## REPORT

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## ADBEETHSTRASTOM

## Of the

## EETGESE DERADHEEBESTM

IN THE

## ZROVIMCE OF BIHAR AHD ORISSA

## FOR THE YBAR

## 1923-24.



PATITA:
GUPERIMTENDENT, GOVERNMINT PRINTING, EIHAR aND OKISEA:
1924.

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BIHAR \& ORISSA


## [riaxinum limit, 40 pages.]

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bOARD OF REVENUE, LIHAR AND ORISSA.

No. 23-16-2.

## Froar

H. L. KHaStGIr, Esq., Rai Bahadur,<br>offg. SECRETARY totar boárd of Revenue,<br>bihar and ORISSa,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of biHar and ORISSA, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Dated Ranchi, the 4th September 1924.

Sla,
I Ase directed to submit the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Excise on the administration of the Excise Department during the year 1923-24.
2. In 1922-23, the gross excise revenue was 30 lakis over that of the preceding year and 20 lakhs over the previous highest revenue recorded. During the year 1923-24 there was a further increase of 29 lakhs: this is rather surprising, since in Bhagalpur and to a lesser extent in the Tirhut division there was a deficiency in the rainfall during the year, and trade generally, especially the coal trade, Iwas depressed. The revenue under country spirit has increased loy lis. 21,69,860, under ganja by Rs. 2,92,014, under tari by Rs. $1,78,415$, and under opium by Ris. $1,64,067$.
3. One would have expected in consequence a large increase in consumption, but on the other hand the decrease in consumption is very remarkable, namely $61,715 \mathrm{~L}$. P. gallons under country spirit, 16,201 seers under ganja, 2,030 seers under bhang and 2,461 seers under opium. The decrease under country spirit is most striking, as 7 outstills in Hazaribagh, supplying an area of 37 square miles, were replaced by distillery shops and one outstill was abolished in Ranchi. The consumption of tari cannot be ascertained : the number of tari shops was increased nominailly, but actually there was a decrease, as branch shops were prohibited. Most foreign wines and spirits are obtained by consumers direct from Calcatta, so that the figures for consumption of tie foreign liquor shops in the province form no criterion of the actual consumption.
4. Special attention is invited to paragraph 75 of Mr. Berthoud's report, sbowing an enormous decrease in the consumption of intoxicants since 1912-13. These figures should satisfy the most ardent temperance reformer, and would seem to show that there is little to attack for the last 12 years in the administration of the department, which seems to have been eminently successful. The Board indeed rather doubts whether reforms have not been too rapidly introduced, e.g., the introduction of the contract system into parts of Hazaribagh and Sambalpur before the districts were ready and illicit distillation could be prevented, and the introduction of the sliding scale system to liquor shops in the whole of Purnea. The latter experimert, however, seems to have been successful and in the fomer cases illicit distillation is being suppressed. The siiding scale system has been particularly effective in suppressing opiara smugging.
5. On the whole the departms seems to have been successful in the detection of cases, but the results were chiefly due to the dying away of the lawlessness caused by the non-co-operation movement. The increase in cases of illicit distillation in Ranchi, coupled with the inadequate sentences passed ley magistrates in that district, seems serious. In this connection the attention of Government is invited to the remarks made by Mr. Berthoud in paragraph 62 of his report.
6. The Board noticed last year that the Collector of Cuttack had failed to inspect his Excise office, and it is disappointing to see that the Collector failed again in this duty during the year, and that the Oollector of Patna also failed to inspect.
7. The Board has great pleasure in inviting the attention of Government to the good work performed by the officers mentioned in paragraph 74 of the report and considers that Mr. Berthoud has shown exceptional ability in his administration of the department.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant;

## H. L. KHASTGIR,

Offg. Secretary to Board of Revenue.

Froys

> The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. BERTHOUD, I.C.S., COMmISSIONER or EXCISE and SALT, BIHAR and ORISSA, To

The SECRETARY to the BOARD of REVENUE, BIHAR $\triangle N D$ ORISSA.

$$
\text { Dated Patna, the 25th July } 1924 .
$$

Sir,
I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Excise Department in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1923-24. I was in charge of the department throughout the year.
2. Laws in force.-The Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, II of 1915 and Opium Act, I of 1878 and the Statutory rules framed thereunder, as amended from time to time, were in force throughout the province.
3. Administrative changes.-The principal administrative changes and reforms which took place during the year were:
(a) The extension of the contract distillery system to a small outstill area in the district of Hazaribagh.
(b) The general enhancement in the rates of duty (about 50 per cent. in urban areas and 33 per cent. in rural areas) on country spirit throughout the province, except in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri.
(c) The enhancement of the retail prices of country spirit almost throughout the province with the exception of the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri.
(d) The restoration of the maximum prices of country spirit for the rural areas (with the exception of the Nepal border shops) in the district of Bhagalpur.
(e) The extension of the system of settlement on the sliding scale to all the country spirit and opium shops in the districts of Purnea and Balasore, respectively and also to 6 country spirit shops in the following districts as detailed:-Saran 1, Darbhanga 2, Santal - Parganas 1, and Puri 2.
(f) The enhancement of the treasury price of opium from Rs. 63 to Rs. 71 a seer throughout the province from 1st April 1923 on account of the increase in the cost price of opium.
(g) The enhancement of the rate of duty on ganja from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 in the districts of the Orissa division and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 a seer in the rest of the province with effect from 1st April 1923.
(h) The abolition of the sale of charas with effect from 1st April 1923.
(i) Excise Superintendents were ved of Income-tax work in the districts of Purnea, the Bn pemParganas, Cuttack, Bnlasore, Puri, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, $\mathrm{k}_{4}$ ihi and Singhbhum from July 1923, (vide notification no. IT.-77-2, dated June 1923, issued by the Commissioner of Income-tay, Bihar and Orissa). The Superintendents of eleven other districts had been similarly relieved in the previous jears as mentioned in the last two years' roports.
(j) Bihar and Orissa Ercise Committee.-A committee was appointed on 30th October 1921, with instructions to examine and report on the following issues :-
(1) The practicability of total prohibition, (a) if practicable, measures to be suggested for it, (b) if not practicable, whether the duties should be changed.
(2) Introduction of a sliding scale for calculating the fees of shops.
(3) Formation of licensing boards.
(4) Change in the hours of sale.
(5) Adequacy of staff.

The Committee consisted of three official and eight non-official members and after several sittings, concluded its deliberations and submitted its report on the 16th May 1923. The Committee found that total prohibition was impracticable, but recommended the introduction of the sliding scale, reduction of hours of sale and the appointment of licensing boards in place of Advisory Committees. Government, after considering the report and the notes of dissent, was pleased to accept the suggestions of the Committee (vide Ministry of Education Resolution no. 9427-Exc., dated 27th October 1923) and effect has been given to most of the recommendations from the beginning of the current financial year.
4. Total Revenue and charges (Imperial Return nos. I and II, Appendix A).-The Excise revenue and charges of the province for the last five years are shown below :-


[^0]compared with those furnished by the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, and the result is shown below :-


The difference is in course of adjustment.
6. Actual receipts.- Fluctuations under different heads (Provincial Table I, Appendix B).-Deducting the advance collections (Rs. $13,03,954$ ) for 1924.25 from the total collections during the year under review and adding thereto the collections for 1923-24 (Rs. $14,36,956$ ) made in advance during 1922-23, the actual receipts on account of the year's demand amounted to Rs. 1,84,76,326 against Rs. $1,47,74,197$ (after similar adjustment) of the preceding year, an increase of Ps. $37,02,129$ or about 25.0 per cent. The increase in revenue (Rs. $29,11,933$ ) was shared by every head and was large under the heads country spirit (Rs. 21,60,860), ganja. (Rs. 2,92,014), tari (Rs. 1,78,415), opium (Rs. 1,64,067), pachooai (Rs. 77,617), foreign liquo: (Rs. 16,492), bhang (Rs. 8,700), miscellaneous (Rs. 5,124) and cocaine (R.' 8). The decrease under the head charas was Rs. 364 as the sale of this drug was stopped.

## 7. Demand, collection and balanco-(Provincial Table

 I, Appendix B).-Out of the gross demand of Rs. $1,84,97,277$ a sum of Rs. $1,83,43,324$ or $99 \cdot 1$ per cent. was realized within the year, leaving a balance of Re. $1,53,953$. Rupees 9,924 have been realized since the close of the year and Rs. 81,248 have been remitted as irrecoverable. Of the remainder, Rs. 10,820 are believed to be irrecoverable and the recovery of Rs. 18,193 is said to be doubtful.
## 8. Incidence of Excise Revenue-(Imperial Return

 No. V, Appendix A).-Column 26 of the Imperial Return $V$ shows separately for each district, as well as for the whole province, the average total excise revenue per head of population which varied from Re. $\cdot$ Il in Angul to Rs. 1.30 in Manbhum. In working out figures for this column, revenue derived from duty on excisable articles exported to adjoining States has been left out of calculation. Including suck figures, the incidence of total excise revenue per head of population on the census figures of 1921 for the whole province works out at 8 annas 7 pies against 7 annas 3 pies in the preceaing year. The figures for $1922-23$ for the adjoining presidencies and provinces were Bengal 6 annas 9 pies, United Provinces 4 annas 11 pies, Central Provinces 9 annas 11 pies and Madras Re. 1-2-6.9. Excise charges-(Imperial Return II).-The total charges amounted to Rs. 10,21,248 against Rs. $10,18,333$ in 1922-23, an increase of Rs. 2,915; out of this a sum of Rs. 76,000 is to be debited to the Imperia! Head "3-Salt" under orders of the Gorernment of India. The increases occurred under the heads "Rerards" (Rs. 4,0f9), "contingencies and speoial charges" (Rs. 4,326), " other charges "(Rs. 3,157), "Salaries and estabishment" (Rs. 2,007) and "Construction and repair of buildings" (R.s. 76), while there was a decrease under the head "Allowances' (Ris. 10,720). Expenditure on rewards increased owing to the detection of a large number of important cases. The increase under "Contingencies and special charges" was mainly due to the inclusion of the Railway freight of opium consignments from Glazipur from the beginning of the year which was formerly paid by the Government ef India. The increase in "other charges" was due to the purchase
of a buat in Cuttack and to the overhauling of others. The slight increase under "Salaries and establishment" was due to the progressire increases in the time-scales of pay of Superintendents. The dearease in "Allowances" was due to smaller expenditure on travelling allowance.
10. Results of settlements for the current year up to the 31st May, 1924.-Table XIII in Appendix B compares the results of the settlements of excise and opium licenses for the current year made under the auction system with those of the year under report; figures up to the 31st May have been shown in both cases. But this comparison is of little value now on account of the extension of the sliding scale system of settlement. 546 country spirit, 818 ganja, 195 bhang and 372 opium shops have been settled for this year under that systom and it is not possible to say at present what the total fees of these shops will be at the close of the year. I therefore propose to abolish this table from next year.
11. Result of working of the sliding-scale system.Although a few shops in a large number of districts were settled under the sliding-scale system during the previous year it was only in the year under review that the system had a full trial in the districts of Purnea and Balasore. In Purnea all the country spirit shops and in Balasore all the opium shops were settled under the sliding-scale system. The Collectors of boih districts report that the result of the change was good. The element of speculation in the auction system was done away with and the licensees had no longer any strong inducement to force up consumption. This is particularly noticeable in Balasore where the consumption of opium in 17 shops which had been settled under the sliding-scale system in the previouis year also, remained about stationary, whilst the consumption in the 28 shops which were settled for the first time under the sliding-scale system in 1923-24 decreased from 85 maunds 28 seers to 68 maunds 4 seers. One of the causes of this decrease is said to be some interdistrict smuggling from the adjoining district of Cuttack on account of the lower retail prices in that district under the auction system but the chief reason was the stoppage of sales to smugglers from Balasore who used to get their supply from the licensees of auction shops in the previous years. The system is popular with the vendors as their profits are assured without any risk of loss and the fear of losing the business for ever for malpractices, has almost put a stop to such malpractices. The control of consumption as is well known is much more effective than under the auction system.
12. Selection of liquor shop sites and Local Preise Com-mittees.-The provisions of sections 30 to 35 of the Excise Act and the rules framed thereunder were duly carried out. New Advisory Committees were formed in November and December 1923, for municipal towns in all districts and for the rutal areas of the Chota Nagpur division. The committees were constituted exactly as in the previous year.

The Advisory Committees were convened twice duing the year for all municipal towns, excepting those in the districts of Patna, Monghyr, the Santal Parganas, Ranchi, Manbhum and at Arrah, Jagdishpur, Buxar, Sasaram and Darbhanga, where no meetings were held in July as there were no subjects for discussion, and they were convened once for the rural areas of Chota Nagpur (excepting in the district of Singhbhum where two meetings were held) and the Jharia Mining area. Most of the committees at their July meetings discussed the question of the number of shops and the transfer of the sites of shops which was properly the subject for the December meeting.

The following were among the more important subjects discussed at the meetings held in July :-
(1) Prevention of the practice of drinking liquor on the road-side.
(2) Prohibition of sale of excisable articles to women.
(3) Hours of sale of excisable articles.
(4) Sale of country spirit ia sealed bottles.
(5) Probibition of sale of country epirit and tari by young women.
(6) Probibition of drinking liquor on the premises of shops.
(7) Fisation of the retail prices of ganja, bhang and opium.
(3) Separation of the shop premises from the licensee's dweling houses.
(9) Prohibition of sale of liquor during public fairs, gatherings and festivals.
The following action mas taken during the year on the recommendations of the Advisory Committees:-

| Patna | $\ldots$ | One country spirit shop was abolisbed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Purnea | ... | One country spirit shop was abolished. |
| Cuttack |  | One tari shop was abolished. |
| Sambalpur... |  | One country spirit shop was abolished. |
| Palamau .. |  | One ontstill was abolished. |
| Singhbham | ... | One ontstill was abolished and one new outstill was opened. |

Recommendations of the Advisory Committees about the change of sites of shops were very carefully considered and effect was given to them wherever practicable.

12A. Number of villages in which liquor or drug shops were opened.-One country spirit shop at Pandri in Sambalpur and one bhang shop at Raghunathpur in Cuttack were opened for the first time during the year under report to meet the local demand.

## SECTION II.-COUNTRY LIQUOR.

(Imperial Returns I, III, IV, IVA and V, Appendix A, pages ii to iii and vi to xiii and Provincial Tables IV and $V$, Appendix B, pages xxii to $x x v i i$. )

## Country Spirit.

13. Distillery and outstill areas.-There was no change in the distillery and outstill areas during the year except in the district of Hazaribagh where the contract distillery system was extended to a small area comprising 372 square miles in which 7 outstills were converted into distillery shops with effect from the 1st April 1923. The map attached to the report shows by distinctive markings the areas under the outstill and distillery systems as well as those where country spirit shops are not allowed.
14. Distilleries and Warehouses.-The contracts for the wholesale supply of country spirit entered into for three years from the 1st A pril 1922 with the proprietors of the five distilleries in the province continued.

The statement below gives details of spirit manufactured in the distilleries :-


The Jarhourah distillers exported 19,612 L. P. gallons of spirit under bond to the United Prorinces. The contract rates for the supply of country spirit to retail shops were Re. 1-10-3 per L. P. gallon in the districts of the Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur dirisions and Me. 1-1t-0 in the districts of the Orissa dirision. The rates of the different areas are shown in column 91 of the Prorincial Table V, Appendix B.

The number of rarehouses was 91 as in 1922.23. The stock of spirit maintaired in the warehouses was generally adequate. Though the stock fell short of the prescribed minimum at some warehouses the supplies to retail shops did not suffer. In Sambalpur spirit had to be brought from the Asansol distillery in Bengal on tro occasions orring to restricted railmay trafic between Adra and Gomoh for tro months during the rainy season. In Hazaribagh the warehouse at Petarbar orned by Rai Sahib Takhur Das ran dry for a week in July but the contracter was not to blame for this as one consignment of spirit was orercarried on the railway and another was delayed by a flood in the Damodar. In the district of Manbhum, the management of the warehouses was not satisfactory in the beginning of the sear. Threats of fines and cancellation of contracts brought home their responsibility to the'contractors and they have since exerted themselves to maintain the prescribed minimum stocks of spirit. Transport difficulties on railmays were much less than in the preceding year.
15. Retail vend licenses in the contract distillery area.-The number of licenses in the distillery area mas 1,549 against 1,510 in the previous year. One news shop was opened in each of the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Sambalpur while in Eazaribagh 7 distillery shops replaced 7 outstills oring to the extension of the contract distillery system in that district. The increases in Champaran and Muzaffarpur were nominal as the shops in question which remained unsettled during 1922-23 were reopened during the rear under report. The shop at Sambalpur mas opened to meet a local demand. Tro shops were abolished, one in Patna and the other in Mianbhum. The latter was abolished on the recommendation of the Jharia Mines Board of Health.
16. Consamption of country spirit.-The total quantity of country spirit issued on payment of duty was $1,179,565 \mathrm{~L}$. P. gallons against $1,241,250 \mathrm{~L} . \mathrm{P}$. gallons in the preceding year, a decrease of $61,715 \mathrm{~L}$. P. gallons or 4.97 per cent. The decrease was shared by the district of Patna, the districts of the Tirhut and Bhagalpur dirisions except the Santal Pareanas and the districts of Ranchi and Manbhum, while the districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Santal Parganas, the districts of the Orissa division and the districts of Hazaribagh and Singhbhum showed increases. The decreases:were large in Patna ( 45,554 L. P. gallons), Saran (11,210 L. P. gallons), ©Champaran ( 6,903 L. P. gallons), Muzaffarpur ( 6,993 L. P. gallons), Darbhanga ( 7,925 L. P. gallons), Monghyr ( 8,900 L. P. gallons), Bhagalpur ( 5,102 L. P. gallons), Ranchi ( 12,523 L. P. gallons) and Manbhum (11,657 L. P. gailons) and were mainly due to the enhancement of the rates of duty on country spirit. The decrease in Manbhum mas due to slackness in the lac and coal trades While that in Ranchi mas due to increased consumption of Pachmai and an outbreak of illicit distillation. The increases mere large in Hazaribagh ( 34,552 L. P. gallons), the Santal Parganas ( 6,686 L. P. gallons) and Sambalpur ( $5,620 \mathrm{~L} . \mathrm{P}$. gallons). The increase in Hazaribagh mas due to the conversion of 7 outstills into distillery shops as well as to the employment of a large number of labourers on railway extensions and new collieries. Bumper rice and lac crops helped by the reaction from the anti-drink campaign of the non-co-operators as well as a large number of detections of illicit distillation cases ( 30 ) caused the increase in the Santal Parganas. In Sambalpur, the price of mahua increased from Re. 0-6-0 per maund in 1922.23 to Re. 1-2-0 in 1923--2t which reduced the temptation to illicit distillation. At the same time a large number of cases of illicit distillation (57) and smuggling in of cutstiil liqucr from the adjoining States were detected mhich hel ${ }_{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{ed}$ to replace inlicit ly licit consumption. A reference is also invited to paragraph 75 of this report which explains the general progress of the consumption of intoxicasis in the proriace.
17. IIa. $\frac{1}{2}$ pri' of country spirit.-The retail prices of country spiriuuere generally revised throughout the province with tho exception of the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri.

In the rural areas of the districts of the Patna and Cirhut divisions and the districts of Monghyr and Purnea with the exception of the shops on the Nepal border, the retail price of $70 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. was raised by Re. 0-1-0 a bottle or Re. 1-7-4 per L. P.gallon. In Bhagalpur, the maximum prices for the rural areas (with the exception of the Nepal border shops) which were abolished as an experimental measure, were restored during the year under review and they were fixed for 30 U . P. at Res. $7-0-0,50 \mathrm{U}$. P. at Rs. $5-4-0$ and $70 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. at R.s. 2-10-0 per bulk gallon. In the Santal Parganas, the prices of $55 \mathrm{~J} . \mathrm{P}$. and $70 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. Were raised from Re. 0-8-6 and Re. $0-4-6$ to Re. 0-9-0 and Re. 0-6-0 per bottle respectively while in Sambalpur the prices of $25 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}^{2}$, 50 U. P., and 70 U. P., in the old distillery area were raised from Re. 0-12-6, Re. 0-6-6 and Re. 0-3-0 to Re. 0-13-0, Re. 0-7-0 and Re. 0-4-0 per bottle respectively. In Hazaribagh the price of 80 U. P. in the municipal area of Hazaribagh and in the area within ten miles of that municipality was raised by six pies per bottle while in the Giridih colliery area the price of 30 U . P . was raised by Re. 0-2-0, of 50 U. P. and 70 U. P.by Re. 0-1-0 a bottle. In the urban area of Ranchi the price of 30 U . P. was raised by Re. 0-2-0 and of 70 U . P. by Re. 0-1-6 per bottle while in the old distillery area the price of 30 U . $P$. was raised by Re. 0-1-0 and of $70 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. by three pies a bottle. In Manbhum, the prices of $30 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P} ., 50 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. and $70 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. in the area adjoining the collieries in the sadr subdivision were raised by Re. 0-5-0, Re. 0-2.0 and Re. 0-1-6 per bottle respectively, while in the non-colliery area in the Dhanbad subdivision the price of 70 U . P. which is the only issue strength in that area was raised by Re. 0-1-6 per bottle. In the other rural area of the sadr subdivision, the prices of $30 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. and 50 U . P. were raised by Re. 0-2-0 and of $70 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. by Re. 0-1-0 per bottle. In the Dhanbad colliery area the prices of $30 \mathrm{~J} . \mathrm{P}$. and 50 U . P . were raised by Re. 0-3-0 and of 70 U . P . by Re. 0-2-0 a bottle. In the Jamshedpur area of Singhbhum the price of 70 U . P. was raised by three pies per bottle.
18. Revision in the rates of duty on country spirit.-The rates of duty on country spirit were revised throughout the province except in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri. The rates in the urban areas of the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions except the Santal Parganas were raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8-0 per L. P. gallon or by 50 per cent. for all strengths while in the rural areas of these districts (except the Nepal border) the rates for the strengths of $70 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. or less were raised from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 5 per L. P. gallon or by 33 per cent. In the Santal Parganas and the colliery area of Giridih, the duty on the strengths above 70 U. P. and of $70 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. or less were raised from Rs. 4-6-0 and Rs. $3 \cdot 12-0$ respectively to Rs. 5 per L. P. gallon for all strengths. In Sambalpur the duty on strengths above 70 U . P. and of 70 U . P. or less in the old distillery area was raised from Re. 1-14-0 and Re. 0-10-0 respectively to Rs. 2-8-0 per L. P. gallon for all strengths. In the municipal area of Hazaribagh and in the area round it within ten miles, the duty on strengths of 70 U . P. or less mas raised from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-12-0 per L. P. gallon. In the urban area of Ranchi, the duty was raised from Rs. 4-6-0 to Rs. 5 for all strengths while in the old distillery area it was raised from Rs, 4-6-0 for the strengths above 70 U . P. and Rs. 3-2-0 for strengths of 70 U . P. or less to Rs. 5 per L. P. gallon for all strengths. In the Purulia municipality the rate was raised from Rs. 4-6-0 to Rs. $7-8-0$ per L. P. gallon for all strengths while in the area near the coalfields in the sadr subdivision of Manbhum, the rate for the strengths above 70 U. P. was reduced from Rs. $5-10-0$ to Rs. 5 per L. P. gallon with a view to bring this in line with the rate obtaining for similar retail prices elsewhere and the rate for strengths of 70 U . P. or less was raised from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 5 per L. P. gallon. In the other rural area of the sadr subdivision, the rate was raised from Rs. 3-12-0 for strengths above 70. U. P. and Rs. 3-2-0 for strangths of $70 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. or less to lis. 5 per L. P. gallon for all strengths, while in the Dhanbad colliery area the duty was raised from Rs. 5-10.0 for strengths above $70 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. and Rs. $4-6-0$ for strengths of 70 U . P. or less to Pss. $9-6-0$ per L. P. gallon for all strengths.
19. Revenue under the contract sup $y$ system. -The total revenue from country spirit amounted to Rs. 86,03, vod, vik., Rs. $28,96,236$ from license fees and Rs. $57,67,252$ from duty against Rs. $70,13,866$, viz., Rs. $24,20,716$ from license fees and Rs. $45,93,150$ from duty in 1922-23, a net increase of Rs. $16,49,622$ or $23 \cdot 5$ per cent. The increase under the head duty which amounted to Ris. 11,74;102, was shared by all districts except Patua and Darbbanga and was due to the enhancement of the rates of duty, though there was a decrease in consumption. The increase under the bead license fees which amounted to Rs. $4,75,5,20$ was also shared by all districts except Gaya, Champaran, Purnea and Manbhum and was due to better settlements. Columns 17 to 19 of Imperial Return V, Appendix A, shows for each district, the incidence of taxation from license fees and duty. The incidence was highest in Patna ( $10 \cdot 80$ ), and lowest in Sambalpur (208). A reference is also invited to paragraph 75 of this report.
20. Outstills.-The number of outstill licenses issued during the year was 169 against 178 in 1922-23. Eight outstills were abolished in Hazaribagh and one in Ranchi. In Hazaribagh 7 outstills were converted into distillery shops owing to the extension of the contract distillery system. The revenue which was from license fees only amounted to Rs. 11,78,109 against Rs. 6,57,871, an increase of Rs. $5,20,233$ which was shared by all districts where the outstill system was in vogue. The increase in revenue was due to better settlements. At the time of previous settlements, the non-co-operators deterred licensees from bidding under threats of persecution and picketting and therefore the settlements were concluded at low bids. Subsequently the non-co-operators slackened their activities and the consumption became normal at most places, yielding more than usual profits to the licensees. This stimulated keen competition at the settlements for $1923-24$ when there was a lull in the anti-drink campaign.
21. Total Revenue from country spirit.-The total revenue from country spirit amounted to Rs. $98,41,597$ against Rs. $76,71,737$ in $1922-$ 23. The incidence per head of population was 4 annas 7 pies against 3 annas 7 pies in 1922-23.
22. Conviction for drunkenness.-Provincial Table IV, Appendix B, shows the number of persons convicted for drunkenness in the various municipal towns as well as the proportions per 10,000 of the population. The number of such convictions increased considerably in Dinapore, Gaya, Chapra, Hajipur, Monghyr, Jamalpur, Bhagalpur, Dumka, Deoghar, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Purulia and Raghunathpur while it decreased in Patna, Muzaffarpur, Colgong, Forbesganj, Cuttack, Kendrapara and Dhanbad. As stated in previous reports the fluctuations are not a reliable index of an increase or decrease in drunkenness, the figures for any particular area depend on the activity of the local police during the year.
23. Area with no country spirit shops.-The Khondmals subdivision in Angul and the major portion of the Kolhan in Singhbhum were kept free of spirit shops as in previous years.

In the Khondmals the number of offences detected during the year was 43 against 33 in the previous year. Out of these, 33 were combined offences of manufacture of country spirit or possession of distilling apparatus, 7 were unlicensed sale of country spirit and three were illicit possession of country spirit. Classified by caste the accused persons sent up were 44 Khonds, 11 Pans, 3 Sundis, 3 Gours, 1 Dhoba and 1 Hari. The Deputy Commissioner of Angul reports that the attitude of the sardars, sarbarahkars, presidents and chaukidars towards the prevention of excise offences was satisfactory during the year.

In the Kolhan (Singlbaum) 25 cases of illicit distillation of country spirit, 6 cases of import of State liquor and 2 cases of manufacture of pachwai were detected against 6 cases of illicit distillation of country spirit, 21 cascs of smugging of state liquor, 1 case of sale of pachwai and 2 cases of illicit
possession of liquor in 1922-23. The Deputy Commissioner of Singubhum reports:-
" It will be interesting to note that 25 illicit distillation cases were detected in that area during the year agaiast 6 detected during the previous year. Industrial developments and the opening of the railways have caused a great change in the habits of the Kolhan and the detection of the large number of illicit distillation cases shows that there is a growing tendency among the Hos to indulge in country spirit. It is probable that the large number of detections represents only a small portion of undetected offences in that area."
24. Temperance Movement.-The Collector of Gaya reports that the Telis, Kahars and Dusadhs have at places resolved not to drink but. make an exception in farour of marriage occasions which shows the halfheartedness of the resolution. A similar movement is reported from Monghyr among the Goalas and Kurmis. The Kurmi-Mahatos in the sadr subdivision of Manbhum took vows not to drink but the movement died after two months. In Ranchi the Chota Nagpur Improvement Society, the object of which is to elerate the social and moral status of the aboriginals so that they may compete, on level terms with the more advanced alien settlers in the district and assert their claims to first consideration in all matters connected with their country, urges temperance among its propaganda.

## TARI.

25. Licenses for retail sale.-The number of licenses for the retail sale of fermented tari was 5,562 against- 5,370 in 1922-23. The increase in the number of shops by 192 is only on paper as there were actually fewer places of sale but the previous practice of opening branch shops was prohibited. The increase in licenses is therefore accounted for by the issue of separate licenses to a number of branch shops in the districts of Darbhanga and Monghyr. The Collectors of Darbhanga and Monghyr asked for permission to license 124 and 69 such shops respectively. This is an in. stance of abuses cropping up owing to the undue reduction of the licit sources of supply of a genuine demand. The greatest difficulty is experienced in reducing the number of tari shops on account of the peculiar conditions under which the Pasis who have the monopoly of this trade live. They are almost as scattered in Bihar districts as the palm trees but are too poor to pay the whole fees of a shop singly. They therefore usually take shops in partnership with two, three or more others. Sometimes on account of disputes among the partners (particularly the saleswornen) and sometimes for the sake of convenience and profit due to a genuine demand at particular places, the partners start selling at different places under cover of the same license. Every effort is made by the Excise staff to prevent this and the number of licenses is increased on this account only when a real demand is proved. To deny this would be encouraging illicit sales, without revenue, froun the numerous palm trees in the villages of these districts which it would be impossible for the Excise staff to check. Besides, as is well-known, tari is the least harmful of all intosicants and undue sererity in stopping its supply is likely to drive people to more harmful intoxicants. A reference in this connection is also invited to paragraph 75 of this report.
26. Revenue from tari.-The total receipts from tari amounted to Rs. $17,2 \overline{5}, 450$ (Rs. $17,22,652$ from fermented tari shops, Rs. 20 from unfermented tari shops and Ps. 2,778 from rent of tari trees) against Rs. 15,47,03j (Rs. $15,43,569$ Irom fermented tari shops, Ris. 40 from unfermented tari shops and Rs. 3,426 from rent of tari trees) in 1922-23. The bulk of the tari revenue was collected by Excise officials, only very small amounts being paid by the licensees through the post offices or directly into the treasury.

## PACHWAI.

27. Licenses for retail sale.- 329 licenses mere issued for the retail sale of pachwai against 316 in $19: 2-23$. There were increases of 3 in the Santal Parganas, 4 in Balasore, 2 in Sambalpur and 7 in Singhbhum while 2 licenses in Ranchi and 1 in Manthum were withdrawn. The total number of bome-brewing licenses issued was 752 against 773 in 1922-23.
28. Revenue, -The total receipts from pachwai awounted to Rs. $3,39,873$ (Rs. $3,39,078$ from retail licenses, Rs. 716 from home-brewing licenses and Rs. 79 frum special licenses) against Rs. 2,62,250 (Rs. 2,61,0s3 from retail licenses, Rs. 790 from home-brewing licenses and Rs. 383 from special licenses) in 19:2-23. The increase is due to keen competition amongst lidders at the time of settlements.
29. Concessions relating to free home-brewing.-The concessions enjoyed by aboriginals for free home-brewing of pachwai remained unchanged except that the privilege was withdrawn from the Jamshedpur area in the district of Singhbhum from the 1st April 1923 as reported in the preceding year's report.

## SECTION IIT,-FOREIGN LIQUOR

(Imperial Tables I, III and IV, Appendix A, pages ii and iii and vi to ix and Provincial Tables xio and $x v$, Appendix $B$, pages xl to xlii.)

## Foreign Liquor.

30. Licenses and Revenue.-The total numler of licenses of different kinds for the sale of foreign liquor, other than denatured spirit, issued during $1923-24$ was 155 against 143 in the previous year. 17 new licenses were issued, viz., 1 " on and off " license in Darbbanga, 10 " off" licenses ( 1 each in Patna, Champaran, Hazaribagh and Ranchi, 2 in Manbhum and 4 in Singhbhum), 2 Railway Refreshment-room licenses in Singhbhum, 3 medicated wine licenses (1 each in Patna, Hazaribagh and Manbbum) and 1 wholesale license in Manbhum while 1 whilesale and 1 Canteen license in Patna, 1 " off" license in Palamau, 1 "on and off" license in Darbhanga and 1 medicated wine license in Gaya were discontinued. The revenue from foreign liquor was derived from license fees only; the receipts in 1923-24 amounted to Rs. 55,962 against Rs. 39,698 in the preceding year.
31. Consumption.-The recorded quantities of foreign liquor of different kinds sold in licensed shops are shown in Imperial Table IV, and Provincial Tables XIV and XV appended to this report. The totals werewines 4,670 gallons, spirits 18,157 and beer 67,593 gallons against $3,922,17,025$ and 32,158 gallons respectively in 1922-23. These figures do not represent the actual quantities of foreign liquor consumed in the province as many consumers obtain their supplies direct from Calcutta and other places. Tho increase or decrease in the sales in licensed shops is therefore no indication of the actual increase or decrease in consumption. Foreign liquor does not generally compete with country spirit but the Deputy Commissioner of the Santal Parganas reports that the habit contracted by some people of drinking foreign liquor during the non-co-operation agitation continues. These peoplo were driven to foreign liquor by the pieketting of country spirit shops.
32. Beer.-There is no brewery in this province.
33. Foreign liquor made in India. - The Indian-made foreign liquors consumed in this province are Shahjahanpur Rum, Dear Brandy, Rusea Brandy, Russa Whisky, Cawnpur Whisly and Shakura Beer.
34. Dematured spirit.-One license for the manufacture of denatured epirit was granted to the proprietor of the Mankatha distillery during the year. Denatured spirit is not manufactured in any other distillery in this province. Retail vendors generally obtain their supplies from Calcutta and Asansol. 139 licenses for retail sale of denatured spirit and 29 for its possersion in excess of the ordinary limit were issued in 1923-2 6 against 123 and 29 respectively in 1922-23. Three licenses for the wholesale sale of denatured spirit were issued during the year, viz, 1 at Katna, 1 at Saran and 1 at Monghyr. The total quantity of denatured spirit sold was 3,865 gallons against 3,760 gallons in 1922-23. The revenue from license fees amountel $t_{1}$ Pis. 944 against Rs. 766 in the preceding year. Denatured spirit is generally used for the manufacture of varnish, as a fuel and in a certiin process for the utilization of the bye-products of shellac. Its use as an intoxicant is not susl ected in any district.

## GECTION IV.-H2MP DRUGE.

(Imperiai Tables $I$, III and IV, Appendix $A$, pages ii and iii and vi to ix and
Provincial Table X, Appendix $B$, page $x x v i$.)

## Ganja.

35. Eicenses for retail sale.-1, 184 lisenses were issued against 1,155 in 1922-23. One shop was abolished in Patna and 1 in Purnea. One new fair license was issued in Champaran.
36. Fates of duty. -The rates of duty were raised frofn Rs. 20 to Ps. 30 in the districts of the Orissa division and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 in the rest of the province with effect from 1st A pril 1923.
37. Consumption.-The total quantity of ganja sold in the retail shops was $57, \pm 21$ seers arainst 73,625 seers in $192 \%-23$. The consumption received a severe check in the year under review on account of the enhancement of duty and was the s:alle.t on record. There was a general decrease in consumption in all the districts except Singhbhum where there was only a small increase of 93 seers. The decrease exceeded 40 per cent. in Muzaffarpur (926 seers), Bhagalpur ( 1,875 seers) and Puri ( 1,135 seers) and 50 per cent. in Champaran ( 1,874 seers) and Darbhanga (1,221 seers). The average incidence of consumption per thousand of population was : seer 11 chitaks as compared with 2 seers 2 chitaks in 1922-23. The total quantity of ganja issued on payment of duty to retail shops in the province was 57,130 seers against 74, 72 seers in 1922-23.
38. Exports on payment of duty.- 871 seers of ganja were exported to Nepal on payment of duty against 5,049 seers in 1922-23. Exports to Feudatory States on payment of duty were 504 seers against 534 seers in 1022-23. The total duty realized on ganja exported amounted to Rs. 55,000 against Rs. $1,67,490$ in 192\%-23. The decrease is due to the smaller export of ganja to Nepal. The Collector of Muzaffarpur reports that on account of the increase in duty in this province the cultivation of ganja has been extended in Nepal but as their product is inferior in quality the NTepal vendors mix a certain quantity of Naogaon ganja with their indigenous drug for sale. The Nepal readors also diverted their custom from our province to Bengal on accourt of the lower rate of duty in that province.
39. Revenue.-The total revenue from ganja amounted to Rs. $39,99,151$ (Rs. $17,78,452$ from license fees, Rs. $21,65,699$ from duty on issues to retail shops within the province and Ris. है 5,000 from duty on exports) against Rs. $37,07,137$ (Rs. 14,19,925 from license fees, Re. 21,19,722 from duty on issues to retail shops within the province and Rs. 1,67,490 from duty on exports) in 1922-23. The incidence of taxation during the year works out at Rs. 69.0 per seer (license fee Rs. 31.1 and duty Rs. $37 \%$ ) against Rus. $47 \% 8$ per seer (license fee Rs. $19 \cdot 2$ and duty Rs. $28^{\circ}$ ) in the previous year. The revenue was the highest ever obtained. The incidence of taxation per thousand of population was Rs. 110.9 against Rs. 103.5 in 1922-23.
40. Cooch Bihar system of supply.-Ganja is exported to the Orissa Feudatory States, other than Bonai and Gangpur which take their supply from Sambalpur on payment of duty under what is known as the Cooch Dihar System of supply. The States undertake to enforce complete prohibition of the cultivation of the hemp plant, and also the sale and possession of all ganja other than Rajsuahi ganja, within their territories, to co-operate with Goverıv nt in all measures for the suppression of smuggling and illicit cultivation ganja, and to enforce the same rates of duty as are in force in the neigh,ouring British districts, in return for which they are supplied with Rajshahi ganja duty-free from the golas in the Britisl districts. The five States of Bamra, KalaLandi, Patna, Rairakhol and sonepur supply ganja to their licensed retail ventors at rates prescribed by the Political Agent in consultation with the Commissioner of Excise and Salt.

Goladars in Cuttack and Angul supplied ganja aggregating 213 seers to eight of the Orissa Feudatory States against 217 seers issued to the same States in 1922-23. Nilgiri, Dhenkanal and Athgarh imported 80 seers, 400 seers and 20 seers, respectively, direct from Rajshahi. The total quantity of ganja issued duty-free to the States of Bamra, Patna, Rairakiol and Kalahandi was 700 seers against 740 seers issued to the first-nained three States and Sonepur in 1922-23. There was no issue to Sonepur.

The Cooch Bihar system worked well during the year and the Chiefs and the Superintendents of the States co-operated loyally with the Excise staff. The number of licenses in the States was 98 against 111 in 1922-23, the decrease being in Baramba, Baud and Pallahera States. The quantity of ganja consumed in the States was 45 maunds 5 seers against 55 maunds 2 seers 14 chitaks in 1922-23. The total ganja revenue realized by the States amounted to Rs. 81,076 against Rs. 67,708 in the prerious year.

The total number of cases dealt with in the States was 8 against 3 of the previous year.

## Bhang.

41. Collection, storage and supply of bhang.-As in the previous year the provincial contract continued with Messrs. Karam Chand Lall and Sons of Dinapur who collected bhang in the district of Purnea for supply to wholesale dealers in the province and to Bengal and Assam. They collected 1,012 maunds 32 seers of bhang exclusive of the previous year's balance of 504 maunds 17 seers, which was stored in the central gola at Bbagalpur. The quantity issued under bond to wholesale dealers of this province was 345 maunds, to Bengal 350 maunds and to Assam 1 maund.

4? Wholesale prices.-The contractors sold bhang to wholesale dealers at Rs, 3-7-0 per maund. The wholesale price charged by the goladars to the retail vendors in Monghyr was Rs, 30 to R.s. 40 per maund and in Ranchi Rs. 40 per maund. In other districta the prico varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per maund.
43. Licenses for retail sale and druggists' permits.The number of licenses for the retail sale of bhang was 297 against 296 in the year 1922.23. The number of druggists' permits issued was 28 against 33 in 1922-23.
44. Consumption.--The total quantity of bhang sold in the province was 13,515 seers against 15,545 in the previous year, a decrease of 2,030 seers. There was a decrease in consumption in all but 7 districts. The decreases in Gaya ( 1,255 seers) and Shahabad ( 890 seers) were the largest and in other districts comparatively small, e.g., Patna ( 291 seers), Santal Parganas ( 10 s seers), Saran ( 62 seers). The decrease in Gaya was due to higher retail prices consequent on higher license fees. The decrease in Shababad is reported to be due to the suspected smuggling of the drug from the United Provinces. The increase in consumption in other districts was small and calls for no explanation.
45. Retail price.-The retail prices of bhang ranged from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per seer in Bihar districts. In Chota Nagpur and Orissa the prices ranged between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 per seer.
46. Exports of bhang beyond the province-Besides 351 maunds of bhang exported to Bengal and Assam, exports to the Feudatory States in Orissq and Chota Nagpar on payment of duty were 4 maunds 3 seers azainst 4 maunds 31 seers in 192d-23. Exports ta the Feudatory States without payment of duty amounted to 5 maunds 5 seers against 4 maunds 30 seers in 1922-23.
47. Revenue.-Thetotal revenue from bhang amounted to Rs. 91,779 (Rs. 58,973 from license fees, Rs. 40,807 from duty) against Rs. 86,079 (hs, 40,001 from licease lees, Rs. 46,078 from duty). The increase in revenue was due to better settlement of shops. The incidence of revenue from bhang per thousand of population was Rs. 2-12-7 against Rs. 2-8-6 in 13:2-23, incidence of consumption was 63 chitaks against 73 chitaks in 1922-23.

## SECTIOIT V.-OPIUII.

## (Imperial Tables I, III and IV, Appendix A, pages ii and iii and si to ix.)

48. Licenses and permits.-Licenses issued for the retail sale of opium numbered 535 , the same as in the preceding year. The total number of druggists' permits issued under the opium and morphia rules were 144 and 110 against 135 and 86 respectively in the previous year.
49. Consumption.-The total quantity of opium issued in 1923-24 to shops within the province was 26,165 seers against 28,626 seers in the previous year. The consumption decreased in all districts except four and was generally attributed to the increase in the retail price of opium on account of the enhancement of licensa fees and the treasury price of opium with effect from 1st April 1923. An additional cause for the heavy decrease (340 seers) in Patna is reported to be the checis on smuggling owing to the vigilance exercised by the excise preventive staff while that ( 822 seers) in Balasore is said to be due to the introduction of the sliding-scale system with a fixed retail price throughout the district which induced some consumers to obtain their supplies from the neighbouring auction shops in the district of Cuttack where the prices were lower. To remedy this state of affairs the sliding-scale system has been introduced in all the 3 districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri with effect from 1st April 1924. The increase was large ( 271 seers) in the district of Cuttack and was due to the supply of the drug to Balasore explained above. The increases in the other 3 districts (Gaya, Singhbhum and Ranchi) were small or nominal. A reference in this connection is invited to paragraph 75 of this report.
50. Treasury prices.-The cost price of opium, which is credited to the central revenue head "IV-Opium" was raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 23 a seer with effect from 1st April 1922. It was further raised to Rus. 30 a seer with effect from 1st April 1923. The treasury price was at the same time raised from Ms. 63 to Hus. 71 a seer throughout the province.
51. Retail prices.-The average retail priee at which opium was sold in the districts is shown in coluran 18 of Imperial Return IV. As a natural consequence of the increase in the treasury rates, retail prices were generally higher than in the previous year, viz., by Pis. 5 a seer in the districts of Ohamparan and Singhbbum, by Rs. 13 in Balasore, by Rs. 15 in. Angul and Manbhum, by Rs. 20 in MLuzaffarpur, Purnea, Puri and Palamau, by Rs. 30 in Ranchi and by Rs. 10 in the remaining districts of the province.
52. Exports to Feudatory States.-The total quantity of opium issued to the Fendatory States in Orissa and Chota Nagpur divisions from the treasuries in British districts was 200 maunds 17 seers at an aggregate price of Ps. 5,69,207 against 227 maunds 17 seers of the value of Rs. $5,73,111$ in 1922-23. The decrease in issues was due to the fact that in March 1923 some of the States took very large supplies in view of the raising of the treasury price of opium from Ris. 63 to Rs. 71 a seer. with effect from 1st April 1923.
53. Fevenue.-The total revenue from opium amounted to Rs. 22,25,780 (Rs. $8,51,136$ from license fees, Rs. 10,65,947 from duty on issues to retail shops within the province and Rs. $3,28,697$ from duty on exports) against Rs. $20,61,713$ (Rs. $5,48,228$ from license fees, Iis. $11,49,605$ from duty on issues to retail shops within the province and Rs. $3,63,380$ from duty on exports) in 1022-23, an increase of Rs. $1,6 \pm, 067$. The increase was due to the increased fees at which the licenses were settled during the year.
54. IRadak, Chandu and IIcrphia-The habit of smoking madab prevails to a certain extent in most districts but it is usually confined to towns and important centres of trade. Chandu smoking is iadulged in chiefly by Clinese workmen in some of the collieries in the Dbanbad subdivision. The smoking habit is not on the increase and there are no smoking dens. There is no indication of the use of morphia as a substitute for opium otherwise than for medicinal purposes or of the use of any kind of patent opium pills.
55. Smuggling of opium from other provinces and Indian States.-The following statement will show the number of cases detected during the year in which the opium seized was suspected to have been smuggled from beyond the province :-

|  | Province or State of origin. |  |  |  | Number of seizures. | Quantity beized. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Mde. | srs. | chs. |  |
| Rajputana | ... | ..* | ... | ... | 9 | 3 | 29 | 6 |  |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 4 |
| Nepal | ..' | ... | ... | *. | 28 | 2 | 29 | 11 | 2 |
|  |  |  | Total |  | 39 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 0 |

The whole quantity was seized while it was being smuggled by rail to Bengal through this province.

Besides this quantity, 21 seers 11 chitaks and 2 tolas of treasury opium was also seized.

## SECTION VI.-COCAINE.

(Imperial Iables I, III and IV, Appendix A, pages ii and iii and vi to ix.)
56. Licenses.-77 licenses were lissued during the year to approved chemists and druggists for the sale of cocaine on the ; prescription of a qualified medical practitioner against 76 in the previous year at a fee of Re. 1 per license. Five new licenses were issued while four licenses of the previous year were not renewed.
57. Consumption and import.-The total quantity of cocaine sold under licenses amounted to 1 lb .12 ozs. 402 grs. against 1 lb . 10 ozs. 387 grs . in the previous year. As desired by the Government of India, a statement showing import, consumption and stock of cocaine during the year 1923-24 is given below:-

(2) Imported-

|  | (a) direct from outside British India | $\ldots$ | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12 |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | (b) from other provinces |  | $\ldots$ | 3 | 12 | 10 | 26 |
| (3) Consumed | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 10 | 7 | 16 |
| (4) Exportcd | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots \ldots$ |  |  |
| (5) Stock at the end of the year |  | $\ldots$ | 3 | 12 | 14 | 11 |  |

58. Illicit use of cocaine and prosecutions. -33 persons were convicted of illicit sale and possession of cocaine during the year against 27 in the preceding year but the total quantity of the drug seized was only 3 ozs. 11 drs. 20 grs. against 1 lb .7 ozs. 5 drs. 10 grs. seized in 1922.23. The drug seized was in paper packets or open phials in a more or less impure condition and was destroyed.
59. Disposal of confiscated cocaine. $=$ No confiscated cocaine was held in stock in my office during the year.

## SECTION VII-OFFENCES AGAINST THE ETECIGE AND OPIURI LAWS.

## (Provincial Tables $I I$ and III, Appendix B, pages xvi to $x x i$.)

## 60. Arrests and Prosecutions-Work of Jxcise and other

 officers.- 3,265 persons were prosecuted for offences against the Excise and Opium Acts, against 3,764 in the year 1922-23. The number of arrests increased in 9 districts, decreased in 11 and was stationary in 1. The increase was most marked in Bhagalpur ( 93 against 58), Cuttack (84 against 5), Ranchi (843 against 566), Palamau (57 against 11) and Singhbhum (245 against 199). The largest decrease in the number of detections took place in Sambalpur (148 against 432) and Manbhum (166 against 565). Excise officers sent up 2,980 cases against 3,543 whereas Police officers were responsible for sending up 285 cases against 221 in the preceding year. Excise and Police officers generally worked in harmony and co-operation. Prompt help was always received from Police officers and Railway officials whenever it was asked for by the Excise Department. Pancels were occasionally searched by the Railmay authorities under section 58 of the Railway Act but this did not result in any seizure. One important seizure of 3 S seers of Malwa opium was made at the Gaya Railway station in which the information was supplied by a Railway officer. There was no occasion to seek the help of the Postal Department in connection with any case.61. Classification of cases. $-1,440$ cases of illicit distillation were detected during the year against 1,893 in 1922-23. The number decreased notably in the Santal Parganas ( 370 against 457), Balasore (2 against 21), Sambalpur ( 57 against 182), Manbhum (135 against 552), and Singhbhum ( 36 against 52 ), while the incerease in Bhagalpur ( 36 against 18), Hazaribagh ( 185 against 169), Ranchi ( 425 against 294) and Palamau (18 against 4) were remarkable. The gradual dying out of the spirit of lawlessness ffollowing the non-co-operation propaganda, which was so very manifest during the preceding two years, is mainly responsible for the decrease. The introduction of the system of sliding-scale of settling licenses in most districts followed by closer vigilance over suspected areas and the supply of better quality of liquor to the consumers from the sliding-scale shops at a reasonable price appear to be another cause of the decrease. The Deputy Commissioners of Manbhum and the Santal Parganas report that the large falling off in the number of cases of illicit distillation was chiefly due to deterrent punishment inflicted in most of the cases sent up this year whereas the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, attributes the cause of fall to the bad crop of mahua which was selling at Re. 1 per maund against annas 6 per maund in previous years. No particular explanation of the increase in his district has been given by the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi but the inadequate sentences passed in many cases (199) appear to be the probable explanation.

The number of cases of smuggling of opium fell from 63 to 45 , the total seizure being 7 mds. 3 srs. 12 chs. 2 ts. against 7 mds. 18 srs. 13 chs. $2 \frac{1}{4}$ ts. of the previous year. The largest number of cases of this nature was sent up during the previous year by the special staff stationed at several Railway Junctions but the abolition for a part of the year of the post of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, who used to supervise the work of the staff, affected the successful working of the establishment.

Pachwai cases increased from 388 to 598 . The main increase took place in Balasore ( 58 against 39), Ranchi ( 394 against 22\%) and Singhbhum (116 agaiust 9). The Collector of Balasore attributes the increase to the increasing number of aboriginal settlers in the northern balf of the district, whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum reports the cause to be the withdrawal of the privilege of free home-brewing amongst the aborigines during the year under report from certain area. No marked fluctuation is noticed in tari, ganja and cocaine cases.


#### Abstract

116 62. Conviction and imprisonment.-The total number of


 persons convicted during the year/was 2,840 against 3,354 in 1922-23. The percentage of convictions to arrests was $87 \cdot 2$ against $89 \cdot 1$ in the preceding year. The number of persons imprisoned tras 1,280 against 1,224 in the previous year. Inadequate sentences were numerous particularly in the districts of the Santal Parganas (56), Balasore (38), Ranchi (199) and Palamau (32). The hopelessly inadequate sentences passed by some magistrates inspite of the clear necessity for deterrent punishment were as in previous years a great obstacle to the suppression of illicit practices against the Excise and Opium laws.63. Section 68, Act II of 1915. The total number of cases compounded under section 68 was 3,640 against 3,724 in the previous year and the amount of composition fee levied was Rs. 48,30t-12-0 against Rs. 40,606. The offences compounded were breaches of the conditions of licenses by vendors with the exception of a few cases in which the offences were of a more or less'technical character.
64. Fines and Rewards. -The amount of fines imposed by Criminal Courts was Rs. 64,347 against Rs. 73,879 in the preceding year. Out of this sum Rs. 47,308-3-3 against Rs. 58,246 was realized and Rs. 1,641 against Rs. 915 was remitted on appeal. The total sum distributed as rewards amounted to Rs. 63,263-4-0 against Rs. 59,725 in the preceding year, of this sum $45^{\circ} 6$ per cent. was paid to informers and others, 417 per cent. to Excise officers and the balance 12.7 per cent. to officers of other departments. The payment of rewards as usual was delayed in some districts on account of late receipt of records from the courts of trying magistrates.
65. Account of important cases.-Brief abstracts of some important and interesting cases detected during the year are given below :-
(a) Detected by the District Excise stafin.-(1) Musammat D. K. and C. T. belonging to a notorious gang of smugglers of Birganj (Nepal) were, on suspicion, searched by the Raxaul Excise stati and 5 seers 9 chitaks and 6 seers 7 chitaks of crude Nepal opium respectively, wrapped up in oilcloth and concealed in sattoo, was recovered from their possession. The accused were, on conviction, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months each and to pay a fine Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 respectively or, in default, to further rigorous imprisonment for three months each.
(2) H. K. and B. C. of the gang of a notorious opium smuggler of Patna, were arrested by the Raxaul Excise staff, for illicit possession of 2 seers and I seer of Nepal crude opium respectively and were convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs, 100 each.
(3) Dne B. B. was arrested by the same staff for importing 20 seers 8 chitaks of crude opium from Nepal into British Territory and was, on conviction, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs, 300 or, in default, to further rigorous imprisonment for three months.
(4) A case of illicit possession of 8 seers 9 chitaks of Garhjat ganji was detected by the Excise staff of Puri. The accused in this case was, on conviction, sentenced to undergo rigorons imprisonment for one month and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, to further rigorous imprisonment for a montl.
(5) At the Tatanagar Railway station, 2 seers 14 tolas of Treasury opiam was seized by the Excise staff. The accused were khalasis and Dock coolies, engaged in taking opium to Calcutta to be shipped to Burma and China.
(6) A seizure of 2 maunds 12 seers of opium was made by the Bengal Excise staff. The opium was purchased at Delhi and was being taken to Calcutta by road. While halting at the Hazaribagh Dak Bungalotr, with the drug, the two accused were arrested and, on conriction, one of the accused was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, in default, to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months. The other accused was sent to jail with hard labour for sir weeks.
(7) A case of ilucu possession o seers of Nepal opium was detected at the Bhagwanpur Railway station if rid Muzaffarpur district. The accused. collected the drug at Birganj (Nepal) caly was coming to Patna via Mahendru Ghat. He was sentenced to undergo ripiorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or, in defaralt, to further rigorous imprisonment for tro months.
(8) One H. alias G. Who was coming from Nepal territory to Muzaffarpur in a motor lorry wis, on suspicion, subjected to search which resulted in the seizure of 3 seers 15 chitaks $2 \frac{1}{9}$ tolas of Nepal opium. The accused was fined Rs. 250 or, in default, to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.
(b) Detected by the Special Txcise stafi.-(1) The special Excise staff, Gaya, suspected in 4 -down mail a bundle the ownership of which was admitted by none of the passengers in the compartment. A member of the staff was deputed to follow the bundle in plain clothes With the result that tro persons, M. and S., were arrested at Gujhandi. The total seizure was 8 seers 8 chitaks of Malwa opium. Accused M. and S. Were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six and three months respectively.
(2) Two Marwariswere arrested by the Special Excise staff at Madhupur Railway station with 5 seers of crude opium which they were smuggling from Lajputana to Bengal. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months each.
(3) Accused H. M. was searched on suspicion on board the ferry steamer at Paleza Ghat and a recovery of $5 \frac{1}{4}$ seers of Nepal opium in 5 cakes was made by the Patna Special staff. On trial he was sentenced to six months'. rigorous imprisonment.
(c) Detected by the Police-(1) Accused B. and S. of Nepal Terai were arrested by a Dafadar of Adapur thana whilst importing 5 seers 4 chitaks and 2 tolas of Nepal opium into British territory. On conviction they were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a month each.
(2) The Ghorasahan Police sent up R, and others for illicit possession of 6 seers of crude Nepal opium. They were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each or, in default, to further rigorous imprisonment for one and a half months.
(3) The Adapur village Police arrested two persons, B. and P., for illicit possession of 13 balls of crude Nepal opium, weighing 13 seers. The first accused was awarded a punishment of 15 stripes whereas the second man was sent to jail for six months with hard labour.

## GECTION VIII.-GENERAL ADHINISTRATION.

66. Tours and Inspections-Commissioner of Axeise.-I was on tour for 158 days and visited all the districts. I inspected all the Sadr Excise offices, excepting that at Motihari, the spirit warehouses situated at most district headquarters as well as some of the spirit warehouses situated at subdivisional headquarters and at outlying places and Excise shops. I also inspected the distilleries at Marhourah (Saran), Sultangunge (Bhagalpur) and Ranchi.
67. Tours amd inspections of Deputy Commissioner of Zncise. -The post of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Salt remained racant owing to the Legislative Council having refused to vote the demand for his pay from the 1st April 1923 to the 16th September 1923, When Rai Bahedur Chuni Lal Ray took charge of the office. ITe was on tour for 117 days and visited 12 districts and two subdivisional headquarters. He inspected the Excise offices, Ganja and Bhang golas, spirit warehouses and Excise and opium shops at most of the sadr and subdivisional headquarters of the districts he visited. He also helped in the settlement of Exciso shops in Patna and Balasore districts and held charge of the Excise Intelligence Burcan.
68. Inspector of Distill pris and Warekcuses.--Inspector Hari Das Roy Chowdhuri was Inspe pris of Distilleries and Warehouses from 1st May 1923 to the end of the year. THe was on leave for one month without the appointment of a substitute. Iluring the period of 10 months, he was on tour for 218 days and inspected all the 5 distilleries as well as all the country spirit warehouses, in the province, excepting those at Cuttack, Khurda and Puri. He inspected the distilleries at Manpur (Gaya) and Ranchi twico. He also examined the stocks of mathematical iustruments and checked the figures of license fees of sliding-scale shops in 17 districts. Dis work was very thorough and useful.
69. Excise Intelligence Bureau.-The Excise Intelligence Bureau rendered valuable assistance in supplying useful information of interesting cases against the Opium and Excise laws, of important High Court rulings and of the methods adopted by the smugglers and its work has been highly commended by most of the district officers.
70. Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise.-The services of the Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta, were utilized for the standardization of 89 complete sets and 16 old spindles of glass hydrometers, 111 brass hydrometers, 2 glass saccharometers, 19 brass saccharometers and 153 thermometers, and also for the analysis and examination of 41 samples of country spirit, 5 of illicit spirit, 63 of distillery samples, 4 of denaturants and denatured spirits, 123 of water used for reduction of spirit, 3 of ganja, 66 of opium, and 42 of cocaine.
71. Tours of Superintendents.-Twenty-one Superintendents of Excise and Salt (including Inspectors officiating as Superintendents) were employd during the year. Of these one was employed as my Personal Assistant and the remaining 20 held charge of excise work in all districts except Angul. All the Superintendents excepting those of Patna, Balasore, Puri and Ranchi, spent the prescribed minimum number of days (150) or more on tour. In Patna, Balasore and Puri, the shortage of 35 days, 8 days and 15 days respectively is attributed to the illness of the Superintendents concorned. In Ranchi, the deficiency of 19 days, is reported to be due to the bad state of the office which required the presence of the Superintendent at headquarters for a long period to put it in order.

The instructions contained in this office Circular no. 1-E.C.O., dated the 21 st and 26th June, 1920, regarding inspection of shops, etc., have not in some districts been strictly followed and the importance of visiting all excise shops other than tari and pachwai was unfortunately not realized in every district. In Patna, 37 country spirit, 8 ganja and 2 bhang; in Darbhanga, 16 country spirit, 21 ganja and 6 opium ; in Purnea, 13 country spirit, 31 ganja 3 bbang and 21 opium; in Hazaribagh 33 country spirit, 10 . ganja, 5 bhang and 6 opium ; and in Ranchi 42 country spirit, 11 ganja, 4 bliang and 6 opium shops were not inspected by the Superintendent of Excise by the close of the year. The number of shops that remained uninspected for two consecutive years (1922-23 and 1923-24) was 1 ganja shop in Bhagalpur, 6 country spirit, 6 ganja, 6 bhang and 6 opium shops in Purnea, 6 country spirit and 3 ganja shops in the Santal Parganas and 2 outstills in Hazaribagh. The district officers concerned have been requested to direct their Superintendents to inspect all the unvisited shops as early as possible.
72. Subordinate Finecutive establishment.-The strengths of the subordinate executive service remained the same as in the prerions year, viz., Inspectors 42, Sub-Inspectors 301, Cadets 12, Petty Officers 101 and peons 877.
73. Inepection by Divisional Commissioners and District Ofincers.-The Commissioners of the Patna, Tlirhut and Orissa Divisions inspected only the Excise offices at Gaya, Laheriasarai (Darbhanga) and Balasore, respectively. The offecs at Purnea and Dumka (Santal Parganas) and at Hanchi and Chaibassa (Singhblum) were also inspected by the divisional commissioners Concerned. All the district ofleers except the

Collectors of Patua and Cuttac.., ..spect headquarters excise offices. The office at Cuttack was not inspected b? follector in the previous year also. IC
74. Oficers deserving of s cial mention.-My thanks are due to all district offeers for their supe-vision of the Excise administration. I am specially indebted to Nessrs. J. E. Scott (Singhbhum), W. B. Brett (Gaya), P. E. Russell (Santal Parganas), W. H. Lewis (Sambalpur), H. C. Prior (Muzaffarpur) and P. Mirza (Saran).

Rai Bahadur Chuni Lal Ray, Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Salt; from 17th September 1923, to the close of the year, gave me invaluable advice on technical questions and did most useful inspection work and special enquiries.

Among the excise superintendents the rork of the folloming was particularly good:-

Mr. E. C. Prabal (Ranchi).
Mr. W. J. Bennett (Cuttack).
Pandit Mathura Prasad Cloube (Champaran).
Babu Lalit Mohan Das Gupta (Manbhum).
Nripendra Nath Das (Santal Parganas).

- "Hemendra Nath Bhattacharya (Sambalpur).

Rai Brajanandan Singh Bahadur continued as my Personal Assistant and gare complete satisfaction.

The following inspectors did good work:-

## Maulavi Syed Muhammad Saiyeed (Monghyr).

Babu Hari Das Roy Chaudhuri (Inspector of Distilleries and Warehouses).
ILaulavi Mruhammad Hasan (Patna).
Babu Sarat Chandra Dutt (Manbhum).
"Jugal Kishore Narayan (Police Training College, Hazaribagh).
75. General remarts.-As a miscunception exists fairly widely that the large increase in the excise revenue must be due to an increase in the consumption of intoxicants I have given below in a tabular form the figures of licenses, consumption and revenue for all intoxicants in 1912-13, when this province was created, as compared with those for the year under review (1923-24). From this table it will be seen that far from the consumption of intosicants having been increased the reverse is the case. The consumption of ganja has been reduced in this period by 42 per cent., of bhang by 37 per cent. and of opium by 30 per cent. The number of all classes of shops, except of bhang which has remained unchanged, has been considerably reduced. In the case of tari the reduction is as much as by 27 per cent. The figures for country spirit, i.e., distillery liquor and outstill liquor show that the total number of country spirit shops has been reduced by 371. As regards consumption it will be seon that in 1923-24, 21,929 L. P. gallons more distillery liquor were consumed than in 1912-13 but in the meantime 407 outstills had been replaced by distillery liquor shops and these 407 outstills Tere certainly turning out an immensely larger quantity of country spirit than 21,929 gallons. Unfortunately it is impossible to collect reliable figures of the consumption in outstills and as in the period under review outstills have been gradually replaced by distillery liquor shops in the interest of better excise administration, it is not possible to compare correctly the total consumption of country spirit in the province in these tivo years. A correct idea of the progress of consumption can, however, be formed by taking the figures of those districts only in which no outstills were replaced by distillery liquor shops during this period. Such districts are Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalyur, Purnea, the Santal Parganas, Cuttack,

Balasore, Puri and Manbbum. ille spirit in $1812-13$ was $1,050,989 \mathrm{yp}^{\text {prit }}$ rallons whilst in $1923-2 \mathrm{H}$ it was $7,83,391$ 1. P. gallons a decrease of 267 , 4 : ${ }^{2} \mathrm{P}$. gallons or of 25 per cont. Converted into the popular strength of $70^{\circ}$ (minn proof liquor the reduction in consump. tinn amounts to nearly 9 lakhs of ge bins. These figures show that far from the increased revenue being derived put the cost of greater consumption of intoxicants the policy of obtaining the maximum of revenue from the minimum of consumption has been carrieid out to the letter. Better results could hardly have been achieved.

|  | 1012-28. |  |  | 1023-24. |  |  | Remarke. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nombler } \begin{array}{c} \text { of } \\ \text { sbups. } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Consumption in L, P. gallons or Mds.. Sre. and Chs, | Reverue. | Number ol of | Consamptionin <br> L. P. qallons or Mide. Sre. and Chs. | Revonue, |  |
| . 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 | $\theta$ |
|  |  |  | Tis. |  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{6}$, |  |
| Distillery liquor | 1,612 |  | 37,95,921 | 1,548 | L. $\begin{array}{r}\text { P. } 179,565 \\ \text { gallone }\end{array}$ | 88,63,488 |  |
| Outstills . .. | 576 | Mde. srs. ch. | 16,10,807 | 169 | Mde. ers. ch. | 21,78,109 | Relisble fig ures of consumption not available. |
| Ganja $\quad$... | 1,384 | 2,408 140 | 22,52,672 | 1,184 | 1,435 210 | 39,99,151 |  |
| Bbang ... | 297 | 537850 | 51,888 | 287 | 337350 | 84,779 |  |
| Opium | 563 | 926150 | 12,10,451 | 535 | 65450 | 22,25,780 |  |
| Tari | 7,665 | ". | 12,66,088 | E,562 | $\cdots$ | 17,25,450 | Consumption not recorded. |
| pachwai ise | 355 | i.. | 1,30,845 | 329 | -. | 3,39,873 | Ditto. |

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant; E. H. BERTHOUD,

Commissioner of Excise and Salt,
Bilar and Orissa.

## APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX A-IMPERIAL RETURNS.



## APPENDIX B-PROVINCIAL TABLES.

Tabiz No. I.-Demand and actual revenue under the several heads of excisable articles
" II.-Arrests, convictions, etc., under the Excise and Opium laws ...
xiv \& 17
III.-Classified statement of offences against the Excise and Opium laws ...
xviii to xx
" IV.-Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the Municipal areas in Bihar and Orissa during 1923-24 and two previous years
xxii \& x xii
" V.-Statement showing the consumption of country spirit in the varions local areas of the province, rates of duty, aversge otrength, etc., etc.
... .. xxiv toxrvii
" VI.-Statement ahowing receipts, issonea, and balances of epirits in distilleries and excise warehouses. $\qquad$
". VII.-Sub-heada of tari revenue ... ... ... ...
" VIII.-Pachwai home-brewing ard special licenzes
xxxiii
, IX.-Revenue from different varieties of hemp drage
ruiv \& xxy
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xyrvii
mxyiii
sxxix
xi
XV,-Statiatics of retail rend and consumption of epirits and fermented
liquors ... ... ... ... ...

APPENDIX A.
Impzrial Rrturn I.-Exvise Revenue for the year 1923-24.

[^1]

## MXA.

Treise Revenue for the year 1923-24.


Imperial Return I-A.-Supplementary table showing the duty realized (a) in other British Indian provinces on excio. able articles exported to Bihar and Orissa, and (b) in Bihar and Orissa on excisable articles exported to other. British Indian provinces.


## APPENDIX A.

Impratal Return II.-Expenditure, 1923-24.


Iaperial Retorn III.-


Cops and Licenses.



DIX A:
(V—Consumption.



## APPENDIX A. ${ }^{2}$ ?

Imprinal Retonx 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.


APPENDIX A.
Imperial Return V.-Inctdence of Revenue and Consumption.

Imperial Retury V.-Incidence,


DIX A.
Revenue and Consumption.


Provincial Table I. -Demand and achal revenue under the several heads of


DIX 1.
exoisalle articles, and remissions, adoance collections, and balances.

| Cauja, |  | Charss. |  | Opium, |  | Bhang. |  |  |  | Total Exeise Ropenue. |  |  | $\qquad$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { rigu } \\ & \text { gy } \\ & \text { g } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gu } \\ & \text { g̈ } \\ & \text { 日. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 20 | 27 | 28 |
| sa. | Er. | Re. | Rs. | Rs, | Rs. | Rs. | Re. | Rs. | Pf, | Re. | Ris. | Rs, | R8, | Re. | L. |
| 3,68,630 | 2,68,185 | '.' | ... | 1,34,669 | 1,29,839 | 10,171 | 10,171 | 15 | 2,085 | 18,12,578 | 18,08,687 | ... | 1,93,727 | 85,051 | 8,881 |
| 3,10,074 | 2,09,761 | ... | ** | 81,862 | 81,962 | 23,178 | 23,133 | 8 | 10,009 | 17,15,889 | 17,07,108 | 23 | 88,3614 | 62,015 | 8,762 |
| 4,70,108 | 4,68,488 | ... | ..' | 31,557 | 91,667 | 13,231 | 12,231 | ${ }_{5}$ | 6,583 | 19,08,704 | 13,63,700 | 2,304 | 1,08,050* | 75,184 | 2,700 |
| 18,49,803 | 8,47,414 | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,58,188 | 2,53,358 | 45,678 | 46,535 | 28 | 19,177 | - 48,97,235 | 48,11,460 | 2,326 | 3,80,138 | 2,24,080 | 20,443 |
| 1,92,125 | 1,02,013 | ..' | $\cdots$ | 17,841 | 17,841 | 752 | 752 | ... | 2,738 | 8,03,689 | 8,62,052 | .." | ${ }^{61,163 *}$ | 62,260 | 1,837 |
| 2,01,870 | 2,03,532 | ... | $\cdots$ | 11,606 | 11,503 | 05 | 68 | 2 | 1,071 | 4,85,702 | 4,82,950 | 11,830 | 33,018* | 28,029 | $8 \times 2$ |
| 1,66,502 | 1,66,126 | $\cdots$ | ... | 29,443 | 20,418 | 283 | 283 | 3 | 2,840 | 7,38,156 | 6,00,228 | 43,989 | 80,869* | 40,068 | 2,669 |
| 2,03,839 | 3,08, 132 | ... | ... | 32,858 | 32,841 | \% | 70 | 5 | 1,469 | 8,03,999 | 6,01,158 | ... | 37,781 ${ }^{6}$ | 28,530 | 2,840 |
| 7,60,588 | 7.67,103 | ..' | ... | 91,851 | 81,636 | 1,170 | 1,170 | 10 | 8,024 | 26,09,540 | 20,30,383 | 55,190 | 1,73,401 | 1,85,787 | 7,858 |
| 3,90,434 | 3,90,314 | $\cdots$ | ... | 41,247 | 41,247 | 901 | 801 | 2 | 4,815 | 11,26,905 | 11,02,697 | 13,802 | 1,03,141* | 56,262 | 10,448 |
| 3,25,097 | 3,23,631 | $\cdots$ | . | 66,020 | 88,852 | 1,566 | 1,476 | 8 | 2,920 | 7,10,127 | 7,00,716 | 67 | 82,405* | 32,480 | 9,34 |
| 3,18,083 | 3,14,107 | -." | $\cdots$ | 1,26,403 | 1,26,399 | 20 | 26 | 3 | 4,325 | 8,17,563 | 8,09,480 | 2,342 | 64,188 | 35,711 | 8,632 |
| 1,04,964 | 1,94,335 | ... | ... | 61,621 | 61,621 | 4,819 | 4,316 | 5 | 4,570 | 8,43,148 | 8,38,841 | ... | 86,984* | 34,687 | 2,567 |
| 12,34,377 | 112,25,367 | ... | ..' | 2, | 2,88,110 | 6,882 | 8,718 | 18 | 116,039 | 85,90,543 | 95,62,743 | 18,071 | 3,18,670 | 1,98,120 | 27,729 |
| 1,75,663 | 1,75,663 | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,38,711 | 4,38,711 | 7,800 | 7,860 | 1 | 895 | 7,49,308 | 7,48,960 | " | 30,001 | 43,206 | 846 |
| 62,328 | 62,338 | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,08,394 | 4,08,344 | 1,535 | 1,635 | 2 | 1,848 | 5,07,950 | 5,07,585 | 311 | 19,8z8* | 38,908 | 64 |
| 5,371 | 6.371 | ... | $\cdots$ | 54,503 | 68,602 | 73 | 72 | $\cdots$ | 10 | 67,846 | 87,848 | ... | 951 | 1,472 | ... |
| 1,29,882 | 1,25,893 | ... | ... | 2,38,807 | 2,38,837 | 8,163 | 8,103 | 3 | 450 | 4, 22,610 | 4,41,04, | 110 | 32,117 | 24,531 | 488 |
| 1,43,430 | :1,43,430 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,54,18S | 1,65,1c8 | 1,235 | 1,255 | 2 | 940 | 3,44,323 | 3,01,323 | ... | 19,601* | 22,971 | ... |
| 5,05,650 | 5,05,690 | $\cdots$ | ... | 12, 190.7521 | 12,45,532 | 10,876 | 18,875 | 8 | 4,255 | 21,01,944 | 21,60,059 | 421 | 1,03,402 | 1,31,080 | 2,845 |
| 00,278 | ${ }^{66}, 279$ | ... | ". | 61,015 | 51,015 | 4,819 | 4,810 | 5 | 2,570 | 8,37,162 | 0,23,304 | "'* | 75,345* | 1,22,647 | 9,888 |
| 83,830 | 82,699 | .'. | ... | 68,632 | 64,838 | 1,776 | 1,771 | 5 | 3,410 | 8,79,530 | 8,67,976 | 5,963 | 78,141* | 88,625 | 4,801 |
| 80,004 | 69,918 | ... | ... | 43,514 | 48,463 | 7,042 | 7,642 | 3 | 1,132 | $8,83,184$ | 8,62,681 | 428 | 1,31,622 | 1,00,603 | 75 |
| 2,55,011 | 2,51,301 | ... | ... | 62,236 | 09,230 | 6,770 | 6,778 | 0 | 3,693 | 20,15,007 | 20,15,131 | $\ldots$ | 1,28,948* | 1,35,910 | 76 |
| 66,70 | 50,4\% | ... | ... | 00,077 | 68,917 | 3,670 | 3,570 | ... | 3.48 | 5,17,242 | 5,10,602 | 850 | 37,383 | 40,925 | 8,700 |
| 0,51,gis | 5, 00,667 | ... | ..' | 2,02,704 | 2,92,135 | 24.488 | 24,441 | 22 | 11,168 | 52,02,016 | 81,70,694 | 7,231 | 4,62,399 | 5.81,001 | 15,000 |
| 10,10,257 | 39,90,151 | $\cdots$. | .. | 22,31,316 | 22,25,783 | 01,991 | 04,779 | 80 | 50,652 | 1,81,07,277 | 1,83,43,324 | 81,248 | 14,38,006 | 13,03,054 | 72,705 |
| 9,16,205 | 37, 9 , 137 | 301 | 304 | 20,62,013 | 20,61,713 | 80,232 | 60,070 | \%8 |  | 1,56,38,010 | 1,44,31,301 | 60,297 | 7,87,070 | 14,44, 804 | 1,67,4,4 |

Pronticial Table II.-


DIX E.
Arrests, Convictions, elc. Inder the Excise a in Laws.



ajences against



Ofences against the Excise and Opium $L_{\text {aws }}$ in the year 1920-24-conold.



Pagrachil Table IV.-Tuhe showing convictions for drunkenness in the Iuncipal uras in Bitur and Orissa during the year $192 t-2 \mathrm{~s}$ and tioo previous yours.



APPENDIX B.
Phormchal Table IV.-Tabie showing convictions for druntenness in the Municipal areas in Bikar and Orissa during the year 1923-2t and two previous years-concld,

| Suac of Manicipality. |  |  |  | 1991-23. |  | 1029-23. |  | 1923-21. |  | Remares. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br> 9 <br>  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  | 3 | 3 | 4 |  | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Chatrs ... | ... | ... | 8,225 | 1 | 1.2 | 2 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 7 | $8 \%$ |  |
| Giridia ... | ... | ... | 18,874 | 4 | 21 | 7 | 47 | 4 | $2 \cdot 1$ |  |
| Fanchi ... | .0. | ... | 39,028 | 23 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 48 | $12 \cdot 1$ | 81 | $15 \cdot 3$ |  |
| Lobardaya | ... | ... | 7,152 | 1 | 1.4 | 2 | 2.7 | 17 | 23.6 |  |
| Daltoggan | ..' | ... | 9,317 |  | ..' | 4 | 40 | 7 |  |  |
| Purulia ... | ... | ... | 22,161 | 110 | 83.7 | 50 | 22.5 | 129 | 65\%2 |  |
| Raghunathpar | ..' | $\cdots$ | 6,492 | 7 | 10.8 | 10 | $15 \cdot 4$ | 23 | $35^{\circ} 5$ |  |
| Jhaldas ... | .. | $\cdots$ | 6,737 | - 26 | 45.3 | 27 | $47^{\circ} 0$ | 16 | 27.8 |  |
| Dhanbad | '" | $\cdots$ | 11,973 | 9 | 75 | 32 | 26.7 | 3 | 42 |  |
| Chakradkarpar | .." | ... | 7,94 | 3 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 1 | 12 | 8 | $5 \cdot 7$ |  |
| Chaibasea | .'. | $\cdots$ | 9,178 |  | - $\cdot$ | 4 | 43 | 11 | 20 |  |

. ${ }^{T i}$
APPE:
Prominclal Table V.-Statement shomeng thic consumplion of country spirit in the tariua localarens of th.

rovince, rates of duty, average strength, wholesale andes and dices and distribution of revenue between license fees and duty


Pnotincral Table V.-Statement showing the consumptio: cans: ountry spirit in the carious local arcas of the province,


DIX B.-concld.

"utcs of duty, average strength, wholesale and retril, ces and distrimution of revenue betucen license fees and duty.


[^2],

APPEN
Provincial Table YI.-Stalement showing reccipta

$\mathrm{D}=$ Dietillery : W. Warebongo,
3

## DIX D .

issues and balance of spirits in distilleries and Excise warelouses during 1923-21.


Prorimetal Tadele VI.-Stiement sooking reetiot



DIX $B$.
issues and baiance of spitits in distilleries and Excise varehouses during 1922-23-soncluded.

xxxii
APPENDIX B.
Provincial Table VII.-Sub-leads of Tari Recenue.



APPLIIDIX B.
Provixcral Table VIII.-Pachwai, home-brewing and special licenses and distribution of revenue.


Provinclal Table IX.-Revenue from different


DIX B.
varieties of Hemp Drugs, Prices, ates of duty and Incidence of Consumption.

| Coneam | ion per ation in | oft |  |  | of duts. |  | Gan |  |  | Bhang |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{5} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{5} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | \% | - |  | 若 | 它 | - | Wholegale price per вeer. | Retail price per вcer. | Wholessla price par seor. |  | Qatail irice Eeer. |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 17 |  | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |  | 23 |
|  |  |  |  | Re, a. F. | Re, a. p. | Rs. a. p, | Re, a, p, Res, A. p. | Re, a.p. Ms. a. p. |  |  | a. p. Re, a. |
| 25 | $\cdot 11$ | ..' | ${ }^{3} 38$ | 3000 | 300 | ... |  | 5700 |  |  | 90 |
| $\cdot 13$ | $\cdot 15$ | "* | $\cdot 23$ | 4000 | 300 | ... | 800 | 300 Oto 10000 | AF. 8 | 8 | 00 to 10 |
| $\cdot 40$ | -11 | ... | 761 | 4000 | 300 | ..* | 740 | 90001010000 | As, B to As. 8 |  | 00 tol2 8 |
| ${ }^{25}$ | $\cdot 13$ | ... | $\cdot 38$ | ." | .'. | "•• | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | ... |
| -11 | ** | ... | $\cdot 11$ | $40 \quad 00$ | 200 | ..' | Rs. a. p. $\begin{array}{lll} & \operatorname{Ra}_{7} & \text { R. } \\ 4 & \text { P. } & 0\end{array}$ |  | As. 6 |  | H9.0. |
| -13 | *' | ... | $\cdot 13$ | 4000 | 20.0 | ... | 780 | 8000 to 12000 | A8. B |  | 60 |
| ${ }^{0} 7$ | ... | ... | ${ }^{\circ} 07$ | 4000 | 200 | $\cdots$ | 780 | 8000 to 8000 | A8, ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  | 50 |
| -07 | "' | ..' | $\cdot 7$ | 4) 00 | 200 | "'* | 780 | 8000 to 10000 | As. 6 to As, 8 |  | 40 |
| $\because 9$ | .." | ... | -69 | ." | ."• | .." | ... | .". | ... |  | "'* |
| $\bullet 28$ | '01 | ... | -29 | 4000 |  | ... | Rs. A. p.Re. <br> 7 |  |  |  | a. p. ${ }_{2}^{\mathrm{Rr}, 2} \mathrm{~g}$ |
| ${ }^{19}$ | '01 | .'' | -20 | 4000 | 200 | ... | 700 | 2000 to 10000 | 018 |  | 00 to 100 |
| '20 | .'. | ..' | $\cdot 20$ | 4000 | 200 | "'* | 680 | 6000 to 10000 | A8. 8 |  | 50 |
| ${ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{\circ} 03$ | .." | $\cdot 15$ | 4000 | 300 | "* | 700007120 | 000tol00 00 | As, 8 |  | 8 otals 0 |
| $\cdot 20$ | $\cdot 01$ | $\cdots$ | '21 | .. | ... | ... | "' | ... | '"* |  | -. |
| ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }^{\circ} 3$ | ".' | ${ }^{23}$ | 3000 | 300 | - | $\text { Rs, a, p. } \begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | As, 8 |  | $\text { a. p. } \begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ 15 \end{gathered} \mathrm{a}_{0}$ |
| $\cdot 11$ | ${ }^{\circ} 1$ | .. | $\cdot 12$ | 3000 | 300 | ". | 7,100 | 5000 to 7000 | AB, 8 | 200 | c 0to 250 |
| '06 | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | '.' | *OB | $\begin{array}{llll}30 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 300 | '" | 1200 | 3000 to 7000 | AB. 8 |  | 150 |
| ${ }^{29}$ | $\cdot 10$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdot 39$ | 3300 | 300 | $\ldots$ | 710 | 5000 to60000 | As. 6 | 100 | 0 Oto:5 0 |
| '27 | -02 | ... | -29 | 9000 | 300 | .'' | $800{ }^{7}$ | 000 to 8000 | As. 8 |  | 128 |
| ${ }^{3} 0$ | 04 | ... | $\cdot 24$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | .', | ... |  | ".* |
| $\cdot 10$ | 0.4 | ..' | $\cdot 14$ | 4000 | 300 | ... | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc} \text { Rs. a. p. Re. } & \text { 2s. } & \text { p. } \\ & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right.$ | E. a.p. $\underset{\text { Rs. R.p. }}{\text { R. }}$ | As. 6 |  | a.p. Res. ${ }_{20} \mathrm{c}_{0} \mathrm{p}$ |
| $\cdot 07$ | ${ }^{0} 0$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdot 09$ | 4000 | 300 | .'. | 780 to 80088 | 000 toioo 00 |  | 128 | 80 to 200 |
| -08 | ${ }^{\circ} 08$ | .'. | $\cdot 17$ | 4000 | 300 | ... | 780 | 000 to 10000 | As. 7 | 120 | 0010150 |
| -19 | ${ }^{\circ} 05$ | ... | $\cdot 21$ | 4000 | 300 | $\cdots$ | 780 | 8500 | As. 8 |  | 160 |
| '11 | ${ }^{\circ} 07$ | ... | ${ }^{18}$ | 1000 | 300 | ..' | 800 | 000 to 2000 | Af. 0 |  | 100 |
| $\cdot 12$ | . 06 | ... | $\cdot 17$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ." | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | .." |
| $\cdot 17$ | ${ }^{6} 0$ | .." | $\cdot 20$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ." |  | -... |

## Ini <br> APPINDIX B.



|  | Ganj. <br> Mus. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ehang } \\ & \text { n!ds. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dànoe in district warctonses on lst April 1603 | Q35 | 642 |
| Quantitr reeired during 1923-24 ... | 1,203 | 1,34** |
| Creess fund on meighment | . 4 | 1 |
| Total to le accounted for | 1.685 | 1,957 |
| Isand from marehouses to retail shops in Dilar and Orissa. | 1,428 | Cs3 |
| Exported to Lepal ... ... ... | . 22 | Nil. |
| Ditio Cbota Nagrar Political States and to Bnai and Gancpur. | 013 | 4 |

Ditio Fendatory States in Orissa ... 5
Ditto ditto in Sambalpur ... ir sil.

Ditto ciker Prorinces ... ... Ni!. $35 L$


Fircres in ituliss represent isspet withort phement of duty.


Provinclal Table XI.-Stock account of Opium:

xxyviii
APPENDIX B.
Provinchat Table XII.-Statement showing incilence of license-fee per gallon $L$. $P_{\text {, }}$ of Country Spirit and per seer of Opium and Ganja.


Provincial Table XIII.-Statement coinparing the results of the Setllements made of Excise and Opium licenses for the year 1993-24 with those of $1924-25$ up to 31 st May 1924 .


[^3]
jsl
APPENDIX E .
Provincial Tibid XIV.-Statement of the wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors under liceneo granted in accordance woth Excise rules in Chapter IV of the Excise Mranual, Fol. II for the year 1923-24


## APPENDIX $\cdot \mathrm{B}$.

Proviscial Table XV.-Statistics of retail' vend and consumption of spirits and fermented liquor in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during 1923-24.

Proviscuil Tabie XV.-Statistios of eftail venl and consumption of eqiriis


DIX B.
and fermented liquors in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during 1923-24.

B. \& O. G. P. (Excise) No. 20-276+2-1x-9-192t-M. M. G. and olhers.


[^0]:    The revenue was far the largest ever collected. The amount shown as charges for 1923-24 differs from that shown in Imperial Return II by Rs. 76,000 , which under the orders of the Government of India is debitable to the Salt Department.
    5. Discrepancy between the figures returned by the District Officers and those furnished by the AccountantGeneral, Bihar and Orissa.-The figures for revenue have been

[^1]:    0
    $2 \theta$ Exciso.

[^2]:    For shops at Pachera Chas, Sealjuri and Barkada
    For thope in Police station of Raghunathpur, Hetarik, Santari and Kashipar

    - Rest uf the Sadr sabdivision.
    tShop in Tapdi and Gobindpar Policertation,

[^3]:    

