and four in the northern wheat country (all except Jubbulpore) and Mandla and Betul among the plateau districts, shared in the decrease. A further fall of consumption in the cotton areas was not unanticipated as the continuance of agrieconomic and depression reinforced the pressure exerted by the artificial means of progressive enhancement of duty rates and restriction of facilities. The districts of Wardha. Akola and Buldana showed the greatest fall with 31, 25 and 23 per cent decrease, respec-In the wheat country as a whole agricultural conditions were not favourable and except in Jubbulpore the steady shrinkage of consumption in response to increase of taxation and decreased facilities that has marked recent years continued, particularly in Saugor (27 per cent) and Damoh (24 per cent). The fall in consumption was almost universal in the urban areas; it was particularly marked in the larger centres, the exceptions being Raipur and Bilaspur, which showed a substantial increase, and Khandwa, where it was stationary. Of the main tracts of the province taken as a whole. Chhattisgarh alone recorded a material increase in the aggregate, while five districts show more or less increase. The increase of 20 per cent in Chhattisgarh is attributed to the general prosperity following a series of favourable seasons and to the strong demand for labour on large construction works. increase of 10 per cent in consumption in Jubbulpore district was due to lower retail rates resulting from competition in the town, to the influx of labour on railway bridge construction work and to some extent the substitution of licit for illicit supply in the Kundam and Bargi tracts. The last mentioned is also the main reason for an increase of 8 per cent in Chhindwara and a smaller rise in two other plateau districts, all of which, however, is more than counterbalanced by the decrease in Betul (4 per cent), where the control on illicit distillation appears not to have been fully maintained in some areas and by an appreciable fall of 6 per cent in Mandla, where an abstinence movement amongst the aboriginal population produced a marked, if transitory, effect on consumption in the latter portion of the year.

Outside the backward and less developed areas, in which facilities for illicit distillation abound which the inevitable alternative to consumption of duty paid liquor is resort to the private still, nearly all districts, including the four Berar districts, Nagpur, Wardha, Nimar, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Saugor and Damoh. attained their lowest consumption ever recorded. consumption of distillery liquor in the province as a whole is now even less than 30 per cent of what it was in 1919-The contraction has been most marked in the eight cotton districts, in which it has fallen to one-fifth of what it was in that year. In the five northern districts consumption has tended to stabilize at about one-fourth of the The difference is least marked in Chhattisformer figure. garh where consumption has increased steadily from the extremely low minimum figure to which it fell in 1922. The physical and political geography of this area prevents the application of restrictive methods to the extent that has succeeded elsewhere. Similarly, in the six plateau districts, which have been the scene of widespread and constant outbreaks of illicit distillation, though consumption has doubled since 1923, when the lowest figure (90,517) was recorded, it has settled down for the past three years at an almost stable figure that is still far short of half of the total reached in 1919-20. The increase since 1923 in these backward tracts is justly attributable to recovery of control and the substitution of duty-paid supplies for home-stilled liquor. The statement appended contrasts the position in 1919-20 with that of the past

year with reference to the physical characteristics of the various tracts and their susceptibility to illicit supply:—

	Consumption in proof		Incidence of		Number of	
Areas.	1919-20.	1927.	in proof drams per head of population.		illicit distillation cases detected.	
			1919-20.	1927.	1919-20.	1927.
(1) Towns	249,788	70,178	11:4	2.9		38
(2) More developed tracts with inadequate facilities for illicit distillation.	288,845	38,070	3-1	0.4	8	133
(3) Open and developed tracts with plenty of mahua trees and consequent facilities for illicit distillation.	523,801	121,628	4·4	1.0	124	645
(4) More backward tracts where illicit distillation is pre- valent.	407,443	221,973	11.0	4.6	315	589
	1,469,877	451,819			417	1,405

The resistance to restriction of supply offered by the areas with abundant growth of mahua, whether in the developed or backward tracts, is manifest in the number and increase of illicit distillation cases detected. The illicit stills exposed are, it must also be admitted, only a percentage of the stills that are worked but escape seizure. These areas, it is clear, which cover a large part of the province and which account for more than three-fourths of the present consumption, though their contribution to revenue is only a fraction, are not amenable to anything but the most cautious and gradual application of restrictions, if control is not to be relaxed and a genuine reduction of consumption is to be attained. In the urban areas, where control is more secure, though facilities for supply are more accessible to the drinking community, a reduction of 72 per cent has been attained but not without sporadic cases of illicit distillation occurring in or close to large towns. In the richer and more developed rural areas the reduction amounts to no less than 87 per cent, but resort

to illicitly distilled supply has been much more marked. In both this area and the urban area, which are under higher duty rates, smuggling from low duty areas also is Allowing for these symptoms, however, a resorted to. 'definite success can be claimed so far for the policy of progressive restriction pursued since 1921. The further stages to be taken in these more advanced areas are less obvious and more fraught with risk, but the results achieved hitherto indicate the wisdom of a policy of gradual progress, the measures taken year by year being adjusted to the economic and agricultural conditions of the season. The effect produced on the country liquor revenue by the large decrease in consumption in the urban and more developed rural areas, which of course bear the higher taxation both in duty rates and license fees, and in which a fall in consumption has consequently the greater influence on revenue, is emphasised by the fact that though the total consumption was almost the same in 1927 as in 1923, the revenue declined from Rs. 81.13 to Rs. 60.06 lakhs compared with Rs. 110,43 lakhs in 1919-20 when the maximum consumption (1,469,877 proof gallons) and revenue in country spirit were recorded.

- 9. The average incidence of consumption of country Incidence of consumption spirit per 100 of the population declined sumption. (Statement V.) to 3.31 [3.44] proof gallons—3.68 [3.72] in the Central Provinces and 2.04 [2.49] in Berar. The highest incidence occurred in Mandla (19.89) and Betul (13.02) and the lowest in Damoh (0.34), Narsinghpur (0.45) and Saugor (0.47). The average incidence has fallen considerably since 1919-20, when it was 10.56 proof gallons for the province and 37.57 in Mandla and 32.92 in Betul.
- Contract supply and during the year, but arrangements were made for the conversion in the following year of a further area of 56 square miles in the south of the Mandla district. The areas under outstill and contract supply system remained at 6,077 and 93,799 square miles, respectively. Outstills survived in the most backward and remote parts of Chanda (1,151 square miles). Mandla (2,256 square miles), Raipur (2,385 square miles) and Drug (285 square miles). The

conversion of a portion of the outstill area in the southwestern portion of Raipur district is contemplated in the near future, and with a view to pave the way for this only 15 out of 33 outstills have been retained and the rest converted into sub-shops dependent on the remaining outstills; the construction of a warehouse was begun at Nagri on the Raipur Forest Tramway to cater for this new area.

- The receipts from country spirit fell to Rs. 60.06 [Rs. 75.15] lakhs, or by Rs. 15.09 lakhs. (Statement I.) This is by far the lowest figure recorded since 1910-11. Duty receipts decreased to Rs. 35.72 [Rs. 39.04] or by Rs. 3.32 lakhs and license fees to Rs. 24.34 [Rs. 36.11] or by Rs. 11.77 lakhs. The proportion of license fees to duty was 40: 60. Receipts from outstills rose slightly to Es. 97,624 [Rs. 93,837]. The key to this remarkable result lies entirely in the heavy revenuepaying cotton country, all eight districts of which recorded a decrease in greater or less degree, especially in license fees, the total amounting to nearly Rs. 16 lakhs, a result that was due to the gloomy outlook at the time of the auction-sales. The revenue in the five northern districts showed only a trifling fall of Rs. 34,822 and this was more than counterbalanced by the increase in receipts in Chhattisgarh, particularly in Raipur (+Rs. 51,250) and the plateau districts of Balaghat (+Rs. 36.216), Sconi and Mandla.
- Consequent on the fall both in license fees and duty Incidence of taxation. receipts the incidence (Statement V.) taxation on country spirit proof gallon declined to Rs. 13-1-2 [Rs. 15-12-6 }. under license fees to Rs. 5-2-8 [Rs. 7-7-8] and under duty to Rs. 7-14-6 [Rs. 8-4-10], the latter being due to the fall in the proportion of consumption in the area under higher rates of duty. The highest taxation was paid in Wardha (Rs. 36-3-8) and the lowest in Mandla (Rs. 2-6-10). The incidence of taxation per head of population fell to Re. 0-6-11 [Re. 0-8-7]. It was high in Betul (Re. 0-14-7). Nagpur (Re. 0-13-11) and Yeotmal (Re. 0-12-5). Damoh paid, as usual, the lowest taxation, viz., Re. 0-1-1. pays a higher rate of taxation, viz., Re. 0-9-10, as compared with Re. 0-6-1 in the Central Provinces, but the difference is less marked than it was. The proportion of duty to license fees advanced to 60: 40 [53: 47].

- 13. The issue price rates varied from Re. 1-9-0 to Rs. 23-2-0 per proof gallon. The issue Differential highest rate was Rs. 23-2-0 per proof (Statement 1X.) gallon in force in the Nagpur and Kamptee towns and Rs. 21-14-0 in urban areas of the Wardha, Nimar and Yeotmal districts and in the urban and also certain rural areas of the Amraoti, Akola and Buldana districts. The lowest (Re. 1-9-0) prevailed in the Siyang Kholga and Polmi jungly tracts of Bilaspur. As in the previous year, there were 27 different rates adapted to the local conditions of the various tracts of the province. In Nimar six rates were maintained, while in four districts—Wardha, Saugor, Damoh and Narsinghpur —there were only two rates, one for urban and the other for rural areas. Over 9 per cent of the total consumption was covered by the highest rates of Rs. 21-14-0 and above. while the lowest issue price of Rs. 3-12-0 and below covered the largest percentage of the whole consumption.
 - 14. The total number of towns in which country spirit in sealed bottles was made available was 25 [23].
- (a) In 16 [10] towns all shops were licensed for the exclusive sale of country spirit in sealed bottles for consumption "off" the premises.

(b) Only one town [3] had an "off" as well as a com-

bined "on" and "off" shop.

(c) Five towns [7] had "off" shops as well as "on" shops.

(d) Two towns [1] had combined "off" and "on"

shops.

(c) Only one town [2] had all three sorts of shops,

viz., "off", "on" and combined "off and on".

The rate for the supply of bottles and for filling, corking, sealing and labelling them was reduced from two annas and six pies to two annas and three pies in all warehouses except in the Nagpur warehouse. The sealed bottle supply is reported to have been generally approved by consumers, but its advantages as an "off" license system are minimised to some extent by the provision, sometimes by the licensee in another guise and sometimes by others, of "saloon" facilities for the opening and disposal of bottles and their contents. Where licensees indulge in the business, it should not be beyond the capacity of the staff to detect and deal with this breach

of the license conditions and one or two cases of the kind were disposed of. So far the system does not appear to have had an appreciable effect on the number of cases of drunkenness reported, or it may possibly be the case in some instances that the possession of a bottle of not less than 3 drams of spirit as a minimum at a time encourages immediate indulgence and possibly greater individual consumption in the long run. It is advisable that cases of drunkenness occurring in towns with only sealed bottle supply should be examined from this point of view.

Owing to the increased number of shops licensed for the sale of sealed bottle liquor the issues of bottles rose to 1,161,357 [898,498]. Increased consumption of bottled liquor was chiefly noticeable in Nagpur 13,104 [10,157], Wardha 1,037 [843], Jubbulpore 6,904 [5,025], Raipur 3,669 [2,158] and Bilaspur 2,440 [960] proof gallons.

15. As usual, the Urban and Rural Excise Advisory

Committees in the districts were consulted on all local excise questions of importance.

The committees generally were able to approve and accept the official proposals placed before them, while in a number of instances recommendations put forward by representative members were considered and where practicable adopted. As a rule committees were properly attended, except in Wardha, and the meetings served a useful purpose for the ventilation of local opinion and the explanation of excise arrangements.

16. Sixty-three shops—46 in the Central Provinces Number of shops.

(Statement III.) — six in the Central Provinces and one in Berar, including two shops that remained unsold the previous year—were opened. Thus the total number of shops decreased by 56 to 2,238 [2,294]. The principal reductions were made in Saugor (7), Yeotmal (7), Bhandara (6) and Amraoti (6). Since 1919-20 no less than 1,287 shops have been abolished. Each shop served on an average 10,952 [10,243] persons in municipal areas and 6,215 [6,072] persons and 46.4 [45.3] square miles in rural areas. Excise shops in municipal and notified areas and at tahsil headquarters places were kept closed as before on important festivals.

- In Chanda one contractor was allowed to possess more than one shop in the same locality Vend monopolies. with the previous sanction of the In Balaghat in a few cases the sale Excise Commissioner. of different excisable articles was combined in the same hands for want of alternative offers: while in Raipur a few unimportant gania shops were held by nominees of opium contractors. Three liquor shops in the colliery area of the Chhindwara district and two in the adjoining area under a different duty rate were discovered to be worked in a single interest for passing liquor into the higher duty area; the shops were resold and the licensees concerned debarred from the auctions. In Burhanpur there was a combination of interests suspected, but it broke down at the auctions for the ensuing year. In Khamgaon it was suspected that the two liquor shops were really held in one interest, but one of them has since been closed.
- 18. Out of 2,238 [2,294] country spirit shops 2,214 [2,267] were sold by auction and 18 [15] by tender, while 6 [12] shops remained unsold for want of bidders. Only a few minor shops had to be sold by tender in four districts—Nagpur (2), Jubbulpore (6), Chhindwara (7) and Drug (3).

19. During the year under report country spirit con-Strength of liquor. (Statement IV.) tize, 45° U. P., 60° U. P., and 65° U. P. The relative bulk quantity of each strength issued was—

Year.			1926		1927.			
Streng	tth.	45° U. P.	60° U. P.	65° U. P.	45° U. P.	60° U. P.	65° U. P.	
Central inces. Berar	Prov-	Per cent. 2	Per cent. 86	Per cent. 12	Per cent.	Per cent. 89	Per cent. 9	

The supply of 45° U. P. liquor was restricted to a few shops in six districts—Nagpur, Bhandara, Saugor, Seoni, Nimar and Bilaspur—in the Central Provinces, and to Buldana in Berar. The issue was limited to shops situated

in the mining country or adjacent to areas supplied with stronger spirit or specially exposed to illicit distillation. The supply of 65° U. P. liquor was continued in the four districts of Berar and to Nagpur and Wardha and the Burhanpur tahsil of Nimar in the Central Provinces. The rest of the province was supplied with 60° U. P. Liquor shops in the Kanapur-Beria and Barud enclave continued to obtain their supply at 25° U. P. strength from the State distillery at Barwah like the surrounding State shops.

- 20. During the year under report 22,651 [23,042] special passes for the possession and transport of country spirit were issued for a total quantity of 20,438 [24,913] bulk gallons. The use of passes is favoured most in Mandla where, as usual, the largest number 8,428 [11,206], or 37 [49] per cent of the provincial total were issued. The number of passes issued by unauthorized persons rose from 245 to 367 for 355 [189] gallons of country spirit. To obviate irregularities it has been arranged to reproduce the principal rules on the reverse of the passes for the guidance of persons authorized to issue them. For tari 596 [321] passes were issued covering 1,673 [861] gallons.
- The retail selling rates ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-5-0 per quart bottle of 65° U. P. Retail rates. in the towns and from Re. Rs. 2-8-0 in the rural areas of the cotton districts issuing this strength. In other areas of these districts where 60° U. P. liquor was issued the prices varied from Re. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 in urban areas and from Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2 in rural areas except a few special areas, e.g., the Melghat of Amraoti and the mining area of Nagpur, areas outside the cotton tracts the highest urban rate per bottle of 60° U. P. was Rs. 3 in the Bhandara district and the lowest annas fourteen in Mandla, while the rural rates varied from three annas (in the jungly area of Bilaspur) to Rs. 2. In the backward portions of Chhattisgarh and the plateau districts under low rates of duty the rates ranged between three annas and six annas a bottle, the latter being as high as these tracts can safely stand.

With a view to check smuggling or to control unwholesome competition amongst licensees, minimum selling rates had to be fixed for the Chanda and Jubbulpore towns, for three shops round Murwara and for all the shops in the Kanapur-Beria and Barud tracts in the Nimar district. Maximum prices were fixed in the backward tracts in Chhattisgarh, the plateau districts and the Chanda and Amraoti districts, in the mining areas of Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat, and also for the border shops of Buldana, Yeotmal and Jubbulpore. As a safeguard against combination amongst licensees to raise prices unduly maximum prices were fixed for the Raipur and Dhamtari towns.

- The number of persons convicted of drunkenness in municipal areas rose to 262 Drunkenness. (Statement X.) [187]. Of these, Nagpur reported 132 [73] and Jubbulpore 52 [56]. The fact that Nagpur town has shown a marked increase, from 54 to 132 cases convicted in the last three years, does not necessarily evidence an actual increase in drunkenness or lead to the suggestion that such increase is due to the system of issuing liquor in sealed bottles. The statistics for this town have fluctuated widely in the past, and the past year's result is probably due to greater activity on the part of the police. In none of the cases prosecuted could any responsibility for permitting drunkenness be brought home to a contractor except in Balaghat, where in one case proceedings were begun against a licensee. Where liquor is issued in sealed bottles, indeed, the vendor is absolved of responsibility unless he actually supplies a bottle to a customer already the worse for liquor. No case of drunkenness was reported from seven districts. The proportion of convictions to 10,000 persons was 2.3 [1.6].
 - 23. The hours prescribed for opening and closing Hours of sale. of excise shops remained unchanged.

A number of cases of sale during prohibited hours were detected, particularly in Nagpur (21) and Amraoti (9). In Nagpur in two cases contractors employed servants to sell liquor on unlicensed premises on festival days when sale was totally prohibited. At Malkapur a quantity of bottled liquor was found and seized at the local vendor's dwelling house where it had been surreptitiously removed from the shop premises for sale on the Pola day when sale was prohibited. The contractor and his agent were convicted and suitably punished.

- The existing agreement with the Indore Darbar for the supply of country spirit from the Border atrangements. State distillery at Barwah to the shops in the Kanapur-Beria tract of the Nimar district was extended for a further period of one year from the 1st October 1927. The question of the regularisation of the border arrangements between the East Khandesh district of the Bombay Presidency and the Buldana and Nimar districts of this province was settled during the year. It was arranged that liquor and opium shops existing on either side of the border line should continue, but that for the future neither administration should open a new liquor or opium shop within a zone of three miles of the border As regards shops for the without consulting the other. sale of intoxicating drugs also, it was settled that no new shop should be opened within the 3 mile zone without previous consultation as in the case of liquor shops, but the Bombay authorities agreed to the following arrangements:-
 - (i) the ganja shop at Vadodhe to be closed from the year 1928-20:
 - (ii) the ganja shop at Devalgaon to be moved to Fatehpur further away from the Buldana border and that at Khanapur to be shifted to Vagodha further from the Nimar border as an experiment for three years.

The existing border arrangements between the Government of the Central Provinces and the neighbouring Indian States continued without any modifications and the only case of infringement during the year was the opening of three new liquor shops in the Rewah State within the border zone. The real difficulty, however, lies in the great disparity between the retail prices of excisable articles obtaining in the States and in the Central Provinces districts bordering them, a difficulty which a shopless zone alone does not solve.

The prohibition of import of foreign opium and ganja by road continued in force in the districts of Nimar and Hoshangabad. Its working is described in paragraph 54 below. Further experience of its operation is clearly necessary, especially in view of the fact that the limit of individual possession has been lowered and the duty rates enhanced. 25. The four central distilleries at Katni, Akola,
Distilleries and Seoni and Betul continued to work
warehouses. under the same contractors. The total
issues during the year were—

		Proof gallons.
Under-bond to warehouses within the province	e	425,127
To retail vendors on payment of issue price		35,173
To Indian States on payment of duty		81
Total		460,381

Mahua was the only base used for the manufacture of country spirit and the average outturn per Bengal maund was 4.2 [4.1] proof gallons. The highest outturn was at the Betul Distillery, viz, 4.8 proof gallons per maund as in the previous year. All warehouses were adequately stocked and the demand of retail contractors was met in every case. Transit wastages on consignments sent underbond were moderate and well within the percentages Special attention was paid to the matter of allowed. warehouse wastages and an appreciable improvement has resulted. Wastages generally were moderate, though in a few cases the maximum limit of 1.5 per cent for the year The question of lowering the permissible was exceeded. limits of warehouse storage and transit wastages and of loss of strength in liquor stocked by licensees is under consideration.

During the year under report a new warehouse was opened at Gaurella in the Bilaspur district, making the total number of warehouses 90 [89]. The construction of a new warehouse at Nagri in the Raipur district was commenced to supply a new area which is to be brought under the "Contract supply" system from the "Out-still" area in the south-west of the Raipur district.

Indian-made foreign liquor continued to be manufactured at the Akola Distillery. 705 [208] proof gallons were issued in the province on payment of duty at the tariff rate, and 1,604 [1,786] proof gallons were exported under bond to Bombay. The base used was cane jaggery, of which 402 maunds produced 1,956 proof gallons, or an average of 4.8 proof gallons per maund.

Section IV.—TARI.

The total revenue derived from tari again fell Revenue and numslightly to Rs. 5.06 [Rs. 5.32] lakhs ber of shops. tree-tax receipts to Rs. 1.35 [Rs. 1.51] (Statements I and III.) and license fees to Rs. 3.71 [Rs. 3.81]. The highest tari revenue ever obtained was in 1925 when it reached the figure of Rs. 6.08 lakhs. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the cotton districts of Wardha, Nagour, Amraoti, Akola and Yeotmal, which in the year under report provided Rs. 4.28 lakhs, or 85 per cent of the provincial total. The fall in revenue was most marked in Wardha, the most important district for tari, and Chanda, the former being responsible for a drop of Rs. 38,476 and the latter for Rs. 7,618, and was due to unfavourable conditions in the cotton trade.

The number of tari shops was reduced during the year to 381 [406], 23 shops being closed in the Wardha district where the scale of shops was revised. In this district now there are about two tari shops for every country spirit shop. Tari being the poor man's drink and milder than other intoxicants, too drastic reduction of shops is not desirable as it might drive the consumers to illicit tapping or to other stimulants.

27. In view of the high proportion of the indirect Working of the tree. taxation by license fees to the direct tax system. tax on trees tapped, the tax was enhanced with effect from the 1st October 1927 from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per tree in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, 'Amraoti and Akola and in the Warora tahsil of Chanda and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in the Chanda and Brahmapuri tahsils of the Chanda district. The license fee demand at the auction for the season 1927-28 accordingly fell to Rs. 3,05.750, compared with Rs. 3,72,881 of the previous year. Enhancements in the tree-tax also led contractors to exercise greater care in selecting their trees for tapping. The tree-tax system continued to work satisfactorily.

The apprehension that was once entertained that tari bans might be destroyed by their proprietors in the desire to secure more land for cultivation has almost ceased to exist. Tari trees are a regular source of income to landowners who levy a charge for tapping and it is unlikely that they will be allowed to become seriously depleted.

- 28. Consequent on the enhancement of the tree-tax rates the retail prices of tari rose on an average by half an anna per bottle and varied from two and a half to five annas in urban areas and from one anna to two and a half annas in rural areas. The highest rate of five annas prevailed in the Akola district in which trees are not everywhere available. In the districts without tree-tax the price ranged from two to four annas in towns and from an anna and a half to two annas in rural areas.
- The estimated consumption of tari for the province fell to 845,441 [1,034,307] gal-Consumption. lons, the lowest for several years, in the Central Provinces to 606.317 [767,533] and in Berar to 239,124 [266,774] gallons. All the cofton districts save Akola and Yeotmal contributed to the fall, which is due to unfavourable economic conditions. The biggest drop occurred in Wardha (147,696 gallons). Then came 'Amraoti (33,134) and Chanda (17,947). On the other hand, nine districts record a rise in consumption, more particularly Jubbulpore, Bhandara, Saugor, Chhindwara and Yeotmal. In the first four districts this cheaper drink is gaining ground and taking some custom from country spirit, particularly in Saugor town, while the rise in Yeotmal is attributed to a reduction in the retail price at certain shops.
- 30. As a result of special enquiries by the district authorities the number of free licenses issued to Maria Gonds in the Chanda district rose to 242 [205].

SECTION V.—FOREIGN LIQUOR AND DENA-TURED SPIRIT.

31. 'All F. L. licenses in Berar were auctioned.

Foreign liquer.
(Statements I. III. IV and NL)

The number of F. L. I "off" licenses remained unchanged, viz., 34. The number of F. L. 2 "on" licenses was reduced to 8 [9], the number in Nagpur and Jubbulpore being reduced from two to one each, while a license was

granted in Pachmarhi. 'A further reduction of licenses and an extension of the auction system to be given effect in the next two years was decided upon.

Owing to the adverse conditions prevailing in Berar, the license fees dropped again from Rs. 48,699 to Rs. 39,701, or by 18 per cent. In the Central Provinces the income from license fees fell from Rs. 1,11.897 to Rs. 95,380. The duty realized on Indian-made foreign liquor consumed in the province amounted to Rs. 1,06,671 [Rs. 1,16,942]. The total foreign liquor revenue amounted to Rs. 2.42 [2.77] lakhs, of which the Central Provinces accounted for Rs. 1.78 [Rs. 2.02] and Berar Rs. 0.64 [0.75] lakhs.

The consumption of spirits and wines both "imported" and "manufactured in India" and of malt liquor manufactured in India shows a further fall as compared with the previous year. The only increase is under "malt liquor, imported". The figures of consumption are—

	į	Imported.	Manufactured i India.	
Spirits (proof gallons)		8,577 [9,166]	5,241 [5,515]	
Wines (bulk gallons)		8,577 [9,166] 1,632 [1,941]	121	
Beer (bulk gallons)		59,387 [47,203]	96,172 [98,038]	

These figures include the consumption under "Canteen" licenses which are spirits 86 [113] proof gallons, wines 39 [46] and beer 111,182 [103,684] bulk gallons. The quantity of beer consumed in licensed shops was 44,377 [41,557]. The bulk of the beer is consumed in the military stations of Jubbulpore, Kamptee and Nagpur largely by troops. The fall under spirits and wines is due to trade fluctuations and also to a diversion to the cheaper but less potent drink beer, as retail prices are generally high. The exclusion of cheap brands of foreign spirits from sale at licensed premises continued to be enforced, and this has helped to keep down consumption and has also prevented competition with country spirits.

- 32. The number of licenses issued for the sale of and denatured spirits was 186 [180] the quantity of spirit sold was 20,62; rectified spirits. [14,507] gallons. Increased sales are noticeable in Nag pur 8,605 [5,977], Jubbulpore 3,561 [2,368], Amraot 1,946 [1,659] and Akola 1,522 [1,069]. The increase is generally attributed to the expansion of the furniture trade the spirit being used in making varnishes, and to a larger domestic use for patent lamps and stoves. Though its consumption by low class people is suspected in some districts, enquiries made did not show that such abuse was at all common anywhere and very few cases were detected. Directions have been issued that the name of purchasers and the purpose of the purchase should be noted by licensees and that the trend of sales of this spirit should be carefully watched. Steps were taken to curtail the scale of licenses for the future.
- 13 [14] licenses for the sale of rectified spirits were issued and the consumption was 53 [47] gallons.

SECTION VI.—OPIUM.

The issues of opium in the Khalsa area fell to 25,046 [28,703] seers, or by 13 per Consumption. (Statement IV.) cent, and in the Feudatory States which draw their supply from district treasuries, they declined slightly to 3,517 [3,602] seers. The consump tion again marks the lowest on record for the province as a whole. The fall during the year was general and was principally due to the reduction in the limits of individual possession and retail sale of the drug from one tola to half a tola, the closure of 16 shops and to the continuance of unfavourable conditions in the cotton districts, which accounted for a decrease of 2,426 seers or 17 per cent. In the remaining districts consumption de clined by 9 per cent. In the districts of Mandia, Balaghat. Raipur and Drug the consumption, though no absolutely the lowest recorded, is appreciably less than in the past few years. The average yearly consumption in the quinquennium from 1911-12 to 1915-16 was 53,184 seers, which had fallen in the quinquennium ending ir 1925 to 30,771 seers, while the past year's consumption was 25,046 seers. This result has been promoted by the following measures:—the enhancement of the issue price to almost treble, accompanied by large increase in license fees, closure of shops and the reduction of the limit of possession of crude opium and smoking preparations. The incidence of consumption varies considerably from one locality to another, but for the province as a whole it is three times as much as the standard of 6 seers assumed by the League of Nations. During the year District Committees appointed by the local Government have conducted enquiries in six districts in which the consumption had averaged 30 seers or more per 10,000 of the population and in the towns of Nagpur and Jubbulpore with a view to investigating the reason for comparatively high consumption and to suggest methods of mitigating the excess. The reports received from these committees are under consideration and the results of their deliberations will be submitted to Government shortly.

As usual, measures were taken by the Public Health Department to discourage the harmful practice of administering opium to children—

- (1) Lectures were given at Baby Shows and on other suitable occasions and stress is laid at Child Welfare Centres on the harmful effects and dangers of giving opium to children.
- (2) Assistant Medical Officers touring on epidemic duty in rural areas also impressed on villagers the evil effects of the drug on children.

A statement (B) is appended showing the consumption of opium in the province for veterinary purposes.

- 34. The rate for purchasers of half a tola at a time Retail rates. ranged from Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 (Statement IV.) per tola and for smaller quantities from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 6. The rate of Rs. 6 prevailed at a few shops in Bhandara and Chanda. Omitting exceptionally high rates in some localities, the average selling rate per seer ranged from Rs. 130 to Rs. 180 [Rs. 120 to Rs. 170].
- 35. The number of shops licensed for the retail Number of shops. sale of opium was further reduced to (Statement III.) 934 [950], 11 shops in the Central Provinces and seven in Berar being closed and two opened. Each shop on an average served an area of 106.9 [105.1] square miles and a population of 14,895 [14,644] persons.

The feasibility of reducing facilities in the districts of Wardha, Balaghat, Seoni, Drug, Amraoti, Akola and Buldana, where the proportion of shops on the basis of population and area was higher than in the rest of the province, was examined during the year and 35 more shops in these districts were abolished at the close of the year.

- 36. The total receipts from opium including cos Revenue. price declined to Rs. 38.47 [Rs. 42.35] lakhs, or by Rs. 3.88 lakhs. Berar was responsible for a fall of Rs. 2.69 and the Central Provinces for Rs. 1.19 lakhs. Owing to the reduction in the limit of possession and sale and doubtful prospects at the auction sales, especially in the cotton districts, license fees declined to Rs. 15.76 [Rs. 16.75], while the issurprice receipts dropped to Rs. 22.71 [Rs. 25.59] on the reduced sales of opium. The fall was common to all districts except Saugor, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Bilas pur, the cotton country alone accounting for nearly Rs. 3 lakhs.
- 37. Although the issue price of opium remained Incidence of taxas steady at Rs. 80 per seer, while licensition.

 (Statement V.) fees fell by 6 per cent, the total incidence of taxation advanced to Rs. 142-14-6 [Rs. 138-5-11] owing to decreased consumption. The incidence of license fees per seer was Rs. 62-14-6 [Rs. 58-5-11]. It the Central Provinces districts the total taxation per see rose to Rs. 140-12-10 [Rs. 133-7-10] and in Berar to Rs. 146-12-10 [Rs. 146-9-9]. It was highest in Bhandari (Rs. 176-5-11), Nagpur (Rs. 175-8-6) and Yeotma (Rs. 173-10-11) and lowest (Rs. 114-11-0) in Narsingh pur, curiously enough, a heavy consuming district.
 - 38. The total number of madak smokers returned during the year was 13,308 [12,409]. The record is not the result of an accurate and formal census, but special enquiries mad recently regarding opium consumption and the prospect of legislation have given the matter greater prominence and this rather than any increase in the number of addict is the reason of the appreciable increase in the number o smokers listed. The increase is most noticeable in Raipur (487), Amraoti (263) and Narsinghpur (172).

The proportion of madak smokers per 10,000 of population was 9.6 for the province as a whole-10.6 for the Central Provinces and 5.9 for Berar. The districts with the largest proportion of smokers are, as usual, Narsinghpur (62.6) and Balaghat (23.2). The limits of individual possession of opium prepared for smoking and of collective possession among parties of smokers were reduced to 30 grains (one-sixth of a tola) and 60 grains (one-third of a tola), respectively. During the year two Bills designed to deal with the opium smoking evil were introduced in the Legislative Council—one introduced by Government to penalise the smoking of opium in company and the other introduced by a private member to make unlawful all smoking, whether by individuals or in company. The consideration of these Bills will be assisted by the enquiries made during the past year by special committees. A curious instance of extreme addiction is reported from Balaghat district in which a madak smoker confined in the magisterial lock-up committed suicide for want of his smoke.

SECTION VII.—HEMP DRUGS AND COCAINE.

39. The total receipts from hemp drugs, including Revenue and taxation. cost price, declined to Rs. 14.62 (Statements I and V.) [Rs. 15.68] lakhs, or by 7 per cent. Compared with the record figure of Rs. 16.17 lakhs of the year 1925, the revenue is 10 per cent less. License fees decreased slightly to Rs. 5.68 [Rs. 6.01] and sale-proceeds to Rs. 8.94 [Rs. 9.67] lakhs owing to the fall in consumption. The decrease was most noticeable in the cotton area, which alone showed a difference of Rs. 1.16 lakhs.

The average taxation per seer works out at Rs. 70-2-8 [Rs. 68-12-4], it was Rs. 69-2-0 [Rs. 65-14-11] in the Central Provinces and Rs. 73-11-7 [Rs. 77-15-10] in Berar. The taxation was again highest in Yeotmal (Rs. 83-11-1) and lowest in Drug (Rs. 55-1-0).

40. No difficulty was experienced in securing an adequate area for ganja cultivation and the rate payable to cultivators was reduced to 13½ annas per seer of cleaned ganja for the Dhangaon group and 13 annas for Badgaon Tigharia, compared with a flat rate of 14 annas last year. The number of applications accepted out of 75 received was

67 for the cultivation of ganja and two for seed for a total area of 108.37 acres, out of which 98.73 for ganja and 2.63 for seed purposes were actually sown with good local seed in five villages of the Khandwa tahsil. Despite heavy rain at the outset which necessitated resowing in some areas and drought towards the close the seasonal and other considerations were generally favourable. excellent harvest was reaped with a total outturn of 1.454 maunds 6 seers of uncleaned ganja, or an average outturn of 14 maunds 29 seers per acre [12 maunds 38 seers]. The quality of the gania produced is at least as good as that of the previous season. The supplies issued to warehouses in the province were 527 maunds 16 seers [619 maunds 24 seers]. The stock of cleaned ganja is now ample to meet the demand for two years. It will therefore be possible to curtail still further the acreage of gania to be cultivated in the ensuing season, due allowance being made for less favourable outturn.

Bhang was, as usual, imported from Hoshiarpur in the Punjab; 37 maunds 38 seers [48 maunds 25 seers] were issued to warehouses.

41. Though the issue price of ganja remained the same, the quantity consumed in the Khalsa area decreased to 19,232 [20,782] seers, while in the Feudatory States it increased to 1,535 [1,417] seers. The consumption during the year was the lowest on record. It decreased in 17 districts, increased in three and was stationary in the remaining two. The fall was principally due to—

(1) the inferior quality of ganja of the 1925-26 season which lasted till about the middle of

the year,

(2) the closure of 26 shops;

(3) the adverse economic conditions in the eight cotton districts, which alone accounted for a drop of 1,202 out of a total of 1,550 seers.

In a few districts the fall is also ascribed to smuggling of charas and ganja. The greatest decline occurred in Nagpur (449 seers) and was due to a rise in the retail price by two annas a tola and smuggling of charas and "Nagar" ganja. In the cotton area Nimar was the only exception which showed an increase (68 seers) over the preceding year. The fall in this district in 1926 had been the heaviest in the province. The recovery was

mainly due to the better quality of the supply of ganja of the 1926-27 season in the latter half of the year. The increase in Raipur (71 seers) is attributed to the employment of outside labour on the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway construction and in Drug (105 seers) to the occurrence of a virulent small-pox epidemic, during which it is customary to perform "Devi-puja" in large gatherings and make free use of ganja for smoking purposes. Since 1919-20 the consumption of ganja has been reduced by 52 per cent from 40,079 to 19,232 seers, and the progress made has been much more rapid than in the case of opium in the same period. The measures adopted were in brief:—(1) enhancement in the issue price from Rs. 15 to Rs. 45 per seer, (2) closure of 221 shops and (3) reduction in the limit of individual possession from 3 to 2 tolas. In spite of this substantial fall in consumption, which is shared by every district, the incidence is still comparatively high in the tracts including the Nagpur, Wardha and Amraoti districts on the one hand and Balaghat, Seoni and Jubbulpore on the other hand. In Balaghat the incidence of consumption per 10,000 persons is 29 seers and in the remaining five districts it varies from 18 to 22 seers against an average incidence of 14 seers for the province as a whole. The variations from district to district are striking, but it is difficult to discern any connection between the local conditions and the high consumption of ganja in these tracts, which include alike most developed and most backward areas and widely different population. Once a habit is formed it takes a long time to eradicate completely and addicts continue to indulge it, in spite of the fiscal and sumptuary restrictions imposed.

- 42. The incidence of the consumption of ganja per Incidence of con- 100 of the population declined to 11 [statement V.) [12] tolas. It fell to 12 [13] tolas in Berar and to 11 [12] tolas in the Central Provinces. The incidence remained highest in Balaghat (23 tolas) and lowest in Chanda (5 tolas). Since 1919-20 the incidence has fallen to less than half from 23 to 11 tolas.
- 43. The number of ganja shops was further reduced Number of shops. to 833 [859], in the Central Provinces by 18 and in Berar by 8. The reduction in shops was mainly effected in Damoh (6), Chhindwara (5), Yeotmal (5) and Saugor (4). Each shop served

on an average 119.9 [116.3] square miles with 16,701 [16,196] persons. Since 1919-20, 221 ganja shop have been closed. The question of further closure of shops was examined during the year and it was decided to abolish another 65 shops.

- 44. The total prohibition for the last three years of the import, sale and possession of charas in the province has given a considerable impetus to smuggling as the demand for it still persists. The drug, which is chiefly imported from the United Provinces and Punjab, finds its way most into Jubbulpore town, which was the principal place of sale formerly, but also into the towns of Hoshangabad, Saugor and Bina which are conveniently situated for the traffic, as well as into Nagpur, Kamptee and Wardha.
- 45. The quantity of bhang consumed fell to 1,334

 Bhang. [1,710] seers. The districts showing marked decrease are—Nagpur (165),

 Wardha (65). 'Amraoti (58) and Raipur (41) seers. In Nagpur the fall is ascribed to a rise in the retail rate and mismanagement of one of the four shops in the district. The number of bhang shops was 53 [54]. The retail prices varied from annas three to annas eight per tola.
- 46. The number of licenses issued for the sale of cocaine. Cocaine remained the same, viz., 8. A new license was granted in Jubbulpore and one cancelled in Wardha. The consumption of cocaine declined to 1,520 [1,628] grains, of which 1,102 [1,071] grains belonged to Nagpur and the rest to Jubbulpore. Only one case of illicit possession was detected at Khandwa, where cocaine has been discovered in unauthorized hands in previous years also, and no traffic in the drug has been discovered so far.

SECUTIONS. SECUTIONS.

47. Prosecutions under the Excise and Opium 'Acts numbered 3,013 [3,581] and convictions.

(Statement VII.) (Statement VII.)

districts except seven contribute in varying degree to the fall, which is most conspicuous in Nagpur 117 [330], Mandla 219 [357], Betul 164 [291] and Akola 80 [122]. An improvement in detection is noticeable in Wardha with 95 [55] and Narsinghpur with 42 [25] prosecutions. In Nagpur the fall is chiefly due to the fact that in the preceding year (1926) no less than 150 contractors were prosecuted for failure to pay composition fees, while in Mandla, Betul and Akola the decline occurred mainly under illicit distillation.

The percentage of convictions was 87 [88]. It was highest in Bilaspur and Raipur (91) and lowest in Akola (74). The number of persons imprisoned fell to 397 [433].

In accordance with the fall in the number of persons convicted the amount of fines Fines and rewards. (Statement VII.) imposed by Criminal Courts decreased to Rs. 86,864 [Rs. 1,11,050]. Chhindwara contributed as usual the largest share, viz., Rs. 14,032 [Rs. 18,580]. A few districts show a marked drop under this head—Nagpur Rs. 2,295 [Rs. 7,063], Mandla Rs. 6,865 [Rs. 15,844]. Bhandara Rs. 5,388 [Rs. 10,240] and Betul Rs. 5.025 [Rs. 11,826]. In the last three districts the decline was due to the fall in the number of illicit distillation cases, and in Nagpur to the absence of prosecutions of contractors for failure to pay license fees, which were frequent in the preceding year. The average fine per head was Rs. 41 [Rs. 42]. The punishments inflicted were generally adequate and suitable, but instances occurred of undue leniency or severity to which the attention of the officers concerned was drawn. The total amount distributed in rewards declined to Rs. 35,491 [Rs. 48,037], the difference being largely due to the decrease in the number of illicit distillation cases in which rewards are most frequently granted. Of this sum Rs. 11,892 were paid to Excise officerss, Rs. 10,565 to informers and Rs. 13,034 to Police officers and other helpers. All districts except five spent less than in the preceding year. Chhindwara heads the list with Rs. 4,004 [Rs. 6,269]. Special rewards were granted in outstanding cases. To quote a few instances a lump sum of Rs. 500 was paid to captors in two important opium smuggling cases detected at the Gondia railway station and Rs. 361 for illegal possession of State

- opium (4 seers 61 tolas) in the Akola town, while in a charas smuggling case, in which three seers of charas was seized in Jubbulpore town, a reward of Rs. 159 was granted. The Commissioner of the Berar Division again comments on the inadequacy of monetary rewards, especially in the case of informers. Though attention was drawn to his criticism in the previous year's report, the total amount awarded decreased in Berar to Rs. 6,671 [Rs. 8,827] in spite of a substantial increase in the fines imposed, Rs. 12,517 [Rs. 9,612], the number of convictions having slightly fallen to 404 [427]. The decrease in rewards is most striking in Yeotmal; the fall is attributed to closer scrutiny exercised. In this district commendation certificates also were freely granted in lieu of money.
- The total number of licensees dealt with departmentally fell to 4,026 [4,429], 3,115 Disposal of departmental cases under Excise and Opium [3,485] under the Excise Act and 911 [944] under the Opium Act. The total sum paid in composition fees and fines was Rs. 55,141 [Rs. 62,018] and the average per head was the same as in the previous year, viz., 14. The decrease in offences occurred mainly under the head "Delay in payment of license fees," the number, which varied considerably from district to district, having declined to 1,382 [1,975]. In Nagpur there were no such cases compared with 439 in the previous year, and in Seoni 15 compared with 286, while Amraoti recorded an increase from 69 to 401. The other most common offences committed by contractors were (i) non-maintenance or falsification of shop accounts (401), (ii) dilution (295) and (iii) unauthorized closure of shops (294).
- offences ralating to the same as last year, viz., 303 [330], the same as last year, viz., 303 [330], 175 [190] of smuggling from other (Statement VII.) territory and 128 [140] from outstill and low duty areas. In most cases the quantity seized was small and meant for private consumption. In Wardha a combination of five Kalars, closely related to one other, who held interests in high duty and low duty shops, were caught smuggling liquor from a low duty to a high duty shop, a practice in which, it was suspected, they had indulged systematically. In Chhindwara a liquor contractor, long suspected of carrying on

illicit traffic in that and a neighbouring district, was caught smuggling 8 gallons of low duty liquor for sale at his shop in a high duty area. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

In the Bhandara, Wardha, Seoni and Narsinghpur districts cases were reported of liquor being smuggled from low duty areas into towns under a higher rate—an evil to which all such isolated areas under high rates of duty are exposed.

Greater success attended efforts for detection in Bhandara, Balaghat and Hoshangabad where the number of cases rose to 17 [6], 7 [1] and 20 [7], respectively. On the other hand, Amraoti reported no case, whereas 19 cases were detected in the previous year, while Betul reported only 4 [18] and Raipur 22 [51]. The removal or closure of shops from which smuggling was carried on was effective in reducing the scope for this offence in Amraoti and Raipur. The Chhattisgarh districts record the largest number of cases of smuggling from other territory. With the reopening of the liquor traffic in the Bhopal State, which had been suspended for about six years, and with the low selling rates prevailing, the bordering districts are exposed to the risk of smuggling, and three cases of smuggling from Bhopal were detected in the Hoshangabad district. In the Yeotmal district smuggling from Hyderabad territory ceased with the abolition of outstills in the border area.

The number of illicit distillation cases declined 1.405 [1.931]. The districts of Illicit distillation. Chanda. Wardha, Chhindwara (Statement VII.) Buldana fully maintained their success in detection. In 15 districts the number of cases has fallen, the fall being most striking in Mandla 162 [295], Betul 122 [238], Bhandara 86 [147] and Jubbulpore 20 [77]. The decrease is attributed mainly to scarcity of the raw material mahua owing to partial failure of two successive crops and partly to the detection of a large number of cases during the past four years followed by the infliction of deterrent sentences on the delinquents The fact that in several cases detected stills or other implements alone were recovered without materials for distillation indicates that illicit distillers had not a sufficient

stock of mahua. In the Kundam and Bargi tracts of Ju bulpore, which returned the largest number of illicit di tillation cases in the previous year, consumption increase by from 35 to 80 per cent. In Mandla the fall is also a cribed to the touring of a large number of reveni officers on settlement operations which kept possib offenders in constant fear of detection. There is a doubt that the practice has largely been banished fro village habitations and that detection is becoming increasingly difficult owing to the offence being practise with great secrecy and caution in the jungles, ravines ar nalas remote from the village. The number detected in Betul is in marked contrast with that Chhindwara though the backwardness of the country, the preponderance of aborigines, and the abundance mahua trees are no less favourable for the illicit distille The district contributed no less than 305 cases so far bac as 1916-17 and 357 as recently as 1924, and the fact the consumption declined in tracts where the number of case detected fell emphasises the need for special efforts t maintain control of the practice. For the province as whole the number of cases detected is still high compare with 423 detected in 1920-21, though considerably lea than in 1925 [2,340], and the view generally held is the the practice, while followed more circumspectly, is cer tainly not on the increase.

As usual, additional Sub-Inspectors were posted the affected districts to pursue the campaign against illici distillers. Police assistance was requisitioned sparingland only in cases where violence was apprehended; i was readily forthcoming when required.

The six plateau districts, where the crime is most pre valent, returned 854 [1.215] cases, or 61 per cent of the provincial total; Chhindwara, as usual, topped the list with 364 [362] cases. Of the five northern wheat districts, which are practically immune from this form of crime, Saugor and Damoh did not produce a single case Narsinghpur detected only one and Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad 20 and 15, respectively. Chhattisgarh reported 86 [117] cases and the eight cotton districts 426 [502], but in the latter group Chanda and Yeotmal along accounted for 134 and 101 cases, respectively. It is a disquieting feature that this form of crime was discovered in certain towns and their neighbourbood. Five

such cases were detected in Wardha, Hinganghat and Arvi towns, and eight more at Badnera and Mahsla in Amraoti district. An ex-liquor contractor was found to have established a complete still with a regular shop 4 miles from Arvi town. One case came to light close to the Police lines at Chanda. In Yeotmal 31 cases occurred in the rural high duty area.

In view of the prevalence and persistence of illicit distillation in the jagirs of the Chhindwara and Amarwara tahsils, the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, repeats his recommendation which the Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, supports, to reduce the issue price rate Rs. 3-12-0 to Re. 1-14-0 as the only satisfactory solution of The Commissioner has also noticed the number of aboriginals sentenced in default of payment of fine to short-terms of imprisonment, because they are constitutionally incapable of accommodating themselves to the rigid excise policy of Government. The issue price, however, has remained constant for the past five years, while the rates in more developed areas have been doubled or even trebled. Though illicit distillation cases did increase in this period, they have fallen during the last two years and consumption has risen steadily from 1,800 (in 1924) to 7,932 proof gallons (in 1927). The crime appears always to have been prevalent in this area even before the enhancement of the old nominal duty rate, and there is no certainty that a reduction of rates would lead to its abandonment while it would disturb the adjustment of rates in the greater part of the plateau area. The question was fully considered in connection with the arrangements for the current year and it was decided to leave the rates in this area as they were.

The number of dilution cases fell slightly to 295 [322], while 178 [170] cases were Dilution and short measure. detected relating to short measure or short weight. In Bhandara, Saugor, Nimar and Akola there was a marked fall in detection of dilution cases and in the first two districts the drop in short measure or short weight cases was also striking. A peculiar case of dilution of tari was brought to the Nagpur town with water, soapnuts, quinine and sachharine used to adulterate the drink. No case of dilution or short measure was reported in respect of sealed bottle shops.

With a view to strengthen control over dilution, liquor testing instruments were supplied to Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars in ten districts. Sealed bottle sale has been separated from ordinary retail licenses, and more attention paid to the sealing of bottles.

53. The number of cases relating to hemp drugs and cocaine totalled 919 [1,006]. Offences relating to these, 549 [632] were breaches Intoxicating drugs. (Statement VII.) conditions of licensed vendors. Cases of illicit cultivation of hemp rose to 81 [66]. Yeotmal, in one case as many as 50 ganja plants cultivated by a Bairagi and in another case 26 were seized. Cases relating to smuggling and possession in excess of the legal limit in respect of ganja numbered 120 [144], of charas 143 [132], and of bhang 9 [5]. The quantities seized amounted to 19 seers [13 seers 58 tolas] of ganja, 17 seers I tola [34 seers 19 tolas] of charas and 6 seers 5 tolas [4 seers 2 tolas] of bhang. The number of ganja cases has risen considerably from 22 (in 1922) to 102 (in 1927), and of charas from 6 to 143. The bulk of the charas cases was provided by Jubbulpore (50), Hoshangabad (21), Saugor (20), and Nagpur (15). ing from the large quantity seized in three cases, viz., 15 seers 6 tolas in Jubbulpore, smuggling is being carried on there on an appreciable scale. In Hoshangabad town charas is imported in small quantities from the Budhni shop of Bhopal State just across The Bombay Excise authorities the river Nerbudda. have very considerately agreed to close one gania shop and to remove two others in East Khandesh district further away from the border. It is hoped that this accommodation will have the effect of reducing the extent of smuggling of Nagar ganja in the border areas. But as long as the disparity between the rates of issue price in the Central Provinces and Bombay (Rs. 50 and Rs. 32-8-0, respectively) remains as high as it is, and the difference in narcotic power is so marked, there is bound to be a great inducement for local consumers to resort to the cheaper and more popular article to satisfy their need for indulgence. The quality of the local ganja manufactured at Khandwa and issued during the year was admitted to be a great improvement on the previous year's stock and satisfied the taste of local consumers. Complaints of smuggling of the cheaper and stronger Nagar ganja from Khandesh were consequently

less common, and issues of the Khandwa drug increase noticeably in the areas usually affected by this class c smuggling. A few cases of smuggling of hemp drugs de serve special mention: A Kahar of Delhi was arrested a Jubbulpore railway station with 10 seers 30 tolas of charas He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment In another case a Bania imported 3 seers, for which he was fined Rs. 100. Two Puniables were arrested at the Bina railway station with 4 seers 54 tolas of State ganja purchased at Uijain and were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each. Muhammadan of Shegaon (Berar) with another of Badnera was found in possession of 1 seer and 50 tolas of Nagar gania, respectively. They were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each. Hinganghat were detected Marwaris of possession of 2 seers and 72 tolas of bhang imported from Bikaner in a railway parcel. One was fined Rs. 200 and the other Rs. 50. Only one case concerning 48 grains of cocaine was detected at Khandwa. The accused was discharged owing to some discrepancies in the evidence.

The total number of cases under the Opium Act rose to 1,358 [1,179]. Of these, 855 Offences under the [910] were breaches of license condition Onium Act. (Statement VII.) by onium vendors. Offences relating to smuggling rose to 143 [104] and of possession in excess of the legal limit to 262 [98]. The total quantity of opium seized was 2 maunds 25 seers 75 tolas [2 maunds 14 seers 57 tolas]. The enforcement of total prohibition of import by road from Indian States into the districts of Hoshangabad and Nimar is responsible for the large number of smuggling cases in these two districts, viz., 55 and 36, respectively. The marked increase in the cases of possession in excess of the legal limit was due to reduction in the limit of individual possession from one tola to half a tola. With a view to prepare the way for the much more stringent restrictions on madak under contemplation, greater attention was paid to madak offences with the result that 52 [37] cases were brought to light. But the detection of a solitary case in the Balaghat and Narsinghpur districts, in which the madak smoking habit is most prevalent, can hardly be considered satisfactory.

The illegal transport of Government opium from certain border shops of the Balaghat district by the people of Bhandara, which has been carried on extensively owing to cheaper selling rates, was put a stop to. Several offenders, including vendors, were brought to book and three border shops of Balaghat which caused the trouble have been closed down. Commendable energy has been displayed in recent years in suppressing opium smuggling and creditable results achieved. During the past quinquennium (1923 to 1927) 403 opium smuggling cases with 10 maunds 25 seers 30 tolas of contraband opium were detected against a total of 68 cases and 4 maunds 39 seers 72 tolas of opium in the preceding quinquennium (1918-19 to 1922). A few important smuggling cases detected during the year are mentioned below:—

A gang of nine smugglers, three from the United Provinces, one from Bihar and Orissa, one from the Bhopal State and four from the Gwalior State were caught by the Government Railway Police at the Gondia railway station while carrying Malwa opium weighing 50 seers 56 tolas to Tatanagar. A novel method was adopted of concealing the contraband in specially prepared under waistcoats. Of these men seven were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, one to four months and one to nine A Rajput of Benares was arrested at the Itwari railway station (Nagpur) in possession of 7 seers 30 tolas of State opium which he was taking from Ujjain to Calcutta. He was sent to jail for eight months. A Muhammadan of Aligarh travelling second class was caught at the Itarsi railway station with 20 seers 5 tolas of foreign opium. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. Two Muhammadans of Akola were found in possession of 4 seers 61 tolas of foreign opium. The drug was imported from Bundi and was meant for illicit sale in the Akola town. One of the accused was sentenced to six months' and the other to one year's rigorous imprisonment. A coolie at the Hoshangabad railway station was brought to book for smuggling I seer 73 tolas of opium, in 38 cakes stamped with the words "Excise Department, Gwalior". He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

Most of the credit for the detection of cases of through smuggling belongs to the Government Railway Police, who have exceptional opportunities for observing the

operations of inter-provincial smugglers and are to be commended for using their advantages. The District Police also were responsible for a substantial share in the detection of cases of smuggling and illegal posession of opium in co-operation with the Excise staff, and their assistance has been suitably recognized. 'As an experimental measure directed to check petty smuggling that is prevalent in villages bordering on Indian States the private import by road of ganja and opium even within the ordinary limit of possession has been prohibited in the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts since January 1926. The result of this arrangement has been that personal searches have been taken more freely and smuggling cases detected have increased by over 100 in both districts combined, but the number of cases in which the contraband seized was within the limits of individual possession was well short of half the total in Hoshangabad and much less in Nimar. where the measure appears to have been applied with less concentration; thus the special local prohibition only applied to a fraction of the cases detected. So far as revenue and consumption are concerned, there has been no actual improvement in the position of the border shops, though it is probable that the safeguard has prevented a greater fall in consumption especially in the face of further enhancement of duty rates and the consequently Local opinion is in increased inducement to smuggle. conflict over the results of the measure. While the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, holds that it has not been beneficial, but on the contrary agrees with the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division that it causes harassment to the people of the country side, the Deputy Commissioner. Hoshangabad, believes that the measure at least has prevented smuggling from increasing and that more success could be achieved with a larger staff. The most that can be claimed for the measure of prohibition is that but for it consumption in the horder areas would probably have fallen lower than it has, but the results obtained so far are not decisive enough to justify the extension of the arrangement into other areas.

55. Twenty-four thefts of excisable articles were reported from the districts and the loss involved was 86 gallons of country spirit, 6 seers 48 tolas of opium, 26 tolas of ganja and three

bottles of tari. In most of these cases the offenders could In Yeotmal a sensational case occurred in not be traced. which five persons, including a warehouse officer, the distillers' agent, a chowkidar and two coolies, were prosecuted for criminal breach of trust for removing 13 drams of over-proof spirit from the Darwah warehouse. warehouse officer, the chowkidar and one coolie were convicted by the Sessions Judge, but were acquitted in appeal. A liquor shop at Ellichpur district, Amraoti, was broken open and 31 gallons of liquor were either stolen or wasted on the ground. A liquor vendor from Nagpur and another from Yeotmal reported a theft of 13 gallons each. In Narsinghour half a seer of opium is said to have been thrown out of a railway carriage while its owner, a contractor, was asleep. Three seers 3 tolas of opium was stolen from three different shops in Amraoti district, of which 1, seer was subsequently recovered and the thief suffered six months' rigorous imprisonment. In Bilaspur half a seer of opium was found missing from a consignment from Ghazipur factory.

There were 21 [10] cases of assaults on excise and other officers reported from 10 Assaults. districts, but in no case was grievous hurt caused. In Nagpur an Excise Sub-Inspector and peon were attacked by 8 Mahars while endeavouring to seize liquor imported by the culprits in a motor omnibus from a low duty area. They were prosecuted both for smuggling and assault, and were suitably punished on each count. In Balaghat, while inspecting a liquor shop, an Excise Sub-Inspector was roughly handled by seven Mahars under the influence of liquor. In the same district after a fruitless search for illicit distillation in a mining camp the raiding party was assaulted. In Mandla an Excise Sub-Inspector and his party were attacked by villagers while searching the houses of some illicit distillers. A peon and three helpers were severely beaten. persons prosecuted, seven were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment each. In Yeotmal the Assistant District Excise Officer and two Excise Sub-Inspectors, while raiding the houses of certain Banjaras for illicit distillation, were assaulted. Fourteen ring leaders were prosecuted and sentenced to six months imprisonment each.

SECTION IX.—GENERAL' ADMINISTRATION.

Changes. 57. The principal changes in the excise administration during the year were—

(1) COUNTRY SPIRIT.

- (1) The issue price (i.e., duty plus cost price) was further raised in portions of seven districts.
- (2) 45° U. P. liquor was issued only to a few shops (a) in the Saugor (1), Nimar (8), Buldana (6) and Bilaspur (25) districts bordering on Indian States; (b) in the mining areas of the Nagpur (14) and Bhandara (3) districts; (c) in a jungly tract of the Seoni district (12) and (d) in Khamgaon town, where its continuance was considered desirable on account of the prevalence of illicit distillation and the smuggling of strong liquor.

(3) 58 shops for the sale of country spirit were closed.

(4) In 16 [10] towns shops were licensed only for the exclusive sale of country spirit in sealed bottles for consumption "off" the premises.

The total number of towns in which country spirit in sealed bottles was made available was 25 [23].

A new warehouse was opened at Gaurella in the Bilaspur district.

(2) TARI.

From the 1st October 1927 the rate of tree tax was raised to Rs. 6 [Rs. 5] per tree in the Nagpur, Wardha, Amraoti and Akola districts and in the Warora tahsil of the Chanda district and to Rs. 3 [Rs. 2] in the Chanda and Brahmapuri tahsils. The area in which the system of tree tax was in force remained unchanged.

(3) Foreign Liquor.

The rates of license fees per bottle imported remained the same.

The number of F. L. 2 "On" licenses was reduced to 8 [9].

(4) OPIUM AND HEMP DRUGS.

There was no change in the rates of issue price of opium, ganja and bhang, which remained at Rs. 80, Rs. 45 and Rs. 7 per seer, respectively.

The limit of individual possession of pure opium and of preparations or admixtures of pure opium, other than those used for smoking, was reduced from one tola tohalf a tola. The limit of preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking was reduced from 45 grains to 30 grains in the case of a single person and from 90 grains to 60 grains in the case of two or more persons collectively. Fourteen opium shops and 25 ganja shops were closed.

(5) GENERAL.

The age limit of persons prohibited from being employed on licensed premises and of persons to whom sale of excisable articles is prohibited was raised from 16 to 18 years.

- 58. The Excise Intelligence Bureau in charge of the Superintendent, Excise Crime, attached to the office of the Excise Commissioner, collected and circulated information regarding the working of excise arrangements and regarding illicit distillation, smuggling and other important cases under the Excise and Opium Acts. An Excise Supplement to the Criminal Intelligence Gazette was issued containing details of excise crime, judgments in important cases and the history and photographs of notorious inter-provincial smugglers.
- Touring of District Excise Officers and their assistants was generally adequate, but was not always as well arranged as it might be. All excise centres were inspected during the year except in Mandia.
 - Excise Training School. There was no session of the training school during the year.
 - 61. One District Excise Officer and two Sub-InsChanges and punish-pectors retired during the year. Six
 ment among the staff. Sub-Inspectors died, one of whom was
 drowned in a flooded river while on his way to serve an
 outlying warehouse. A former District Excise Officer
 and Assistant District Excise Officer of Nagpur, who were
 prosecuted on a charge of receiving bribes, were convicted
 and have been subsequently dismissed. In Yeotmal, the
 District Excise Officer and two Sub-Inspectors remained
 under suspension on serious charges of misconduct; one
 Sub-Inspector was dismissed and another reduced, while

the services of a probationary Sub-Inspector were dispensed with. Two other Sub-Inspectors of the same district, who were suspended for misconduct, were reinstated. Three Sub-Inspectors were reduced to a lower grade of pay. In Chhindwara, a Sub-Inspector was suspended for misconduct, punished and reinstated. The efficiency bar was removed in the case of two Sub-Inspectors.

- 62. Mr. S. Waterston was in charge of the Department from the beginning of the year till 7th April 1927, when I relieved him. Mr. Waterston spent 18 days on tour and inspected four districts. I spent 105 days on tour and inspected nineteen districts, one district being visited twice. Mr. Eames, Distillery Expert, spent 95 days on tour and inspected 38 warehouses and two distilleries and also carried out the audit of the Nagpur Excise Stores. He was on leave for 27 days. Mr. Vanjari, Superintendent, Excise Crime, spent 77 days on tour and inspected 22 warehouses and two distilleries. He was on leave for 30 days.
 - 63. I am glad to note that Deputy Commissioners generally have spoken well of their District Excise Officers' work during the year and the following have been commended for their good work:—Messrs. Munshi (Nagpur), Scutt (Jubbulpore), Chitnavis (Nimar), Narayandas (Chhindwara), Niranjan Singh (Yeotmal), Tipnis (Amraoti), Alvarez (Buldana), Tulsidas (Chanda) and Khandekar (Drug) Messrs. Eames and Vanjari have, as usual, rendered valuable assistance and it is a pleasure to record my appreciation of their services.

G. P. BURTON,

Excise Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar.

STATEMENTS.

- A.—Comparative statement showing consumption and Excise Revenue during the years 1926 and 1927.
- B.—Statement showing consumption of opium in the Central Provinces and Berar for veterinary purposes during the year 1927.
- I.—Revenue for 1927.
- I-A.—Supplementary table showing the duty realized (a) in other British Indian Provinces on excisable articles exported to Central Provinces and Berar, (b) in Central Provinces and Berar on excisable articles exported to other British Indian Provinces during the year 1927.
 - II.—Expenditure of 1927.
- III.—Shops and licences for the year 1927.
- IV.—Consumption in the year 1927.
- IV-A.—Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond in 1927.
 - V.—Number of shops and incidence of consumption and taxation during the year 1927.
 - VI.—Statement showing demand, collection, remissions and balances in respect of retail licence fees during the year 1927.
- VII.—Classified statement of offences against the Excise and Opium Laws reported in the year 1927.
- VIII.—Cultivation of ganja in the Nimar district and transactions at the Khandwa Ganja Store-house in the year 1927.
 - IX.—Statement showing the country spirit consumption, licence fee demand, issue price rates, incidence of taxation and the rates of retail price for different areas under the supply system in each district of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1927.
 - X.—Statement showing convictions for drunkenness in the Municipal areas during the year 1927 and two previous years.
 - XI.—Statistics of retail vend and consumption of the spirits and fermented liquors during the year 1927.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT A.—Showing consumption and Excis Revenue during the years 1926 and 1927.

m		Excise y	ear.	Percentage
Side head,		1926.	1927.	variation.
I		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	•
TENERUE.				
Country spirit (deducting refunds)	.,	75,06,498	59,59,081	20,1
Tari	4.	\$,30.198	5,05,972	- 4.9
Foreign liquor	***	2,79,133	i 2,48,49 7 i	— 12°8
Opium (excluding cost price)		33,79,326	31,03,974	8'4
Hemp-drugs (excluding east price)	•••	15 29,482	14,23,990	- 6.9
Other revenue		79,099	55.934	- 2973
Total		1,33,04,736	1,13,01.418	— :4·8
Consumption,			; ;	
Country spirit (proof guiloes)	 	4 (0,958	4,51,849	3,0
Tari (gallons)		:0.34.307	8,45,441	- 18:3
Foteign liquor—		1		
(a) Spirits (proof gallons)		14,681	1*.818 .	- 59
(b Wires (gallons)	• !	1,941	1,632	- 159
(v) Malt liquor (gallors)		1.45,241	1,55,559	+ 7'1
Opium (seers)		29 ,7 03 :	25,045	t a'f
Hemp-drugs (keers)	••	22,492	20.566	— 84 !

STATEMENT B.—Showing consumption of the opium in the Central Provinces and Berar for Veterinary purposes during the year 1927.

			Cpiur	m	Remarks.
		Lb.	oz.	grs.	***************************************
Consumption $\left\{ ight.$	1927	0	1	35	
	1926	0	1	344	
				- [
				I	

							Kevenue
				(Country spir	its.	
Namo of distr	ict.		Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Receipt from outstills and other similar systems.
I	<u>.</u>		3	3	4	5	6
	······································		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur			4.48,842	411	2,40,323	6.89,175	***
Bhandara		••	1.56,036		1,12,205	2 89,141	
Nagpur Chanda Division 13			2,19,110		1,82,073	4,12,183	4,508
l wardna		**	1,04,516	***	1,00,025	2,04,541	147
		•-	1,43,506	144	Ć0,524	2,10,030	*10
Jubbulpore		٠	5 59 223	100	1,14,249	4,73,572	.,.
Iubbul- Saugor		**	36,021	***	23,635	59,056	•••
pore { Damoh		••	12,294		7,210	19,504	
Division, Sconi		•••	51,151	100	36.138	87,189	**4
<u> </u>		••	70,532	***	71,843	1,42,375	55,166
Betul		••	1,80,550	100	1,52.065		
Ner- Chhindwara		**	1,18 496	***	92.058		
budda Hothangabad		••	59.316	***	35,908		••
Division. Narsinghpur		***	16,376		8,265		
(Nimar		,	1,67,243		1.02.740	2,69,983	
Charles In the			ŀ				
Chhat- Raipur			1.73.075		70,591	2,43.666	34,959
tisgarh { Biluspur Division, [Drug		***	1,09,290	***	68,4 15		***
Diag. Diag		***	\$5.537	***	20,928	76 465	2,591
Total for Central Provi	ſ 1927	٠,,	24,93,124	300	15,26,116	40,18,540	97,624
ces.	n-		·				
	1926	•••	26,02,328	300	18,60,548	4+,63,176	93,897
(Amraoti			2,67,316		2,21 964	4,83,180	
Berar Akola		•	2.57,062	100	1.75.017	4,09,100	***
Division. Buldana		**	3,76.531		1.60.025	3 85.537	***
(Yeotma)			51371942	•••	2:42:611	5.80,553	
Total for Berar	1927	,.	10 *9 651	100	8 09,614	18,89,795	***
	1926	•••	13.01 933	:00		23.57.902	
	f 1927		35,71,775	400		59.07,935	97,624
Grand Total	}				!	==10 +1000	V1,024
	1926	••	3904.261	100	35.16,417	74,21,078	5 t \$97
							2 -31

		Country ferm	ented liquore	•	1	Malt liquo	·s.
Total receipts from country spirits.	Tari tree tax receipt .	Other receipts from tari (license fees, etc.)	Receipts from country fermented liquors, all kinds, other than tari and malt liquors.	liquors,	Duty on beers manufac- tured in India,	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or else-where.	Total roceipts from beer.
7	8	9	10	11	13	13	14
Rs.	<u>.</u> Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	R.	Ra.
6,89,175	29,405	68,564		97,969	•••	.,,	**,
2,89,141	***	7,953		7,953	***		***
4,17,091	6,323	15,805		23,128	***	*• •	***
2,04,541	50,151	1,10,087	···	1,50,238	4**	***	***
2,10,030	•••	· · ·			***	**	•••
4,73,572	***	10,20)	***	10,200	111	**	***
59,656	***	880	***	880	***	***	***
19,504	1**		•••	} ••• 	***	***	***
87,389 ; 1,97,5 4 1	,	***	***	1	***	***	***
							
3,32,716	•••	1,663	***	1,663	***		***
2,10,554	902	8,136	444	9,038		***	***
95,324	***	3,635	***	3,635	***	*	***
24,641			•••	14,143	***	***	***
2,69,983	1+1	14,143	>##		***		* * * *
2,75,625		4,363	***	4,363			***
1,77,725		549	***	549	".	***	***
79,056	•••	633	***	633		***	***
	86,781						
41,16,164		2,46,620	***	3,13,401			***
45,57,073	1,00,733	2,55,860	•••	3,56,563			***
4.89.180	29,133	55.583	***	81.716			***
4,34,105	15,255	35,412		50,667	***	****	***
3,85,557	124	3,105	***	3,105	***	,	***
5,80,553	3.990	30,093	***	34,283		•••	100
18,89,395	48,378	1,24,193	***	1,72,571	***	***	***
29,57,902	50,072	1,25.533	***	1.75,605	***		***
),05,559	1,35,159	3,70.813	***	5,05,972		#+#	***
75,14.975	1,50,805	3.81 393		5,32,198	- for		***

				(Country spir	rits.	
Name of district	: .		Duty on distillery spirits,	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Reccipt from outstills and other similar systems.
1			3	3	4	5	6
Nagpur			Rs. 4,48,852	Rs.	Rs. 2,40,323	Rs. 6.89,175	Rs,
Nagpur Bhandara Chanda Division Wardha Balaghat		••	1,56,036 2,29,210 1,04,516 1,43,506	. 4 4 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 4 * 4	1,52,205 1,82,973 1,00,025 66,524	2,89,144 4,12,183 2,04,541 2,10,030	4.508
Jubbulpore Jubbul- Saugar pore Damoh Division. Seoni	,, <u></u>		3 59,223 36,021 12,294	100	1,14,249 23,635 7,210	4,73,572 59,056 19,504	***
(Mandla (Betul		•••	51,151 70,532 1,80,550		36.138 71,843 1,52-065	3,32,716	55,160
Ner- budda Hoshangabad Division. Narsinghpur Nimar			1,18 4 9 6 59.316	488 -16 -11	92.058 35.908 8,265 1,02,740	2,10,554 95,224	
Chhate Ruipur tirgarh Bilaspur Division. Drug			1.73 075 1.09,293 \$5:537	***	70,591 68,415 20,928		34,959 2,59
Total for Central Provin-		111	24.92.124	300	15,26,116	40,18,540	97,63.
	1926	•••	26,02,328		18,60,548	44,63,176	93,897
Berar Amraoti Akola Division, Buldana Yeotmal		•	2,57,216 2,57,662 2,16 531 3,37,942	100	2,21 964 1,76,013 1,69,025 242,611	4,83,180 4,34,105 3,85,557 5,80,353	***
Total for Berar	1527	•-	<u> </u>		13)144	18,89,395	,
	1927		13,01 933 3 5,71,77 5		23,35,760	23.57.002 59.07,935	97,624
Frand Total	1925		39 0 ‡ 261	400	35,16,4:7	74,21,078	91.897

***************************************		Country ferm	ented liquore	1	<u> </u>	Malt liquoi	18.
Total receipts from country spirits.	Tari tree tax receipt .	Other receipts from tari (license fees, etc.)	Receipts from country fermented liquors, all kinds, other than tari and malt liquors,	Total receipts from fermented liquors, other than malt liquors.	Duty on beers manufac- tured in India,	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total roceipts from beer.
7	8	9	10		18	13	14
Rs. 6,89,175 2,89,141 4,17,091 2,04,541 2,10,030	Rs. 29,405 6,323 50,151	Rs. 68,564 7,953 15,805 1,10,087	Rs.	Rs. 97,969 7,953 22,128 1,60,238	R#,	Ra.	Rs.
4,73,572 59,656 19,504 87,389 1,97,541	264 002 040 064	10,20) 880	***	10,209 580	204 494 694 694	***	444 644 644 649
2,32,716 2,10,554 95,224 -24,641 2,69,983	go2	1,663 8,136 3,635 	**** *** *** ***	1,663 9,038 3,635 	*** *** ***	**	*** *19 *** ***
2,7*,625 1,77,725 79,056	100 111	4,363 549 633	***	4,363 549 633	91. 91.	***	***
41,16,164	86,781	2,46,620		3,13,401	***	***	···
45,57,073	1,00,733	2,55,860	***	3,56,569		***	**,
4,89,180 4,34,105 3,85,557 5,80,553	29,133 15,255 3,990	55.583 35,412 3,105 30,093	***	84,716 50,667 3,105 34,283	***	****	900 170 200
18,89-395	48,378	1,24,193	***	1,72,571			•••
29,57,902	50,072	1,25,533		1/15,605		,	***
05,559	1,35,159	3,70,813		5,05,972		100	, ee
75,14,975	1,50.805	3,81,393		5,32,198	<i></i>		***

							1(cocna-
		Wi	nes and sp	rits (foreig	n liquots		,
			other than	beer, medi	cated	į	
			vines and c	ommercial	spirits).	l	
		١,	Outy on	License	1	1	Receipts
			ines and	fees for	į	Total of	from com-
			spirits	sale of		columns 7.	mercial
Name of district			manu-	foreign	Total of	11, 14 and	spirits,
Mame of district	•		actured		columna 15	17.	including
		1	in India 🖢	generally.	and 16.		medicated
			and ex-	whether			wines.
			cised at	imported			
		۱,	he tariff rate.	or manu-		i i	
		1	TAIC.	in India.			
	بسبب سيي	- -		16	17	18	19
		<u> </u>				<u> </u>	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	RI.
(Nagpur		[54,125	50,174	1,04,299	8,91,443	250
Bhandara		•••	1,016	3,198	4,314 847	3,01,408 4,40,066	15
ivision. Chanda Wardha		•••	217	030 1,220	2,204	3,66,983	35
Wardha Balaghat			440 984	326	غريد `	2,10,795	"
			اا	20,145	30,623	5,14,404	175
Jubbalpote		•••	10,478 3,074	1,389	4,463	64,999	
ubbul- Saugor pore -		:1	3,074	267	661	20,165	15
Division. Seoni			33	6	39	87,428	15
Mandla			ĝŝ	683	781	1,98,322	***
(Betul			***	399	399	3,34,778	
Ner- Chhindwara		[525	1:479	2,004	2,21,596	15
budda Hoshangabad Division.			7,611	3,105	10,716	1,09,575	30
j Narsinghpur			***		į	24,641	
Nimar			2,148	3,013	5,161	2,89,187	
Chhat- Raipur			263	2,979	3,242	2,86,230	7:
tisgach & Bilaspur Division.			1,148	5,857	7,005	1,85,279	1
Drug			35	\$10	545	80,234	934
Total for Central Provide	[192 7		82,689	95,380	1,78,069	46,27,634	64
Cu),	1926		ço,601	1,11,89	2,02,498	51,16,16	52
(Amraoti			16,697	25,000	41,69	6,15,595	- '
Berar Akola		4	5,012				
Division, Buldana			2,373				
(Yeotmal		•••			5) 1		1
Total for Berar	{ 1917	•••	23,982	39.70	63,68		
	(1926	***	26,341	48,69	9 75.04	32,08,54	7 7
	[1927	41.	1,06,67	1,35,08	1 2,41,75	2 67,53,28	3 74
Grand Total		•••	1,16,94:	1,60 59	6 2.77,53	8 83,24,71	I 59

MENT I.
for 1927.—(Contd.)

	Opiu	ım.		 	Hem	p-drugs,	
Sale proceeds of excise opium.	License fees for sale of opium (whole- sale and retail),	Duty on opium, other than excise opuim.	Total receipts from opium.	Duty on ganja.	Duty on charas.	Duty on bhang.	Sale proceeds of ganja,
90	21	#2	#3	24	\$ 5	96	27
Rs,	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
1,11,000	1,32,501	***	2,43 501	*1+	***	4.4	65,019
63,900	10.0		1,40,419	***		***	37,70
35 560			66,789	***	101	141	16,96
78,600	80,666		1,59,266	***	,,,	***	43,98
1,20,760	73,118	***	1,97,878	***	***	***	66,91
58,400	28,757	***	87,157		**	***	74,65
26400	13,817	***	45,217			110	18,13
8,520	6,682	**	13,302	***	,,,	***	12,600
66,320	32,075		98,395	•••		***	32,62
48,160	26,339	***	70.499	***		***	26, 50
20,440	18,895	1.,	39-335	***************************************		***	11,886
\$5,000	52,048	444	1,07,048	***	.,,	***	31:00
34,520	24,372	•••	58,892	***		***	16,11
3000	1 1		3,000				*50
71,360	20,941	***	1,02,301			***	18,770
30,520	26,50	•••	57,029	•••	***	•••	18,405
2,22,042	1,48,158		3,70,198		***		63,769
72,09,960	i " " l		2.09,900		Į		*8,450
1,04 545	1,06,460	***	8,11,019			1	66,37
752,325			52.325	ľ	İ	- 1	10,000
1,43,840	84,256	***	2,28,056	***	***		41,265
13,03,899 *2,65,285	9,89,342	***	\$2,93,241 *2,65,285	***	y		6,62,063 *18,500
44.4.4.4.4	* 6 6	************	24.25.20				
41:34:935 27,12,485	9,64,463	***	24,06,398 *2,71,485	-**	100	- ···	7,06,519 *1 9 ,565
2,08,040	1,65,135	•••	3,73,175		***	•••	81,13
2,02,200	1,62,194	***	3.64.394	<i></i>		107	32,24
8,00,000	1,51,757	***	3.51.757	***			3#,89
91,680	1,07,080	***	1,98,760	***	1-1	***	37,03
7.01,920	5,86,1 6 6		12,85,086	***	***	***	2,03,310
8,45,889	7,10,928		15,56,817	414	H++	***	2,27,816
.05,819 *2,65,285	15,75,508	***	35,81,327 *s.65,285	•••	•••	***	8,65,373 18,500
22,87,824 *2,71,485	16,75,391	***	39,63,215 *2,71,485		***	***	9,34,355

		ļ	Hemp	Drugs.		1	
Name of district.			Sale proceeds of charas.	Sale proceeds of bhang.	f.icense fees (whole- sale and retail) and ware- house dues,	Total re- ceipts from hemp drugs.	License fees for sale of cocaine and allied drugs.
1			28	29	30	31	32
		-	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
(Nagpur			***	2,594	66,374	1,33,983	25
l Dhandara		}		203	20,505	07,468	~3
manpur J Chanda					11,836	28,851	
Division, Wardha				651	35,799	80,418	"
(Balaghat		***	•••	105	30,661	95,781	`
(Jubiulpore		٠. ا		1,036	42,033	1,18,624	
Jubbul- Saugor			,,	201	11,600	29:947	2
perc Damoh				112	8,795	21,507]
livision, Sconi		٠.	***	105	19,817	52,547	***
(Mandia		***	}	203	15,465	42,173	
f Betul					6000	10.120	·
Nor- Chhindwara				1 350 312	6,903	19,133	***
builds Hoshangabad		••	***	266	20 416	51,741	
Division,			***	. 200	12,091	28,693	
Narsinghpur			Į.	525	۱	50	
1 Nimar			***	301	14,955 13,385	34,250 32,086	***
(Raipur					ļ		
Chhat-		•*	***	700	28,710	63,175	***
tisgarh (Bilaspur		**	1	1 315	.0.60	8,680	
Division.		••	"	465	48.763	1,15,453	
(Drug			.,,	203	10,513	10,465 \$1,981	
, <u></u>	[1937	•••		8,194	4,28,525	10,08,782	60
Total for Central Frovin	<u> </u>		1.	*635		19,195	,
ces.	1039		387	10:402 *604	4,15500	11,32,968	60
Amraoti	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••		553	48,493	1:30,181	'
Brine Akola				743	35,052	89,550	•••
Day sion. Buldana				175	22,608	55.678	···
(Yeotma)		٠.		***	31,844	68,879	***
Total for Berae	(19:7	14-		1,071	1,59,907	3,44,288	
•	(1926			1.582	1,85.297	4.14,695	
	1927	••	,	9 265 'Sys		14,43,070	60
Grand Total	., ﴿		 -	·		10,105	į
	1946	**	397	11,084 *624	6,00 897	15,47 603 20,169	60

*Revenue derived for excisable bloom includes Rs. 85 857 for Cost of oping

MENT I. for 1927 .- (Concld.)

		•		Deduct from	
Fines and for- feiture.	Miscell- aneous,	Grand Total.	Refunds.	column 35 expenditure as per Statement II.	Total net excise revenue in the year,
33	34	35	36	37	<u>3</u> 8
				1 .	······································
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re
445	5,146	12,75,093	1,194	(#) 1,61.340	11/13/59
331	1,500	5,11,141	434	42,943	4.67.7
355	2,373	5,39,284	41	56,303 47,91⊭	4,81,94
840 2,052	3,279 1,788	6,10,846 5,08,3 0 5	205 207	64 450	5,62,72 4,41,64
527	1.716	7,22,628	268	59,295	6,63 66
85	816	1.36 0/9	***	27,017	1.09 02
51	140	57,090	6	13 905	43.15
234	895	2,79,514	61	44,500	t 90 gc
***	2,375	3,13.369	.170	51,310	2,61,66
435	2-158	3 95,839	440	40,448	7.51.91
154	1,310	3 8 1 8 6 6	64	55 +72	3.26 12
368	6 46	1.08,203	104	11,415 11.040	1.66 #7.
674	108	1,62,254	401	34,632	*3,96 1,27,22
954 121	1,702	1.70,725	8	76,251	3 03,46
550	Z, 134	7.51,562	150	1,38,512	6,11,00
- 1		2,18,640	i	†73.502 	*1,46,01
1,283	2,716	5,15,765	451	69,169	4,46,14
_	أيا	*62,790		†17,810	*41.98
899	3,167	3,62,377	116	67,275	#,01,9°
8,594	31,069	80,60,020	4,524	10,80,650	69.74,84
		*2,84,180		191,142	1,91,01
9,553	47,269	87,12,377	5.667	11,31,153	75.76.11
21333 1	47,207	1.91.654	21-44	193,632	1,91,00
1,500	3,161	11,24,012	596	1,93,174	10,19,24
976	1,504	0,56,763	965	1,00,467	A,55.33
763	916	8,04,185	160	FO 145	7.14.77
1,508	5.481	8,89,279	228	68,613	8,20,43
4,756	11.455	37-74-139	1 954	3 61,550	34 10,58
6,775	15.442	52,02,146	2,870	4,27,559	47.71.91
13,350	42,524	1,18,34,359 2,84,480	6,178	11,12,249	1,03,85,630
15,328	62,711	1,10,15,223	8,177	15,53,712	1,23,48,03 1,68,00

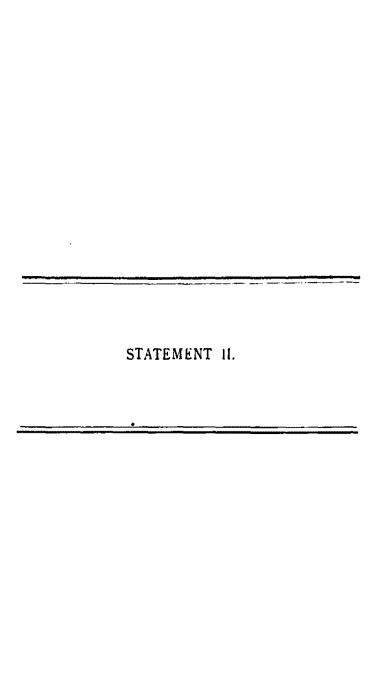
s issued to States.

intendence.
Id to States.

STATEMENT I-A.

Duty realized (a) in other British Indian Provinces on excisable articles exported to Central Provinces and Berar and (b) in Central Provinces and Berar on excisable articles exported to other British Indian Provinces during the year 1927.

Description of excisable	Amount o	of duty reali icles export	zed in other ed to Centra	Provinces of Provinces	of India on e and Berar.	e xc isabl e	Amount Berar	of duty re on excisa In	alized in t ble article dian Prot	es exporte	rovinces : d to othe	and r
articles.	In Bombay.	ln Bengal,	la Punjab.	In Central India,	In United Provinces.	Total.	То	То	То	То	То	То
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R5.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R4.	Rs.
Spirits (London proof)	1,84,258	48,127	,	***	738	2,33,173			***	٠.		•••
Wines	8,742	4,208	.,	••፣	27	12,977	***		• •	***] .
Malt liquors	14,425	4,573		•••	147	19,145	***					
Spirits manufactured in India (London proof).	81			***		81	rs\$		***	•••	•••	
Mait liquor manufactured in India.	***	*51	37,117	•••		37,117		14.	***	***		
Rectified spirits	714	•••	***	***		714			67.	i		
Denatured spirits	1,216	5,657	•••	77	72	7,022	***] '	451			.
Medicated wines	1,5:8	544		***		2,062	***		***			
Total	2 10.984	09 100	37,117	77	1 031	2 12 201		\				1



STATEMENT IL

Expenditure for 1927.

						Supplie	s and so	rvices.	1	Cost of	•	Cost	Cost		
	Name of district,		!	Salaries nod establish- ment.	and Allow-		Rewards repairs of buildings.		Contingencies and special charges.	opium supplied to Excise Depart- ment.	policid ganja pur- i chased.		of bhang pur- chas- ed.	Assignments and compensations.	Total enarges.
	1		-	2	3	4	5	б	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Superinte	ondence t			Rs. 74,819	Rs. 5,610	Яз, 	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 5,458	R 5.	Rs.	ks.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs. 85,887
	Nagpar	•••	٠	28,580	6,343	2,391	27		2,050	36,663					75,453
	Bhandara		.,,	13,799	3,672	1,733		148	866	22,724			•••	***	42,944
Nagpur Division.	I Chanda	•••		31,133	8,214	2,546	,.,		1,930	12,480				•••	56,30 <u>0</u>
	Wardha	***		13,195	5,093	1,333		195	1,58⊇	26,520	***				47,918
	Balaghat	***		16,919	3,451	1,802		227	1,569	40,482				***	64,450
	Jubbulpore			22,941	4,714	1,576		84	2,340	26,520				1,120	59,29
*£1)	Saugor	***		11,237	4,292	610		714	382	9,360	<i>.</i>	•••	₽ +74	452	27,04
Jubbul- pore	Damoh	•••		7,914	2,061	210		***	800	2,769	***	***	·•·	131	13,90
livision.	Sconi	***		14,799	2,750	968		93	945	22,945	***			,	42,50
				24.071	<.26n	3.320	223	146	2,640	15,652					51,33

	(Betul	***	23,953	5,586	3,148	 	18	1,840	6,643	l			٠.	40,488
	Chhindwara	•••	25,654	6,562	4,001	834		2,135	16,280					55,478
Ner- budda -	 Hoskangabad		11,574	3,555	1,373		85	678	14,560				***	31,825
Division.	Narsinghpur	40.	8,407	3,041	315	l	106	561	† 1,040 23,193					† 1,040 34,622
	L Nimer	•	20,854	4,779	1,373	2,180	35	1,664	6,720	*37,768		*507	341	76,251
	[Raipur	•=•	34,414	7,319	1,774	75	911	1,683	92,303			,,,	,	1,38,512
Chhat- tisgath	Bilaspur	2 00	27,617	7,745	1:381		330	2,052	† 72,592 34,034					† 72,592 69,160
Division.	Drug	***	16,973	4.695	651	170	313	781	† 17,810 43,680					f 17,810 67,275
	0	1927	4.25,783	93,871	28,820	3,518	3,438	31,956	4.52.935 † 91.442	37,768	***	507	2,044	10,80,650
Tutal for	Central Provinces	1926	4.28,512	95,698	39,310	683	4,173	40,074	4,81,132	37,983	·	308	1,391	11,31,153
												_		
	f Amraoti	••ι	21,070	9, 121	1,329		555	705	67,200		.***		••	1.03,174
Berar Division,	Akola		22,833	8,016	1,965			2,575	65.078			***		1,00,467
Division.	Buldana	***	16.740	7,993	1,571		494	1,708	60 ₹40	٠				89,345
İ	(Yeotmal	**.	28,541	9.595	F,912	i	204	2,335	26,026				٠.,	68,613
	Total for Berar	{ 1927	92,184	35,024	6,671		1,253	7.323	2,19,144			<u> </u>		3,61,599
		(1926.	94,874	33-945	8,827	1,675	1,706	7:912	2,78,500				- 	4,27,559
	Grand Total .	(1927	5,17,967	1,28,895	35,491	3,518	1,691	39,289	6,72,079 191,442	37,768		507	2,011	14,42,249 †91,442
		1926	5,23,386	1,25,633	48.017	3,358	5,879	48,016	7.61.732 †93.652	37,982		308	19391	15,58,712

^{*} Cost of Ganja and Bhang purchased for all districts in the Central Provinces and Berar.
† Cost of Opium supplied to States.
† This includes salaries and allowances of Distillery Expert. Superintendent, Excise Crime and their establishment (total Rs. 30,738).
Nots.—"Allowances" include Rs. 480 on account of Advisory Committees and Rs. 1,873 on account of Opium Enquiry Committees.

Shops and License

		Ma liqu	nufac lor—) of	Num	cf ber	Number of wholesale of—				
Name of district,		Breweries,	Government distilleries,	Private distilleries,	Outstills,	Country spirits.	Country fermented liquors.	Liquors, other than commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates.	Commercial spirits, i.e., rectified	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Nagpur Rhandara Nagpur Division { Chanda Wardha Balaghat	*** ** ** **	144 144 144	.,			1 1 1 1				
Jubbulpore Saugor Jubbulpore Division { Damoh Seoni Mandi	**************************************	***		1	21	1 1 1 1	***		-	
Betul Chhindwara Hoshangabad Narsing hpur Nimar	#41 #41 #41	240 240 247 287	1	***		1 1 1 1 1		100	-	
Chhattisgarh Divi. Raipur Bilaspur Drug	416 617	***			33	1 1 1		***	-	
Total for Central 1927 Provinces. 19:6			2 2	1	68	18			-	
Berar Division Amraoti Akola Buldana Yeotmal		222 240 181	1			1 1 1		***	- 	
Total for Berar { 1927			- -	-		4		***		
Grand Total 1927		_	3	1	68	22			•	
L 1926	14	***	3	1	68	22		**.		

MENT III.

for the year 1927.

licenses	for sale				Cou	intry liquo	ors.		
				Nuraber	of sheps	licensed for	or retai) sal	e of —	
<u></u>		system	system	system	system			d liquars (ordinary	fermented brewing
		Spirits under distillery system (permanent).	Spirits under distillery (temporary).	outstill	outsti.l		ي.	Other country fermented liquirs (pachwai, etc.) (ordinary licenses).	ì
	rugs	pirits under (permanent).	under o	pirits under (permanent).	under srary).	led tari,	Unfermented tari,	ountry &	country (Home
Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Spirits (perm	Spirits (tempe	Spirits under (permanent).	Spirits under (temporary).	Fermented tari.	Unierm	Other count (pachwei, licenses).	Other Diggres Eccases).
10	11	12	13	14	15	15	17	18	19
***	***	113 91 156	***	 14	100 100 100	61 9 41	### ### ##	***	** *** ***
***		105	***	***	***	115		144	141
***		108 33	***		•••	3 2	***	••• •	684 816
***	***	100 131	***	 69	***	***	***) 119 	104 104
* ***		120	****		101	5		T-100 M-10000 AGENDA male	
400 400	, ph.,	59 27	*** ***	***	 	2	***	***	
	***	120	***************************************			<u>4</u> 3 :		· · · ·	401
***	***	141 108	•••	.35 6		1	***		***
	***	1,754	***	122		261			***
	***	1,793		123		20:5		***	#16
***	***	79 92	14+ 14+	1.44		36	-11 240	***	***
***	**	77		***	***	23	 		111
	***	362				120			
	:-	2,116	444	122		381	***	**	····
		2,171		123		406			***

Shops and Licenses

		************			Foreign 1	iquors.				
			Ret	ail lic	enses — Nur	nber fo	r sale o	f—		
Name of district,	Number of licenses for the whole-	Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding conteens.)	Liquors in railway refreshment recons, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors.)	Foreign liquists—all other special retail licenses, including canteen licenses.	Rectified spirit and medicated wines (Druggists' permits).	Denatured spirits.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Nagpur Division Nagpur Chanda Wardha Balaghat	***	A44 444 444	1	5 1 1		2 1 1	47	6	17 1 3	23 6 4 8 2
Jubbulpore Saugor Saugor Seoni Mandla	1	444 444 444	 	9 2 1 1	2 	4 1 	1/2	15	9 1 1 1	17 8 2 6
Nerbudda Division. Betul Chhindwara Hoshangabad Narsinghpur. Nimar	4. 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0	***	2	1 1 2 3	1	 1 2	6	2	1 2	3 5 11 6 9
Chhattisgarh Bilaspur Division. Drug		***	1 1			1	···	***	3	8 9
Total for Central 1927 Provinces. 1926	1 1		8	30	4	17	165	26	42	130
Berar Division Amraoti Buldana Yeotmal		**** *** ***		2 1 1	3	-17 1	105	27	39 4 1	125 13 22 14
Total for Berar \ 1927	1	! .,. 	***	4	***	1			8	56
-1038		***		4		1	**		9	55
Grand Total \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	2		8	34	4	18	165	28	50	186
Grand Total }	1	1	9	34	3	18	105	29	48	180

MENT III.

for the year 1927.—(Concid.)

	Opium and h			Keta	il licenses—m	umbor for sale	ol
Number of :	shops Licen	sed for reta	il sale of—				·
Raw-opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medicinal purposes only. (Ordinary Druggists' permits).	Morphia, (Special Druggists' permits.)	Hemp drugs for medicinal purposes only. (Druggists' permits.)	Cocaine, (Druggists' pormits.)
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
45 35 47 33 39 36 31 15 26 21 23 36 38 18 32 75 70 66	45 35 38 32 39 51 56 21 35 27 24 32 36 20 30 66 70 50	***	3 3 1 5 4 2 1 1 5 3 4 4 4 4 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		143 114 125 127 127 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	
705	705	***	50	8	4	***	-
57 65 66 50 238	35 40 38 33 146	### **** ### **** ### ### ### ### ### ### #### #	1 2 1 	2	200	000 311 000 001	***
934	833		53	11	5		
950	859			10	4		***************************************

						Country				
			Issues in imperial gallons.							
-	Name of district.		At strength of 65° U. P.	At strength of 60° U.P.	At strength of 45° U.P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4.				
	1		2	3	4	5				
	Nagpur	414	63,177		6,637	25,762				
	 Bhandara	411	***	36,843	795	15,175				
Nagpur division.	Chanda		***	101,588	***	40,635				
	 Wardha	PHR	16,130		•••	5,646				
***************************************	Balnghat		161	70,244	••• •	28,098				
	(]ubbulpore 		••	68,945	***	27,578				
Jubbul-	Saugor	***	•••	6,097	54	2,469				
pore Division	Damoh	***		2,450	*11	980				
	Seoni	***	***	26,320	1,956	11,626				
	Maodla	441	144	146,723		58,689				
	Betul	***	٠,	118,504	***	47,402				
	Chhindwara	***	***	66,012	741	26,405				
Ner- budda Division.	Hoshangabad		***	13,035	***	t5,214				
	Narsinghpur	***	***	3.541	124	3,416				
	 Nimar	***	12,074	17,137	1,095 1326	11, 15				

[†]This includes issues of tRepresent | the transfer of area, vide columns

spirits.		Fo	Foreign liquors, other than commercial spirits.								
	######################################	In	nported liquor	Liquors man India pay Tariil	ufactured in ing duty at rates.						
§Rates of iss	sue price.	Spirits in imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons,	Malt liquors in imperial gallons.	Spirits in imperial gallons, London proof.	Mait liquors in imperial gallons.					
6			8	9	10	11					
11 14 0	price area.	3,265	440	25,943	2,507	\$0.975					
(16 14 0)	11 2# fs 19	318	78	663	45	**					
16 14 0 10 15 0 5 10 0	1) 1) 12	111	23	117	11	200					
4 I 0 21 14 0 19 6 0	и 92 19	218	8	169	53	***					
14 I 0 11 14 0 3 12 0	H 13	38		40	19	•••					
16 14 0 14 6 0 11 14 0 6 14 0	11 21 11 12 23	2,035	572	20,000	ნეი	45, 197					
4 6 0 16 14 0 14 6 0	#	274	16	326	76	***					
(1614 n (1114 o (1114 o	#1 11	37	6	ნ უ	18	741					
9 i 0 3 12 0	n n	}	***	***	3	***					
6 14 0 3 12 0 2 3 0	pt 17	70	24	148	4	***					
16 14 0 8 12 0 3 12 0	11 13	74	14	84	мо	***					
11 14 0 9 6 0 5 0 0 3 13 0 16 14 0	29 21 22 22	199	. 86	281	18	•••					
16 14 0 11 14 0 7 8 0 4 1 0	†1 12 29	233	49	7,085	đi S	***					
{ 15 10 0 { 11 14 0 [21 14 0	n ti v ,		•••	***		***					
19 6 0 14 6 0 16 14 0	# P II	369	48	1,097		"					
10 10 0 6 14 0	#	儿	1		101						

l. P. spirit issued for fortification, enumeriou of 25° U. P. spirit.

Consumptio.

	ł	Со	mmercial spir	its.	Opium an		
Name of district,		Rectified spirits in imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in imperial gallons.	Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales in seers of other opium (e.g., Punja grown Hill States, Afghan and Malwa	
1		12	13	14	15	16	
(Nagpur		31	9.604		- 40-		
Bhandara	ŀ		8,605	155	1,387		
Nagpur d Chanda	197	***	331		794		
Division, Wardha	"	"	235		445	•••	
Balaghat			539	7	980		
(5		7	97		1,557	,	
	Ì						
Jubbulpore		6	3,561	119	733	***	
Jubbul- Saugor	**	**1	328	2	330	***	
pore d Damoh Division. j	**	4	107	2	106		
Seoni		***	ر8	1	829	***	
(Mandla	**	***	20		602	***	
					•		
C Betul		+**	56		256		
Ner- Chhindwara		***	107	اً و	698	***	
hudda Hoshangalal			516	11	431	***	
Narsing \1 or		•••	65	''	(4) 40	174	
Nimar		9	406	··· ,	892 382	.45	

MENT IV.

in the year 1927.—(Contd.)

other drugs.		1				<u> </u>
Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors (per seer).	Average retail price of opium (per tola).	Retail sales of morphia in ox. and grs.	Retail sales, in secre, of charas,	Retail sales, in secre of ganja.	Retail sales, in seers, of bhang and its preparations.	Retail sales, of cocuing in ox.
17	18	19	20	16	22	23
*···	Annas.	Oz. Grs.				Oz Gra
80	34	0 117		1,448	370	2 22;
80	46	***	***	839	29	***
80	24 to 96	• ••	***	377	24.6	***
80	32 to 80	**4	***	977	93	#•
80	28	***	•,,	1,167	15	••
				~		
80	32	O 557	610	1,662	149	0 418
80	30			403	29	***
60	21 to 56	•••		285	16	244
8a	20 to 4 ⁸	··· [***	728	15	art
8ა	24 to 40		***	589	29	***
		<u> </u>				
0.				264	40	
80 80	32	***	***	689	50 46	400
80	32 24 to 40	***	***	363	38	
80 80	24 to 48	**	***	(b) 20 417	75	***
80	24 to 48		***	409	43	***
]		_		. ""	**	

Consumption

					Country				
		Issues in imperial gallons.							
Name of district.		At strength of 65° U. P.	At strength of 60° U. P.	At strength of 45° U, P,	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4.				
1		2	3	4	5				
(Raipur	*1	111	78,556	en.	31,423				
Chhattis- garh Bilaspur Division.			57,666	8,404	27,689				
Drug			52,719	***	31,08				
(1927	91,381	8,66,382	18,981 ‡326	3,89,22				
1	192 6	1,18,696	8,53,829	18,230 ‡347	3,93,36				
(Amraoti		40,084	992	**;	14,42				
Akola		38,384		hora .	13,43				
Berar Buldana		32,333	***	1,066	11,90				
Yeotmal		65,313		>**	†22,86				
5	1927	1,76,114	992	1,066	62,62				
Total for Berar	1926	2,14,284	2,012	1,494	76,61				
Grand Total {	1927	2,67,495	8,67,374	20.047	4,51,84				
	1916	3,32,980	8,55,841	19,724	4.69,3				

For definition of area, in †This includes issues | Represent

in the year 1927.—(Contd.)

spirits.	Po	reign liquors,	other than co	mmercial spiri	łs.	
	Ī	mported liquo	rt.	Liquors manufactured in India paying duty at Tariff rates.		
§ Rates of issue price.	Spirits in imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in imperial gallons.	Spirits in imperial gallons, Londen proof.	Malt liquors in imperial gallons,	
6	7	8	9	10	11	
16 14 0 Issue price area \\ 11 14 0 \\ 10 0 0 \\ 7 8 0 \\ 5 0 0 \\ 16 14 0 \\ 16 14 0 \\ 17 16 14 0 \\ 18 0 \\ 19 16 14 0 \\ 19 18 0 \\ 10 0 \\ 10 18 0 \\ 10 0 \\ 10 0 0 \\ 10 0 0 \\ 10 0 0 \\ 10 0 0 \\ 10 0 0 \\ 10 0 0	482	80	522	9	418	
780 " 410 " 190 "	547	117	1,735	59	***	
7 8 0 "	46	18	204	3	100	
>64	7.316	1,524	58,467	4,171	96,172	
247	7,815	1,934	46,724	4,350	98,o 38	
21 14 0 Issue price area 1 19 6 0 1 19 6 0 1 19 6 0 19 1 19 6 0 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	658	75	483	709		
21 14 0 "	463	30	319	274	***	
18 12 0 " } (16 14 0 ")	140	3	718	137	***	
19 6 0 n 16 14 0 n 11 14 0 n	44.	***		***	***	
***	1,261	801	920	1.070	***	
***	1,351	107	470	1,165	In the	
+4+	8,577	1,632	59,387	5,241	96,172	
***	9,166	1,941	47,203	5,515	98,038	

column 2 of Statement IX.

O. P. spirit issued for fortification.
consumption of 25° U. P. spirit.

		1	Com	mercial spirit	ş.		Opium and
Na	Name of district,		Rectified spirits in imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in imperial gallons.	Medicated. wines in imperial gallons.	Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales, in seers, of other opium (c.g., Punjab grown, Hill States, Afgan and Malwa).
	1		12	13	14	15	16
Chhat-	Raipur	**		607	33	2,758 112 (a) 2,680	}
tisgarh d Division.	Bilaspur	**		504	38	1,309 190 (a) 405	}
,	Drug	11		6		1,792	
Total for	Central 1927		51 	16,159	378	{ 16,271 302 (a) 3,215	}
Provinc		••	43	11,091	279	{ 18,030 307 (a) 3,295	}
Berat Division.	Amraoti Akola Buldana Yeotmal		2 #1	1,946 1,532 470 486	41 3 2 6	2,606 2,527 2,499 1,143	111
	(1927		2	4,424	52	8,775	
Total for	Berar }		4	3,416	47	10,673	·
Grand	[1927	**	53	20,623	430	25.046 302 (a) 3,215	}
w 1 x 2 d 12	(1926		47	14,507	326	28,703 302 (a) 3,295	 }

⁽¹⁾ Issues to States are

Cocains Balance on Received during the year

⁽a) Issues at (b) Issues at (c) The figures for 1927 shown in columns g and t1 include 111,182 bulk (2) The figures for 1927 shown in column 10 include 445 proof gallons issued

Balance on gist (c) The opening balance has been increased by 954 grains, which

other drugs.

Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors (per seer).	Average retail price of opium (per tola).	Retail sales of morphia in oz, and grs.	Retail sales, in seers, of charas.	Retail sales, in seers, of ganja.	Retail sales, in seers, of bhang and its preparations.	Retail sales of cocsine in ox. and grs.
17	18	19	20	21		23
Rs.	Annas.	Oz. gr.		1,419	'	Oz. gr.
80	28	***	,	(6) 770		ږ
69	40	***	***	1,479 200 (b) 400	45 55 (b) un	}
80	30	***	***	915	29	
196		2 199	***	\begin{cases} 14,715 345 (b) 1,190	1,181 65 (b) 140	3 207
***	,	1 2½		{ 15,690 417 (b) 1,000	1,484 50 (6) 127	3 31
80	24 to 40			1,802	79	14,
85 80	26 31 to 40	***	***	1,161 731	49 25	•••
80	40	•••	•••	813		191
***				4,517	153	
•••	***	***		5.092	326	
,,,		2 199		{ 19,232 345 (b) 1,190	1,334 05 (b) 120	3 207
•••		1 21	***	{ 20,782 417 (b) 1,000	1,710 50 (b) 127	} 3 315

Shown in italics,

privileged rate of duty. daty free.

gallons of beer for consumption by troops in Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts, direct to regiments on payment of duty.

December 1927 ... 0 2 3283 were lest to be included in the last year's closing balance.

XXV

(b) in bond

lm Duty paid. Description of excisable articles. From From From From From Bombay. Bengal. Punjab. United Central Total. Provinces. India. 2 3 4 5 6 7 Gallons. Gallons. Gallons. Gallons. Gallons. Gallons. Spirits (London proof) 6,541 48 8,894 2,305 Wines 995 532 6 1,533 Malt liquor 110,82 9,242 294 38,447 Sprits manufactured in India ... б 6 *** Malt liquor manufactured in 129 74,234 *** 74,363 India. Rectified spirits 48 48 Denatured spirit 8,295 9,227 18,895 355 1,019 Medicated wines 88 935 423

MENT IV-A.

and to other British Indian Provinces (a) on payment of duty and in 1927.

rts.				Exports.						
In	bond.	Duts	paid.		In band.					
From.	Total.	To.	To.	To.	To.	Total				
8	9	10	11	18	13	14				
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons,	Gallons.	Gallons				
***		120	***	***	***	***				
414	***	yau	•••	>44	•••	94+				
***	***	***	***	***	***	***				
***		***	***	•#+	2 44	•••				
804	•••	***	***			***				
100	e40		. 	•••	•••	***				
***		•••	•••			***				
***				***	900	•				

Number of shops and incidence of consumption

STATE

			Area i	n square i	m iles.	Populati	on (in Th	ousands)
Name of district	•		Out-still system.	Distillery	system.	Out-still system.	Distiller	y system
			Out-sti	Urban.	Roral.	Out-sti	Urban.	Rural.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagpur Hhandara Chanda Division. Wardha Balaghat	·	* * *	 1,151	49 17 13 32 4	3,785 3,606 8,149 2,402 3,553	 7 	223 41 32 65 7	570 677 632 399 504
Jubbul- pore Saugor Division. Seoni Mandla		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2,256	23 18 5 2	3,889 3,944 2,813 3,214 2,797	91	135 62 15 13	611 466 272 336 286
Ner- Betul Chhindwara Hoshangabad Division, Narsinghpur Nimar			#10 - #96 #40	14 14 3 5 32	3,858 4,564 3 678 1,971 4,195		17 27 51 24 63	347 465 394 291 333
Chhat- Raipur tisgarh Bilaspur Division Drug			2,385 285	10 3 2	7,322 7,615 4,428	162 	56 24 11	1,175 1,208 738
Total for Central Provinces	[1927 { 1926	. .	6,077 6,07 7	249	75.783 75.783	268 266	875	9,694 9,698
Rerar Akola Division. Buldana Yeotmal		**.	***	23 42 57 17	4,681 4,047 3,693 5,202	**** *** ***	77 90 65 32	751 704 63) 717
Total for Berar		•••	10.	139	17,628	****	264	2,811
					17,628		264	2,811
Grand Total .	1927	**	6,077	388	93,411	268	1,139	12,505
	(1926	•	6,077	398	93,411	266	1,137	12,509

MENT V.

and laxation during the year 1927.

		Numbe	r of square m	iles per shop.		
(Countty spiri	t.	Ορ.	ium.	Homa	Drugs.
Out-still	Distille	ery area.	,			eralis.
area.	Urban.	Rural,	Urban.	Rural,	Urban,	Rural,
8	9	10	11	12	13	1.4
	3'5 4'3	38·2 41·4	3'8 4'.1	118'3 116'3	2'9	118
82.2	30	53-6	6.0	306.6	60	258
	4.6	35)*4	\$'3	89.0	3/5	914
	4'0	34'1	4'0	93.5	7,0	V315
	1'9	40%	2.6	144'0	16	916
***	2.3	157.8	2.6	1643	1.8	13115
***	2.0	32.8	3'0 2'0	201°0 91°5	3'5	1 (4)0
327	40	21.0	40	252.7	20	91'5 191'5
	47	30.6	4.7	192.9	2.8	17.5'4
•••	3.5		4.7	1,:8:3	3'5	1574
•••	0'4	31 7 70'7	0.4	1186	0.1	1376
	1'3 6'4	85'7 46'6	16.0	140'8 139'8	018 │ 810 │	115 Q 139 B
72'3	2'5	63'1	33	134.8	1'7	1517
•••	1.2	548	3.0	¥10'4	Ľŝ	151 <i>7</i> 7 10518
47'5	2'0	41'4	3,0	72'5		96-2
49'8	3.0	45'4	3.6	130.6	3,3	130.1
49'4	s-8	44'5	3'7	128'3	2.3	126.5
***	5.8	62.4	77.	8647	- 	146'3
	7.0	47'1	£*4	67.5	60	1156
***	9.5	521	114	60.€ [9.5	113/1
<u> </u>	4'3	- 47'3 -	 5'7	110.7	57	173'4
	2.0	51'5	517	79'4	70	1356
•••	66	49'3	1.7	770	2.0	127'0
49.8	3.7	46.4	4.6	117.2	3·1	131-1
49'4	3'5	45'3	4.6	114.7	3'1	1267

Number of shops and incidence of consumption

					Number	of shops per	r 100,000 d
Name of district.			C	ountry spiri	it.	0	
			Out-still	Distiller	y area.	Opio	ım.
			area.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
1			15	16	17.	18	19
Nagpur Bhandara Chenda Wardha Balaghat		***	200	6 9 13 11	17 13 21 15 21	6 9 6 9	6 5 7 7 8
Jubbul- Saugor pore Damoh Division. Sconi Mandla		***	 	9 13 7 15	16 5 7 29 47	7 11 7 8	4 5 5 10 5
Ner- budda Division. Betul Chhindwara Hoshangabad Narsinghpur Nimar				18 15 14 17 8	36 31 13 8	18 11 14 17 3	6 7 8 5
Chhat- tisgarh Raipur Bilaspur Drug		***	²⁰	7 8 9	10 12 14	5 4 9	5 6 9
Total for Central Provinces	1927		46 46	10	- 17	8	6
Berar Amraoti Akola Division, Buldana Veotmal		1 1 1	***	5 7 9	10 12 11 15	4 6 8 9	7 9 10 7
Total for Berar	{1927 1926			8	12	6	8
Grand Total	(1927	.	16				
lator Total	1926		46	10	16	$-\frac{7}{7}$	7 } 7 ;

MENT V.

and taxation during the year 1927.—(Contd.)

oopulation.		Consumption pe or seers (Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).						
Hemp dru	gs.	Country spirit (distillery	Opium.	Homp druge,					
Urban,	Rural,								
20	21	22	23	24					
7	6	3'25	0'17	0.32 0.13					
17	5 6	2·11 6·21	0'11	0'06					
14	21	1.33	0.31	0.10					
29	7 8	5.20	0'30	0,3					
10	7	3.70	0,10	0'2					
, 16	6 8	0.47	0'05	0.04					
13	ıõ	0'34 3'33	0'04	r.o					
	7	1989	0.16	0,1(
29	6	13.03	0'07	0.00					
15	6	5'.17	0'14	0'19					
22 25	8	1°17 0'45	0.10	0'0; 0'1					
	<u> </u>	3,01	0,10	0'1					
11		2'55	0.30	0'11					
8	5	2.72	0.11	0'12					
. 18	7	2.81	0 24	0'12					
12	6	3.68	0.12	0,12					
12	6	3'72	0.10	0.14					
5		1'74	0'31	0'2					
. 8		1'69	0'38 0'36	0'1					
9	5 5 4	1,90	0.16	0'11					
9		3'05	0.12	0'1:					
	5	2'04	029	0'15					
8	5	2'49	O*35	0.13					
11	6	3.31	0.18	0.15					
11	6	3'44	6'30	0.10					

Number of shops and incidence of consumption

			Avı	rage taxa	tion per p	oroof gall	an or see	
Name of district.		Country	spirit (di area).	stillery	Opium.			
		Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Issue price.	Vend fees.	Total.	
1		25	26	27	28	29	30	
Nagour Bhandara Nagur { Chanda Division, { Wardha Balagaht	 	17'42 10'34 5'64 18'51 5'11	9:33 8:71 4'50 17:72 2:37	26.75 19.05 10.14 30.23 7.48	80 80 80 80 80	95'53' 96'37' 70'18' 82'31' 46'96	175'53 176'37 150'18 162'31 126'96	
Jubbulpore Jubbul- Saugor Pore Damoh Division. Sconi Mand'a	 	13'03 11'55 12'54 4'10 1'20	4'15 9'57 7'36 3'12	17'18 21'12 19'90 7'52	80 80 80 80 80	39°23 39°33 38°70 38°70	119'23 119'90 143'04 118'70	
Betul Chhindwara budda Hoshangabad Division. Narsinghpur Nimar	493 #67 4 Ko 4 Vo 4 Vo	3/81 4/49 11/38 11/56 14/03	3'21 3'19 6'89 5'84 8'61	7'02 7 98 18 27 17'40 22'63	80 80 80 80	73:81 75:65 56:55 34:69 69:40	153.81 155.05 130.55 114.09	
Chhat- (Raipur tisgarh (Bilaspur Division (Drug	11.	5'61 3'95 2'63	2°25 2°17 0°99	7.76 6:42	80 80 80	\$3,42 81,33 47,03	133'72 161'33 127'02	
Total for Central Provinces	{ 1927	6,40	3.03	10'32	\$o	60'So	140.80	
(Ammoti		6.61	4*72	11'33		53'49	133.49	
Berar Akola Division, Buldana Yeotmal	, a. 44. 44.	15'52 19'20 15'19 14'87	14,30 12,11 12,30	32,48 33,30 33,31 33,01	80 80 80 80	63.37 64.18 63.37	143'37 144'18 140'73 173'68	
Total for Becar	, { r927.,	17'24	12.03	30.14		60 so	146.80	
	(1926	16.98	21.60	35.28	80	66'61	146,01	
Grand Total	ſ1927	7:90	5.17	13.07	80	62.90	14290	
CIANT TAMI	⋠ 〔1926	\$:30	7.45	15'78		55'37	158.37	

MENT V.

and taxation during the year 1927.—(Concld.)

ices (to two places o	Hemp drugs.		Average total excise revenue per head of population. (Vide Column 35 of Statement I.)
Issue price.	Vend Ices.	Total.	
31	3!	33	34
			Ro. a. p
77.10	36.21	73'70	1 9 9
43'74	33 99	77.73	0 11 5
45'00	31'40	76'40	
	33.46	7518	1 5 1
44'02	20169	65'31	0 15 11
4180	23'71	65'71	0 15 6
42'45	26.87	69:32	0 4 1
	29'71	72.66	0 3 2
	26.78 25.01	71'01 68'24	0 11 0 0 13 0
58 95	31.08	60:93	1 1 5 0 12 5
	27.78	70'40 71'55	0 12 g 0 7 2
	30.12	6,63	0 7 2 0 8 3
41.38	29.50	70'98	0 15 4
	18.86	61'23	088
31 37'19 43'74 45'00 41'72 44'62 41'80 42'45 42'95 44'23 43'22 58 95 42'02 41'40 39'22	32 00	75'76	0 8 8 0 6 8
	11.14	55.07	0 7 8
	—·———		
43'17	26.96	69.13	0 11 11
41.74	24'19	65.93	0 12 10
43'04	25.78	69:42	1 5 9
43 40	30155 20100	74°01 73°64	1 3 3
45'00	38.70	83'70	# 5 9 # 3 3 # 2 3 # 3 0
43776	29:56	73'72	1 1 8
43'13	34.86	777 99	1 (1 0
42:53	27:61	70.17	0 13 7
	26.66	68:77	104

STATEMENT VI.

Statement showing Demand, Collections, Remissions and Balances in respect of Retail Licence Fees during the year 1927.

•			Cen	tral Provi	nces.			,	Berar.		
	Head of Excise Revenue,	Demand.	Collec- tions.	Remis-	Balance still to be realized.	Percentage of balunce to total demand.	Demand.	Collec- tions.	Remission.	Balance still to be realized.	Percentage of balance to total demand.
	1 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Řs.	Rs.
Foreign Ilquor.	For the year under report Arrears for preceding years	96,041	95,041 	419 740	***	;- 	39,806	39,806	***	•44 •••	
Country spirits.	For the year under report Arrears for preceding years	1 6,14, 258 (a) 50,966	15,91,318 33,678	5 ⁸ 7 1,694	22,353 15,594	1'4	7,47,152 (b) 77,801	7,44,456 64,974	9,22 .	2,696 3,603	
Tari	For the year under report Arrears for preceding years	2,24,212 (d) 10,054	2,21,949 9,819		2,263 235	1'0	1,27,289 3,853	1,20,549 3,678	175	6,740	5'3
pium ".	For the year under report Arrears for precuding years	9,90,390 (c) 6,020	9,83,139 5,606	 ±7	7,251 3 ⁸ 7	oʻ7 	5,75,798 16,673	5,71,748 14,355	639 504	4,411 1,814	. o.8
anja	For the year under report	4,17,894 (e) 2,814	4,12,348 2,366	448	5,546	1.3	1,33,850 8,756	1,32,859 5,064	109 160	991 3,6 92	0.4
Bhang (For the year under report	13,,202	13,099		103	0.8	1,830	1,812	*11	18	1,0
	Arrears for preceding years	565	565		414		268	***	268	***	

Cocaine { For the year under report	55	55		*** ***	41a 714	*** ***		•••		***
Total { For the year under report Arrears for preceding years	33,56,052 70,419	33 17.949 52,034	587 2,169	37.516 16,216		16,26,725 1,07,351	16,11,200 88,071	639 10,171	14,856 9,109	0.0
Total for 1927	31,26,171	33,69,983	2,756	53,732	1.8	17,34,076	16,99,301	10,810	23,965	1.4
Total { For the year 1926	37,51,993 26,890	36,86,530 15,385	1,709 4,687	64,171 6,318	1'7	28,11,260 27,120	27,12,897 18,085	 145	98.36 <u>3</u> 8,850	3'4
Total for 1926	37,78,853	37,01,915	5.979	70,589	119	28,38,380	27,30.582	145	1,07,253	3'7

⁽a) Add + Rs. 18 wrongly shown as collection in 1916.
(b) Rs. 98 wrongly shown as collection in 1916.
(c) Rs. 5 wrongly shown as collection in 1916.
(d) Defurt - Rs. 59 credited but not reported in 1916.
(e) Rs. 34 credited but not reported in 1916.

		1						A,
			Smug	gling.				
			(a)	(b)				,
Name of distric	t.		Prom foreign terri- tory,	From out- still to distillery area and low duty to high duty area.	Illicit distil- lation.	Illicit manu- facture of tadi.	Dilu- tion.	Using false mea- sures.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagpur Bhandara Chanda Wardha Balaghat		#	 21 4	12 17 3 2	32 86 134 18 83	5	18 27 37 7 18	30 6 1 3 7
Jubbul- Saugor pore Division. Seoni Mandla			13 10 	5 :: :: 3	20 37 162	•••	8 1 1 8 33	5 1 7 3
Nerbud- Chhindwara da Divi- { Hoshangabad sion Narsinghpur Nimar			: : 4 : 8	4 7 16 6	122 364 15 1	100 100 100 100 100 100	17 16 4 	9 2 2
Chhat- Raipur tisgarh Bilaspur Division, Drug		: :	16 38 14	6 11 2	34 46 6	100	18 15	 10
Total for Central Provinces	{ 1927 1926		137	127	1,191	5	246 265	100
Berar Amraoti Akola Division. Buldana Yeotmal		: : :	"6 S 27		17 34 62 101	***	8 9 3 29	4 10 3 15
Total for Berar	{1927	•	38	1	214		49	33
	(1926	•	26	20	264		57	38
Grand Total	{ 1927	**	175	128	1,405	5	295	133
	(1936	**	190	140	1,931	4	322	114

MENT VII,

Opium Laws reported in the year 1927.

Liquer,			1		A,—Inte	exicating	drugu,	•	
Other	offences.			Hemp dr	ugs.		Cocaine		
				Other	offenc es .				
By li- censees	By persons other than li- censees.	Total.	Illicit culti- vation of ganja.	By licen- sees.	By persons other than licen- sees,	Illicit possess- sion of cocaine,	Un- licensed sale of cocaine	Smug- gling of cocaine,	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
136 37 185 91 63 112 18 17 43 113 79 117 51 6 42	13 15 17 6 9 1 1 5 13 7 5 2 	241 174 401 138 183 172 31 19 103 353 238 511 94 13 107	2 : 3 : tt 6 : 5 : t 12 : 2 : 3 : 1 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 3 : 4 : 4 :	39 12 24 24 26 52 18 17 10 6 16 18 30 15 5 23 42 23	177 6 14 1 55 49 6 5 5 2 3 46 5 37	010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010			58 19 24 41 38 113 72 24 27 8 20 14 77 22 43
1,441	146	3,393	61	400	264				7#7
1,832	134	4,261	50	503	<u>*77</u>				835
241 92	11	981 153	8 3	105	12	***	***	***	195
49	2 12	124 373	7 (18	7				13 26 28
187 560		931	<u> </u>	140	24				192
601	40	1,046	16	120	*6				171
2.010	- 173 -	4,324	81	549	288	1			919
2,433	174	5,308	66	632	303				1,006

Classified statement of offences against Excise and

								C.	- Opium
								Other	offences
	Name of d	istrict.		Smug- gling of opium.	Posses- sion of opium in excess of the legal limit.	Sale of duty- prid opinin without licence.	Offences relating to madak,	By licen- sees.	By persons other than licen- sees,
	1			18	19	20	21	22	23
Nagpuz Division			# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	1 9 2 	6 12 3 10	2 2 1 2 2	7	. 26 31 38 24	***
Jubbul- pore Division.	Jubbulpore Saugor Damoh		•	5 26 1	13 10 3 2 14 5		7	25 60 23 15 25	
	Betul Chhindwara Hoshangabad Narsinghpur Nimar			 55 5 36	3 1 1 20	T	2 1 2	14 16 41 25 13	
	Raipur Bilaspur Drug		**	***	28 12 38	8 5 4	8	30 79 53	
Catal for	Central Provis	nces { 1927	•	141	184 75	32	33	550	
Berar Division	Amraoti Akola Buldana Yeotmal			2	18 17 17 25	2 2 1 2 2	7 9 1 2	141 38 48 76	1
Potal for	Berar	{ 1927 1926	***	2	75	7	19	305	
		(1927		143	262	30	- 8 	283	
}rand	Total	}		104	98	39	52 37	855 910	7

MENT VII.

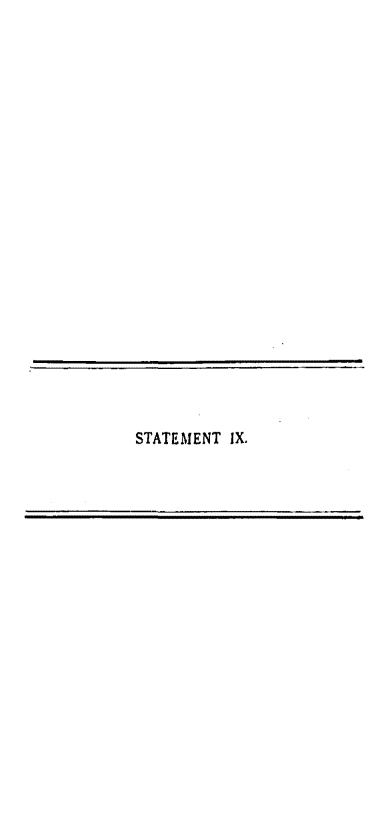
Opium Laws reported in the year 1927.—(Concld.)

	R	teaults of pro	osocution fo	r the year 1	927.	Details of o	pium cases.
	Nun	nber of perso	>ns				
Total.	Prose- cuted.	Convicted	Im- prisoned.	Amount of fines imposed.	Amount of rowards paid to informers, captors, etc.	Total num- ber of opium cases in which convictions were obtained.	Quantity o opium neizec
24	25	26	27	28	39	30	<u> </u>
			•	Ra.	K+,		м. s. т.
42	117	102	20	2,205	2,301	11	0 7 43
54	135 1 2	118 162	41 33	5.388	1,733 2,46	93 5	1 10 10 0 0
44 39	95	62	9	4 49t 3.705	1,313	10	0 0 20
41	125	93	5	3,651	1,803	9	0 0 16
83	157	139	14	3,615	1,576	18	. 0 0 32
54	98 16	80 13	8	1,859 570	910 610	26 2	0 4 77
19 41	63	53	r	3 9 10	9/8	11	0 0 32
21	219	173	20	6,865	2,329		0 0 13
17	164	132	13	5,025	2.448	3	0 0 1
23	383 150	.334 126	18 5	14,032 5,171	4 004 1,373	5 53	0 0 11 0 23 65
97 52	43	ე6	7	837	315	24	0 9 20
51	169	115	10	3,427	1,373		0 7 30
74	141	132	9	3487	1,774	37	0 0 44
ç8 95	168 94	142 85	16	3,957 (1,942 (1,181	15 41	0 0 40
944	2,521	2,097	237	74.347	28,810	3:8	2 18 71
850	3/051	2,547	250	1,01,438	39,310	190	2 23 6
171	94	80	19	3,3%1	1/223	87	0 0 3
68 68	80 137	53 118	21 40	1,499 3,843	1,965	25 22	0 5 6
107	181	147	71	3,815	1,9.2	28	0 0 70
414	492	404	160	12,517	6.671	102	0 7
329	530	427	183	9,612	8,827	31	0 0 7
1,358	3,013	2,501	397	86,864	35,491	130	2 25 75
1,179	3,581	3,074	433	1,11,050	48,037	221	2 14 57

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Cultivation of Ganja in the Nimar district and transactions at the Khandwa Ganja Store-house in the year 1927.

N 1			Balance	Quantity of	***************************************	Λn	nount of c	leaned gr	anja	Quantity of		Ralance,	
Number of cultivating licenses granted,	Area for which granted.	Area under cultiva- tion,	at the begin- ning of the year,	ganja deposit- ed during the year,	Total columns 4 and 5.	Central Prov- inces and Berar.	Feuda- tory States, Central Prov- inces.	Other Prov- inces,	Native States outside Central Prov- inces.	refuse des- troyed and dry- age.	Total of columns 7 to 11.	f.c., column 6 minus column 12.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13	84
			Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Md s, s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	
69	108'37	101'35	121 15	1,946 17	2,067 32	527 16	•••	564	•14	1,071 9	1,598 25	469 7	
						7							
					[l ,		_



STATEMENT IX.

Country Spirits Consumption, license fee demand, issue price rates, incidence of caxalion and rates of relail price for the different areas under the supply system for the year 1927.

	District.		Name of area,	Consump-	fee	lice	of	fee	pri	ssue ce p	er		xati	OD	idence per p for th	roof	(in annas)	retail price) per bottle of a gallon) 55° U. P.
				gallons.	demand.	per ga	pro llon		ga	llos	1.		eviou car.	15		under ort.	Urban.	Rural.
-	1	<u> </u>	2	3	4		5	: :		6		·	7	-		8	9	10
					Rs.	Ra.	а.	p.	Rs.	a.	р.	R5.	a.	p.	Rs,	a. p.	Annas.	An 113,
	٢		Nagpur and Kamptee towns	13,104	1,48,000	Is	4	9	23	3	o	35	2	4	34	б 9	36	
	Nagpur*	}	Seventeen shops in Ramtek tahsil and three shops in the mining area of Saoner tahsil.	7,873	30,500	3	14	٥	11	14	٥	14	5	0	15	12 0		14 to 18
		Į	Rest of the district ,	4,785	56,885	31	14	3	19	б	٥	38	7	7	31	4 3		24 to 32
]		1	Bhandra town and surrounding villages within a radius of three miles.	967	18,000	18	9	10	16	14	0	34	12	11	35	7 10	38 to 40	•••
			Gondia town and autrounding villages within a radius of three miles.	518	11,150	21	8	5	ıб	14	٥	31	7	3	38	6 5	45 to 48	***
	Bhandara		Low duty area comprising five shops in the Sakoli tabsil.	644	8:1	I	4	1	5	10	٥	б	14	11	6	14 t	***	10 to 12
Бгутагом.			Five shops in the Gondia tabsil and six shops in the Sakoli tabsil.	1,297	2,835	2	2	31	9	ī	٥	11	15	2	: 1	3 11		16 to 20
Ď		Į	Rest of the district	11,748	99,105	8	7	0	11	14	٥	20	15	0	20	5 0		20 to 32

NAGPUR			The whele of Warora tabsil with Chanda town and shops round Chanda town.	5,033	65,510	13 0 3	3	16 14 0		30 7 3	29 14 3	28 to 56	20 to 32
Ž			Rest of the Chanda tahsil and the whole of the Brahmapuri tahsil.	7,647	50,645	6 10 0	,	10 15 0		18 6 9	17 9 O	•••	14 to 20
	Chanda	4	Garchiroli tahsil khalsa ex- cepting south-eastern por- tion.	ń, 159	27,980	465		5 10 0		9 13 9	10 0 5	***	€ to 14
			Northern Zamindaris of the Garchiroli tahsil, Sironeha tahsil khalsa and the rost of the district under supply system.	21,56,6	36,120	1 10 5		4 6 0		5 9 7	5 11 9	•••	6 to 8
1	Wardha*	{	Wardha, Arvi. Pulgaon and Hinginghat towns.	1,653	44,950	57 0 9	,	21 14 0		52 11 11	48 14 9	40 to 48	44.
		(Rest of the district	3.984	46,670	11 11 5	,	19 6 o		44 9 7	31 1 5	23 to 36	24 to 33
		را	Balaghat town	669	9,100	∤3 9 8	3	14 1 0		23 7 9	27 10 8	28 .	· rr
	Balaghat	{	Baibar tahsil	18,550	19,648	1 0 11		3 12 0		4 6 2	4 12 11	:3	5 i
	Ĺ	Į	Rest of the district	8,878	46,995	3 4 8	3 ;	11 14 0		16 11 3	17 2 8	26	24
	ſ	-	Jubbulpore town high duty, area.	19,906	86 300	4 5 4	• ¹	15 14 0		23 1 4	21 3 4	33 to 24	21
¥018]	į į	Murwara town high duty area	810	6,650	8 3 4	4	14 6 0	l	25 4 2	22 9 4	24	***
RE DIVISION	d lubbulpore		Kundam tract in Jubbulpore tahsil.	1,450	915	0 10		460		4 12 5	5 0 1	 ,	7
สถาสากสสกใ	1 tanombore		Patan rahsit, Jubbulpore tansit, excluding the Jubbulp-re town area and Kundam tract, and the western portion of Sibra tansit.		14 400	5 3 6	6	11 14 0		16 : 7	17 0 6	-	16 to 20
			Bargi tract and the rest of the district.	2,618	3H ^S 9	15	•	6 14 0		و د و	8 3 4		10 to 16

Country Spirits Consumption, license fee demand, issue frice rates, incidence of taxation and rates of retail price for the different areas under the suffly system for the year 1927—(Contd.)

	District	t.	Name of area.	Consumption in proof	License tre denand.	Incidence of license fee demand	Issue price per proof	taxetion	cidence of per proff for the	(in annas) ione-sixte	retail price per bottle) of a gallon U. P.
				gallons.		per proof ; allon.	galion.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Urbas.	Kural.
-	1		2	3	4	<u> </u>	6	7	8	9	10
			-	Andrew Verbender	Ks.	R∗, a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ks. a. p.	Rs. ո. թ.	Annas.	Annas.
	Saugor	}	Saugor town, the shops sur- rounding Saugor town, Khurai, Etawah and Bina towns of the Khurai tahsil,		25,024	12 12 8	16 14 0	25 11 11	29 10 S	28 10 30	24 to 28
		Į	Rest of the district	512	2,315	4 8 4	11 6 0	16 11 9	18 14 4	24 to 26	24 to 26
	Damoh	ς	Dameh town	468	5,700	12 2 10	IG 14 0	اد 8 اد	29 0 10	35	
	Damon	··· {	Rest of the district .	512	1,510	2 15 2	11 14 0	15 o 6	14 13 2		20 to 24
(4.)		ſ	Sconi town shops	895	8,300	9 4 3	11.14.0	25 7 9	21 2 3	24	•••
- (Conc'd.)	Seoni	{	Rest of the Sconi tabsil except four shops.	3,318	16,234	4 14 3	910	13 6 8	13 15 3		1 14 to 20
Division		Į	Lakhnadon tahsii and four shops of Sconi tahsil.	7,41:	10:572	1 6 10	3 12 0	5 3 10	5 2 10		6 t o 9
Ω Ω	Mandla	***	Mandla and Nainpur towns	2,021	13,700	6 12 6	614 0	15 6 3	13 10 6	14 to 18	••• }

Jussurporg	Mondia	: 	Chhabi, Bichhia and Ghugril tracts in the Mandla tahsil, and Mehdwani and Shah- pura tracts in the Niwas tahsil and Western portion of Dindori tahsil,	42,002	40:480	0 1	5	5	2	3 6	2	2 1	14	5	3	3	5	***	4
	Į	l	Rest of the district under Supply system.	14,667	19,300	1	5	i	3 1	2 (۰	5	6	4	5	1	2		6
	- Botul		The Betal headquarters circle of the Betal tabeil except the Gochi and Mardwani shops the Multai tabsil except the Bateras, Dunawa and Bardehi tracts, and the Rhainsdehi tabsil except Tapti Valley shops of the Bhainsdehi and Chicholicircles and the Khomai shop.	14.379	82,535	5	I 1 1	0	8 1	:3 ₁	0	14	б	9	1,4	7	10	16 to 20	12 to 20
FISIOM.			The Khomii shop (on the Amraoii border).	132	830	6	1	٥	ıć :	4	٥	21	15	б	22	15	0		34
Ď,	1	1	Rest of the district	32,891	68,305	3	ı	3	3	12	٥	5	11	10	5	13	3		6
NERBUDDA DIVISION.			The Bhatedia and Lawaghugh tracts, Khirsti, Bipera and Bilawar shops of the Chhindwars tahsil and the Jagirs, evoluting Pagara and Lahgadwa tracts.	14,490	18 754		4	8	3	12	٥	4	15	4	5	o	8	•••	5} to 8
	Chhindwan	k	The Ambera tract of the Sausar tabilit.	3,581	8,055	2	#	٥	5	0	٩	7	6	7	7	4	ø	**** }	8 to 10
×.			The Khalsa area of the Amarwara tahoil and the rest of the Chhindwara tahoil, the Pagata and Lahgadwa tracts of the lagirs and the Khamarpani tract of the Scusar tahoil.	5.4°3	\$5.477	8	5	2	9	6	٥	16	13	6	17	1;	2	20 to 27	14 to 16

STATEMENT IX.

Country Spirits Consumption, license fee demand, issue price rates, incidence of taxation and rates of retail price for the different areas under the supply system for the year 1927.—(Contd.)

_	District.	Name of area,	Consump- tion in proof	License fee	Incidence of license fee demand	Issue price per proof	Total incidence of taxation per proof galion for the	(in annas) Ione-sixth o	
			gallons.	demand.	per proof gallon.	gallon.	Previous Year under year, report.	Urban.	Rural.
-	:	2	3	4	5	6	7 8	9	to
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Annas.	Annas.
		Rest of the Sausar tabail and Mangruli shop of the Ambara tract.		21,100	7 5 7	11 14 0	18 10 1 19 3 7	20	14 to 20
	Two entering peers man in	Hoshangabid, Itarsi and Harda town shops and five rural shops adjoining them and the Pachmathi town shop,	. 23	18,790	1181	16 14 0	28 5 2 28 6 1	32 10 36	24 to 32
_	Hoshangabad, {	Bori Range (Sohagpur tahsil) three shops.	205	82	065	410	411 1 475	***	8 to 10
Division,(Conc.d.)		Three shops in Kesta tract and Krida shop.	405	7 96	1 15 6	780	10 0 11 9 7 6	***	12 to 14
9	į	Rest of the district	2,971	16,235	5 7 5	11 14 0	17 4 0 17 5 5	24 to2 6	20 to 24
VISION	Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur and Gadarwara towns.	522	4,135	7 14 9	15 10 0	74 11 2 23 8 9	23 to 26	***
ā	(Kest of the district	894	4,490	5 0 4	11 14 0	17 0 4 16 14 4		-15 to ₹4

	Khandwa town shops	1,293	11,000	883	21 14 0	39 15 5	30 6 3	40	***
	Four shops surrounding Khandwa town.	241	2,080	8 10 1	1960	40 5 2	28 o t	•••	
	Burhanpur town and Lalbag .	829	18,950	22 13 9	21 14 0	34 13 4	44 11 9	40	
Nimar	Four shops surrounding Bur- hanper and three shops (Wareli, lehha; ur and Bam- bhada) in the Burnappur tahsit on the Khandesh border.	751	7:055	964	19 6 0	33 15 3	28 12 4.	***	24 to
	Kanapur, Beria and Barud	1,290	7,592	5 14 2	614 0	11 15 2	12 12 2	4	12 to
	Rest of Burharpur tansil	1,085	26,290	13 5 11	16 14 a	29 15 3	30 1 11		20 to
	Harsud tabell excluding the lubcaon tract and the shops at tiligawa and Khar.	923	5,650	6 1 11	lo lo o	18 I 2	16 11 11	**	20 t a
	Rest of the district	4,617	=6,5°0	g 12 1	14 6 n	25 15 4	20 2 1	***	24 to
•	Raipur town and shops within a radius or five mass there- of.	3,688	27,-00	783	15 4 0	25 10 0	23 12 2	34 to 26	
Raipur	Bhitanara town and shops within a radius of five miles thereof.	363	1,750	4 10 11	11.74 0	20 6 6	16 8 1 <u>1</u>	22	•
	Dhamtail town and shops within five miles thereof, the south-costern boundary extending to Mahamadi river only.	• • •	7,435	511 6	10 0 0	20 6 6	15 11 6	20	

STATEMENT IX.

Country Spirits Consumption, license fee demand, issue price rates, incidence of taxation and rates of retail price for the different areas under the supply system for the year 1927.—(Contd.)

District.	Name of area.	Consump- tion in	Licente	Incidence of license fee demand	Issue price per proof	taxation	ridence of per proof or the—	Rates of retail prices (in annax) per bottle (one-sixth of a gallon) of 60°,65° U.P.	
		gallons.	demand.	per proof gallon,		Previous year,	Year under report.	Urban.	Reral.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Ks.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R•, a. p.	Annas.	Annas.
Raipur,—(Con-{cht.)	Kural areas of the Raipur tahail, Dhamtari tahail (with the exception of Patwari circles Nos. 48, 49, 59, 51, 52 and 76 of the Darg than Revenus Inspector's circle) and the Sthawa circle Biluda Bazar tahail Iving to the west of Mahanadi, Mahasamund tahail Rhahamadi, area and Engeshwar Zaminduri.	5,106	15,538	3 0 8	7 S O	10 3 S	10 8 8		12 to 18
	Rest of the district under Supply system.	20,968	18,442	0 14 1	3 0 U	6 1 to	5 14 1	•••	7 & 8
4	Bilaspur town	2,440	17,350	7 1 9	16 14 0	25 2 1	23 15 9	28	•••
	The Siying Khofga and Polmi	2,629	855	0 5 3	190	1 12 8	3 14 3		3

(,(Conc/d.)	Bilaspur	1	The Uprora retaindari excluding the portion to the south of the Tan river, the Main ramindari. Petwari circles Nos. 1 to 13, 18, 19, 23 and 24 of the Pendra ramindari.	4,642	5 ,339	1 2 5	280	J 13 10	3 10 5		5
CHRATHSGARH DIVISICA,(Concld.)			The Chandrapur circle; the rest of the Kutghora tahsii; the Sakreii, Hardi and Akaltara shops of the Janjari tahsii, Jeora and Sheomarai shops of the Bilaspur tahsii, and seven shops of the Pandaria Lormi tracts.	12,405	17,166	162	410	5 4 7	5 7 2	***	7
ō		Ĺ	Rest of the district .	5,573	27,811	4 15 10	780	TI 12 O	12 7 10		12 to 24
	1	Ş	Drug town	141	£,500	12 6 g	11 14 0	15 14 8	J4 4 1	28	***
			Northern tract of Baloda tahsil (15 ahops).	2,982	2:090	101	500	5 12 6	6 a 1		7
	Drug	{	Rest of Baiod tahsil under Supply system and thirteen shops of Bemetara tahsil,	15,518	ò 301	0 10 3	3 2 0	3 11 4	3 12 3	**	5
		1	Rest of the district under Supply system.	2.145	2,702	144	7 8 0	8 9 10	8 12 4	***	12 to 14
Division.			Amraoti, Ellichpur and Badnera town shops and the shop at Balgaon and rest of the district except the areas shown below.	10,39S	1 77,100	17 3 ²	21 14 0	<u>5</u> 2 1 9	79 I 2	3.2 to 40	32 to 40 per bottle of 65 U. P.
BERAR D	Amraoti		Katkhumb shop in the Melghat taluq (to be supplied from Bhainsdebi Warehouse).	397	1375	3 7 5	8 12 a,	13 6 9	12 3 5	- Andrea - A	10 per bottle of 60° U .P.

STATEMENT IX.

Country Spirits Consumption, license fee demand, issue price rates, incidence of taxation and rates of retail price fo the different areas under the supply system for the year 1927.—(Concld.)

	District.	,	Name of area	Consump-	License fee	Incidence of licerse fee demand	fssue price per proof		idence of per proof for the	Rates of re (in annas) (one-sixth of 60°/6	per bottle of a gallon
				gallons.	demand.	per proof gallon.	gallon.	Previous year.			Rural.
	1		а	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Io
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Annas.	Annas,
			Fifteen shops on Ellichpur- Morsi border and three shops of the Melghat (Chikalda, Dharmadoh and Gaulkheda).		21,675	13 7 3	19 6 O	38 1 5	32 13 3	-14	24 to 40 cer bottle of 65° U.F
	Amraoti (Concid.)		Rest of the Melghat except Chikalda, Dharamdoh, and Gaulkheda shops.	2,120	16,750	7 14 5	14 6 0	22 13 9	e 3 4 5	<i></i>	20 per bottle o 65° U. P.
14.)	Akola	{	Mangrul and Basim faluq and six shops to the south of Balagur taluq.	4,281	38,240	8 14 11	18 12 0	39 15 6	27 10 11	32	24 to 4c
Con		l	Rest of the district	9,153	1,22,587	13 7 0	21 14 0	43 13 4	35 5 0	36 to 44	28 to 40
DIVISION (Concld.)	Buidans.		Maikapur, Khamgaon and Jalgaon taluqs except two ahops of the Maikapur taluq on the Hyderabad border and Lakhanwada shop.	5,955	71,900	12 1 2	21 14 0	42 7 7	33 15 2	40 to 44	28 to 40

Buld.	na ,	<u>. </u>	Mehkar and Chikhli taluqs except sixteen shops on the Hyderabad border and Shelgaon Deshmukh and Ghatbori shops,	3,176	74:375	23	6	7	18	12	٥	34	11	io	43	2	7		10	24 to 32
			Sixteen shops of the Chikhli and Mehkar talugs and two shops of the Malkapur talug on the Hyderabad border.	2,772	002,00	5	13	6	16	14	0	23	2	5	22	11	6	***		20
		(Yeotmal town shops .	810	13,275	16	6	3	21	14		58	8	6	38	4	3		53	
Yeot	n ai .	∢	Yeotmal circle and Lakhed Lohi and Darwha Revenue Inspector's circle in Darwha taluq,	3,558	43,400	12	3	3	19	6	0	-	10			9	- 1	***	33]	28 to 36
			Twentyfour shops within six miles of Yedlabad border	4,657	19,885	4	4	4	11	14	٥	25	15	7	16	2	4	•••		14 to 16
į		١	Rest of the district	13,838	1,29,890	9	6	2	16	14	0	43	f 1	3	26	4	2			24 to 32
.								And the second s						THE PERSON NAMED OF THE PERSON					Applications and the second se	

District,		Name of Muni	Population as per census of 1921.	
· .			j	
		2		3
Nagpur		Nagpur Kamptee Ramtek Umrer	40 266 410 410 410 410	20,226 8,580 15,061
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Katol Mowad Saoner Kalmeshwar Khapa	***	4,795 7,078 4,851
Bhandara		Bhandara Tumsar Pauni Gondia	484 . 244	6,692 10,481
Chanda	··· {	Chanda Warora	101	22,981 8,809
Wardha		Wardha Hinganghat Arvi Polgaon Deoli *Sindi	bes 20 41 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1
lalaghat.	***	Balaghat	f11 110	7,300
appalboxe	{	Jubbulpore Jubbulpore Cantonment Sihora Murwara		21,997 6,387
gargor	{	Saugor town Saugor Cantonment Khurai Deori Etawah Bamora		28,571 10,748 6,078 5,369 9,226
Demoh	***	Damoh	*	1,515
Seoui		Seoni	··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15,296
Mandla	······································	Mandla	***************************************	12,773
Betal	{	Betul Betul Bazar Multai	444 dv.	8,784 6.954 5,773

MENT X.

during the year 1927 and two previous years.

19	25.	39)26,	19	27.
Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 20,000 of population,	Number of persons convicted for drunken-ness.	Proportion to to ooo of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population
•	5	6	7		9
54	37	73	5'0	132	9,
4	47	11	5'4	5	8°
7	7/	***	41	[-, •••
	***	***	100		91
•••	484		44		***
***	***	3	472	7	91
***	14# 8 0 0	144	***	***	***
····		***			
*	סיו		***	•••	111
***	496	***	**	***	144
•• .	""	***	***	" t	***
1	0,0		***		70
***	100	1	0'4	100	41.
	1.1	 '	100	***	***
*** (•••	2	1'2	•••	••
***	***	3	1.7	**	**
49.2	***	***	***	*** 4	5'4
***	{	J		7	
	***	(***	5	91
			***	1	1'4
49	5 ⁶	30	3°5 7°3	48	5:5
	". ⁷³]		′ ³	4	
	0.2	2	1'0		111
6	3'1	8	2.8	_	***
***	J		m	•••	***
•••	***	* 1	1.6	•	~
•"	,00 944	* [1'9	***	844 844
-			147	***	***
	2.0		1'2		,
				1	
6	6.8		273		4.6
	1'4	.,,			****
•••		***			-
		1	***	144	***

notified areas.

Convictions for drunkenness in Municipal areas

District,		Name of Munici		Population as per census of 1921,	
<u> </u>		2		_	3
Chhindwarn	{	Sausar	M4*		13,383 5,318 8,611
Hoshangabad		Harda Seoni-Malwa Pachmarhi Sohagpur	**************************************		12,048 11,077 6,004 4,568 7,053 7,007 3,213
Narsing hpur	{	Gadarwara	**** *** *** ***		9,839 8,539 3,836 2,170
Nimar	{	D. alexandra	***		26,803 35,916
Raipur	}	Raipur Dhamtari *Bhatapara	***		38,341 12,721 4,714
Bilaspur		Bilaspur	111		24,295
Drug		Drug	. **		11,274
Amraoti	(Amraoti town Amraoti camp Ellichpur city Ellichpur (Civil Station)	***	11.	40,694 4,775 23,800 7,743
Akela	{	Akola Akot Karanja Hasim Murtizapur	***	300 s	37,864 16,887 13,645 10,970 10,551
Buldana	*** 5	Buidana Jalgaon Malkapur Khamgion Shegaon	*** *** ***		5,691 10,207 14,947 19,662 14,531
Yeotmal	- {	Yeotmal Wun Digtas	***	***	17:23 8 6,541 7, 857
			Total		11,39,777

MENT X.—(Concld.)
during the year 1927 and two previous years.

192	5.	19	.:6,	19	27.
Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to to,noo of population,	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to to,ood of population
4	5	6	7	8	9
,	7		444	1	***
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***	***		***	~ .	100
***	~ .	***	***	***	***
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3		2	i'6		31
***	pard.	***	***	***	**
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	***	2	1.8		
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	j			}	***
2	0.2		***	<i>~</i>	***
	~3		~	<i></i>	***
	·			 } .	
***		1	0.0	1	orti
***	***	**	<i>"</i>	***	***
191	1.7	187	16	262	2.3

notified areas.

					Foreig	n spirits and						
		•		Sold under sh	op licenses.							
	District.		On fixed fees.									
				Sa	les thereunder.							
			Number of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.						
	1		2	3	4	5						
				Gals.	Pr. Gals.	Gals.						
	Nagpur		6	386	4,611	28,223						
Nagpur	Bhandara	•••	1	17	349	656						
Division.	Chanda	.,	1	23	122	117						
	Wardha	•	1	8	257	169						
,	Balaghat	-		5	57	40						
jubbal-	[Jubbulpore	•••	10	. 544	2,585	7,244						
pore	Saugor Damph	***	2	14	308	116						
Division.	Seoni	***.	1)	6	55	63						
	Mandla	**	t	24	71	148						
	(Betul	,,,	1	14	74	84						
Ner-	1 Chhindwara	***	1 1	86	214	281						
budda	↓ Hoshangabad	***	1	30	350 (a) 445	943						
Divisioo.	Narsinghrur	44-			(5) 143	***						
	(Nimar	•••	3	44	426	801						
Chhat-	(Raipur		1	78	474	314						
tisgarh	d Bilaspur	***	2	117	666	1,733						
Division.	/ Drug	•••	[1 k	18	48	204						
	Total for Central Provinces	**,	38	1,414	10,609 (a) 445	41,135						
	Amraoti	•										
Berar	Akola	***	1 1	75 30	1,367	483 319						
Division.	.) Buldana		[i)	3	261	33						
	(Yeotmal	**	***	***	•••	•••						
	Total for Berar		4	108	2,315	835						
	Grand Total		42	1,522	12,924 (a) 445	41,970						

*These licenses were granted (a) Issued to Regiments †Special licence

MENT XI.

and formented liquors during the year 1927.

fermented liquors.

Sold a	nder ho	tel c icen	r Dåk ses.	Bung	ralow	Sold un	der railway restaura:	refreshment nt licenses.	room and
		Sa	las the	reun	der.	•		Sales theroun	ler.
Number of licenses.	Win	es,	Spir	its.	Beer.	Number of licenses,	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.
6	7	_	8		9	10	11	12	13
	Gals		Pr. G	als.	Gals		Gals.	Pr. Gala.	Galt.
2		18		50	283		10 4 4 2 35 39	31 	807 47.798 7 203 57.375 216 6,006 286
***			***		1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	1	100 100 100	16	8
		36	***	81	420	16	35	16	1,987
†1	<u>'</u>	-		-	120	*5	39	86	111,18

to canteen tenants.
direct on payment of duty.
to club.