

ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

---

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM

FROM

29th January to 22nd February 1894,

WITH

APPENDICES.

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VOL. IV.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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**ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.**

**Minutes of Evidence taken in India between 29th January and  
22nd February 1894, with Appendices.**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

**LIST OF WITNESSES.**

Name.	Page.	Name.	Page.
<b>JANUARY 29TH. FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY. Jeypore.</b>		Pandit Madho Prasad	49
Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee, C.I.E.	1	Bhati Raghunath Singh	51
Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Hendley, C.I.E.	8	Mehta Ratan Lal	51
Rao Bahadur Thakur Gobind Singh	13	Thakur Bulidana	52
Thakur Futteh Singh	14	Mehta Hamirmall	53
Hakim Abdul Guffur	14	Singhji Jowan Mal Sayar	54
Dhanna Lall Balabun	14	Raj Prithi Raj	55
Chote Khan Jan Muhammad	14	Rao Bahadur Vinayek Rao Ganesh Samarth.	55
Asgar Ali Hussain	14	Seth Nand Ram	57
<b>JANUARY 30TH. FIFTY-NINTH DAY. Ajmere.</b>		Seth Ratan Lal	58
Lieut.-Col. H. B. Abbott	15	Dr. William Huntly	58
Mr. J. P. Hewett	19	The Rev. C. H. Plomer	64
<b>JANUARY 31ST. SIXTIETH DAY. Ajmere.</b>		Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. T. Ffrench- Mullen	65
Mehta Bhopal Singh	20	Surgeon Captain Neilson, M.B.	66
Sahiwala Hamir Singh	22	<b>FEBRUARY 3RD. SIXTY-THIRD DAY. Ajmere.</b>	
Mr. Nathuji Punjawat	23	The Rev. C. W. de Souza	68
Thakur Manobar Singhji	23	Mrs. Louise Dryman	69
Mohun Lal Vishnu Lal Pandia	24	Lieut.-Col. H. B. Abbott (further exa- mined)	70
Ram Chandra Megraj	26	Thakur Sawai Singhji	72
Kirat Singh	27	Rao Bahadur Siyam Sundar Lal	72
Seth Daulat Ram	27	Pandit Jeysunker Nurshee Ram	74
Mir Mahmud Hussain	27	Umacharan Mukhyopadhya	76
Thakur Bahadur Singh	29	Munshi Bhola Nath Kamdar	77
Govind Ram	29	Sah Badri Lal	79
Rao Bahadur Apji Amar Singh	30	Mr. R. M. Dane (further examined)	80
Chaube Raghunath Das	32	Captain Melvill	80
Sirdar Mull	34	Rao Kesri Singh	81
Karan Chand	34	Subadar Dalla	81
<b>FEBRUARY 1ST. SIXTY-FIRST DAY. Ajmere.</b>		Seth Sobhag Mull	82
Colonel Trevor, C.S.I.	35	<b>FEBRUARY 6TH. SIXTY-FOURTH DAY. (Section A., Indore.)</b>	
Surgeon-Major Adams, M.D.	38	Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I.	82
Bohra Meghbaban	40	Lieut. Col. Robertson	87
Bohra Rattan Lal	40	Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Keegan, M.D.	90
Patel Sheobuksh	42	Surgeon-Major Dane	92
Pandit Brij Nath	43	Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Caldecott	94
Thakur Bridhi Singh	44	<b>FEBRUARY 7TH. SIXTY-FIFTH DAY. (Section A., Indore.)</b>	
Thakur Bahadur Singh	44	Surgeon Major Gimlette	95
Seth Rikab Das	45	Lieut.-Col. Robertson (further examined)	97
Seth Milap Chand	45	Santajirao Sahib Temak	100
Seth Nemi Chand	46	Lieut.-Col. Sir Michael Filose	101
<b>FEBRUARY 2ND. SIXTY-SECOND DAY. Ajmere.</b>		Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar	102
Surgeon-Major D. Ffrench-Mullen	47	Chintamanrao Vinayak Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.	110
Singhji Surajmal	48		
Kabiraj Murardan	49		

Name.	Page.	Name.	Page.
Maharaja Chani Singh	111	Mr. Raisinghji Shivsinghji	177
Seva Ram Samantram	111	Mr. Vajesingh Jinaji Girasia	178
Vallabha Deva	112	Mr. Bhosinghji	178
Narayan Das	112	Mr. Nagji Nathu	178
Sirsubha Sakharan Martand	113	Rao Bahadur Narsiram	179
Bakshi Khuman Singh, C.S.I.	113	Mr. Sarangdhar Mulshankar	179
Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandhar, B.A., LL.B.	113	Hakim Abdul Razak	181
Soma Bin Udai Ram Patel	114	Vaidya Raghunathji Indrajji	182
Ram Chandra Padya	114	Mr. Devkaram Maoji	182
Mr. R. M. Dane (further examined)	114	Mr. Lalbhai Morarji Desai	182
		Mr. Waghji Fateh	183
		Mr. Latha Damodar	183
		Mr. Bapumia Shermia	184
		Mr. Khodidas Vishvanath	184
(Section B., Ahmedabad.)		FEBRUARY 9TH. SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.	
Mr. Anant Gangadhar Khotu	115	(Section B., Ahmedabad.)	
Mr. Ralph Kershaw	121	Seth Mayabhai Premabhai	185
Major W. B. Ferris	128	Mr. Nanabhai Dajibhai	185
Mr. A. F. Maconochie	130	Dr. Hari Bhikaji	187
Mr. F. S. P. Lely	133	Assistant Surgeon T. M. Shah	188
Mr. H. O. Quinn	134	Mr. Appaji Govindrao Kale	192
Khan Bahadur Bahmanji E. Modi	136	Mr. Muhammad bin Hadi	193
Rao Bahadur Sardar Becharadas Veharidas	137	Rao Sahib Narsilal Rewadas	193
Mr. Motibhai Raghunathji Pandia	138	Parakh Sakaichand Nihalchand	194
Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chota Lal, C.I.E.	138	Seth Hatisingh Gulabchand	194
Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal	140	Mir Shri Abhesinghji	195
Darasha Hormasji Baria	141	Mr. Chotilal Pranjivandas	195
Prabhashankar Makaraji Bhat	141	Mr. Ishwarlal Ochavram	196
Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas	142	Pandit Ganesh Gopal	197
Dr. Shivnath Ramnath	143	Mr. Jivanlal Chotalal	198
		Mr. Jatashankar Jagjivan	198
		Mr. Dayabhai Nathabhai	199
		Rao Bahadur Dulerai Girdharlal	199
		Rao Sahib Motilal Hirabhai	200
FEBRUARY 8TH. SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.		FEBRUARY 10TH. SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.	
(Section A., Indore.)		(Section B., Ahmedabad.)	
Mir Munshi Imtiaz Ali	144	Mr. Vakhatchand Umedchand	201
Ram Krishna Mahipat	146	Mr. Asharam Dalechand	202
Wasudeo Trimbak Kapsy	146	Mr. Chaturbhai Jivabhai	203
Rao Bahadur Vishnu Keshava Kunte, B.A.	148	Mr. Rustomji Hormasji	203
Mr. Krishna Rao Mule	150	Mr. Maganlal Tribhovandas	205
Sayad Nasir Ali	152	Rana Saganji Khodabhai	205
Lala Ajudhia Pershad	152	Mr. G. B. Reid	206
Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan	153	Kavishwar Dalpatram Dayabhai, C.I.E.	208
Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustamji Thane- walla	155	Mr. Mavalji Jijibhai	208
Kunwar Jaswant Singh	156	Mr. Lakshman Rao Gangadhar	209
Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory	157	Mr. Leherchand Lalchand	210
Mr. R. M. Dane (further examined)	158	Sheth Devchand Nagar	210
The Rev. J. F. Campbell	158		
The Rev. W. A. Wilson	159	FEBRUARY 12TH. SIXTY-NINTH DAY.	
Mr. Cyrus P. Anketell	160	Bombay.	
Mr. A. Harbhajan Das	161	The Hon. T. D. Mackenzie	211
Miss O'Hara	162	Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. J. Arnett, M.D.	211
Khan Singh Ramsing	163	Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. J. A. Mac- onochie, M.D.	213
Mr. Joseph Namaji	163	Surgeon Colonel H. Cook, M.D.	214
The Rev. J. Wilkie	164	Surgeon Major D. Parakh	215
Dr. John Buchanan	166	Surgeon Major H. W. Boyd	217
The Rev. Norman H. Russell	167	Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E.	218
Mr. Edwin J. Drew	168	Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E.	221
The Rev. J. Wilkie (further examined)	168	Surgeon Lieut.-Col. T. Weir	222
Mr. J. P. Hewett	168	The Hon. C. S. Crole	225
(Section B., Ahmedabad.)		FEBRUARY 13TH. SEVENTIETH DAY.	
Mr. Runchordas Jaishankar Bakshi	169	(Section A., Bombay.)	
Bharot Umlu Vaja	169	The Hon. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik	225
Mr. Malek Ali Nowrang	170	Mr. D. M. Slater	228
Mr. Mathurbhai Varajbhai	170	Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur	230
Mr. Girdharlal Hirabhai	171	Mr. S. A. Nathan	231
Mr. Ajitrai Shivadas	171		
Mr. Joseph Benjamin	172		
Rawal Shri Harisinghji Rupsinghji	174		
Khunan Bhoj Oghad	174		
Mr. Desabhai Kalidas	175		
Mr. Jaisinghbhai Hathisingh	176		
Mr. Motilal Khushalji	176		

Name.	Page.	Name.	Page.
Mr. E. S. Gubbay	232	Mr. Geo. Cotton	309
Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas	233	Mr. W. R. Scroggie	310
Mr. Vrijbhukandas Atmaram	234	Mr. A. J. Dunlop	311
Mr. Gordhandas Khatso	234	Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud	311
Mr. Dharamsi Sunderdas	235	Mr. Dadamia Anwarka	312
Mr. Tribhovandas Jagjivandas	235	Mr. Fazlullah Lutfullah	312
Thakar Haridas Maoji	236	Maulvi Hidayat Ulla Sahib	313
Mr. Mancharji M. Mulah Firoz	236	The Hon. W. R. Macdonnell	314
Mr. Hormasji Kuvorji Setna	236	Mr. Gulabrai Durgaram Mancharam	316
Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim	237	Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E.	318
Mr. Mirza Husain Khan	238	Mr. Thakersey Gangaram	319
Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas	238	Mr. Shivmukrai Sureka	319
(Section B., Bombay.)		Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E. (further examined)	320
Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Mayne	239	The Rev. Thos. Hudson	322
Surgeon Lieut.-Col. W. Browne, M.D.	242		
Surgeon Major W. King	242		
Surgeon Major A. Sturmer	243		
Assistant Surgeon Mohamed Osman Sahib Bahadur	244		
The Hon. C. S. Crole	247		
Mr. B. V. Ramanasu Pantulu	249		
Mr. Dondapati Jangam	250		
Mr. W. Venkatapiah Pantulu Garu	250		
The Rev. W. Curties	251		
Haji Mirza Melidi Ispahani	252		
Mr. G. F. Vurgese	253		
Colonel C. A. Porteous	255		
FEBRUARY 14TH. SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.		FEBRUARY 17TH. SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.	
Bombay.		Bombay.	
Mr. F. P. Horne	256	Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E.	323
Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E. (further examined)	258	Mr. D. M. Slater (further examined)	325
Dr. R. N. Khory, M.D.	259	Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Jehangir	326
Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha	261	Dr. C. F. Underwood, M.D.	328
Mr. V. N. Mehta	263	The Rev. M. B. Fuller	330
Dr. F. E. Madon	263	Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Jehangir (further examined)	333
Dr. J. C. Lisboa	263	Mr. Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder	333
Dr. Edalji Nassurwanji	264	The Rev. Sumant Vishnu Karmarkar	335
Dr. J. A. Da Gama	266	Mr. Meruji Dosaji Chudasama and Sirdarsinghi Rana	336
Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman	267		
Mr. Manekji D. Cadna	268		
Mr. A. J. Bocarro	270		
Mr. G. B. Prabhakar	271		
Khan Bahadur Dossabhai Pestonji	273		
Mr. B. H. Nanavati	273		
Dr. Vishram Ramji Ghole	274		
Mr. Ganesh Krishna Garde	275		
Mr. R. M. Dane (further examined)	277		
FEBRUARY 15TH. SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.		FEBRUARY 19TH. SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.	
Bombay.		Bombay.	
Dr. Rustom N. Ranina	277	Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E.	337
The Hon. T. D. Mackenzie (further examined)	279	Dr. R. N. Ranina (further examined)	337
Mr. W. Porteous	287	Mr. J. G. Alexander (further examined)	337
The Rev. D. O. Fox	288	Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. J. Gaffney	338
Dr. Thos. Blaney	291	Surgeon Major W. Quayle	340
Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.	292	Mr. Haridas Chatterji	340
The Rev. A. W. Prautch	294	Mr. W. J. Gladwin	342
Mr. E. M. Gordon	298	Mr. Kalidas Chowdhri	344
Mr. S. C. Kanaga Ratnam	299	Rai Bahadur Raghoba Mahadik	345
Mr. Mansukh Lal	300	Lala Nand Kishore	346
Pandit Ganesh Anant Bhide	303	Dr. C. S. Durand	346
Surgeon Major K. R. Kirtikar	304	Mr. J. P. Marzban	348
Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Bartholomeusz	306	Dr. F. B. Seervai	349
		Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi	350
		Captain H. S. Blackburne	350
		Mr. John Fritchley	352
		The Rev. H. Lafamme	353
		Mr. R. M. Ramachendram	357
		Rao Sahib Rambilas	358
FEBRUARY 16TH. SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.		FEBRUARY 20TH. SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.	
Bombay.		Bombay.	
Mr. A. H. Plunkett	307	Mr. A. J. Dunlop	359
Vaid Parbharam Jivanram	308	Colonel K. Mackenzie, C.I.E.	362
		Rao Sahib Deorao Vinayak	363
		Nawab Muhammad Salamullah Khan	364
		Mr. G. S. Khaparde	365
		Mr. R. M. Dane (further examined)	366
		The Hon. Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis	367
		Rao Bahadur Yadorao Pande	367
		Rao Sahib Bibari Lal	368
		Surgeon Major C. Henderson	368
		The Rev. W. E. Robbins	369

Name.	Page.	Name.	Page.
Mr. Drake Brockman	371	ADDENDUM.	
Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E.	373		
FEBRUARY 22ND. SEVENTY-SEVENTH DAY.		JANUARY 23RD.	
Bombay.		Delhi.	
Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E.	373	Rai Bahadur Raghunath Singh	374
		Rai Bahadur Ramkishan Das	375

## LIST OF APPENDICES.

Name.	Page.	Name.	Page.
I.—Summary of opinions on opium, &c. collected by Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Hendley	376	XVIII.—Memorandum on the administration of opium revenue in the Madras Presidency, by the Hon. C. S. Crole	432
II.—Analysis, made in 1893 by Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Hendley, of the cases of 4,409 opium eaters in Jeypore	381	XIX.—Abstracts of evidence of witnesses tendered for examination from the Madras Presidency, but not examined by the Royal Commission	448
III.—Note on the administration of opium to children, by Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Hendley	382	XX.—Note on the system of excise management of opium in the Bombay Presidency, by the Hon. T. D. Mackenzie	455
IV.—Questions issued by Lieut.-Colonel Abbott to the Durbars of the Native States in Rajputana, with connected correspondence	384	XXI.—Note by Mr. Horne regarding signatures to the Petition against the use of opium, presented to Parliament by certain medical practitioners in Bombay	481
V.—Communications addressed to the Commission by the Maharaja of Karauli and the Maha Rawal of Banswara, Rajputana	388	XXII.—Extract from "The Lives of Bombay Opium Smokers," by Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Jehangir	485
VI.—Statistics regarding opium in the Native States in Rajputana	392	XXIII.—Abstracts of evidence of the Hon. W. Lee-Warner and the Hon. Fazalbai Vishram	495
VII.—Statistics regarding cost of cultivation of certain crops in Meywar, Rajputana	400	XXIV.—Note on children's pills, or Balagoli, by Mr. J. M. Campbell	498
VIII.—Memorandum on the Opium Excise in Ajmere Merwara	402	XXV.—Letter from the Minister of His Highness the Nizam to Mr. Plowden the Resident at Hyderabad	499
IX.—Data of 100 cases of opium eating recorded by Dr. Huntly	404	XXVI.—Memorandum on the System of Opium Excise in the Hyderabad State, by Mr. Dunlop	500
X.—Questions regarding opium issued by Lieut.-Col. D. Robertson to the Durbars of the Native States in Central India	405	XXVII.—Abstracts of evidence of witnesses tendered for examination at Hyderabad from the Hyderabad State, but not examined by the Royal Commission	505
XI.—Statistics regarding opium in the Native States in Central India	406	XXVIII.—Statistics regarding the consumption of opium, and the revenue derived from opium in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Berar)	510
XII.—Statement showing retail prices of opium in some of the most important towns in Central India	417	XXIX.—Memorandum on the administration of the Excise revenue from opium in the Central Provinces	511
XIII.—Abstracts of evidence of witnesses tendered for examination from the Native States in Central India, but not examined by the Royal Commission	417	XXX.—Abstracts of evidence of witnesses tendered for examination from the Central Provinces, but not examined by the Royal Commission	523
XIV.—Statistics regarding production and consumption of home-grown opium in the Baroda State	424		
XV.—Statement showing transactions in Baroda-grown opium, 1879-91	425		
XVI.—Correspondence regarding the opium question in the Bhaunagar State	426		
XVII.—Statistics regarding opium consumers in the Junagadh gaol	431		

VOL. IV.  
APPENDIX I.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS ON OPIUM BY SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENDLEY, C.I.E.

*(Handed in by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., see Question 20,262.)*

As I was interested in obtaining a correct knowledge of the conditions under which opium was taken in the Jeypore State, and was also desirous of ascertaining what native opinion, both professional and lay, was on the subject as regards the habitual use of the drug, I prepared in August 1892 a series of questions, which were based in part upon an inquiry conducted by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crombie of Calcutta as well as on my own experience, and forwarded it to medical officers and hospital assistants, who were serving under me, and also to a large number of representative persons in Jeypore, with a request that they would be good enough to answer them from their personal knowledge. I received 55 replies.

Appended is a list of persons from whom I received replies, a summary of the replies received, and a letter received by me from the Rao Raja of Sikar on the subject.

I.—LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE SENT REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

1. Babu Jadunath De, M.B., Assistant Superintendent of Dispensaries at Jeypore, 21 years a practitioner, mostly at Jeypore.
2. Assistant Surgeon Jalaluddin, a Punjabi, formerly a Musalman, now a Roman Catholic Christian, L.M.S., Lahore. Since 1884 in Medical Department, Jeypore.
3. Second Class Hospital Assistant Myan Singh, a Sikh with 14 years' medical service, chiefly in the District Gaol, Jeypore, since he entered Jeypore service.
4. Third Class Hospital Assistant Ram Gopal, a Brahman with seven years' service, Sikar Dispensary.
5. Third Class Hospital Assistant Ram Sanehi, a Brahman, with one year's service, Chatsu Dispensary.
6. Third Class Hospital Assistant Mookund Ram, with two years' service, five years previously in private practice, a Brahman, Sambhar Dispensary.
7. Third Class Hospital Assistant Hurdeo Prasad, Brahman, with 15 years' service, Cherama Dispensary.  
Poorly qualified.
8. Native Doctor Narsing Lall, Brahman, with 20 years' service, Mohwa Dispensary.  
Poorly qualified.
9. Second Class Hospital Assistant Broma Nund, Brahman, with 16 years' service, Madhopur Dispensary.
10. Second Class Hospital Assistant Devi Jall, Brahman, Bandikui Dispensary.
11. Native Doctor Nund Kishore Singh, Rajput, of 21 years' service, Gaol Dispensary.
12. Hospital Assistant Gordhun Das, a Bania, over five years' service, Chomu Dispensary.
13. Local Class Native Doctor Prosono Kumar Das, a Bengali, 35 years' service, Khetri Dispensary.
14. Native Doctor Ganesh Lall, a Jain, with 24 years' service, Mayo Hospital, Jeypore.
15. Female Hospital Assistant Barji Bai, a Bania widow, three years' service, Mayo Hospital, Jeypore.
16. Female Hospital Assistant Janki Bai, a Khandelwal Brahman widow, three years' service, Mayo Hospital, Jeypore.
17. Native Doctor Kasim Ali, a Mohamedan, of 26 years' service, Sangnanir Dispensary.  
Indifferent qualifications.
18. Native Doctor Azimulla, a Mohamedan of 25 years' service, Uniara Dispensary.  
Indifferent qualifications.
19. First Class Hospital Assistant Abdul Rahim, a Mohamedan of 22 years' service, Malpura Dispensary.
20. Third Class Hospital Assistant Abdulla Khan, a Mohamedan of six years' service, Jhunjhnoo Dispensary.  
Indifferent qualifications.
21. Third Class Hospital Assistant Mohamed Zahur-ul-Huk, a Mohamedan of five years' service, Hindown Dispensary.
22. First Class Hospital Assistant Syad Nur Khan, a Mohamedan of 25 years' service, Jeypore Central Gaol; has the order of merit for bravery.
23. Hospital Assistant Basat Ali, a Mohamedan of 15 years' service, Nim-Ka-Thana Dispensary.
24. First Class Hospital Assistant Mahbub Khan, a Mohamedan of 30 years' service, now pensioned, Sri Madhopur Dispensary.
25. Native Doctor Surfarajudin, a strict Mohamedan of 26 years' service, Sawai Madhopur Dispensary.
26. Hakim Mahomed Salim Khan, a Mohamedan and the Chief Yunani physician in Jeypore.  
Experienced.
27. Hakim Mahomed Azeezudin, a Mohamedan Yunani physician in Jeypore.  
Experienced.
28. Hakim Mohamed Ynsaf Hussain Khan, a Mahomedan physician.  
Experienced.

NON-PROFESSIONAL STATEMENTS.

29. The Reverend G. Macalister, United Presbyterian Mission, Jeypore. About 20 years' experience here.
30. The Reverend J. Truill, United Presbyterian Mission, Jeypore. He has lived about 24 years in Jeypore.
31. Rao Bahadur Govind Singh Bahadur, Thakur of Chomu. He is the premier Rajput noble of Jeypore, and is a member of the Jeypore Council. He has received titles from both the British and Jeypore Governments, and is a leading member of the Walter Krit Sabha, or Marriage Reform Association of Rajputana.
32. Thakur Fattah Singh, Thakur of Naila, a Raghore Rajput, formerly the Vice-President of the Council and Minister of Jeypore and a man of great experience.
33. Haji Mahomed Ali Khan, a Mohamedan and member of the Jeypore Council.
34. Thakur Hari Singh, a Rajput, and who takes great interest in all social questions relating to the Hindus.
35. Pundit Braj Balabh, a Brahman and head clerk, Jeypore Museum.
36. Lala Samander Karan, an Oswal or Saraogi, second clerk, Jeypore Museum.
37. Darogah Chimun Lall, a leader amongst the Jains and head of the Imarat or Public Works Department, Jeypore.
38. Durga Pershad, a Loda Rajput and first Meteorological Observer.
39. Nathu Narain, a Kayasth, a member of the Kayasth Congress, and second observer.
40. Sheo Pratap, a Kayasth, and third observer.  
Inexperienced.
41. Luchmi Narain, a Kayasth and treasurer, Medical Department.
42. Babu Jogindra Nath Sen, many years president of the Jeypore municipality.
43. Hospital Assistant Shib Lall, reserve list, a Brahman.
44. Hospital Assistant Abdul Halim, a Mohamedan of four years' service. Purana-Basti Dispensary.  
Short service.
45. Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee, C.I.E., Chief Member of Council, Jeypore, Brahman.
46. Mr. Williams, Superintendent of Goals, Jeypore for more than 25 years.
47. Third Class Hospital Assistant Alimullah, Mohamedan and a reserve hospital assistant.  
Intelligent but very short service.

48. Rajah of Khetri Bahadur. He holds a separate estate from the British Government.

49. Babu Mohendra Nath Sen, Member of Council, Jeypore.

50. Rao Rajah of Sikar, a very large landholder and great noble in Shekhawati.

51. Bhatt Sri Krishen Ram Vaid, a Hindu physician in Jeypore.

52. Vaid Anandi Lall, a Hindu physician in Jeypore.

53. Swami Ram Narain, a Dadu-Panthi Vaid.

54. Gokul Das Attar, a dealer in perfumes and apothecary.

55. Pandit Chimun Lall.

## II.—SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

[Quotations are given to indicate the line of native thought on the subject, and especially the position taken up by practitioners of the indigenous system of medicine.]

1. To what extent does the habitual use of opium prevail amongst the Hindus, Mahomedans, and Jains of Jeypore; and what do you think is the proportion of opium-eaters in each community in your district?

Almost all agree that the orthodox Hindus use most, then Mahomedans, and last of all Jains.

The last named take bhang instead. The estimates vary from that of Thakur Hari Singh, a very experienced resident of Shekhawati, viz., that 10 per cent. of the young take opium, and after 60 years only 10 per cent. do not use it; and the opinion of Assistant Surgeon Jalaluddin that in Jeypore 90 per cent. take it, down to 10 and even 5 per cent., according to Hospital Assistant Basat Ali and native doctor Ganesh Lall.

The majority give about 25 per cent.

In the Chomu district 75 per cent., according to Hospital Assistant Goverdhan Dass, use opium or poppy-heads. All agree that Marwaris use most.

In Sawai Madhopur, a fatally malarious district, almost everyone is said to use opium. Hakim Mohamed Asisuddin writes that 75 per cent. of the Jeypore people take opium, and 40 per cent. of the inhabitants of Delhi.

The Rev. G. Macalister, U. P. Missionary, a 20 years' resident of Jeypore, is informed that as a rule Hindus and Jains take a little opium when they are over 40 years of age. The premier noble of Jeypore states that all castes use it more or less. Chimun Lall, a leader amongst the Jains, believes that 35 per cent. of Jeypore people take it.

Nathu Narain, a member of the Kayasth Congress, gives the proportion at 25 per cent.

The Rao Rajah of Sikar gives one-tenth.

The Rajah of Khetri 8 per cent.

Babu Mohendra Nath Sen one-tenth.

Three Vaidas state that Rajputs use it most.

2. Does such use, in your opinion, lead to any evil results, as, for example, deterioration of health, neglect of business, poverty, gambling, domestic unhappiness, or sensuality?

Eight reply "yes," without giving any details; several others add, "only if the opium-eater is badly fed, and especially if milk cannot be obtained"; others, again, write, "only in young persons"; the most experienced observe that bad results only follow its use in excess.

The Rev. J. Macalister and Assistant Surgeon Jadu Nath De do not think it leads to any of the results mentioned.

The Rev. J. Traill says, "not the use, the abuse might." Haji Mohamed Ali Khan, Member of Council, considers the moderate use beneficial; Rao Bahadur Kanteo Chunder Mookerjee, C.I.E., chief Member of Council, writes, "to deterioration of health when used in excess. In moderation sickly men generally improve in health, as I have experienced. Poverty cannot be the result of opium, as the drug costs very little in Jeypore; nor is there any connexion with gambling. Nor can domestic unhappiness result, as it does not make people troublesome as with intoxicants, nor is sensuality a result." Hospital Assistant Devi Lall thinks domestic unhappiness might ensue from want of opium. Hospital Assistant Syed Nur Khan says, "no, unless in the case of sensualists who in time may become impotent." Thakur Fateh Singh thinks it leads to waste of time, poverty, and

useless expenditure, but not to gambling, family quarrels, or sensuality. He also says medicines are of no use to the opium-eater. Thakur Hari Singh believes it leads to most of the results mentioned and to a little petty theft. Rao Bahadur Gobind Singh agrees with him, except that gambling and domestic unhappiness are not traceable to it. The Hakims think it may lead to idleness and poverty if the regular dose is not taken; and, according to the Chief Hakim Salim Khan, if milk and certain condiments are not used with it. He writes that "India is hot and the people phlegmatic, but opium is cool, hence it does not hurt them, as it would the inhabitants of cold countries. By itself it does not lead to ill results. Chandu and madak may do so, because taken in bad company in shops." Lala Samandar Karan says, "it leads to some neglect of business, but promotes perseverance in work. It causes obstinacy and readiness to be provoked." Mr. Williams, Superintendent of the Gaols, says, "Many parts of the plant are useful, it is valuable as a preventive of disease and against the effects of over-work." The Rajas of Khetri and Sikar think it is hurtful to some extent, but the former says "it does not lead to poverty or gambling." Babu Mohendra Nath Sen believes that only excessive use is injurious. The Vaidas generally think it valuable in disease.

3. Does the moderate use of opium lead in any considerable number of instances to excessive use? Is the tendency to increase greater or less than the same tendency in moderate spirit-drinkers?

Only two think the tendency is greater than in the case of wine, viz., Babu Jadu Nath De and native doctor Nursing Lall, but the latter adds, "wine drinkers become insane or violent." Two of the Hakims say, "wise men do not exceed," and also note that if the regular doses are not taken of opium, increase takes place.

The chief man says, "it does not increase, because opium is not a food, but the use of wine increases, because it is a food."

The Rev. G. Macalister can only recollect two instances of men so seriously addicted to opium as to be unfit for work. Thakur Fateh Singh thinks it a matter of personal character, and that only thoughtless persons exceed.

Haji Mohamed Ali Khan is much of the same opinion. Rao Bahadur Kanteo Chunder Mookerjee thinks the craving for drink becomes irresistible, and is much more difficult to fight against than that of opium.

Others consider that all intoxicants lead to excess when taken in company. Native Doctor Kassim Ali says he once saw a sepoy who took an ounce of opium, but a man who takes two or three ounces of spirit may afterwards take two or three bottles.

4.—(a.) Do you think the prohibition of opium, except for purely medicinal purposes, would lead to an extended use of alcoholic drinks or of bhang or of other drugs or stimulants? (b.) Would you regard such substitution of alcohol for opium (apart from the religious aspect of the question) as against public or private morality or as a disaster to the community?

The reply of Babu Jadu Nath De perhaps best summarises the general opinion: "No; liquor cannot replace opium, because the latter is taken by all without prejudice. Bhang, charas, ganja, or stimulants or drugs would not serve the purposes of opium. The use of liquor is disastrous to the community and against public morality. In some classes, which have no religious prejudice against alcohol, opium might be superseded by it."

Female Hospital Assistant Barji Bai writes, "Spirit-drinking would be injurious, because it leads to poverty, irreligion (breach of worship), and disagreement amongst caste fellows." Others think bhang would be taken. One man says, "wine is better." Hospital Assistant Basat Ali says, "Wine would cost 4 annas, but opium costs only a pie, hence the man who eats the latter would suffer."

Some think arsenic or strychnine would be taken. The Hakims think bhang and spirit would be used. One is of opinion that moderate use of wine makes a man fatter and more ruddy, whereas the opium-eater becomes feeble and pallid. Some think nothing could take the place of opium. Thakur Hari Singh says, "Spirit would be taken, which, even apart from religion, would be a great disaster for Hindus." Darogah Chimun Lal writes, "One habituated to wine becomes insolent as the number of doses increases more than opium." Two or three men think it might be prohibited without danger, but add that alcohol is most harmful.

APP. I.  
Jeypur.

Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee says that most certainly other things would be used. Each class would take those which are not against their religion; thus Bajputs, Menas, Jats, Gujars, &c. would not take spirit.

The poor would drink country wine; the rich English spirit; Brahmins, Jains, and Musulmans would take bhang.

The former offer bhang to Mahadeva as prasad or consecrated food, which they eat, because Mahadeva or Shiva is very fond of it. It is offered daily or on special occasions. Alcohol would be disastrous to all.

The Raja of Khetri says, "more harm and less profit from alcohol." The Rao Rajah of Sikar, "Of course other drugs would be used, and alcohol would be a disastrous exchange." The Vaidis all say wine would not be a substitute, and its use would be disgraceful. Pandit Chiman Lal, Jain, thinks it would not be hurtful to the Jains. Gokul Das, apothecary, thinks alcohol disgraceful, "because men would treat their mothers and sisters like their wives."

Mr. Williams believes prohibition would be a cruel hardship to the poor. Babu Mahendra Nath Sen would not like to see alcohol used instead.

5. Do you think the excessive use of opium is increasing or diminishing? If increasing would it be wise or useful for the State to interfere and stop the growth of the poppy and use of opium except for medical purposes.

On the whole, the opinion is that it is increasing. Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee writes: "It would not under present circumstances be wise to interfere or to bring it down to the limit of medical uses. A check would only be necessary if it were used inordinately." Several think it should only be sold in licensed shops, others think only gradual interference would be right as other drugs would be used which are worse, and opium-eaters would suffer very much. Babu Jadu Nath De deprecates interference as no evil results follow moderate use. One writer would check sale of opium, but allow the poppy to be used. Another, in giving the same opinion, adds "without the poppy the poor are like the dead." All the Hakims think it is increasing, but should not be stopped without a substitute.

The chief one says "opium prevents bad air getting into the body and as many natives live in a small space.

"Opium prevents the otherwise bad effects of bad air getting from the body of one man into that of another."

Thakur Hari Singh thinks everything should be stopped. One or two think the tax might be increased.

Mr. Williams is of opinion that it has "not diminished since the agitation began regarding opium."

The Raja of Khetri thinks gradual interference might be useful. The Rao Raja of Sikar believes it would be neither wise nor useful.

Babu Mohendra Nath Sen says, "it is not necessary." Bhatt Sri Krishun Vaid says "to stop it would be oppression."

Anandi Lal says that it would be disastrous. Pandit Chiman Lal that nothing could replace it. Swami Ram Narain that opium-eaters would suffer from many diseases, and Gokul Das "not for diseases, though useful for those who take it for other reasons."

6. Does excessive use of opium cause more or less degradation and depravity in your experience than immoderate drinking as regards (1) Deterioration of bodily health; (2) Mental or moral degradation; (3) Domestic misery; (4) Public decency; or (5) the frequency and kind of crime it leads to?

Babu Jadu Nath De says "excessive use leads to the above results as in the case of the moderate use of wine, but less crimes are committed." Assistant Surgeon Jalaluddin writes, "not more; opium-eaters are generally innocent and commit no crimes, but become poor, humble, and talkative."

Devi Lal thinks it leads to those results, except unhappiness when the usual dose cannot be had. One female Hospital Assistant thinks it worse than wine, the other that opium makes men obstinate if used in excess. A Musalman thinks liquor drinkers are not thought bad men, whereas opium-eaters are.

One says, "wine leads to breach of etiquette." Hakim Mahomed Salim Khan thinks it not so bad as wine, because the latter is taken in public shops and so is disgraceful; it is moreover expensive, even in moderation and leads to boldness, and so to crime. The other Hakims say "opium does not lead to crime." The Reverend G. Macalister, the Reverend J. Traill, and Thakur Gobind Singh, all think excessive use of

spirit much worse. Thakur Hari Singh says opium is taken to prevent the use of spirit rather than the contrary. Chimu Lali says, "the opium-eater never commits such crimes as dead drunk tipplers." Luchmi Narain says, "opium-eaters are looked down upon by those who do not use the drug, they remain strong if they take butter and milk." Hospital Assistant Abdal Halim says, "less in all ways, because spirit drinkers are more liable to brain and liver diseases and disorders of the digestive system, whereas opium-eaters only suffer from constipation."

Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee writes thus: "opium never produces the least degradation or depravity. It may make a man indolent or injure health, but not give rise to the sort of degradation experienced by immoderate drinkers, nor does it cause crime."

The general opinion is that excess is not as bad as immoderate drinking.

Mr. Williams says, "in moderation adds to health, causes reflection and caution, a quiet home life, and does not lead to crime."

Babu Mohendra Nath Sen writes, "the abuse is less harmful than the abuse of alcohol. It does no harm to the mental faculties."

Swami Ram Narain says, "those who find fault with opium are quite incorrect. It preserves the health and protects against insanity."

7. What effect in your opium (a) does the opium habit have in the children of an opium-eater? (b) It is well known that the children of spirit drinkers have congenital tendency to drink, is any similar tendency noted amongst the children of opium-eaters?

Replies almost uniformly in the negative to both questions. Several think a few children may be weakened, and three or four that it has some effect in making them like the drug. The Rev. G. Macalister says, "no desire for it in after years though very commonly given it when young."

Hakim Mahomed Salim Khau says, "opium does not nourish the body, hence the liking for it cannot be transmitted. Three Vaidis think that the children may have a congenital tendency if the parents take opium at the time of conception."

9. What is the quantity used in a month on an average?

This question was imperfectly understood.

Some replying for the quantities used in their district by the whole population, others for the individual.

Thakur Gobind Singh says 32 grains a day are taken by moderate eaters. Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee writes, "they begin with a grain and may go to 8 grains, rarely to a tola or 180 grains a day." He himself takes 1½ grains each morning and evening. He began it 15 years ago for chronic diarrhoea and has not increased the dose. He has lost the diarrhoea. He is now 59 and is equal to his duties. He has been so benefited that he would recommend it to his friends under similar circumstances. At 44 he was so disabled that if he had not used opium, he would not have been able to carry on his business, if life had not been cut short altogether. He is, he adds, "a living instance of the benefit of opium in moderation to a man who is not physically strong."

10. Does the quantity taken always or often increase? On the whole the answers are in favour of increase. A few do not know. The Rev. G. Macalister believes opium-eaters in India are very temperate in the use of it and excess is the exception. The Rev. J. Traill has known men useless until they gave it up altogether. Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee says, "it increases if sufficient guard is not taken."

Several reply that it is increased in the cold season; and others, after a long period. Swami Ram Narain says, "wise men do not increase it."

11. At what age is the habit generally formed? Replies generally in favour of middle age, about 40 years. A few say ignorant persons begin in youth for pleasure. One says "it varies with temperament." The President of the Jeypore Municipality says, "young men begin it for society, not for bad purposes." Others say in old age; and one that some parents do not give it up when their children grow up. One or two say young men begin it for sexual purposes. Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee says, "between 30 and 40 as health and strength are then at a standstill or are on the decline." Pandit Chiman Lal says, "the old are in great need of opium."



12. What are the reasons which usually induce people to begin to take opium?

For chronic diseases, for example:—

Diseases of the lungs.—Catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis. In cold and cough to dry up the secretions. Diseases of the digestive tract.—Dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery, piles, colic, fistula in ano, flatulence.

Other affections.—Palpitation of heart; insomnia, paralysis.

Diseases of the eye, such as staphyloma, iritis, nyctalopia, and epiphora; earache; neuralgia, mental derangement, diabetes. In poverty to "induce labour," weariness of old age. Villagers take it when tired and sick, chronic pain of all kinds, grief, cold, exhaustion, to prevent worry. Debility; rheumatism, phlegmatic diseases of all kinds. Stricture, gleet.

Spermatorrhoea and gonorrhoea. Young men take it for sexual purposes, and rich men to delay emission.

Hakim Mohamed Salim Khan says, "to prevent emission and when the semen is thin." This is the meaning attached to its use for sexual purposes.

It is taken for luxury, that is, because others do it at feasts, especially amongst the Rajputs; also as a stimulant as beer and wine are taken in Europe. Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee writes, "when a man feels decline of health. There are cases in which it is taken, but very rare ones, merely as an intoxicant. Taken especially for dyspepsia, diarrhoea, disorders of the stomach and bowels, affections of the lungs and neuralgia."

Babu Mohendra, Nath Sen, in addition to the above, says, "it is used by the old to enable them to take rich food." Swami Ram Narain says, "also in some cases of diarrhoea which cannot be cured without it."

13. Do women use opium as much as men, or at all, for the same purposes?

Replies generally to the effect that much less is used and generally for diseases, old age, troubles, and sorrow. Thakur Fatteh Singh says it is thought improper in the upper classes. One or two men think it is used by a few bad characters for sexual purposes.

14. Do Mohamedans, Hindus, and Jains consider it disgraceful to take opium habitually in moderate quantities? Is it contrary to their religion? If so, why?

Most of the Muslims and less experienced Hindus say it is prohibited for the former because an intoxicant. Only one or two consider that it is prohibited to Hindus and Jains, but some especially note that the prohibition is not so strict as in the case of wine. Moderation is enjoined. One man says it is less disgraceful than tobacco. Another that, though contrary to religion, "Precepts are not practice," and opium can be eaten privately. The Rev. J. Traill says, "I think not; I have met references such as this, 'opium banishes care, so the name of God ought to ease the soul in trouble.'" The general idea is that, though prohibited to Muslims, and, to some degree, on this account, disgraceful, its use is tolerated, and in disease is allowable.

Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee says, "nor at all ashamed, nor disgraceful, nor contrary to religion."

The Rao Rajah of Sikar says that even Mohamedans in his district do not consider it disgraceful though contrary to their religion. The Vaidis say "it concerns the Mohamedans."

15. Do persons who take opium habitually live longer or shorter lives than others?

Thirteen say "shorter." Thakur Fatch Singh says, "weakens, but does not shorten life."

The Rev. G. Macalister has known old men habitually using opium. The Rev. J. Traill is informed that they "live to full age if well fed."

Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee says, "those who take it in moderation are likely to live longer."

Babu Jadunath De the same, Assistant Surgeon Jalaluddin the same, also Hospital Assistant Ganesh Lall, who quotes a case in the Mayo Hospital of a woman aged 100. Hospital Assistant Mahbub Khan says, "No, because it does not lead to sexual appetite, which shortens life." Thakur Hari Singh says, "longer if moderate in use."

Rao Bahadur Thakur Gobind Singh says, no. Luchmi Narain writes, "live longer, my grandfather took half an ounce a day and lived to 85. My father was not in such good health, did not take opium, and died at 69."

The Raja of Khetri says the people in his estate think it the cause of long life, so does Babu Mohendra Nath Sen.

16. Are they as liable to diseases as others or more so?

A few say "more," without comment. Babu Jadunath De says, "they keep better health and do not suffer from diseases as others do." Hospital Assistant Devi Lall observes "less liable, but do not recover from disease as easily as others." Hospital Assistant Syed Noor Khan and Rao Bahadur Thakuran Gobind Singh say the same. Also Thakur Hari Singh. Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee writes, "in moderate quantities protects less liable." Hospital Assistant Abdul Halim observes, "less liable except to constipation," and Hospital Assistant Shib Lall, "more liable, because they are constipated," and Baghat says, "no man can be attacked by any disease unless he has constipation."

Lala Samander Karan says, "less, but bear cold with difficulty." Hakim Mahomed Salim Khan writes, in our medical book "Quarabini-Kabir," it is noted that "in modern times, when used in a proper way, opium protects from many diseases and saves the health when failing." Hospital Assistant Mahabab Khan, "less, because opium is hot and dry, and diseases prevail from humidity." Hospital Assistant Mya Singh says, "they escape malarial fevers sometimes."

17. Do you think the use of opium protects against any diseases or the effects of exposure to cold? If so, what diseases?

2. Do the men who use opium habitually suffer more or less than other people when they go from the plains to the hills in India or to Europe during the cold weather?

Only six think it does not protect from cold. Only one, a young man, from neither cold nor disease.

Question 12 has much the same meaning, hence most repeat their answers here.

In most cases it is said to protect against chest disorders, rheumatism, and diseases of the digestive tract.

The Hakims all agree in this; one says, "of course" it protects. "I saw a traveller quite senseless from cold, I gave him opium, and he got right at once." The Rev. G. Macalister says, "it protects against fever." The Rev. J. Traill, "fever and cholera." Thakur Gobind Singh, Fatteh Singh, and Hari Singh, Haji Mohamed Ali, Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerjee all agree that it protects from cold, but some say the dose must be increased. The Vaidis say it protects against cold, diseases, and against corpulency. In short against disease of the phlegmonous humour.

18. Does the use of opium ever cause insanity?

Replies nearly all in the negative. Two or three say it may increase. The native doctor says, "the want of it leads to foolishness." Hakim Mahomed Salim Khan says, "no." Sheikh Buali Sena (Avicenna) and Hakim Ali say that some kinds of mania are quite cured by opium. The Hakim Azizuddin says, "no," but makes people strong. Hakim Yusuf Khan says, "no, protects against it." Darogah Chimun Lall writes, "never become insane, though by excesses their morality is a little muddled."

19. Is opium frequently abused so as to cause death or shorten life?

Nine reply in the affirmative without any proof. Others say, "only when abused."

Native doctor Surfaraj writes, "men addicted to it never die." Hakim Azizuddin writes, "it is the antidote to death." The Rev. G. Macalister, "very seldom." The Rev. J. Traill "often does so as a poison, but not so often as other things."

Haji Mahomed Ali says, "it cannot shorten life."

Darogah Chimun Lall "produces a mortiferous effect, causing an ultimate death if taken abruptly in excess."

Durga Prasad writes, "if abused, danger of death when on the house top or beside a well."

20. Do Hindus, Mohamedans, or Jains ever use opium in the belief that it increases sexual appetite, or for the sake of restoring it when it is failing? Do they use other drugs for that purpose?

Babu Jadunath De writes, "all classes believe it invigorates it and steadies the power when failing." "They use other drugs and adopt many other practices for this purpose. Assistant Surgeon Jalaluddin writes to the same effect, but points out that it is not to restore it; many other drugs are used for that purpose. Several say 'yes, but impotency ensues.' "Those who know say, 'to prolong or retard emission, keep up the power, not used for appetite.'" All

APP. I.  
Jeypur.

the Hakim's say this. Durga Prasad says, "it keeps it moderate and even preserves it if milk and rich food are taken." Pundit Brij Balabh says, "this is the general belief."

Nearly all dwell upon the fact that other drugs are used for appetite. Rao Bahadur Kanteo Chunder Mookerjee writes, "it is the general impression that excess impairs the sexual power. It has never been known to increase the appetite or restore the power when failing. As it improves the health, it may act indirectly in strengthening the power." The Vaids think it is a matter for Mahomedans only.

21. Does the opium-eater become indecent?

Replies nearly all in the negative. Some say men may become filthy in their persons, or ridiculous as they nod in company. Chimun Lall says, "not beyond humanity like a drunkard."

22. Would the habitual use of alcohol or ganja, instead of opium, be against public decency?

All agree that alcohol and ganja are worse. One says, "these would not be allowed before guardians or superiors." Others note that, while all intoxicants lead to evil, the use of spirit is disgraceful, and a cause of public shame and indecency.

23. What per-centages of persons are locked up or brought before a magistrate on account of alcohol, ganja, and opium respectively.

Replies generally to the effect that very few, if any, are locked up for opium. A few commit petty thefts. Rao Bahadur Kanteo Chunder Mookerji says, "hundreds of cases for alcohol almost daily in large cities."

"Ganja makes men irritable, and so a man who takes it may be very quarrelsome, and offend his neighbours, and so come before the magistrate, but not so frequently as for alcohol. Instances are rarely known of such cases in which opium-eaters are brought before the magistrate on criminal grounds committed as caused by opium."

Mr. Williams, Superintendent of the Gaols, says, "none from opium." The Rajah of Khetri writes, "opium-eaters are not brought before the magistrates. Ganja-smokers and spirit-drinkers are." The Raja of Khetri and the Rao Raja of Sikar say, "not opium, but hundreds of spirit-drinkers." Mr. Williams has not met a case in 25 years. Babu Mohendra Nath Sen hardly remembers a case.

24. Is much crime traceable to the habitual use of opium? If so, what kind of crime? Crimes of violence? Of assault? Robbery? Theft? House Trespass, &c.?

Rao Bahadur Kanteo Chunder Mookerjee writes, "no crime is traceable to the habitual use of opium as the effect of opium-eating. No opium-eater was ever so charged. An opium-eater may rob as in the ordinary world, but not because he takes opium."

Rao Bahadur Govind Singh and the Raja of Khetri say, "they do not commit crimes."

Nearly all say only a little petty theft or sell their clothes to get opium. Mr. Williams does not recollect a single case here in 25 years of gaol work.

Gokal Das, the apothecary, says, "opium-eaters can do all sorts of crimes." No one else holds this opinion. He is clearly a pessimist all round.

25. Does the person who habitually uses opium become less useful in business, less powerful in body, less active, or more stupid than before?

Replies on the whole are that they do not if they use the drug moderately, and take the dose regularly. The Rev. G. Macalister knows many men "who use opium regularly, and they are certainly hard-working men."

Rev. J. Traill says, "the abuse of opium, as of anything, may lead to them."

Lala Samander Karan says, they are less powerful "and but get steadiness at work, not less stupid or useful up to 60 years." Others say "no, if they get good food," others that they are a little weary, or "Pinak" after the effect is over. Durga Prasad also dwells on their perseverance. Hakim Mahomed Salim Khan writes, "improper use of bread is even dangerous. Opium-eaters are less active, &c. if they do not take milk."

The Rao Raja of Sikar says, "those who use opium before 30 years of age may become so."

Swami Ram Narain writes, "not all men are wise, nor are all fools."

27. Are children given opium in your district, and if so, for what purposes, and for how long?

Babu Jadu Nath De says, "by the rich to ward off diseases, such as rheumatism, catarrh, fevers, diarrhoea; and by the poor, in addition, to keep the

children asleep and quiet, and so relieve their mothers. Given in all Rajputana, cases of death from overdose on record. Baneful custom, as it causes atrophy, constipation, fever, &c. The principal cause of infantile mortality here."

The opinions of all are much the same.

It is given from the third or fourth month to the second, third, or fourth year. Haji Mahomed Ali Khan says, "it is given to make them suck, as those who use opium like milk."

Darogah Chimun Lall says, "it saves them from the effects of the atmosphere, and imparts a general warmth; and a steady growth."

It is given for bowel complaints and teething. Hakim Mahomed Salim Khan says, "it keeps them from the bad air of the world."

28. What are the practices and rules in your own caste or community as regards opium, ganja, alcohol, &c.?

Babu Jadunath De says, "opium is used for disease; bhanga as a luxury by the rich, alcohol, for 30 years past, previously unknown, has committed havoc equally amongst all classes and ranks."

Assistant-Surgeon Jalaluddin says, "it is not prohibited to Musulmans, whereas if alcohol falls on a cloth the piece should be cut out and burned."

The Rajputs use it at festivals. Prosono Kumar says, "he who uses alcohol is outcasted, but they take opium and ganja."

Opium, according to others, is not like spirit as it may be used publicly. The Rev. G. Macalister believes that opium-eaters are very temperate in India; excess is the exception. The Rajputs all say it is not prohibited. Darogah Chimun Lall says, "it is a matter of personal opinion." Babu Jogendra Nath says, "wine only is prohibited." Rao Bahadur Kanteo Chunder Mookerji says, "opium is not prohibited in his caste. Ganja is looked upon as sacred, as Shiva is in favour of it."

Alcohol is prohibited except to worshippers of Sakti or Kali, who use it on certain occasions, but if this religious purpose leads to excess, as at times it may do, it becomes discreditable; almost all Brahmans before going to a feast sharpen their appetites by taking bhanga in solution with almonds, pepper, and sugar. The Vaids say alcohol is forbidden, but opium is used by all.

Pandit Chimun Lall says, "intoxicants are prohibited amongst Jains."

### III. Letter from RAO RAJA MADHO SINGH, Bahadur of Sikar, to the RESIDENCY SURGEON, Jeypore.

Dated Sikar, the 15th December 1893.

I was glad to receive your letter of the 7th August last, in addition to a number of question papers anent the advantages and disadvantages, &c. of the use of opium, with a request to let you know my personal experience thereon, as well as those of a certain number of prominent Seths and Sahukars residing within my territory.

In the first instance I must apologise for the long delay that has occurred, as I had to refer the questions from capable persons throughout my State, and I am sure you will agree with me, what a difficult task it is to deal with a prejudiced community, whose suspicion is susceptible to be easily roused on questions affecting their everyday life business, and how much more difficult it is then to elicit true and correct answers from its members separately and individually.

As regards my personal self, I have to say that I have never tasted opium in whatsoever shape during my life, and I feel it, therefore, to be a great disadvantage to speak with any weight on the use and abuse of opium consumption.

However, on the whole, I can say so far that the moderate use of opium is extended to a great extent in Rajputana, without deteriorating in the majority of cases either the physical or mental capacities of consumers. Among the Rajput community opium-eating (moderately) is not considered either a disgrace or reproach, but is rather enjoyed openly in festivals, and visitors are welcomed often with a request to partake therein. This custom is not so prevalent in Shekhawati, as it is in Western Rajputana and Bikanir.

A habitual moderate consumer is very seldom liable to the commission of a crime for the reason of his being addicted to opium, or, in other words, there must be

some other provocative causes for the man when he commits a wrongful act, to which his dose of opium may be attributed to have been a supplement, but the latter itself single-handed can rarely be seen to be the cause (i.e., the primary cause) of such actions, as is often the case with alcohol or strong liquors. It is not the supply of opium that renders a consumer a danger to the public. Even his successive failure to obtain the article at the appointed hour, hardly leaves him sufficient vigour and energy to cause the breach of public peace, although such failures when prolonged have been observed to be deleterious to him physically.

It would consequently be a severe—nay, even unbearable—hardship to the great majority of consumers belonging to the present generation of limited means and incomes, either to prohibit the use wholesale among

them or render the commodity more difficult to their approach. As it is yet doubtful and not easy to say what wholesome and beneficial results will such outward interference bring to them, it is still harder to premise its effect on the world at large; now buried on the womb of futurity.

It is invidious to make a comparison, but, however, it can be said that opium-eating is less injurious than strong spirit in all its bearings, and an opium-eater will hardly choose any other intoxicant.

An immoderate use of almost all intoxicants has been generally found to be notoriously mischievous, and opium cannot be said with fairness to be an exception to the rule.

I have now the pleasure to enclose papers in answer to the list of questions sent to me.

APPENDIX II.

ANALYSIS (handed in by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel HENDLEY, C.I.E.) of the CASES of 4,409 opium eaters in Jeypore, showing the causes which led to their use of the drug in 1893.

Taken in 1893 by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel HENDLEY, C.I.E.

SEX.

Number. Per-centage.

**GENERAL DISEASES.**

Class A.—Cholera	-	6	
Dysentery	-	92	
Malarial fevers	-	480	
Syphilis and gonorrhoea	-	92	670
„ C.—Debility, fatigue	-		
Relief of pain and old age	-		927
„ D.—Rheumatic affections	-	213	
All other general diseases	-	8	221
Total general diseases	-	1,818	41.23 per cent.

Males	-	4,174	94.66
Females	-	235	5.34
Total	-	4,409	100.00

**LOCAL DISEASES.**

Diseases of nervous system	-	82
„ the eye	-	72
„ ear, nose, and circulation	-	19

**DISEASES of the RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.**

Asthma	-	451
Catarrh and bronchitis	-	299
All others	-	38
	-	728

**DISEASES of DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.**

Diarrhoea	-	139
Dyspepsia	-	128
Piles	-	120
All others	-	62
	-	449

Diseases of the urinary system	11
„ generative system	53
„ organs of locomotion	
Connective tissue, skin, and injuries	121

Total local diseases - 1,535 or 34.81 per cent.

**UNCLASSIFIED.**

Taken as a slight exhilarant following the example of friends.	878
Substitution for other drugs	51
Total unclassified	929 or 21.07 per cent.
For sexual purposes	116 or 2.63 „
Unknown	11 or 0.24 „
Grand total	4,409

**DAILY QUANTITY taken.**

Grains.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 5	938	21.27
6 to 10	765	17.36
11 to 20	1,285	29.15
21 to 40	322	18.64
41 to 90	361	8.19
91 to 180	65	1.47
181 to 2,000	35	0.69
Unknown	138	3.13
Total	4,409	100.00

**AGE at which the OPIUM was first taken:**

Age in Years.	Number.	Percentage.
Under 19	414	9.39
20 to 29	1,073	24.34
30 to 39	1,237	28.06
40 to 49	951	21.57
50 to 59	524	11.89
60 to 69	158	3.58
70 to 79	86	1.94
80 to 89	5	0.11
Unknown	11	0.24
Total	4,409	100.00

Average number of years during which opium has been consumed 14.461.

**Number of children of 4,409 opium-eaters.**

Number.	Total Number of Children.	Average to each Person.
Having children	8,123	2.9
Having no children	None.	None.
Unknown	20	—
Total	8,123	1.8

APP. II.  
Jeypore.

## STATE OF HEALTH at the TIME of the INQUIRY.

State.	Taken for Disease.		Taken as an Exhilarant.		Taken for Sexual Purposes.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Good	1,744	58.39	681	52.59	37	32.75	2,462	56.02
Fair	691	23.13	326	25.17	41	36.28	1,058	24.07
Weak	457	15.30	236	18.28	28	24.78	721	16.41
Bad	95	3.18	52	4.01	7	6.19	154	3.50
Total	2,987	100.00	1,295	100.00	113	100.00	4,395	100.00

T. H. HENDLEY, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,  
Residency Surgeon, and Superintendent of  
Dispensaries in Jeypore.

APP. III.  
Jeypore.

## APPENDIX III.

## NOTE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF OPIUM TO CHILDREN.

(Received from Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., subsequently to the date of his examination as a witness.)

In order to ascertain the number of children to whom opium is given by their parents, and the conditions under which it is used, I made a list of all the infants who were vaccinated in Jeypore, and inspected by me from March 20th to 31st, and asked certain questions regarding them, with the following results. After seeing 100 cases I stopped the inquiry. No cases are omitted in the list. There would be no difficulty in extending the number to several thousand cases. The custom is universal in the Jeypore State.

Seventy-eight per cent. were given opium.

Twenty-two had not been given opium.

In nearly every case where opium had not been given, the parents stated that there had as yet been no necessity for administering it, but if the children were suffering, or proved troublesome, or cried, so as to prevent the mother from working or both parents from sleeping, opium would be given. The above were the reasons alleged by all for giving the drug. In some

cases the opium had been first used because the child had become fretful after vaccination. A piece of crude opium, about the size of a Bajra seed (millet), one-sixteenth of a grain, was given usually twice a day. It was, however, carefully graduated to the needs of the particular case, sometimes only being administered once, at others three times.

The average age at which 78 children were first given opium was 44 days; the average age when seen 113 days.

The father only took opium in three cases.

All the children were suckled by their own mothers, and all were perfectly healthy.

Forty-five of the children were boys, and 55 were girls.

All castes were represented. There were 75 Hindus, and 25 Mohamedans.

T. H. HENDLEY,  
Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel.

Jeypore, April 10th, 1894.

LIST OF CHILDREN examined between March 20th and 31st, 1894, in Jeypore, to ascertain whether Opium was given them or not.

[N.B.—All the Children were seen in consecutive order by Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Hendley, and none are omitted.]

1.	2.	3 and 4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
Number.	Caste.	Sex.	Quantity of Opium given, and Number of times a Day.	Age.	Age when Opium was first given.	Period during which Opium has been taken.	Does the Father take Opium?	Has the Child been ever ill?	Is the Child nursed by the Mother?	Reasons for giving Opium.	Present state of Health.
1	Thakur	Female	Equal to Bajra seed, twice.	3 months	15 days	2½ months	Yes	Fever, when 2 months old.	Yes	To quiet	Healthy.
2	Brahman	"	Millet seed, twice.	3 months	"	1½ months	No	Fever, when of 10 days.	"	"	"
3	Karigar	"	"	4 months	1 month	3 months	"	No	"	Prevent cold.	"
4	Mahom.	"	Poppy seed, twice.	3 months	Since 7 days.	2 months and 23 days.	"	"	"	Keep quiet	"
5	"	"	Bajra, twice	2 months	1 month	1 month	"	"	"	"	"
6	"	Male	None	5 months	No	No	"	Fever and cough.	"	None	"
7	Sunar	Female	Bajra, twice	1½ months	1 month	½ month	"	No	"	Keep quiet	"
8	Brahman	"	"	1 month	23 days	7 days	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	Male	"	"	15 days	15 days	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	4 months	1 month	3 months	"	"	"	"	"
11	Bania	"	Poppy seed, twice.	2 months	"	1 month	Yes	Fever	"	"	"
12	Mahom.	"	None	"	No	No	No	No	"	None	"
13	Bania	Female	Poppy seed, twice.	"	1 month	1 month	"	"	"	Keep quiet	"
14	Mahom.	Male	Moong (Pulse.), twice.	12 months	15 days	11½ months	"	Bronchitis	"	"	"
15	"	Female	Bajra, twice	3 months	1 month	2 months	"	No	"	"	"
16	"	"	None	2½ months	No	No	"	"	"	None	"
17	Koll	Male	"	4 months	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Number.	1. Caste.	2. Sex.	3 and 4. Quantity of Opium given, and Number of times a Day.	5. Age.	6. Age when Opium was first given.	7. Period during which Opium has been taken.	8. Does the Father take Opium?	9. Has the Child been ever Ill?	10. Is the Child nursed by the Mother?	11. Reasons for giving Opium.	12. Present state of Health.
18	Brahman	Female	Poppy seed, twice.	2 months	10 days	1 month and 20 days.	Yes	No	Yes	Keep quiet	Healthy.
19	Khati	"	Bajra, twice	6 months	2 months	4 months	No	"	"	"	"
20	"	Male	"	8 months	1½ months	6½ months	"	"	"	"	"
21	Mahom.	"	None	2 months	No	No	"	"	"	None	"
22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	Bania	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	"	Female	"	3 months	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	Tei	Male	Bajra, twice	2 months	1½ months	15 days	"	"	"	Keep quiet	"
26	Bania	Female	Poppy seed, twice.	6 months	2 months	4 months	"	"	"	"	"
27	"	Male	Bajra, twice	2 months	1 month	1 month	"	Ill since birth	"	"	"
28	Saraogi	Female	"	"	15 days	1½ months	"	No	"	"	"
29	Rajput	"	Poppy seed, once	"	Since 3 days.	1 month and 27 days.	"	"	"	"	"
30	Saraogi	"	Bajra, once	2½ months	Since 3 days.	2 months and 7 days.	"	"	"	"	"
31	Bania	"	Poppy seed, twice.	2 months	1 month	1 month	"	"	"	"	"
32	Mahom.	"	Bajra, once	"	4 days	1 month and 20 days.	"	"	"	"	"
33	"	Male	Poppy seed, twice.	7 months	20 days	6 months and 10 days.	"	"	"	"	"
34	"	"	Bajra, twice	"	4 months	3 months	"	"	"	"	"
35	"	Female	Bajra, once	1½ months	2 days	1 month and 13 days.	"	"	"	"	"
36	Mali	Male	Mustard seed, twice.	5 months	2 months	3 months	"	"	"	"	"
37	Silavut	Female	Poppy seed, once	3 months	12 days	2 months and 18 days.	"	"	"	"	"
38	Brahman	"	Poppy seed, twice.	4 months	1 month	3 months	"	"	"	"	"
39	Saraogi	"	Poppy seed, once	2½ months	10 days	2 months and 5 days.	"	"	"	"	"
40	Mahom.	Male	"	1½ months	"	1 month and 5 days.	"	"	"	"	"
41	"	Female	None	2 months	No	No.	"	"	"	None	"
42	Khatik	"	"	5 months	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
43	Saraogi	"	Poppy seed, twice.	2 months	1 month	1 month	"	"	"	Crying	"
44	Mahom.	Male	"	5 months	4½ months	15 days	"	"	"	"	"
45	Dhobi	"	"	2 months	Since birth	2 months	"	"	"	"	"
46	Dole.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
47	Bania	Female	None	1½ months	No	No	"	"	"	None	"
48	Hindu	Male	Mustard seed, once.	5 months	3 months	2 months	"	"	"	Crying	"
49	"	Female	Mustard seed, twice.	1½ months	1 month	15 days	"	"	"	"	"
50	Mahom.	"	"	"	15 days	1 month	"	"	"	"	"
51	Kahar	Male	Bajra, once	3 months	1½ months	1½ months	"	"	"	"	"
52	Khati	Female	Bajra, once	5 months	3 months	2 months	"	Fever	"	"	"
53	"	Male	Poppy seed, once	2½ months	1½ months	1 month	"	"	"	"	"
54	Bania	Female	"	1½ months	1 month	15 days	"	No	"	"	"
55	"	"	"	6 months	2 months	4 months	"	Fever	"	"	"
56	"	"	Bajra, twice	2 months	1 month	1 month	"	"	"	"	"
57	Karigar	Male	Poppy seed, once	3 months	"	2 months	"	No	"	"	"
58	Khati	Female	Bajra, once	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
59	"	"	None	1½ months	No	No	"	"	"	None	"
60	Gujar	Male	Mustard seed, twice.	5 months	3 months	2 months	"	"	"	Crying	"
61	Mahom.	Female	Bajra, once	15 months	14½ months	15 days	"	Fever	"	"	"
62	Brahman	Male	"	10 months	2 months	2 months	"	"	"	"	"
63	Tilwala	Female	Bajra, twice	2½ months	1 month	1½ months	"	Diarrhoea	"	"	"
64	Mali	Male	Bajra, twice	2 months	15 days	"	"	Fever	"	"	"
65	Saraogi	"	Bajra, once	1½ months	1 month	15 days	"	"	"	"	"
66	Koli	Female	None	2 months	No	No	"	No	"	None	"
67	Saraogi	Male	"	1½ months	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
68	"	"	"	2 months	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
69	Koli	"	"	1½ months	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
70	Mahom.	Female	"	2 months	"	"	"	Fever	"	"	"
71	Khati	Male	"	11 months	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
72	Mali	Female	Bajra, once	2 months	1 month	1 month	"	No	"	Crying	"
73	Mahom.	Male	Bajra, once	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
74	Brahman	"	"	4 months	"	3 months	"	"	"	"	"
75	Saraogi	"	"	5 months	3 months	2 months	"	"	"	"	"

APP. III.  
Jeypore.

Number.	1. Caste.	2. Sex.	3 and 4. Quantity of Opium given, and Number of times a Day.	5. Age.	6. Age when Opium was first given.	7. Period during which Opium has been taken.	8. Does the Father take Opium?	9. Has the Child been ever ill?	10. Is the Child nursed by the Mother?	11. Reasons for giving Opium.	12. Present state of Health.
76	Dhobi	Female	Jouear, twice	13 months	1½ months	11 months and 15 days.	No	No	Yes	Crying	Healthy.
77	Saraogi	Male	None	1½ months	No	No	"	Fever	"	None	"
78	"	Female	Jouear, twice	3 months	2 months	1 month	"	No	"	Crying	"
79	Mahom.	"	Poppy seed, once	12 months	15 days	11½ months	"	"	"	"	"
80	"	Male	"	5½ months	4 months	1½ months	"	"	"	"	"
81	Koli	Female	Poppy seed, twice.	2½ months	15 days	2 months	"	"	"	"	"
82	"	Male	"	1½ months	1 month	15 days	"	"	"	"	"
83	"	Female	"	3 months	"	2 months	"	"	"	"	"
84	Sunar	Male	Poppy seed, once	2½ months	15 days	"	"	Fever	"	"	"
85	Mali	"	None	2 months	No	No	"	No	"	None	"
86	Bania	Female	Poppy seed, twice.	6 months	20 days	5 months and 10 days.	"	Fever	"	Crying	"
87	"	"	"	1½ months	15 days	1 month	"	Cough	"	"	"
88	"	Male	Poppy seed, once	5 months	4 months	"	"	No	"	"	"
89	Mahom.	"	Bajra, once	2½ months	1½ months	1 month and 8 days.	"	Fever	"	"	"
90	Brab.	Female	Bajra, twice	5 months	3 months	2 months	"	No	"	"	"
91	Bania	Male	"	3 months	1 month	"	"	"	"	"	"
92	"	Female	"	5 months	2 months	3 months	"	"	"	"	"
93	"	"	None	3 months	No	No	"	"	"	None	"
94	Mahom.	Male	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
95	Meena	Female	Mustard, once	"	1 month	2 months	"	"	"	Crying	"
96	Bohra	"	Mustard, twice	4 months	3 months	1 month	"	"	"	"	"
97	Mahom.	"	Poppy seed, twice.	6 months	4 months	2 months	"	"	"	"	"
98	Brahman	"	"	2 months	1 month	1 month	"	Fever	"	"	"
99	Meena	"	"	3 months	2 months	"	"	"	"	"	"
100	Saraogi	Male	Poppy seed, once	1½ months	25 days	20 days	"	No	"	"	"

Jeypore, April 10, 1894.

T. H. HENDLEY, Surg.-Lieut.-Colonel,  
Residency Surgeon, and Superintendent of  
Dispensaries and Vaccination, Jeypore.

APP. IV.  
Rajputana.

#### APPENDIX IV.

QUESTIONS issued by Lieut.-Colonel ABBOTT to the DURBARS of the NATIVE STATES in RAJPUTANA, with the connected correspondence.

[Presented by Mr. DANE on behalf of the Government of India.]

No. 3732-G. of 1893.

From the AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, Rajputana,  
to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
Foreign Department.

SIR, Dated Abu, the 22nd September 1893.  
WITH reference to your letter, No. 3166-I., dated 9th instant, regarding the inquiry to be made in Rajputana by the Royal Commission appointed to report on certain matters connected with the production and sale of, and trade in, opium in India, I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Government, copy of a demi-official circular addressed by me to the political officers within this agency.

2. I concur with the view expressed in your paragraph 5 that Ajmere would be a convenient centre at which to examine all witnesses from the Rajputana States. Should any members of the Commission desire to visit any of the States, I feel sure the Durbars would not raise any objection to their doing so, but I see little or no object at present in their making any such visit as I anticipate that all the information they will require can be laid before them at Ajmere.

3. With reference to the remarks in your 6th paragraph, I may state that I shall endeavour to meet the Commission and give evidence before them. For this purpose it would be convenient to me to be informed, as soon as possible, as to the probable date of the Commission's arrival at Ajmere, as I shall have to make arrangements for their reception at that place, and arrange my own tour so that I can meet them. It appears to me sufficient to nominate one officer to lay information before the Commission, and for this duty I should have selected Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, Resident, Western Rajputana States, who was for many years Superintendent of the Jhallawar State, but he does not return from furlough till the beginning of

November. If your requisition for a brief outline of the evidence which the officer nominated can give admits of no modification it will be necessary for me to select another officer, and in that case I beg to nominate Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wylie. But as regards the outline of the evidence to be given, I may state at once that it will embrace information under the heads noted in paragraph 4 of my demi-official circular enclosed; and I may refer to the detailed information given in my long demi-official letter to the Foreign Secretary, dated 25th August 1891. I do not understand if any other outline is required to reach you before the 15th of October next. If the visit of the Opium Commission to Rajputana does not take place before the end of November I see no reason why Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott should not undertake the duty of laying before the Commission information already collected in this office, and that which I have now taken steps to collect through political officers. I do not suppose that a statement of the witnesses to be examined is required to reach Government before the 15th of October.

4. I would suggest that I may be favoured as soon as possible with further instructions regarding the officer to be appointed and the outline of evidence referred to in the preceding paragraph.

I have, &c.

G. H. TREVOR, Colonel,  
Agent to the Governor-General.

From the AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, Rajputana,  
to all POLITICAL OFFICERS in Rajputana.

Dated the 22nd September 1893.

You are aware that a Royal Commission has been appointed to report on certain matters connected with the production and sale of, and trade in, opium in India. The Commission will visit Rajputana on a date

to be hereafter communicated, and will examine witnesses at Ajmere. The branches of the inquiry to be made by it which concern the native States are:—

- (1.) Whether, if the production and use of opium for non-medical purposes are prohibited throughout British India, such prohibition could be extended to the native States;
- (2.) The nature of the existing arrangements with the native States in respect of the transit of opium through British territory, and whether those arrangements could be, with justice, terminated; and
- (3.) To what compensation would the native States be fairly entitled in the event of measures of prohibition being adopted.

2. On these questions the Government of India are most anxious that the interests of the native States should not be overlooked, and that a full expression of their views should be placed before the Commission. They desire, therefore, that the Durbars may be invited to nominate witnesses regarding the matters mentioned in the preceding paragraph and any others to which the Durbars may wish to call attention in connexion with the opium question. Please explain all this personally\* to the

\* If more convenient the explanation may be given orally to a trustworthy Vakil or agent of the Durbar.

the Commission may lead them to recommend no interference which the Durbar(s) could object to. Our object is to enable the Commission to inform themselves fully on the whole subject, regarding which there is much misapprehension in some quarters.

3. If the Durbar(s) would like any members of the Commission to visit and make inquiries on the spot, please let me know. I am inclined to think that it would be sufficient to send witnesses to give evidence at Ajmere, but if the Commission should wish to visit I suppose the Durbar(s) would not object to invite them. In any case they can hardly have time to visit many States.

4. I should be glad if you could furnish me as soon as possible with full information up to the present date regarding:—

- (1.) The extent of poppy cultivation in
- (2.) The production of opium in
- (3.) The local consumption and export.
- (4.) Revenue derived by the Durbars from opium, either directly or otherwise.
- (5.) The nature of the agreement under which the drug is exported through British territory from
- (6.) Compensation to which the State(s) would, in your opinion, be entitled if the production of opium were stopped or its export prohibited.

A memorandum with statistics under these heads would be useful to the Commission.

No. 3462 I.

From the UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, to the AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Rajputana.

SIR, Dated Simla, the 5th October 1893.  
I AM directed to reply as follows to the several inquiries made in your letter, No. 3732-G., dated the 22nd September 1893, regarding the Royal Commission on opium:—

- (1.) The Commission is not likely to visit Rajputana before the end of November next, and the probable date of their arrival at Ajmere will be communicated to you when the Commission have definitely settled the course of their tour.
- (2.) Colonel Abbott may be nominated to give evidence before the Commission as you propose.
- (3.) The list of subjects enumerated in paragraph 4 of the circular, which forms an enclosure to your letter under reply, is approved.

2. I am to say that it will be convenient if a draft of the evidence to be given by Colonel Abbott can be prepared in advance and forwarded to the Government of India for their information.

I have, &c.

A. WILLIAMS,  
Under Secretary to the Government  
of India.

EXTRACT from a demi-official letter, dated 11th November 1893, from Colonel H. B. ABBOTT, Resident, Western Rajputana States, to Lieutenant S. F. BAYLEY, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

APP. IV.  
—  
Rajputana.

I SUBMIT a list of queries to be sent to Durbars with a note explanatory of them which, I think, embraces all points.

When replies are received may I ask to be furnished with an epitome for all the States in the form Mr. Dhunjishah is now preparing. The note is intended in whole or part for the use of political officers to draw their attention, and through them the attention of Durbars, to the serious importance of the subject. If there be anything in the queries which looks like begging a question, I hope the phraseology will be altered, as it would be well to avoid even the appearance of endeavouring to influence the Durbars in their statement of the case, for we only wish to assist them in understanding the matter and putting it fairly before the Commission.

Colonel Trevor gave me to understand that my duty in connexion with the Commission would be only to place all the information received and produce the witnesses sent before the Commission, and he made no mention of my giving actual evidence myself, but if the Government of India in the Foreign Department think it desirable, I propose introducing myself to the Commission by making the following statement.

#### NOTE ON OPIUM.

We are called upon to consider—

- (i.) If the production and use of opium for other than medical purposes could be prohibited in Rajputana;
- (ii.) The nature of the existing arrangements with the Rajputana States in respect of the transit of opium through British India, and if these could with justice be terminated;
- (iii.) What compensation would the native States be fairly entitled to in the event of measures of prohibition being adopted.

2. Under the first head we have to ascertain what amount of opium is produced in Rajputana, which means what is the area under poppy growth?

What is its yield? The above information has been received from some States, others have yet to supply it; and in the case of all it is necessary for the statistics to be uniform, i.e., to be for the same term of years, and all in British measures and weights (i.e., maunds and seers, acres, &c.) It should also be stated if the areas have been ascertained by survey or appraisement, and if they include alienated lands as well as Khalsa lands. Further, it is necessary that if there be any discrepancy, as compared with figures before furnished, it should be explained. The official or officials who supply this information should appear as witnesses on these points before the Commission. In the case of Jhallawar (and other States which possess such documents), a chart of crops might be produced before the Commission to show at a glance how large a portion of the irrigated area is devoted to the poppy. Next, there is the use of opium, in which must be included all preparations from it and the poppy plant. Cultivating witnesses should be examined as to the various uses the plant is put to, and they, together with members of the more important castes, and a representative to speak on behalf of the remaining population, should be called on to state—

- (a.) The uses they make of opium in its different forms, such as "amal" and "amal pani," "post," and so on;
- (b.) To what extent the above are taken by them;
- (c.) By whom (i.e., men, women, and children);
- (d.) On what occasions, and for what purposes;
- (e.) Their ideas of the effects; and
- (f.) If they could well manage without them.

These persons would afterwards appear as witnesses before the Commission. For Jhallawar I would suggest that some stalwart Sondhia, Mewati, and Rajput landholders and patels should be among the witnesses selected.

It then remains, under the first head, for the Durbar to state if it be possible to prohibit the production and use of opium except for medical purposes, and, if so, by what means it could best be done.

APP. IV.  
Rajputana.

3. There does not seem to be anything to inquire about from Durbars under the second head, which appears to refer to the arrangements by which all opium for export through British India has to pay duty at the scales. The justice of either prohibiting all export or attaining the same end by considerably raising the present duty is a matter for Government to consider. I know that for years past traders have petitioned to have the duty lowered.

4. The third head is a very important one for the Durbars. It will oblige them to most carefully think out the present value of the poppy, and of opium in all its forms, to them and their subjects, and the loss which will be incurred by them and their subjects if the poppy all but disappears as a crop, and opium and its preparations become practically non-existent articles of trade and consumption.

The value of the poppy plant in addition to the opium produced consists of its young leaves used as a vegetable, its seed and heads, and the preparations made from them. The value of opium extends to the preparations made from it.

Loss will be direct and indirect. Among indirect losses should be included those likely to occur from changes in the course of trade and in social habits consequent on deprivation of an article of commerce and general consumption. Pecuniary loss will be felt by (1) the Durbars, (2) jagirdars and all holders of alienated lands where poppy is grown, (3) by cultivators in both Khalsa and alienated lands, and (4) by traders.

For Durbars pecuniary loss will mean—

(a.) Diminution of land revenue, i.e., the difference in demand on lands assessed at poppy rates, and on such lands when poppy crops are replaced by other crops, irrigated or unirrigated.

The proportion, viz., 25 per cent., given by the Jhallawar Durbar as the difference above referred to is believed to be under-estimated, judging by the estimates for the Central India States and by the revenue rates given in the settlement report.

(b.) Loss in customs.

(c.) Loss in excise.

Note.—Where mixed excise contracts are given, care should be taken, in estimating what portion belongs to opium, to include all its preparations.

The estimate of 1,000 out of 7,100 given by Ulwar is believed to be too low, as in the Punjab it is considerably higher. Reference to former receipt books of contractors should aid in arriving at a fair estimate.

The losses touched on above are direct.

Indirectly there may be further loss in the revision of revenue rates and customs dues.

For holders of alienated lands losses may be suffered under any or all of the heads above mentioned.

The pecuniary loss to cultivators will be directly the difference in profit between the poppy crop and whatever other crop is likely to replace it. By profit is meant the margin over expenses of cultivation.

Indirectly the cultivator will lose his credit; in other words, he will have to supply capital to make good that loss.

Traders.—Their direct loss will be in the traffic in opium and in the stocks which will remain unsaleable.

Indirectly they too will suffer in credit and by the disorganisation of their business. Connected with these traders there are the Manotidars of Jhallawar and the Bohras of other States, the recognised agricultural bankers or supporters of the cultivators, whose business will suffer considerably.

5. When all the losses pointed out above and any others that may occur to the Durbars have been carefully estimated, the Durbars might state what compensation they consider they and their subjects would be entitled to. Their estimates should embrace any expenditure to be incurred in prohibitive measures, in revisions of land revenue or customs, tariff, and such like. The political officers should record their opinion as to the reasonableness of the

Political officers to check Durbar estimates.

6. Medical testimony is wanted to show the effects of the consumption of opium and its preparations, and it has been suggested that Surgeon Colonel Hendley should be invited to appear as a witness. The chief medical officer, I believe, has been asked by the Agent to the Governor-General to appear himself, and he might be consulted and asked to invite the evidence of such medical officers, both European and native, as he considers best qualified to give an experienced opinion on the subject.

7. This note goes over old ground in part, and is lengthy, but the great importance of the matter to Rajputana warrants it.

8. Prohibition can only be called for if it is understood that the consumption of opium in Rajputana is excessive, most harmful to the population, physically and morally, and can be put down with ease and at little expense. If, on the other hand, excess be rare, the habit be not

only harmless, but beneficial and if it be ascertained that prohibition would be most

difficult and would involve heavy expenditure, it is urgently necessary, in the interest of the Durbars, that undeniable proof of this being the case should be ready to be laid before the Commission when they visit Rajputana. Their visit will most probably take place next January, and it is high time for the Durbars to realise that without careful and prompt preparation they may not be in the best possible position to prove their case by laying full information and sending capable witnesses to give evidence on all points before the Commission.

9. There need not be fresh witnesses for each branch of the subject, as the same witnesses may be conversant with more than one, but intelligent and experienced non-official witnesses are wanted as well as officials.

10. I propose that all witnesses be examined at headquarters by the Durbars with the aid of political officers, and that the written replies of the Durbars to the questions asked of them be based on the information which these witnesses supply. These same witnesses should, of course, be sent to appear before the Commission, and should reach Ajmere a week in advance of it in order that I may become acquainted with all, and see if each one understands on what points he is required to give evidence.

11. A list of all witnesses selected should be sent as soon as possible, giving their names, caste, profession, or office, their standing, whether they know English, and the points on which they are to give evidence.\*

(Signed) H. B. ABBOTT,  
Lieut.-Colonel.

Abu,

Dated 12th November 1893.

## QUESTIONS TO WITNESS.

1. What is the area in acres under poppy in Khalsa and alienated lands taking the average for the past five years?

Revenue officials.

2. How have you arrived at those figures, by survey records or appraisal ("Nazari" or "Andazi")?

Revenue officials.

3. What is the out-turn of opium, in British maunds and seers, of the above area?

Revenue officials.

4. How is your calculation made.

Revenue officials.

Note.—If figures now given do not agree with those furnished before, the difference should be explained.

5. If the cultivation of the poppy in above areas were prohibited what crops would most likely take its place, irrigated or unirrigated?

Revenue officials, lumberdars, patels, one or two large jagirdars or their managers.

6. What would be the diminution in the revenue demand, consequent on the substitution of the above crops for the poppy? Give figures to show on what your calculation is based.

Revenue officials and one or two jagirdars or managers.

7. Would the stopping of poppy cultivation necessitate a revision of revenue rates or at least of irrigated rates?

Revenue officials and one or two jagirdars or managers.



8. In that case what loss in revenue would be entailed, and what expenditure incurred in completing the revision? Give figures.  
Revenue officials and one or two jagirdars or managers.
9. If the production and export of opium be prohibited what will be the loss in customs to the Durbar, to jagirdars, and other holders of villages? Give figures to explain your calculation.  
Customs officials and one or two great jagirdars.
10. Would the above prohibition require a revision of the customs tariff, and what would be the likely result of such revision, i.e., would it result in recovery in part or in further loss of revenue? In either case how much would be lost or recovered? Give details to explain your reply.  
Custom officials.
11. If the consumption of opium and its preparations be prohibited, what would be the loss in excise?  
Customs officials.
- Where necessary give your reasons for calculating that the specified loss would be incurred in respect of opium out of a mixed contract for all drugs.
12. What is the difference in profit on the cultivation of the poppy and the other crops which will replace it? Give figures to explain your reply.  
Revenue officials, patels, and lumberdars.
13. Would there be a loss in credit if poppy cultivation was stopped? If so, in what way could credit be revived?  
Revenue officials, patels, and lumberdars.
14. Fully detail what would be your loss as an opium merchant if the production and export of opium were stopped.  
Traders.
15. Could you to any extent compensate yourself by other business? If so, how and to what extent?  
Traders.
16. What would be your loss if your cultivators were forbidden to grow the poppy? Give details.  
Manotidars and bohras.
17. What uses do you make the poppy plant from first to last?  
Patels, lumberdars.
18. What employment do you and your family get out of the cultivation of the poppy?  
Field labourers.
19. In what form do the members of your caste consume opium?  
Consumers.
20. Do men, women, and children alike take it?  
Consumers.
21. What proportion of the caste takes it?  
Consumers.
22. What proportion, if any, of the persons whom you have mentioned above as taking opium, take it to excess?  
Consumers.
23. How often is it taken a day, and how much at a time?  
Consumers.
24. What are the special occasions and purposes for which it is taken, and is it considered absolutely necessary to take it at these times?  
Consumers.
25. What are its usual effects on those who take it in moderation?  
Consumers.
26. What would be the result on the habits and customs and physical condition of your caste if opium could not be procured except as medicine?  
Consumers.
3. What is the out-turn of opium, in British maunds and seers, of the above area?
4. How is your calculation made?
5. If the cultivation of the poppy in above areas were prohibited what crops would most likely take its place, irrigated or un-irrigated?  
Revenue officials, lamhardars, patels, one or two large jagirdars or their managers.
6. What would be the diminution in the revenue demand, consequent on the substitution of the above crops for the poppy? Give figures to show on what your calculation is based.  
Revenue officials and one or two jagirdars or managers.
7. Would the stopping of poppy cultivation necessitate a revision of revenue rates or at least of irrigated rates?
8. In that case what loss in revenue would be entailed, and what expenditure incurred in completing the revision? Give figures.
9. If the production and export of opium be prohibited what will be the loss in customs to the Durbar, to jagirdars, and other holders of villages? Give figures to explain your calculation.  
Customs officials and one or two great jagirdars.
10. Would the above prohibition require a revision of the customs tariff, and what would be the likely result of such revision, i.e., would it result in recovery in part or in further loss of revenue? In either case how much would be lost or recovered? Give details to explain your reply.  
Customs officials.
11. If the consumption of opium and its preparations be prohibited what would be the loss in excise?  
Customs officials.
- (Where necessary, give your reasons for calculating that the specified loss would be incurred in respect of opium out of a mixed contract for all drugs.)
12. What is the difference in profit on the cultivation of the poppy and the other crops which will replace it? Give figures to explain your reply.  
Revenue officials, patels, and lumberdars.
13. Would there be a loss in credit if poppy cultivation was stopped? If so, in what way could credit be revised?  
Revenue officials, patels, and lumberdars.
14. Fully detail what would be your loss as an opium merchant if the production and export of opium were stopped.  
Traders.
15. Could you to any extent compensate yourself by other business? If so, how and to what extent?  
Traders.
16. What would be your loss if your cultivators were forbidden to grow the poppy? Give details.  
Manotidars and bohras.
17. What uses do you make of the poppy plant from first to last?  
Patels and lumberdars.
18. What employment do you and your family get out of the cultivation of the poppy?  
Field labourers.
19. In what form do the members of your caste consume opium?  
Consumers.
20. Do men, women, and children alike take it?  
Consumers.
21. What proportion of the caste take it?  
Consumers.
22. What proportion, if any, of the persons whom you have mentioned above as taking opium, take it to excess?  
Consumers.
23. How often is it taken a day, and how much at a time?  
Consumers.
24. What are the special occasions and purposes for which it is taken, and is it considered absolutely necessary to take it at these times?  
Consumers.
25. What are its usual effects on those who take it in moderation?  
Consumers.
26. What would be the result on the habits and customs and physical condition of your caste if opium could not be procured except as medicine?  
Consumers.

## GENERAL NOTE.

In all cases present figures should be compared and reconciled with former ones.

## QUESTIONS TO WITNESSES.

1. What is the area in acres under poppy in Khalsa and alienated lands, taking the average for the past five years?  
Revenue officials.
2. How have you arrived at these figures, by survey, records, or appraisement ("Nazari" or "Andazi")?

AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP, AJMERE,  
29th November 1893.

FROM THE FIRST ASSISTANT AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, Rajputana, to all POLITICAL OFFICERS in Rajputana.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with my demi-official letter of 28th September 1893, I am

APP. IV.  
Rajputana.

requested by the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General to send you copies of a note drawn up by Colonel Abbott, resident, Western Rajputana States, who has been selected to represent the Rajputana Agency before the Royal Commission on Opium for the guidance of Durbars and political officers in collecting the evidence to be given at the Rajputana sittings of the Commission. These sittings will probably take place at Ajmere and Jeypore in the last 10 days of January next, but the plans of the Commission may subsequently undergo alteration. As at present arranged, the Commission will be at Jeypore for part of the 24th January, and at Ajmere from 25th to 27th idem. It is possible that during this time sub-committees may visit Oodeypore and Jodhpore.

Mr. R. M. Dane, C.S., the officer selected by the Government of India to advise local administrations in the matter of preparing for the inquiry to be held by the Opium Commission, has had an opportunity of seeing the previous correspondence on that subject in this office, and has pointed out that the great importance of the inquiry to Rajputana, and the equally great importance of the evidence to be given by native States before the Commission, has apparently not been fully appreciated. He remarks that the present inquiry differs widely from any that have been previously instituted. On its results depend the future of the opium industry in native States as it has to report not only whether the production and sale of opium in British India should be prohibited, but whether such prohibition should be extended to native territory, and on what terms, if any, the existing arrangements with native States in regard to the transit of opium could with justice be terminated. Further, the Commission has to assess the compensation to which, in the event of prohibition being adopted, native States would be fairly entitled. This being the case, it is needless to say that Rajputana is vitally interested in the inquiry, and it is obviously of the first importance, not only to Rajputana but to India as a whole that the true facts regarding the production and consumption of opium in the Rajputana States should be clearly and effectively placed before the Commission. It must be remembered that facts which are notorious to political officers in Rajputana may be totally unknown to some members of the Commission, and no effort should be spared to enlighten such members. The evidence to be given by selected political and medical officers will have to be supplemented by that of natives of rank and influence, whose statements on the consumption question is bound to carry more weight than that of Europeans. Such witnesses should, as far as possible, represent all interests concerned, and should be selected from the official, cultivating, trading, and consuming classes, and it is hoped that some of the leading nobles in the Rajputana States may be induced to come forward in person.

In order that the question of selecting witnesses may receive the attention it deserves, it is absolutely neces-

sary that Durbars should be fully informed (where this has not been done already) of the real scope of the inquiry which the Commission has been appointed to make, and should be invited to nominate witnesses without delay. Special care is needed in the case of Durbars in opium-producing States, such as Meywar, Kotah, and Jhallawar, in order that the witnesses sent to represent these States before the Commission may be able to adequately show what are the true facts regarding area under cultivation, number and caste of cultivators, out-turn of poppy and opium, local consumption, export, course of trade, extent of mercantile interests involved, connexion of the State (if any) with the opium trade, and the revenue of all kinds connected with opium which is enjoyed by the States and their feudatory jagirdars. The great feudatories and petty chiefs in some of the States need particular consideration in connexion with the inquiry, and there should be no lack of evidence both official and non-official, to prove before the Commission the full extent of their rights and interests in opium. Another point of special importance is that the Commission will require estimates of compensation, which would be due in case of prohibition, to have been drawn up not by political officers but by the Durbars themselves, with the political officers' opinion as to their correctness. Durbars should be induced, therefore, to lose no time in going thoroughly into the subject, and in preparing the estimates required with full details to show how the amounts of compensation estimated are arrived at.

Colonel Prideaux hopes that the foregoing remarks and the suggestions and observations made by Colonel Abbott in his note enclosed will suffice to indicate the urgent need of energetic and early action in preparing for the Opium Commission and the lines on which such action should be taken. He will be glad to hear at an early date what witnesses the Durbars have selected; whether arrangements can be made for their examination locally as suggested by Colonel Abbott, and whether it will be practicable to have them ready in Ajmere about a week in advance of the Commission's arrival there. He will also be glad to receive as soon as possible a record of the statements made by these witnesses at the local examination and the Durbar's own estimate of compensation which would be due to it in the event of prohibition, with your opinion as to its correctness.

I am to request that copies of all correspondence on the above-mentioned subject may be sent direct to Colonel Abbott, as it is important that that officer should receive early intimation of your proceedings, and of the action which the Durbar proposes to take.

I have, &c.

S. F. BAILEY,  
First Assistant Agent to the  
Governor-General.

## APPENDIX V.

COMMUNICATIONS addressed to the COMMISSION by (a) the MAHARAJA of KARALI and (b) the MAHA RAWAL of BANSWARA, RAJPUTANA. (See Questions 20,395, 20,398, and Question 21,544.)

[Handed in by Lieut.-Colonel ABBOTT, Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.]

(a.) KARALI.

From BHANWAR PAL, Maharaja of Karali, to the PRESIDENT, Royal Commission on Opium, Ajmere.

Karali, the 14th January 1894.

I HAVE much pleasure to inform you that I forward herewith some papers in which you will find all matters connected with the manufacture and traffic in opium in my State. You will also find therein figures showing the losses that would be incurred by this State if the cultivation of poppy and manufacture of opium were prohibited. These losses mainly fall under three heads, Land Revenue, Customs, and Cultivators. The first two are the direct loss to the State, and the third to the cultivators in general. The loss under land revenue would be Rs. 11,200, and the loss under customs Rs. 4,800. Thus the total loss to the State would be Rs. 16,000.

The loss to the cultivators will range from Rs. 28,350 to Rs. 37,800, since the margin of profit left to the cultivators, according to their allegation, is from Rs. 15

to Rs. 20 per bigha of land. The resources of this State being very small, these losses could hardly be recouped from any other sources.

Further, I have the pleasure to inform you that my friend, Colonel Abbott, will furnish you with informations other than those that have been put down in the papers regarding this State, as he has kindly consented to represent the Rajputana States.

Deposition of SHEIKH AMANAT HUSAIN, Revenue Officer, Karali.

1. Taking the average of last five years, beginning from 1888-89 to 1892-93, the area of cultivation under poppy in Khalsa villages is 558 acres and 11½ biswas, and the area of land under the jaghirdars is 622 acres and 22½ biswas. The total area under cultivation is 1,181 acres and 4 biswas. This area covers the whole of land under poppy cultivation in the State of Karali. These figures are taken from the annual returns submitted during the last five years.

APP. V.  
Karali.

2. The Khalsa area is taken from the jamabandi book of each village, and the area of land under the jaghirdars is taken from the annual returns submitted by the jaghirdars in each year.

3. The quantity of opium produced in the area, according to English maunds and seers, taking the average of production for the last five years, is the following:—

	Mds.	seers	chh.
Khalsa villages - - -	109	27	9
Jaghirdars villages - - -	100	27	10½
<b>Total production</b> - - -	<b>210</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3½</b>

This calculation is arrived at from the papers and annual returns which have been submitted during the last five years. There is no difference in calculation in the returns of the present year and those of the past years.

4. Poppy is cultivated on irrigated lands, and there are here two methods followed in its cultivation. First, during the kharif crop the lands, which come under the plough only once a year, are left fallow, and specially set apart for poppy cultivation. Poppy is subsequently cultivated on such lands. If poppy cultivation were discontinued barley and wheat might be cultivated on such lands. But, regarding the collection of rent, owing to the difference in the cultivation of crops, and owing to difference in rates prevailing in different villages for lands under poppy cultivation, the average diminution in income would be Rs. 1-8 per bigha. This diminution in rate would rule so far as barley and wheat are concerned. Second method is this: Cotton and millet are cultivated on such lands which have the strength of producing two crops annually. This is what is called the early crop. The rent of this crop is collected during the kharif season. When it is reaped poppy is then cultivated, of which separate rent is collected from the cultivators. If poppy cultivation is discontinued then such lands would lie absolutely barren during the latter crop, since after the reaping of cotton and millet the season for the cultivation of barley and wheat would be far advanced. A great diminution in revenue would thus take place. The extent of such lands is not recorded in revenue papers, hence no accurate figures as to the extent of loss that would entail upon the State could be put down. But the estimated loss would be as much as the fall in revenue of nearly 800 acres of land, which is equivalent to 1,280 bighas (an acre is 1.6 bighas), and since the scale of rent collected in land under poppy cultivation is different in different villages, therefore an average of Rs. 8 per bigha being taken as an average rent per bigha, the total amount of loss would be Rs. 10,240 in land under cultivation twice a year, and Rs. 960 in land under cultivation once a year. The extent of the latter kind of land is 400 acres, equivalent to 640 bighas. So the total amount of loss that would arise in the revenue of this State is estimated at Rs. 11,200.

5. The settlement work of this State is still going on. The settlement work of some tehsils has been finished, and records-of-rights, such as torij, khatauni, &c. have also been prepared. Hence, if poppy cultivation were discontinued, the papers under settlement work which have already been prepared would surely require revision.

6. The extent of loss that would be incurred would be the expense of revising and again preparing the papers, and this loss would amount to nearly Rs. 5,000. If the papers that have been already prepared be immediately revised, the amount stated above would be the extent of loss. But if the settlement work is allowed to go on, and the papers that have been prepared be revised and prepared again after the lapse of some time, the extent of loss would increase, and would be double the present estimated loss.

7. The loss to the Darbar owing to the fall in customs from opium would be Rs. 4,070-11 annas, and by the poppy seeds, Rs. 489-5 annas, and from poppy shells the estimated loss would be Rs. 240. The total loss, Rs. 4,800. These figures are taken from the income under customs for the year 1892-93. Furthermore, the discontinuance of poppy cultivation would put a stop to the manufacture of oil from the poppy seeds. This would indirectly produce loss to the oilmen. Oil would then sell dearer than now, and thus the loss would be felt by all. The extent of this loss is impossible to calculate. The income under poppy shells is put down

as an estimated income, since in the Customs Office no separate tariff is kept for this article. On the other hand, this article is included in grocers' articles of sale. The jaghirdars would suffer no loss owing to the fall in customs duties, since they do not enjoy the privilege of levying customs duties.

8. The discontinuance of the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of opium will cause no revision in the customs tariff, for the duties now levied upon different commodities have reached their highest limit. There is no margin left for further increase in other articles of trade, nor can the loss arising from opium be compensated from any other source.

9. In this State, excepting the customs duties which are levied upon opium, this article is not given on contract. Everybody has the privilege of selling and purchasing the article. Nor anything is prepared from opium here, such as madak or chandu. So there is no contract for the preparation of such things. Therefore no loss would occur in the excise revenue.

10. In reply to this question patels and lambardars depose thus:—The difference in their income from the cultivation of opium and that of wheat, subtracting therefrom the expense incurred in cultivating them, will be from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per bigha. Calculating the loss in this way, the whole loss on the entire area mentioned above, taking the average of last five years, will range from Rs. 28,350 to Rs. 37,800. This will be the direct loss of the cultivators.

11. The extent of loss to the jaghirdars has been described in detail in reply to question 6. Bohras (money lenders) would suffer the loss to the extent of interest of money laid out, for if the cultivation of poppy were discontinued, as a matter of course, a great disturbance would arise in the matter of money transaction between the cultivators and the bohras.

#### Deposition of Patels, Lambardars, and Cultivators.

GHISOLA, son of MOHAN LAI JATH, resident of Makanpur, Age 60 years. Illiterate.

CHUNNI, son of DAJJA, Brahmin. Mehta of Makanpur. Age 50 years. Illiterate.

GANGARAM, son of NANGA MAINA of Palita. Age 50 years. Illiterate.

The substance of the deposition of the three deponents is materially the same.

1. Opium is always cultivated on irrigated land. If the cultivation of poppy were discontinued, barley, wheat, and zira (cummin seed) might be cultivated in its place.

2. If the price of opium remains fixed, then the difference arising from the incomes of opium and wheat is Rs. 15 per bigha, e.g., the average production of opium on a bigha of land in English weight is 8 seers, the price of which is Rs. 30, and poppy seed is produced to the value of Rs. 8. Total value of a bigha is Rs. 38, whereas the production of wheat on the same bigha is 6½ maunds, the value of which is Rs. 18 only. The expense incurred in cultivating a bigha of poppy is Rs. 15. Thus still leaving a margin of Rs. 23, whereas in the case of wheat the expense is Rs. 8, thus leaving a margin of Rs. 10, which is less by Rs. 15 to the income of opium. If the value of opium arises, this margin is increased to Rs. 20.

3. Great difference would arise between the bohras (money lenders) and the cultivators. The bohras lend as much money as the cultivators like to borrow, in anticipation of the poppy crop. Bohras would not advance so much money in other crops. For the cultivators take the money on the hypothecation of the production of opium which is a very safe investment for the bohras. This difference cannot be made up by any other production.

4. The poppy leaves are used as vegetable, and the juice of poppy is used by the opium-eaters and for other medicinal purposes. Its seeds are used in making oil and are also used as medicine. The flowers of such plants from which opium has not been extracted are used as medicines. Opium-eaters use them for purposes of intoxication. The stems of these plants are used as fuels.

5. The wages earned by field labourers on one bigha of poppy under cultivation from the beginning to the harvest time is Rs. 7 or 8.

APP. V.  
Karauli.

*Deposition of Traders in Opium.*

BIKHAM CHAND SETH (Mahesri Bania), son of JAISI RAM.  
Age 64 years.

BEHARI LAL, son of MADARI RAM, Agarwala Bania.  
Age 50 years.

1. The principal trade we carry on is in opium. We always deal in this article. Even our whole business and position in society lie in this trade. Bikham Chand says that his annual income from this trade is 10 or 12 thousand rupees, and Behari Lal derives an annual income of one thousand or eleven hundred rupees. If the trade in opium or the cultivation of poppy were at once prohibited we should be put to the loss of the above amount.

2. Our loss could not be compensated from other trades, nor can we deal in other commodities. For opium is such an article of trade that, however long it might be stored up, it cannot be spoilt. On the other hand, its value rises by its becoming old. For this reason, we purchase it in favourable times, and dispose it when the price of opium rises in the market, or else keep it in reserve for more favourable times. Banking business, such as hundis, &c., have been received owing to the money order system. We have never traded in food grains or cotton, nor can these commodities be kept in store for a long time like opium. Their keeping in store is risky, and liable to much loss. Hence a trader in food grains, whether he likes it or not, whether the market is favourable or not, is obliged to dispose of his stock in trade. Owing to this such traders are put to severe loss. But traders in opium enjoy on the other hand the advantages which we have deposed above.

*Deposition of another Consumer.*

SETH BIKHAM CHAND, son of JAISI RAM, Caste Bania of the Mahesri Class, Resident of Karauli. Age 64 years. Literate. Knows Hindi.

1. My castemen, i.e., mahajans who take opium, take it in the form of globules.

2. Men generally take it. Women too, take it, but their number is comparatively small, and children also take it. After an infant is born, when it is 20 days or a month old, opium is then given to it in small doses. This is continued till it is 2½ or 3 years old. This is given to it, for it promotes health and vigour. Infants are rendered safe from the attacks of cough and cold.

3. Nearly 20 or 25 per cent. of my castemen take opium.

4. Nearly 5 or 6 per cent. of my castemen take it in excess, and they take it to the extent of 2 or 4 mashes per day.

5. Generally people take twice a day, morning and evening, sometimes three times a day, and sometimes even four times a day. But I take it three times a day. Each time I take 3 ratties, i.e., 9 ratties per day.

6. There is no common fixed time for people to take opium. Each consumer has a separate fixed time of his own, and at such times, owing to his settled habit, he is under necessity to take opium.

7. The effect of opium on the health of the moderate consumers is this:—They preserve their health, sense, the business habits, in short everything intact. People generally take opium in order to get relief from the sufferings of many diseases. Moderate consumers have been cured of many diseases. Opium is specially valuable in cases of cough and cold.

8. If people of my castemen who take opium and I, who take it, do not get it excepting as a medicine, then our habit and character would be changed for the worse. We would go mad. We shall lose all power of distinguishing good from bad. Our health would be entirely shattered. We shall be bereft of the power of all work. The social custom that prevails among us of receiving our friends with opium would not only be interfered with, but would be entirely abolished.

Deposition of KALYAN PAL, son of PRATAP PAL, Jadon Rajput. A resident of Khaoda Bapotidar. Age 65 years. Literate. Knows Hindi. A consumer of opium.

1. The people of my community generally take opium in the form of globules or small pieces, and sometimes take it mixed in water which is called amal pancee.

2. Men generally take opium. The number of women who consume opium is comparatively small. (Children too take opium. On the birth of a child, opium is given to it in very small doses when it is nearly a month or 20 days old. This is continued till it is five years old. We regard opium as a good tonic, producing good digestive powers in infants. It promotes health and vigour of the child. Infants are given opium generally to protect them from cold and other diseases.

3. The proportion of my castemen who take opium is nearly 75 per cent.

4. The proportion of men taking in excess is nearly 25 per cent. Such men generally take 8 or 9 mashes or even a tola per diem.

5. People generally take opium twice a day, morning and evening, and sometimes even three times a day. But I take twice a day, i.e., morning and evening. The quantity I take is 2 mashes in the morning and 2 mashes in the evening.

6. There is no common fixed time for people to take opium. Each consumer has a separate fixed time of his own, and at such a time owing to his settled habit he is under necessity to take opium. Among the Rajputs, specially during the time of betrothal or marriage, the relatives and friends of the parties concerned must needs take opium. That is a prevailing custom among them.

7. The effect of opium on the constitution of the moderate consumer is this:—They preserve their sense and health intact. The consumers generally take it in order to get a relief from many diseases. They are actually cured of those diseases. Opium is specially valuable in cases of cough and cold.

8. If our castemen who are consumers of opium and we who take it do not get opium except for medicinal purposes then we shall lose our character. We would go mad and would lose our sense. We shall fall a victim to bowel complaints. Our life would become a burden to us, even it would be impossible for us to live.

The social custom that obtains among us to welcome a friend with opium in time of friendly meetings would not only be interfered with but would be entirely abolished.

N.B.—The depositions of three consumers of opium, namely, Kalyan Pal, Ballao Sing, son of Lochan Sing of Harnagar, and Thakur Ganpat Sing Chohan of Karauli, are materially the same, excepting the quantity of opium consumed by each. Kalyan Pal takes 4 mashes per day, Ballao Sing 2 mashes every day, and Ganpat Sing 3 mashes every day.

(b.) BANSWARA.

Translation of statement, No. 329, dated 11th January 1894, on the opium question, from the office of the Banswara Durbar, forwarded with kharita, dated Pos Sudi 6 Sambat 1950, from the Maha Rawal of Banswara to the President, Royal Opium Commission.

1. By stopping the cultivation, trade, and use of opium, except as medicine, the State, jaghirdars, mahajans, traders, cultivators, labourers, and the poor will suffer great loss, because all of them are benefited by the income derived from opium. This country being chiefly jungles and hills, the use of opium keeps off the evil effects of the bad atmosphere. It is also given to children to protect them from cold. It gives strength to men and women in old age. Cultivators are enabled through the warmth which it gives to the body to work in the rainy as well as cold weather. Besides it is the custom in this country to take opium on occasions of marriage and other festivals. Hence its prohibition will be impossible.

2. It appears from inquiry that the State would suffer an annual loss of Rs. 1,69,088-8 if the cultivation of opium were prohibited. Even if this amount were paid to the State by Government as compensation, the people at large would not willingly accept it, for as the price of opium rises the profit amounts to 10 times more than it is at present.

3. An acre of land yields about 50 lbs. of opium, the price of which comes to 150 rupees Imperial. The price, moreover, depends upon the bazaar rates.

4. A man can eat opium from 6 masha to 1 tola (1 tola = 180 grains and 1 masha = 15 grains Troy weight) in a day. There is no one in this country who can take more than this on the average. If taken in moderation, it does no harm. But if stopped, it would ruin the health of habitual consumers.

5. Every part of the opium plant is made use of, i.e., when the plant is young, it is used as vegetable,

the poppy-heads are fried and eaten, and the stems of the plant are used as manure.

6. Nine hundred and fifty acres are cultivated with opium in this State. Only land cultivated under the Tehsil and Raj Thomas was shown in former returns amounting to 316 bighas. 250 acres now shown include all land cultivated by jaghirdars, by holders of land in charity, and by chaukers, &c.

APP. V.  
Banawara.

DETAIL OF ANNUAL LOSS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Loss to the State, as shown below			9,510 0 0
Rent of 408 acres at Rs. 20 per acre, Rs. 8,160; if wheat were to be substituted the income derived will be Rs. 1,224 at Rs. 3 per acre; deducting this the net loss will come to	6,930	0	0
Custom duties on the export and import of opium and opium seeds	2,574	0	0
Total loss to the State	9,510	0	0
Loss to State cultivators, as shown below			53,448 0 0
One acre yields 25 seers of opium worth Rs. 150, therefore the price of opium for 408 acres at Rs. 150 per acre will be Rs. 61,200; if wheat substituted one acre will yield 12 maunds at Rs. 15 per 6 maunds, therefore the price for 408 acres will be Rs. 12,240; deducting this the net loss will be	48,960	0	0
408 acres will yield 816 maunds of opium seeds at 2 maunds per acre, the price therefore for 816 maunds at 4 Rs. per maund would be	3,264	0	0
The income from opium as a vegetable for 408 acres at Rs. 2 per acre would be	816	0	0
The income from the dry leaves for 408 acres at Rs. 1 per acre comes to	408	0	0
Total loss to the State cultivators	53,448	0	0
Loss to jagirdars, as shown below			10,214 0 0
Rent for 542 acres at Rs. 20 per acre comes to Rs. 10,840; if wheat substituted the income will be Rs. 1,626 at Rs. 3 per acre; deducting this the net loss would therefore be	9,214	0	0
Income from Khoont, Perkota, Chowkidari, &c. on opium and opium seeds	1,000	0	0
Total loss to jagirdars	10,214	0	0
Loss to cultivators of jagirdars, as shown below			71,602 0 0
Income from opium for 540 acres at Rs. 150 per acre comes to Rs. 81,300 an acre, yielding 25 seers. If wheat substituted the income will be at the rate of Rs. 30 per acre 16,200 deducting the above the net loss will come to	65,040	0	0
Income from opium seeds for 542 acres at 2 maunds per acre at Rs. 4 per maund comes to	4,336	0	0
Income from opium as a vegetable at Rs. 2 per acre	1,084	0	0
Income from the dry leaves at Rs. 1 per acre	542	0	0
Total loss to the cultivators of jagirdars	71,002	0	0
Loss to traders, as shown below			18,382 8 0
950 acres are under opium cultivation in the State. The out-turn, therefore, at 25 seers per acre, comes to 23,750 seers, the traders receive 2 chittacks per seer from cultivators for "koorsoolowari," i.e. (opium that sticks to the hands of the traders when weighing) the total quantity thus received by the traders comes to 29,683½ seers at 2 chittacks per seer, and the price at Rs. 6 per seer comes to	17,812	8	0
Cultivators have to spend an average of Rs. 5 per acre for labourers, seeds, bullocks, &c. The sahookars lend money to cultivators for 950 acres at Rs. 5 per acre which comes to Rs. 4,750 at one rupee per cent. as interest. The interest therefore comes to	570	0	0
Total loss to traders	18,382	8	0
The above is the apparent loss to traders, but besides this traders purchase opium in season and send it on to up-country. They would therefore lose also the profit on the sale of prepared opium.			6,532 0 0
Loss to labourers, as shown below			6,532 0 0
10 labourers are employed in ploughing, weeding, watering, sowing seeds, &c. per acre for nearly two months at Rs. 5 per head, the total labour, therefore, per acre comes to Rs. 50, and so for 950 acres the labour will come to	4,750	0	0
Besides the above, each labourer gets half a chittack of opium and hence for 950 acres (for 10 labourers getting half a chittack each) at 5 chittack per acre. The total quantity of opium comes to 297 seers, and at the rate of Rs. 6 per seer the total price would be	1,782	0	0
Total loss to labourers	6,532	0	0
Besides this the labourers would suffer additional loss in vegetable, poppy-heads, &c.			1,69,088 8 0
Grand total annual loss			1,69,088 8 0

(True translation.)

A. F. PINNEY, Captain,  
Assistant Political Agent, Banawara and Pertabgarh.

APP. VI.  
Rajputana.

## APPENDIX VI.

### STATISTICS REGARDING OPIUM IN THE NATIVE STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

[Handed in by Lieut.-Colonel ABBOTT, Resident, Western Rajputana States. See Questions 20,393 and 20,397.]

#### MEYWAR STATISTICS.

The total area under poppy cultivation, including alienated lands, is 50,000 acres, which yields 16,250 maunds of opium juice.

Of the above amount 9,475 maunds is exported to Bombay for foreign trade, while 40 maunds is taken to Marwar, making a total export of 9,515 maunds, which leaves 6,735 maunds in the State, 300 maunds of this is put down to local consumption, and there remains 3,735 maunds to cover wastage in manufacture and add to the stocks.

With the exception of its roots, every part of the poppy plant is brought into use by cultivators and others; the young leaves of the early weeding are eaten as vegetables; the older leaves are dried and sold for use in the manufacture of opium; the dried stalks are considered good fodder for cattle, partly supplying the place of salt. The raw heads are sold both for consumption and manure; the dried heads from which opium has been extracted are also used for manure, and from the seed oil is extracted which is used for lighting in the manufacture of opium and in preparing oil-cakes, which is nourishing food for cattle.

The value of the poppy crop to cultivators is estimated at Rs. 22,50,000.

Its value to the money-lending classes which support the cultivators, is calculated at Rs. 1,65,000.

The value of poppy cultivation to field labourers and village servants has not been estimated.

The value of opium to the State and holders of alienated lands together is put down at Rs. 6,98,735.

The value of opium to traders is reckoned at Rs. 1,10,000.

Opium is consumed in the following ways: mostly dry, a little with spices, a fair amount is taken mixed with water; smoking is not indulged in.

It is said that 30 per cent. of the Rajputs, 20 per cent. of the cultivating classes, and 10 per cent. of the remaining population, or some 12 per cent. of the whole are consumers. Children up to five years of age are believed to be given it generally, and are not included in the above calculation.

About 3 per cent. of the women are considered consumers.

Of the above consumers some 2 per cent. are looked upon as taking to excess.

As a rule it is taken twice a day, in doses ranging from 1 to 20 grains, or 2 to 20 grains per day; 15 grains is considered a moderate daily allowance for men, five for women, and one grain is usually given to children.

It is taken as a stimulant for the purpose of keeping the constitution robust.

It is considered necessary to consume opium on the following occasions, viz., births, betrothals, marriages, deaths, the Dewali and Holi Festivals, at greetings and reconciliations.

The habit is looked upon as very beneficial, and if it were stopped, the result, it is believed, would be loss of health and strength and consequent inability to withstand exposure, particularly in the case of the cultivating classes; while consumers would look upon prohibition as a cruel and tyrannical act, which would produce general discontent.

The minister considers prohibition possible but very difficult, while the political officer is of opinion that the State could not, unaided, carry out prohibition.

The compensation which it is considered would have to be paid is as follows:—

	Rs.
To the State and holders of alienated lands - - - - -	9,22,495
(Including the cost of revision of rates and prohibitive measures.)	
To cultivators - - - - -	16,48,002
(Loss of credit not estimated.)	
To the money-lending classes - - - - -	1,65,000
(Loss by bad debts and in credit not estimated.)	
To field labourers and village servants (not estimated.)	
To traders - - - - -	51,10,000
(Loss by disorganisation of business and in credit not estimated.)	
Total - - - - -	78,45,497

Of the above amount Rs. 28,05,497 is an annual loss.

The Resident, Lieut.-Colonel Wyllie, C.I.E., is of opinion that the figures for compensation as detailed above approximately correct and nearer the mark.

#### DUNGARPORE STATISTICS.

The total area under poppy cultivation is returned as 2,285 acres, and the yield at 600 maunds of opium juice.

The area of alienated lands is 571 acres.

Of the 600 maunds, 289 maunds are exported to Malwa and Ahmedabad for foreign trade, while 200 maunds are taken to other parts of Rajputana, making a total export of 489 maunds, which leaves a balance of 111 maunds for local consumption, and to cover wastage in manufacture and add to the stocks.

The poppy plant is brought into use much in the same way as in other parts of Rajputana.

The value of the crop to cultivation is estimated as Rs. 40,857, that is to say, the net profit on 2,285 acres at Rs. 17-14 per acre.

Its value to the money-lending classes is calculated at Rs. 9,428 at a profit of Rs. 4-2 per acre.

The value of poppy cultivation to field labourers and village servants is estimated at Rs. 30,392.

The value of opium to the State is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Land revenue - - - - -	20,568
Customs - - - - -	19,392
Other taxes - - - - -	2,715
Total - - - - -	42,675
Its value to the holders of alienated lands is - - - - -	6,860
Customs - - - - -	232
Total - - - - -	7,092

The value of opium to traders is put down at Rs. 78,240.

Opium is consumed mostly dry, a little with spices, a fair amount is taken mixed with water. Smoking is not indulged in except by poor classes. 15 per cent. of the whole population of the State are said to be addicted to the habit. The proportion of those who exceed is not given.

It is taken on the occasions of births, betrothals, marriages, deaths, the Dewali, Holi, Akhatij, and Dasherā festivals, and at greetings and reconciliations.

The Durbar is of opinion that an attempt to prohibit would produce general discontent.

Compensation is estimated as follows:—

<i>To the State.</i>		Rs.
On account of land revenue	-	14,729
"    customs	-	19,392
"    special taxes	-	2,715
Cost of prohibitive measures	-	12,000
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>48,836</b>
To the holders of alienated lands:—		
Income from land	-	4,907
Customs	-	232
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>5,139</b>

Compensation to cultivators:—

In Khalsa and alienated lands - - - 27,833

Compensation for loss of credit to cultivators is not estimated. The compensation for money-lenders is estimated at Rs. 9,428.

Loss by bad debts and in credit not estimated.

The compensation to field labourers and workmen employed in the opium manufacture is made up as follows:—

		Rs.
Loss of wages to labourers	-	24,797
To persons employed in the manufac- ture of opium	-	1,607
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>26,404</b>

The traders' compensation is estimated as under:—

		Rs.
Loss in annual profit	-	24,180
Value of unsaleable stock	-	3,80,165
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4,04,345</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	-	<b>5,21,995</b>

Out of the above sum, after deducting Rs. 3,80,165 on account of value of unsaleable stocks, there remains an annual loss of Rs. 1,41,820.

#### PARTABGARH STATISTICS.

The total area under poppy cultivation is returned as 8,383 acres, and the yield at 2,384 maunds of opium juice.

The area of alienated lands is not given separately.

No information has been supplied as to the amount exported or kept for local consumption.

The poppy is used much in the same way as in Meywar.

The value of the crop to cultivation is estimated as 1,67,660, that is to say, the net profit on 8,383 acres at 20 per acre.

Its value to the money-lending classes is calculated with that of the traders.

The value of poppy cultivation to field labourers and village servants is estimated as follows:—

		Rs.
Wages of field labourers working in Khalsa lands	-	1,25,836
Value of produce given to village servants working in Khalsa lands	-	52,393
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,78,229</b>

(The wages of labourers in alienated lands is not included.)

The value of opium to the State is made up as follows:—

		Rs.
Land Revenue	-	1,69,756
Customs	-	30,000
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,99,756</b>
Rs.		
Its value to the holders of alienated lands is	-	67,555
Its value to the holders of customs	-	1,500
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>69,055</b>

The value of opium to traders and money-lenders is put down at Rs. 3,20,850 in a complicated account

I 82588.

The consumption of opium takes the same form as in Meywar, but the lower castes are said to smoke it as well.

The extent to which it is consumed is not clearly stated, but 50 per cent. of Rajputs and Charans are said to be addicted to the habit. The proportion of those who exceed is not given, but a witness says an ordinary daily allowance is eight grains. It is taken for the same purposes as in Meywar, and on similar occasions; the habit is regarded as most beneficial when taken in moderation, and its prohibition would have a very bad effect on consumers. The Durbar opinion is that an attempt to prohibit would cause endless trouble, annoyance, and expense. The political officer has not stated his opinion.

Compensation is estimated as follows:—

<i>To the State.</i>		Rs.
On account of land revenue	-	1,48,700
"    customs	-	30,000
Expense of revising land revenue rates	-	52,637
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2,31,337</b>
Cost of prohibitive measures (not esti- mated)		
	-	2,31,337
To the holders of alienated lands:—		
Income from land	-	88,118
Income from customs	-	1,500
Expense of revising land revenue rates	-	31,192
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,20,810</b>

Compensation to cultivators:—

In Khalsa lands	-	1,32,908
In alienated lands	-	78,760
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2,11,668</b>

Within the above are included the wages of cultivators in Khalsa lands, the price of cattle no longer required, and the value of the plant as a vegetable.

Compensation for loss of credit to cultivators is not estimated.

The compensation for money-lenders is included in that for traders.

The compensation to field labourers and village servants is made up as below:—

		Rs.
Loss of wages to labourers in Kalsa lands	-	79,449
Loss of wages in alienated lands	-	47,080
Value of perquisites received by village servants from the poppy crops	-	26,197
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,52,726</b>

The traders' compensation, in which is included that of money-lenders, is:—

		Rs.
(1.) Loss in annual profit	-	3,20,854
(2.) Value of unsaleable stocks	-	6,00,000
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>9,20,854</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	-	<b>16,37,395</b>

Out of the above sum, after deducting 83,829 for revision of rates and 6,00,000 for stocks, there remains an annual loss of Rs. 9,53,566.

The Political Officer, Captain Pinhey, Assistant Resident, Meywar, is of opinion that the loss as estimated for wages of labourers is rather complicated, and does not seem to be clearly expressed.

#### TONK STATISTICS.

The total area under poppy cultivation, including alienated lands, is 14,010 acres, which yields 2,548 maunds of opium juice. The amount exported is 2,542 maunds, all of which, except a small quantity which goes to Marwar and Sirohi, is sent to Bombay. This leaves but six maunds for local consumption, which is estimated at 174 maunds. It is explained that the difference is made up by imports.

The poppy is used much in the same way as in Meywar. The value of the crop to cultivators has not been estimated.

APP. VI.  
Rajputana.

Its value to the money-lending classes which support the cultivators is calculated at Rs. 39,000. The value of poppy cultivation to field labourers and village servants has not been estimated.

The value of opium to the State and holders of alienated lands together is put down at Rs. 3,78,916.

The value of opium to traders is reckoned at Rs. 94,600.

Opium is generally consumed in eating dry, smoking as chandu, and madak, and in drinking as golwa. It is also given to animals as medicine and applied as ointment. Poppy-heads steeped in water are used by poor people as narcotic.

About 16 per cent. of the population generally in the Tonk district is said to be addicted to the habit. About 40 per cent. of the Rajputs in the State and some 8 per cent. of the whole are consumers. The proportion of those who exceed is not given. It is taken for the same purposes as in Meywar, and on similar occasions, and is regarded as most conducive to health. The Durbar opinion is that the prohibition will entail serious loss to State and all classes, and great hardship to consumers. The Durbar further considers that the prohibition of cultivation ought not to be thought of. The British Government has always allowed free cultivation and trade in opium.

The Political Officer is of opinion that the prohibition looked upon as a direct intervention in internal administration, and would be viewed with distrust and as a breach of treaty stipulations.

The compensation which it is considered would have to be paid is as follows :—

To the State and holders of alienated lands—	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue - - - -	1,32,900	
Customs - - - - -	59,919	
Revision of rates - - -	19,700	
		212,156
Cost of prohibitive measures to (not estimated).		
To Cultivators—		
(Loss of credit not estimated)	3,46,958	3,46,958
To the money-lending classes (Loss by bad debts and in credit not estimated.)	1,04,030	1,04,030
Loss of capital of bohras -	3,000,000	3,000,000
To field labourers and village servants (not estimated).		
To traders - - - - -	94,600	94,600
(Loss by disorganisation of business and in credit not estimated.)		
Grand total	3,758,104	

Of the amount Rs. 7,38,404 is an annual loss.

The Political Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton, Political Agent, Harauti and Tonk, is of opinion that the estimate of compensation is made with great care and is reasonable, and is as accurate as can at present be ascertained. The claims for losses to cultivators and traders are, however, stated to be exaggerated.

#### JHALLAWAR STATISTICS.

The total area under poppy cultivation, inclusive of alienated lands, is 28,625 acres, the yield from which amounts to 6,818 maunds of opium juice.

The exports all go to Bombay, and amount to 5,350 maunds. It is calculated that 1,224 maunds are consumed in the State, leaving 244 maunds for wastage and stocks.

The poppy is used in many ways.

The value of the poppy crop to cultivators is estimated at Rs. 3,87,252 (after paying the revenue payable to the State). Its value to the money-lending classes which support the cultivators is calculated at Rs. 1,46,553 on 4,441 maunds at the profit of Rs. 33 per maund. The value of poppy cultivation to field labourers and village servants has been estimated at Rs. 6,97,511.

The value of opium to the State and holders of alienated lands together is put down at Rs. 5,11,679. The value of opium to traders is reckoned at Rs. 2,59,200.

The consumption of opium takes the same form as in Meywar. The dose of opium dry varies from one grain to nine grains at a time. 80 per cent. of the population is said to be consumers to the extent of four grains per head per diem.

It is taken for the same purposes as in Meywar, and on many religious festivals and joyous occasions. The habit is regarded as doing no harm to the intellect or general health. The Durbar is of opinion that it is impossible to remain healthy in this part of the country without taking opium, and that if prohibition is carried out it would cause general discontent.

The Political Officer, G. R. Irwin Esq., considers that it would be difficult to over-estimate the injury to Jhallawar which would cause from the dislocation of trade, the agricultural destitution, and last but not least, the certainly enormous increase in the death-roll among an opium-consuming population, which would inevitably follow upon the heels of opium prohibition.

Compensation is estimated as follows :—

1. To the State and holders of alienated lands, including the cost of revision of land revenue rates - - - -	Rs.	2,94,214
Cost of prohibitive measures not estimated.		
2. To Cultivators - - - - -	4,28,306	
(Loss of credit not estimated.)		
3. To the money-lending classes - - -	1,46,553	
(Loss by bad debts and in credit not estimated.)		
4. To field labourers and village servants - - - - -	6,39,911	
5. Workmen employed in manufacture of opium - - - - -	57,600	
		6,97,511
6. To traders - - - - -	2,59,200	
(Loss by disorganisation of business and in credit not estimated.)		
Value of unserviceable stocks - - -	22,62,000	
Extra expense of living on account of great rise in price of opium - - -	4,89,873	
Grand total - - - - -	45,77,677	

Of the above amount after deducting the following sums :—

(1.) Revision of rates - - - - -	Rs.	20,000
(2.) Value of unsaleable stocks - - -	22,62,000	
		22,82,000
Net annual loss - - - - -	Rs.	22,95,657

#### KOTAH STATISTICS.

The area of all poppy lands in Kotah is 22,765 acres which gives a yield of 6,260 maunds of opium juice.

The total export is put down at 3,443 maunds. As Kotah supplies opium to the States of Bikanir, Marwar, Jesalmir, and Sirohi, I have taken the exports of those, viz., 1,893 maunds as exported from Kotah, this leaves 1,600 maunds for foreign export.

No figures have been received to show what becomes of the 2,767 maunds left over after export. The poppy is used much in the same way as in Meywar. The value of the crop to cultivators is estimated at 12,50,000. Its value to field labourers and village servants is estimated at Rs. 3,75,000. The value of opium to the State and holders of alienated lands together is put down at Rs. 3,68,064. The value of opium to traders is reckoned at Rs. 1,79,600.

The consumption of opium takes the same form as in Meywar. It is said that 80 per cent. of the Rajputs, 70 per cent. of the Minas, 70 per cent. of the Kayesth, and 70 or 80 per cent. of the remaining population are consumers. It is taken for the same purposes in Meywar and on similar occasions. The habit is regarded as most beneficial when taken in moderation, and its prohibition would have a very bad effect on consumers.

The Durbar is of opinion that prohibition is impossible, and that nearly 75 per cent. of male population consumers will die or get infirm if prohibition is carried out, and the use of other intoxicants will increase.



Compensation is estimated as follows:—

To the State and alienated Landholders.

	Rs.	Rs.
On account of land revenue -	1,75,000	
Customs -	1,18,064	
The excise and special taxes -	18,000	
		3,11,064
Expense of revising land revenue and customs rates -	1,87,400	1,87,400
Cost of prohibitive measures (not estimated) -		Total 4,98,464
To cultivators -		12,50,000
(Loss of credit not estimated.)		
To the money-lending classes (no information given under this head).		
Loss by bad debts and in credit (not estimated).		
To field labourers, village servants, and others -	4,12,062	
To traders -	1,89,600	
(Loss by disorganisation of business and loss in credit not estimated.)		
Add—		
Value of unsaleable stocks -	22,50,000	
Grand total -	46,00,126	

Out of the above sum after deducting Rs. 1,87,400 for revision of rates and Rs. 22,50,000 for stocks, there remains an annual loss of Rs. 21,62,726.

The Political Officer, Captain Herbert, is of opinion that the immediate and non-recurring loss to States' subjects is perhaps an overgloomy estimate.

#### BUNDI STATISTICS.

The information from Bundi does not show the Khalsa (fiscal) and alienated areas separately, but the total area in which the poppy is grown is 1,871 acres, the yield from which amounts to 371 maunds of opium juice. The export for the foreign trade is 167 maunds, the balance it is presumed is for local consumption.

The poppy is used much in the same way as in Meywar. The value of the crop to cultivators is estimated as Rs. 95,421, that is to say, the net profit on 1,871 acres is Rs. 51 per acre.

Its value to the money-lending classes is calculated at Rs. 20,926; their yearly profits. The value of poppy cultivation to field labourers is estimated as Rs. 36,847.

The value of opium to the State is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue -	44,224
Customs -	36,404
Total -	80,628

Its value to the holders of alienated lands is not shown separately. The value of opium to traders is put down at Rs. 1,00,000. The amount of trade in opium in the State is estimated at 2,000 maunds, and the traders' profit is calculated at Rs. 50 per maund.

The consumption of opium takes the same form as in Meywar. The extent to which it is consumed is not stated, but 60 per cent. of the Mahajans are said to be addicted to the habit; the proportion of those who exceed is said to be about two in a thousand.

It is taken for the same purposes as in Meywar and on similar occasions. Its prohibition would have a very bad effect on consumers.

The Durbar opinion is that an attempt to prohibit would cause serious loss both to the State and the subjects, and would imperil the present peaceful condition of the country.

Compensation is estimated as follows:—

To the State.

	Rs.	Rs.
On account of land revenue -	34,396	
Customs -	36,404	
Expense of revising land revenue rates -	1,00,000	
Cost of prohibitive measures -	50,000	
		2,20,800
To the holders of alienated lands (not estimated).		
Compensation to cultivators in Khalsa lands -	1,04,176	1,04,176
Do. In alienated lands (not estimated).		
Loss of credit to cultivators (not estimated).		
Compensation to money-lenders (Loss by bad debts and loss of credit not estimated.)	20,926	20,926
Compensation to field labourers and village servants (not estimated).		
The traders' compensation is -	75,000	75,000
The value of unsaleable stocks, loss of disorganisation of business, or loss of credit are not estimated.		
Grand total -		4,20,902

Out of the above sum, after deducting Rs. 1,00,000 for revision of rates, there remains an annual loss Rs. 3,20,902.

The Political Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, considers the Durbar's estimate of the loss direct and indirect, both to itself and its subjects, as accurate as it is possible to make them under existing circumstances.

#### SHAHUPURA STATISTICS.

The total area under poppy cultivation is returned at 636 acres, but only 570 acres are used for producing opium. The yield of poppy juice is 129 maunds, the whole of which is exported to Bombay, local consumption being provided for by imports, for foreign trade.

The poppy is used much in the same way as in Marwar. The value of the crop to cultivators is estimated as Rs. 12,116, that is to say:—

	Rs.
(1.) 570 acres yielding opium at a net profit of Rs. 19-3-4 per acre -	10,948
(2.) 66 acres yielding poppy-heads at Rs. 17-11-4 per acre -	1,168
Total -	12,116

Its value to the money-lending classes which support the cultivators is calculated at Rs. 9,250. It is estimated that a capital of Rs. 50,000 is advanced by the bohras to cultivators. The interest drawn by them generally varies from Rs. 12 to 25 per cent. per annum. Taking an average of the two, interest at 18½ per cent. on 50,000 amounts to Rs. 9,250.

The value of poppy cultivation to field labourers is reckoned at Rs. 26,076, being Rs. 41 per acre.

The value of opium to the chiefship and the holders of alienated lands within it is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
(1.) Land revenue on 636 acres now under poppy cultivation at an assessment of Rs. 10-6-8 per acre -	6,625
(2.) Patwari cess at annas 6-0 per acre -	238
(3.) Customs revenue -	4,713
Total -	11,576

The value of opium to the traders is reckoned at Rs. 13,500. Their capital invested in this trade is said to be about Rs. 75,000 which yields interest amounting to Rs. 9,000 at 12 per cent. per annum, and there are other profits—amounting to Rs. 4,500.

The consumption of opium takes the same form as in Meywar. The extent to which it is consumed is not stated, but 65 per cent. of Rajputs and 30 per cent. of

APP. VI.  
Rajputana.

Brahmins, are said to be addicted to the habit. The proportion of those who exceed is given at 5 per cent. An ordinary daily allowance is said to be 12 grains. It is taken for the same purposes as in Meywar and on similar occasions. The habit is regarded as most beneficial when taken in moderation, and its prohibition it is considered would have a very bad effect on consumers. The Raja-Dhiraj is of opinion that an attempt to prohibit would cause general discontent in every class of the people, and that it would be impossible to enforce any such prohibition or restriction by any reasonable means within the power of the chiefship.

The Political Officer considers that any direct intervention by the Supreme Government would be viewed with apprehension and distrust, both by the chief and his subject.

The compensation which it is considered would have to be paid is as follows:—

(a.) *To the Chiefship and the Holders of Alienated Lands.*

ON ACCOUNT OF LAND REVENUE.

	Rs.	Rs.
(1.) Diminution in land revenue when poppy is re-placed by wheat and barley - . . . .	3,584	
(2.) Loss of revenue owing to decrease in cultivated area for want of capital and credit - . . . .	12,500	
(3.) Loss on account of frequent damages to wheat and barley crops at Rs. 2 per acre - . . . .	636	
(4.) Loss of revenue owing to retardation of cultivation of waste lands - . . . .	4,344	
(5.) Loss of revenue on account of falling of price of food grain, on which revenue is taken in kind - . . . .	12,000	
(6.) Loss of interest on Rs. 16,000 yearly invested for improvements of land revenue - . . . .	1,920	
<b>Total</b> . . . . .		<b>34,984</b>

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Customs - . . . . .	4,709		
Loss on account of remission on other articles - . . . . .	5,000		
Cost of revision of customs tariff - . . . . .	1,000		
			10,709
Expense of revising land revenue rates (not estimated).			
Cost of prohibitive measures - . . . . .	3,240		
<b>Total</b> . . . . .			<b>48,933</b>

(b.) *To the Cultivators and Field Labourers.*

On account of loss of profit from poppy cultivation.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1.) Diminution of the value of produce when poppy is substituted by wheat and barley - . . . . .	11,292		
(2.) Loss on account of falling of value of food grains - . . . . .	24,000		
(3.) Difference in personal earnings between poppy and the substitutes - . . . . .	22,418	57,710	
Loss of credit - . . . . .		33,000	
<b>Total</b> . . . . .			<b>90,710</b>

(Note.—Within the above are included the wages of cultivators.)

(c.) *To the Field Labourers and Village Servants.*

(Not shown separately, but included in the loss of cultivators.)

(d.) *Money-lending Classes.*

	Rs.	Rs.
On account of loss of yearly business - . . . . .	9,250	
Loss by bad debts - . . . . .	25,000	
Loss of credit - . . . . .	5,000	
<b>Total</b> . . . . .		<b>39,250</b>

(e.) *To Traders.*

	Rs.	Rs.
On account of loss of trade - . . . . .	13,500	
Value of unsaleable stocks - . . . . .	60,000	
Loss by disorganisation of business - . . . . .	20,000	
<b>Total</b> . . . . .		<b>93,500</b>

Loss of credit of traders not estimated.  
Total compensation - . . . . . 2,72,393

Out of the above sum, after deducting Rs. 1,000 for revision of customs tariff, Rs. 25,000 for loss by bad debts, Rs. 60,000 value of unsaleable stocks, and Rs. 20,000 for traders, and loss by disorganisation of business, there remains an annual loss of Rs. 1,66,393.

The claim for compensation under the various heads put in by the Chiefship has been examined by the Political Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton, Political Agent, Harnoti and Tonk, and he considers that so far as it refers to direct losses is in accordance with the best information at present available.

KISHENGARH STATISTICS.

The area of poppy cultivation is:—

	Acres.
Khalsa (fiscal) - . . . . .	103
In alienated lands - . . . . .	70
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>173</b>

The yield of the total area is 195 maunds of opium juice; five maunds are exported, and 190 maunds are kept for local consumption.

The poppy is used much in the same way as in Meywar.

The value of the crop to cultivators is estimated as Rs. 35,005, that is to say, the net profit on 173 acres at Rs. 208-2.

Its value to the money-lending classes is not calculated. The value of poppy cultivation to field labourers alone is estimated at Rs. 19-8 per acre, or a total of Rs. 3,373.

The value of opium to the State is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Land revenue at the rent rate of	
Rs. 16-8 per acre for 103 acres - . . . . .	1,699
Customs duties - . . . . .	14,206
	<b>15,905</b>

Its value to the holders of the alienated lands is:—

	Rs.
Land revenue at the rent rate of	
Rs. 16-8 per acre for 70 acres - . . . . .	1,155

The value of traders is put down at Rs. 1,31,200.

The consumption of opium takes the same form as in Meywar. The proportion of consumers to total population is estimated at 20 per cent. The proportion of those who exceed is said to be rare, amounting to 6 per cent. of the consumers, but are said by a witness to exceed 16 per cent. among Rajputs. It is taken for the same purposes as in Meywar, and on similar occasions. It is also made use of at the harvest time. It is given to animals when making forced marches. The habit is regarded as most beneficial when taken in moderation. The Durbar opinion is that an attempt to prohibit would entail great hardship on infants and consumers, and lead to the use of liquor, or poisons like arsenic. The Durbar considers prohibition possible, but very difficult to carry out, and would give rise to great discontent.

The compensation which it is considered would have to be paid is as follows:—

*To the State.*

	Rs.	Rs.
On account of land revenue - . . . . .	671	
„ customs - . . . . .	8,626	
„ excise - . . . . .	1,800	
„ other taxes - . . . . .	3,780	
		14,877
Expense of revising land revenue and customs rates - . . . . .	1,000	
Cost of prohibitive measures - . . . . .	3,690	
		4,690
<b>Total</b> . . . . .		<b>19,477</b>

To the holders of alienated lands—	Rs.	Rs.
Income from land - - - -	455	455
Compensation to cultivators in Khalsa and in alienated lands -	35,208	35,208
Loss of credit to cultivators (not estimated).		
The compensation to money- lenders is included in that for traders.		
Loss by bad debts is not estimated.		

The compensation to field labourers and others is made up as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Loss of wages to field labourers in Khalsa and alienated lands -	3,163	
Loss to oil pressers -	6,000	
		9,163

The traders' compensation, in which is included that of money-lenders, is loss in annual profit.

	Rs.	Rs.
(1.) To internal traders -	31,200	
(2.) To export traders -	1,00,000	
Value of unsaleable stocks -	80,000	
		2,11,200
Add:		
For consumers—extra expenses of living on account of great rise in price of opium -	75,600	75,600
Grand total -		3,51,103

Out of the above sum, after deducting the following items:—

	Rs.
(1.) Cost of revision on rates -	1,000
(2.) Value of unsaleable stocks -	80,000

There remains an annual loss of Rs. 2,70,103.

#### JEYPORE STATISTICS.

The poppy cultivated is 7,622 acres, including alienated lands, but only 3,000 acres are used for producing opium; poppy-heads only are taken from the rest. The yield of poppy juice is 1,687 maunds, some 14 maunds are exported. It is not stated what becomes of the remainder, but it may be put down to local consumption.

The poppy is used much in the same way as in Meywar, except that the leaves of the plant are not used for vegetables.

The value of the poppy crop to cultivators is estimated at Rs. 3,83,124. Its value to the money-lending classes is calculated at Rs. 40,911.

The value of poppy cultivation to field labourer and village servants has not been estimated.

The value of opium to the State and holders of alienated lands together is estimated at Rs. 1,47,800. The value of opium to traders is not reckoned.

The consumption of opium takes the same form as in the other States already mentioned.

Opium-smoking exists, but is rare. The extent to which it is consumed among the population as a whole is not stated, but 25 per cent. of Rajputs, 5 per cent. of Mahomedans, and 15 per cent. of the remaining population are said to be addicted to the habit. The proportion of those who exceed is said to be 4 per cent. of the consumers. It is taken for the same purposes as elsewhere, and on similar occasions, and at a Akhatij festival. The habit is regarded as most beneficial when taken in moderation. The Jeypore Durbar is of opinion that the result of prohibition will be bitterly complained of by most of the people, and likely to cause general discontent of a very serious nature, and many habitual consumers will consider their lives shortened.

The Political Officer, Colonel Peacock, has not stated his opinion.

Compensation is estimated as follows:—

	To the State.		
	Rs.	Rs.	
On account of land revenue -	25,866		
" " customs -	35,135		
			61,001
Expense of revising land revenue rates -	20,000		20,000
Cost of prohibitive measures (not estimated).			
Total -			81,001

#### To the Holders of Alienated Lands.

	Rs.	
Income from land - - - -	24,000	
Revision of land revenue rates (Shekhawati) - - - -	40,000	
Customs - - - -	15,000	
		79,000
Compensation to cultivators on Khalsa land - - - -	1,27,725	
In alienated lands - - - -	1,89,750	
		3,17,475

The information for money-lenders is not given.

The compensation to field labourers and village servants is not estimated.

#### Traders.

Loss in annual profit not estimated.		
	Rs.	
Value of unsaleable stocks -	25,00,000	25,00,000
Grand total -		29,77,476

Of the above amount the sum of Rs. 4,17,476 is an annual loss.

#### KARAULI STATISTICS.

The average area under poppy cultivation for the past five years shown by the annual records is—

	Acres.
Khalsa (fiscal) - - - -	558
In alienated lands - - - -	622
Total - - - -	1,180

The same papers give the average annual produce as—

	Maunds.
From Khalsa lands - - - -	110
From alienated lands - - - -	100
Total - - - -	210

No mention is made as to the disposal of this produce. The poppy is used much in the same way as in other parts of Rajputana. The flowers of such plants from which opium has not been extracted are used as medicine.

The value of the crop to cultivators is estimated at Rs. 43,660; that is to say, the net profit on 1,180 acres at 37 per acre.

Its value to the money-lending classes is not calculated. The value of poppy cultivation to field labourers is estimated at Rs. 14,160, at Rs. 12 per acre.

The value of opium to the State is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Land revenue - - - -	11,312
Customs - - - -	4,800
Total - - - -	16,112

Its value to the holders of alienated lands is not calculated. The value of opium to traders is reckoned at Rs. 13,100.

The consumption of opium takes the same form as in other States. The extent to which it is consumed among the population as a whole is not stated, but 75 per cent. of Rajputs and 25 per cent. of Mahajans are said to be addicted to the habit. The proportion of those who exceed is not given. It is taken for the same purposes as in other States and on similar occasions. The habit is regarded as most beneficial when taken in moderation. Neither the Durbar nor

APP. VI.  
Rajputana.

the Political Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli, have offered any opinion as to the possibility of prohibition. Compensation is estimated as follows:—

<i>To the State.</i>		Rs.	Rs.
On account of land revenue	-	11,200	
Customs	-	4,800	
For expenses connected with revision of land revenue rates	-	5,000	
		21,000	
Cost of prohibitive measures (not estimated).			
To the holders of alienated lands (not estimated).			
Compensation to cultivators	-	33,040	33,040
In Khalsa lands and in alienated lands (not estimated).			
The information for money-lenders is not given.			
		Rs.	Rs.
The compensation to field labourers	14,160		14,160
The traders' loss in annual profit is estimated at -	13,100		13,100
Loss of credit and value of unsaleable stocks are not calculated.			
Grand total	-		81,300

Out of the above sum, after deducting Rs. 5,000 for revision of rates, there remains an annual loss of Rs. 76,300.

*Note.*—The compensation to cultivators is calculated on the mean difference in profit resulting from the cultivation of the poppy and the crop to be substituted for it, viz., Rs. 28 an acre on 1,180 acres.

*Note.*—The figures for compensation as stated above do not altogether tally with those in the Kharita of His Highness the Maharaja, but are worked out in detail from the written statements furnished by the State.

#### DHOLPUR STATISTICS.

The total area of poppy cultivation only is given, and is 268 acres, the produce from which is 72 maunds of opium juice.

All the opium grown in the State is generally bought up by Kerowlee traders, and exported to Malwar for foreign trade. The average consumption in the State is said to be eight maunds.

No information is supplied as to the uses made of the plant. Its value to cultivators, money-lenders, and to field labourers and village servants is not stated. Its value to the State is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Land revenue from Khalsa and alienated lands, 268 acres at Rs. 18 per acre	4,828
Customs and excise revenue (Khalsa and alienated)	2,474
Total	7,302

Opium is eaten or drunk as a rule, and rarely smoked. It is said that 20 per cent. of Rajputs and some 10 per cent. of adult males of the whole population are consumers. It is taken so as to act as a general stimulant to the brain and the muscles. It is also used on the occasion of birth, betrothals, marriages, deaths,

whatever to the non would cause an attempt to prohibit. The Political Officer, has not stated his opinion. Compensation is estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
1. On account of land revenue	4,828
2. Customs	1,294
3. Excise	1,180
Total	7,302

Cost of prohibitive measures and the expense of revision of land revenue rates have not been calculated. Compensation for cultivators and money-lenders is

The compensation to field labourers and village servants is not estimated.

The traders' loss is not calculated, as there is no trade in opium in the State.

#### ULWAR STATISTICS.

This State grows the poppy for the sake of its heads, and not to produce opium.

Opium is consumed mostly dry, and a little mixed with water, smoking is not indulged in.

The extent to which it is consumed among the population generally is not distinctly stated, but 33 per cent. of the cultivating class, 10 per cent. of the Rajputs, and 2 per cent. of Kaisths are said to be consumers. The proportion of those who exceed is put down at 8 per cent. among cultivating, and 1 or 2 per cent. among Rajput consumers. It is taken for the same purposes as elsewhere, and on similar occasions. It is said to be beneficial for cold and cough, and if taken in moderation it serves as a preventive for several diseases. By its prohibition the consumers would be put to great inconvenience. The Durbar opinion is that the consumers who would be deprived of the use of opium would feel this prohibition keenly, and it is quite possible that they might prefer certain claims for the loss which would thereby be occasioned to them.

Consumption is estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
Loss of land revenue	5,000
Loss in excise—	
(1.) To the State	9,250
(2.) To the contractors	1,952
Loss in Octroi duty	375
Total	16,577

#### BIKANIR STATISTICS.

Opium is not produce in this State.

The revenue derived by the State from it consists of customs duties, and is calculated on the average imports of the past nine years, and the present rate of duty at 77,490. The holders of alienated lands do not obtain any income from the drug.

The annual profit of traders is estimated at 20,000.

By the more well-to-do classes opium is mostly consumed dry, ordinarily twice a day, and to the daily amount of 12 grains, the poorer classes take it more mixed in water, in the forms known as "amal-pani" or "post."

Twenty-five per cent. of the whole population, it is considered, are consumers, of whom 1 or 2 per cent. take it to excess. Among the castes Rajput consumers are reckoned at 30 per cent., the numerous caste of Jat cultivators at 20 per cent., and the mercantile and Brahmin castes at 12 per cent.

It is taken for the same purposes and generally on the same occasions as elsewhere; it is also given to horses, cattle, and camels, when extra work is expected from them.

The moderate habit is looked upon as of great advantage, and by its means drink can be given up.

The result of prohibition would be to kill half the consumers, and drive the other half to taking arsenic and other poisons or liquor.

The Durbar and Political Officer, C. S. Bayley, Esq., have offered no opinions as to the possibility of prohibition and its consequences.

The compensation is estimated as follows:—

*For the State.*

	Rs.
For prospective loss in customs revenue	1,50,000
(Cost of prohibitive measures is not estimated.)	

The alienated landowners deriving no income there is no compensation required under this head, and the cost of prohibitive measures to them is not estimated.

FOR TRADERS.

*In Local Trade.*

	Rs.
Loss in annual profits	20,000
Value of unsaleable stocks	1,00,000

*In Foreign Trade.*

At other centres where they carry on business and retain stocks -	Rs. 20,00,000
	21,20,000

(Compensation for disorganisation of business or loss in credit is not estimated.)

The total compensation claimed amounts to Rs. 22,70,000 of which Rs. 1,70,000 is for annual loss.

The Political Officer considers the compensation claimed for the State and on account of internal trade as fair, but that for the foreign trade decidedly under the mark; that the loss altogether would be a very serious one, and unless full compensation was given both the State and its inhabitants would suffer very severely.

## JAINALMIR STATISTICS.

The poppy is not grown and therefore opium is not produced.

Opium is taken in five different ways:—

- (1.) Crude, called "Mawa." (Proportion 60 per cent.)
- (2.) Solved and strained through cotton, called "Bhian" - (20 per cent.)
- (3.) Solved and strained through cloth, called "Galwan" - (10 per cent.)
- (4.) Plain Pills - (7 per cent.)
- (5.) Spiced - (3 per cent.)

It is said that 65 per cent. of Rajputs and Charans.

It is said that 65 per cent. of Rajputs and Charans, 55 per cent. of Mussulmans, 40 per cent. of lower castes, 25 per cent. of Mahajans, and 20 per cent. of the remaining castes or some 50 per cent. of the male and 10 per cent. of the women are consumers.

Children up to three years of age are believed to be given it generally.

Of the above consumers 15 per cent. of Mussulmans, 10 per cent. of Rajputs and Charans, 5 per cent. of Mahajans, and 2 per cent. of the remaining population are looked upon as taking to excess.

Of the consumers some 5 per cent. take it only once a day, and some 2 per cent. only once a week in small doses.

It is considered necessary to consume opium on the occasions of births, betrothals, marriages, deaths, the Akhatij, and other festivals, the first shaving of a male child's head among Rajputs and Charans, shaving the parting of a beard by Rajputs and Charans, and at greetings and reconciliations. It is said that the moderate use of opium improves the appetite, invigorates the body, gives courage, removes fatigue, and keeps off cold.

If the supply of opium were stopped, the result, it is believed, would be loss of health, and the death of nearly all consumers over 50 years of age.

The Durbar is of opinion that it is quite impossible to prohibit the consumption of opium in the Jaisalmir State. He also anticipates political difficulties to the State in the event of prohibition being decided upon.

The average import of opium for the past 10 years has been about 162 maunds yearly, yielding an income of about Rs. 32,175, and this would be the real loss of customs to the Durbar.

The loss to traders is estimated at Rs. 16,850 per annum, and of Rs. 53,000, once for all on account of unsaleable stock and unrecoverable debts.

The total annual loss, for which compensation is asked for is estimated at Rs. 49,025 as above.

The Political Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, considers the estimate for compensation to be reasonable.

## MARWAR (JODHPUR) STATISTICS.

Opium is not produced in this State.

The revenue derived by the State from it consists of customs duties, and is calculated on the average imports of the past five years and the present rate of duty at Rs. 2,31,800. Besides this, transit duty on opium for Jaisalmir brings to the Durbar an average annual income of about Rs. 500. The holders of alienated lands obtain an income of Rs. 5,000 from the drug.

It is mostly consumed in the dry crude form called "Kara Amal," but a few take opium pills, dissolved opium and Tijara (i.e., poppy-head) infusion.

It is ordinarily taken twice a day, to the daily amount of 8 to 12 grains.

Six per cent. of the whole population, it is considered are consumers, of whom 20 per cent. take it to excess, that is to say, from 18 to 18 grains daily. Men are said to be more generally habitual opium-eaters. Only 2 per cent. of females use it as a habit.

It is mostly used by Rajputs, Charans, Bhats, and criminal and forest tribes. The next greatest consumers are Sindhis and Kaem Khanis, then come Jats and Kulbees.

It is taken for the same purposes and generally on the same occasions as elsewhere.

The use of the drug is held socially respectable, and is the symbol of courtesy and hospitality to all.

The moderate habit is regarded as of great advantage. It helps the consumers to bear the fatigues of their calls and to prolong their existence.

Prohibition will create discontent.

The Durbar is in favour of moderate consumption, and desirous of protecting its revenue.

The compensation is estimated as follows:—

<i>For the State.</i>	
	Rs.
For loss in customs revenue -	2,00,500
(Cost of prohibitive measures is not estimated.)	
For alienated landholders -	5,000
<i>For Traders.</i>	
Loss in annual profit -	42,548
(Value of unsaleable stock, compensation for disorganisation of business or loss in credit not estimated.)	
Total annual compensation -	2,48,048

The Political Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, is of opinion that the loss in revenue shown by the Durbar is not only reasonable but is, if anything, estimated below what it might actually lose under the circumstances contemplated.

## SIROHI STATISTICS.

The poppy is not grown and therefore opium is not produced.

The consumption of opium takes the same form as in the rest of Rajputana. The extent to which it is consumed is not clearly stated, but 6 per cent. of Rajputs, 8 per cent. of Charans, and 6 per cent. of Mahajans, as also Grassias and Rebaris are said to be addicted to the habit. The proportion of those who exceed is given as 12 per cent. of Rajputs, 16 per cent. of Charans, and 25 per cent. of Grassias and Ribery consumers. An ordinary daily allowance is about 9 grains, but those who take it in excess take up to one-fourth of a tola at a time, that is half a tola or 80 grains per day. It is taken for the same purposes as in other parts, and on similar occasions. The general belief is that moderate consumers keep healthy, and that no treat or feast can be considered complete without opium.

The Durbar expresses the opinion that the prohibition of the production, export, and sale of opium, except as a medicine, will be very unfavourably received by all classes in the State (who value it as a stimulant and attach much importance to its use on many occasions), and will be a hardship in particular to the Grassias and other hill tribes, who use it as a safeguard against the malarious climate of those regions. The Durbar considers its use as beneficial.

Though the average import of opium for the past five years has been about 175 maunds, yearly yielding an income of about Rs. 30,625 at the present rate of duty of Rs. 175 per maund, the Durbar reckons 200 maunds in the usual amount of consumption; and, judging by the great increase of duty in the past, it considers duty can be raised up to Rs. 400 a maund without diminishing the import. It thus reckons its prospective loss of customs revenue, should opium cease to be imported, at 200 maunds by 400 per maund Rs. 80,000 a year, the small dues taken by jagirdars being included in the above.

The traders' loss is estimated at Rs. 10,000 a year.

Value of traders' stocks not estimated.

The total annual loss for which compensation is asked for, is estimated at Rs. 90,000 as above.

The Political Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, is of opinion that the Durbar has estimated its loss at quite an outside figure.

## APPENDIX VII.

STATISTICS regarding the comparative COST and PROFIT of CULTIVATING POPPY and certain other Crops in the MEYWAR STATE, RAJPUTANA.

[Handed in by MEHTA BHOPAL SINGH. See Question 20,461.]

APP. VII.  
Rajputana.

I.—STATEMENT showing the extent of POPPY CULTIVATION and the INITIAL VALUE and COST of the produce of an ACRE of POPPY LAND.

Class of Tenure.	Estimated Area under the Cultivation of Poppy in Acres.	Estimated Out-turn per Acre.		Initial Value of the estimated Out-turn per Acre.		Estimated Cost per Acre.		Estimated Profit to the Cultivator per Acre.
			Mds. Seers.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Khalsa - - -	20,000	Poppy seed -	4 0	16 0 0	Ploughing - - -	7 0 0	} 33 0 0	
		„ juice - - -	0 *13	69 9 0	Smoothing - - -	1 0 0		
		„ leaves - - -			Manuring - - -	8 0 0		
		„ green - - -			Sowing and bedding	2 0 0		
		„ stem - - -			Seed - - -	1 0 0		
Jagir and alienated estates.	30,000	„ heads - - -			Watering - - -	8 0 0		
		„ empty - - -	† —	7 7 0	Weeding - - -	11 0 0		
		Garlic - - -			Collecting juice -	14 0 0		
		Coriander - - -			Trashing and win- nowing poppy.	1 0 0		
		Zira - - -			Assessment - - -	7 0 0		
Total - - -	50,000			93 0 0		60 0 0	33 0 0	

\* 13 seers juice is equal to 10 seers of opium.

† Not possible to ascertain their out-turn within so short a notice.

‡ These articles are often sown with poppy.

II.—STATEMENT showing the extent of MAKKA (MAIZE) CULTIVATION and the INITIAL VALUE and COST of the produce of an ACRE of MAKKA LAND.

Class of Tenure.	Estimated Area under the Cultivation of Makka in Acres.	Estimated Out-turn per Acre.		Initial Value of the estimated Out-turn per Acre.		Estimated Cost per Acre.		Estimated Profit to the Cultivator per Acre.
			Mds. Seers.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Khalsa - - -	20,000	Makka - - -	16 0	24 0 0	Ploughing, &c. -	1 8 0	—	
Jagir and alienated estates.	30,000	Stalk and leaf (fodder)	—	—	Seed - - -	3 0 0	—	
					Watering, &c., cut- ting.	3 8 0	12 0 0	
					Assessment - - -	4 0 0	—	
Total - - -	50,000		34 0 0			12 0 0	12 0 0	

\* Not possible to ascertain within so short a notice.

III.—STATEMENT showing the difference of INITIAL PROFIT per ACRE in the STATE of MEYWAR if Cultivation of POPPY be stopped, and if the Land at present under POPPY CULTIVATION be brought under the Cultivation of WHEAT and BARLEY, &c.

Class of Tenure.	Estimated Area now under Poppy Cultivation.	How the Area shown in Column 2 is likely to be sown in case the Cultivation of Poppy be stopped.					Estimated Value of the Produce per Acre (Initial).				Estimated Initial Cost of the Produce per Acre.				Initial Profit in respect of each kind of Crop.			
		Wheat.	Barley.	Mixture of Wheat and Barley.	Other Crop like Sugar-cane.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Mixture of Wheat and Barley.	Other Crops like Sugar-cane.	Wheat.	Barley.	Mixture of Wheat and Barley.	Other Crops like Sugar-cane.	Wheat.	Barley.	Mixture of Wheat and Barley.	Other Crops like Sugar-cane.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khalsa - -	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	Grain Rs. 39, Straw Rs. 1	—	*	—	Ploughing, &c. 5 Manuring - 4 Seed - 5 Watering - 5 Watching and cutting and other labour. 3 Assessment - 10 32	—	*	—	8	—	*	—
Jagir and alienated estates.	30,000	16,666	—	33,334	—	—												
Total -	50,000	16,666	—	33,334	—	50,000	40	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	8	—	—	—

(1.) The value of the produce and the initial cost are nearly equal; hence there is no necessity to give detail. (2.) The wheat cannot be produced in the field in which Makka has been produced as the preceding crop.

## APPENDIX VIII.

APP. VIII.  
Ajmere.

## MEMORANDUM on the OPIUM EXCISE in Ajmere-Merwara.

[Handed in by Captain P. J. MELVILL, see Question 21,749.]

## MEMORANDUM.

Since 1818, when the districts of Ajmere-Merwara passed into the hands of the British Government, till the present time, the cultivation, possession, and sale of opium have been unrestricted except within the Cantonment limits of Nusseerabad and the municipal limits of Ajmere, Beawar, and Kekri.

In 1835 an attempt to introduce the farming system was made by Mr. Cavendish, Superintendent of Ajmere, but the peculiar position of Ajmere-Merwara compelled him to abandon the scheme altogether.\*

When Act XXXI. of 1856 became law, the Government of the North-western Provinces did not see fit to extend its operation to Ajmere-Merwara beyond the limits of the Cantonment of Nusseerabad.† The reason for extending the provisions of the Act to Nusseerabad only was that if extended to the whole of these districts, it would be unworkable, in view of the position of Ajmere-Merwara, which are surrounded by native States, where the possession and sale of opium are practically unrestricted.

The Opium Act, No. XXIII. of 1876, was not brought into force in Ajmere-Merwara, in consequence of the representations contained in letter, No. 322, dated the 17th May 1877, from the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara to the Government of India.

Subsequently, Act XXIII. of 1876 was amended by Act I. of 1878, which was brought into force in Ajmere-Merwara on the 2nd August 1879;‡ but under the rules framed under the Act, and approved by the Government of India,§ the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara was empowered to define the areas within which the possession of opium should be restricted, and the areas defined were the municipal limits of Ajmere, Kekri, and Beawar, and the Cantonment limits of Nusseerabad.¶ The Act was extended to those areas only, which include all the towns of any size in the districts, in consequence of the representations made by the Chief Commissioner in his letter, No. 96, dated the 31st January 1879, to the Government of India.

In 1887 the rules mentioned above were amended|| for the reasons that (i.) the cultivation of poppy and manufacture of opium without a license were not prohibited within the restricted areas, and (ii.) wholesale dealers were entitled to sell opium wholesale to consumers, with the consequence that all well-to-do consumers bought in the open market from wholesale dealers, and the Government revenue suffered, in that under the circumstances the farm of opium did not bring in the amounts it should have.

The rules as amended by the Chief Commissioner's notification of the 12th August 1887 have remained in force up to the present time.

In 1891 the Government of India resolved that the consumption of opium on the premises in any form should be prohibited.¶ and the chandu shops in Ajmere-Merwara were accordingly closed.

The amount of land under poppy in the district of Ajmere-Merwara is insignificant, and except to an exceedingly limited extent, poppy grown for the sake of the seed and the poppy-heads only, no opium is extracted. The seed not required by the cultivators is sold by them, and from the poppy-heads an infusion named post is made which is very generally used by Rajputs of the poorer classes and by others. The average amount

\* Letter, No. 669, dated the 19th May 1877, from the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

† Government of India (Department of Finance and Commerce), No. 1765, dated the 12th July 1859.

‡ Letter, No. 476, dated the 15th May 1878, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

§ Chief Commissioner's Notifications, No. 360, dated 28th May 1881, and No. 181, dated the 21st July 1883.

¶ Chief Commissioner's Notification, No. O. R. 689-1, dated the 18th August 1887.

|| Resolution by the Government of India, No. 4033, dated the 25th September 1891.

of land under poppy in the Ajmere district is given below :—\*

	Acres.
Khalsa and Jaghir	23
Istimrari estates	125
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>

The cultivation of opium in the Ajmere district is, then, almost entirely confined to Istimrari estates, and prohibition or the imposition of special restrictions there would have to be considered in connexion with the question of tenure, all these estates having been granted on fixed quitrents in perpetuity. As it is, special rents, varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per acre, are paid by cultivators to the Istimrardars for land under poppy, and the cultivation may be said to be restricted by these special rates.

In Merwara there is a much larger area under poppy, the average being 2,205 acres. In that district there are two tehsils—Beawar and Todgarh. In the Beawar tehsil the greater part of the land on which poppy is cultivated is either (1) land which, from its situation, is too moist for maize and other Kharif grain crops, and on which cotton is grown; or (2) land on which cotton is grown at the choice of the cultivator. When cotton is grown no second crop, other than poppy, can be raised, as cotton is not picked till after the time when the Rabi grain crops are sown.

In the Todgarh tehsil poppy is cultivated, partly for the same reasons as in the Beawar tehsil, and partly because the country is very hilly, and the cultivable area comparatively small, and the holdings are for the most part very limited in extent. It is therefore a matter of great importance to the cultivators to raise the most profitable crop possible, and that crop is poppy. Another great advantage of the crop to the cultivator is that he can always obtain advances on it without difficulty, and can sell the opium for cash.

The average out-turn of opium per acre under poppy is 12½ seers on land on which a Kharif crop has not been raised, and 7½ seers on land which is double-cropped.

The expenses per acre of cultivation of poppy and other crops, the gross value of out-turn, and the net profit to the cultivator are given below :—

## (a.) POPPY.

## Cost of Cultivation.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of seed	0	4	0
„ ploughing	5	0	0
„ manure	17	0	0
Average Government demand	4	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>

## Value of Out-turn.

	Rs.	a.	p.
12½ seers opium at Rs. 4 per seer	50	0	0
3 maunds 30 seers poppy seeds† at Rs. 4 per maund	15	0	0
1½ maunds coriander seeds† at Rs. 8 per maund	12	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>Rs. 50</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>

## (b.) COTTON FOLLOWED BY POPPY.

## Kharif—

## Cost of Cultivation.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of seeds	1	0	0
„ ploughing	5	0	0
„ manure	17	0	0
Average Government demand	4	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* The average is calculated on the average acreage under poppy in the years 1888-87, 1887-8, 1888-89, 1889-90, and 1892-93; 1890-91 and 1891-92 have been excluded, these being years of extreme scarcity.

† Always grown with poppy.



<i>Value of Out-turn.</i>		Rs. a. p.
10 maunds cotton at Rs. 5 per maund	-	50 0 0
Net profit	-	23 6 0

<i>Cost of Cultivation.</i>		Rs. a. p.
Cost of seed	-	0 4 0
" ploughing	-	5 0 0
Total	-	5 4 0

<i>Value of Out-turn.</i>		Rs. a. p.
7½ seers opium at Rs. 4 per seer	-	30 0 0
2½ maunds poppy seed at Rs. 4 per maund	-	10 0 0
25 seers coriander seed at Rs. 8 per maund	-	5 0 0
Total	-	45 0 0
Net profit	-	39 12 0
Net profit on the two crops	-	62 12 0

## (e.) MAIZE followed by POPPY.

<i>Cost of Cultivation.</i>		Rs. a. p.
Cost of seed	-	1 0 0
" ploughing	-	5 0 0
" manure	-	17 0 0
Average Government demand	-	4 0 0
Miscellaneous	-	1 0 0
Total	-	28 0 0

<i>Value of Out-turn.</i>		Rs. a. p.
12 maunds of maize at Rs. 1 per maund	-	12 0 0
Net loss	-	16 0 0

<i>Cost of Cultivation.</i>		Rs. a. p.
Cost of seed	-	0 4 0
" ploughing	-	5 0 0
Total	-	5 4 0

<i>Value of Out-turn.</i>		Rs. a. p.
7½ seers opium at Rs. 4 per seer	-	30 0 0
2½ maunds poppy seed at Rs. 4 per maund	-	10 0 0
25 seers coriander seed at Rs. 8 per maund	-	5 0 0
Total	-	45 0 0
Net profit	-	39 12 0
Net profit on the two crops	-	23 12 0

## (d.) COTTON.

<i>Cost of Cultivation.</i>		Rs. a. p.
Cost of seed	-	1 0 0
" ploughing	-	5 0 0
" manure	-	17 0 0
Average Government demand	-	4 0 0
Total	-	27 0 0

<i>Value of Out-turn.</i>		Rs. a. p.
10 maunds cotton at Rs. 5 per maund	-	50 0 0
Net profit	-	23 0 0

(e.) WHEAT.  
*Cost of Cultivation.*

	Rs. a. p.
Cost of seed	3 12 0
" ploughing	5 0 0
" manure	17 0 0
Average Government demand	4 0 0
Total	29 12 0

<i>Value of Out-turn.</i>		Rs. a. p.
16 maunds wheat at Rs. 2-8 per maund	-	40 0 0
Straw	-	5 0 0
Total	-	45 0 0
Net profit	-	15 4 0

## (f.) MAIZE followed by BARLEY.

<i>Cost of Cultivation.</i>		Rs. a. p.
Cost of seed	-	1 0 0
" ploughing	-	5 0 0
" manure	-	17 0 0
Average Government demand	-	4 0 0
Miscellaneous	-	1 0 0
Total	-	28 0 0

<i>Value of Out-turn.</i>		Rs. a. p.
12 maunds maize at Re. 1 per maund	-	12 0 0
Net loss	-	16 0 0

<i>Cost of Cultivation.</i>		Rs. a. p.
Cost of seed	-	2 0 0
" ploughing	-	5 0 0
Total	-	7 0 0

<i>Value of Out-turn.</i>		Rs. a. p.
20 maunds barley at Re. 1 per maund	-	20 0 0
Straw	-	5 0 0
Total	-	25 0 0
Net profit	-	18 0 0
Net profit on the two crops	-	2 0 0

The average net profits of (a), (b), and (c) together are Rs. 45-12, while those of (d), (e), and (f) are Rs. 19-7. If then, the cultivation of poppy were prohibited and cereals took its place, the net loss per acre would amount to a little over Rs. 32; and as the average acreage under poppy in Merwara is 2,205 acres, the annual loss to the cultivators would be over Rs. 70,000, or more than half the total land revenue and water revenue payable to Government (Rs. 1,33,302).

The average gross and net values of the opium produced in Merwara are approximately Rs. 81,585 and Rs. 48,510, respectively.

The cost of manure has been given in each case, but as a matter of fact the cultivator seldom pays for it, his cattle providing him with sufficient. The cost of labour has been shown in no case, as poppy is usually cultivated on small patches of land, the owners of which are sufficiently numerous to provide the labour themselves.

If the cultivation of poppy were prohibited, it is clear that the payment of the Government dues would be made with greater difficulty than is at present the case; and prohibition would beyond all doubt create the very greatest discontent among the cultivators of Merwara.

The native States bordering Ajmere-Merwara are Meywar, Marwar, Kishengarh and Jeypore. In Meywar it appears that no restriction is placed on the cultivation of the poppy, nor on the possession of opium, though a small village transit duty is levied.

APP. VIII.  
Ajmere.

In Marwar poppy is not cultivated, and there is no restriction on the possession and sale of opium, but an import duty of Rs. 150 per maund is levied. In Jeypore the rate charged on land under poppy varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-10 per bigha, and an import duty of Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per maund is levied on manufactured opium. In Kishengarh no special tax or restriction is imposed on the cultivation of the poppy or the possession or sale of opium, while imports are very lightly taxed.

If it were proposed to restrict the cultivation, possession, and sale of opium in Ajmere-Merwara by imposing taxes, these would necessarily have to be not higher than those imposed in the bordering native States, as otherwise smuggling would commence, and, seeing that no village in these districts is more than a day's march from the frontier, preventive measures would necessarily be futile.

In 1893 the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara made an inquiry as to the quantity of opium produced there and locally consumed, and the quantity exported. He estimated that no more than one-fourth of the amount is consumed locally; that one-fourth is exported direct into Merwar; and that the remaining one-

half is sent to Beawar for export.\* It is believed that most of the opium sent to Beawar is exported to Marwar and Meywar, but no statistics are available.

The opium which is brought to the Ajmere scales is produced in Malwa and Korrowlee. Practically the whole of it is exported to the Punjab.

Opium is used habitually by the majority of Rajputs and by many others in Ajmere-Merwara, but so far as my experience goes, excessive consumption is not common. Owing to the position of these districts, it would be impossible to check the possession of opium, unless its cultivation, possession, and sale were prohibited in the adjoining native States. In my opinion, prohibition would be attended by considerable danger, and would, beyond all doubt, create very great dissatisfaction.

\* Letter, No. 1281, dated the 12th April 1893, from the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

## APPENDIX IX.

DATA of a HUNDRED CASES of OPIUM EATING recorded by Dr. HUNTLY.

APP. IX.  
Rajputana.

[Handed in by Dr. HUNTLY, see A. 21,298.]

No.	Age.	Amount of Opium in Grains.	Duration of Habit.	Disease for which Patient consulted me.	No.	Age.	Amount of Opium in Grains.	Duration of Habit.	Disease for which Patient consulted me.
			Years.					Years.	
1	25	40	7	Angina Pectoris.	51	60	20	10	Bronchitis.
2	60	40	30	Bronchitis.	52	80	80	25	Burn.
3	60	10	40	Abscess.	53	55	10	15	Bronchitis.
4	40	20	12	Constipation.	54	30	10	8	Phthisis.
5	50	20	10	Ophthalmia.	55	70	20	40	Fever.
6	45	5	?	Dyspepsia.	56	40	40	20	Debility.
7	36	20	10	Scabies.	57	25	10	5	Constipation.
8	55	2	1½	Not on record.	58	70	5	10	Caries of tooth.
9	60	12	20	Arthritis.	59	40	15	15	Fever.
10	40	5	1	Asthma.	60	38	30	10	Constipation.
11	36	2	15	Dyspepsia.	61	30	4	15	Whitlow.
12	60	20	13	Diarrhœa.	62	50	16	20	Debility.
13	55	5	32	Diarrhœa.	63	50	32	20	Hæmorrhoids.
14	35	5	2	Not on record.	64	40	20	16	Not on record.
15	33	10	10	Rheumatism.	65	30	5	1	Fever.
16	50	40	15	Constipation.	66	30	10	3	Phthisis.
17	60	40	20	Debility.	67	45	10	10	Rheumatism.
18	60	10	32	Not on record.	68	50	10	6	Not on record.
19	30	80	5	Constipation.	69	50	5	½	Rheumatism.
20	38	60	8	Dyspepsia.	70	40	10	10	Caries of tooth.
21	52	60	20	Debility.	71	35	3	1	Ascites.
22	30	10	5	Cyst.	72	35	15	5	Headache.
23	30	40	5	Retention of urine.	73	35	48	10	Constipation.
24	60	20	25	Caries of tooth.	74	50	8	20	Cough.
25	30	30	10	Ophthalmia.	75	50	40	25	Abscess.
26	50	10	20	Ringworm.	76	30	3	2	Otalgia.
27	45	80	9	Debility.	77	30	3	½	Constipation.
28	46	5	3	Asthma.	78	50	7	5	Debility.
29	40	2	10	Asthma.	79	60	40	25	Debility.
30	50	5	9	Asthma.	80	45	20	20	Glaucoma.
31	46	10	20	Constipation.	81	30	8	4	Not on record.
32	50	7	40	Constipation.	82	60	5	8	Stone.
33	50	20	40	Asthma.	83	40	20	7	Hæmorrhoids.
34	44	2	20	Constipation.	84	22	10	1	Debility.
35	40	5	10	Cataract.	85	45	10	1	Debility.
36	50	10	5	Fever.	86	85	20	10	Fever.
37	40	20	10	Constipation.	87	25	10	4	Fever.
38	46	10	5	Rheumatism.	88	45	20	10	Fever.
39	50	10	7	Debility.	89	45	20	20	Fever.
40	60	2	5	Constipation.	90	30	15	5	Debility.
41	60	80	10	Constipation.	91	50	15	25	Debility.
42	40	90	20	Phthisis.	92	30	15	5	Fever.
43	37	20	25	Conjunctivitis.	93	25	10	5	Fever.
44	38	5	13	Dyspepsia.	94	30	40	10	Pain.
45	48	90	32	Debility.	95	60	30	1½	Asthma.
46	28	5	10	Abscess.	96	50	18	16	Asthma.
47	50	30	30	Conjunctivitis.	97	48	20	12	} Not on record.
48	30	10	5	Conjunctivitis.	98	45	80	5	
49	40	40	20	Debility.	99	30	30	12	Asthma.
50	40	10	15	Colic.	100	35	10	5	Guinea worm.

## APPENDIX X.

QUESTIONS regarding OPIUM issued by Lieut.-Colonel D. ROBERTSON to the DURBARS of the NATIVE STATES in CENTRAL INDIA.

[Handed in by Lieut.-Colonel ROBERTSON, Superintendent of the Rewa State, see Question 21,868.]

*Production.*

1. What terms are employed to describe measurements of opium land? If bigas are used, state what the size of one biga is, i.e., 150 feet square, or what?
2. What is the area under opium cultivation, in what manner is this information derived by survey (Nazari or Paimashi), or how?
3. Does the cultivated area under opium vary from year to year, if so, to what extent? How do you account for these variations, taking for this purpose a period of 10 years?
4. What is ordinarily grown in land thrown out of opium cultivation if not allowed to remain fallow?
5. Could any other crop be profitably cultivated in the place of opium, such as Indigo-sugarcane, &c? Give reasons for your answer.
6. In the cultivation of opium what method is employed in sowing, manuring, weeding, watering, and collecting the juice? Describe the process throughout, noticing also the manure used. How many waterings are given—whether well-water is better than tank-water; whether "kyaris" are made or not, and whether in the weeding or thinning anything is derived which supplies the cultivator with food.
7. Who are the people (castes) who cultivate opium, and in what proportion do they stand to the total population of the State? Is any special skill required in its production?
8. In what month is opium sown, when does it ripen, and by what climatic conditions is it affected at the various stages of its growth?
9. What is the average produce of poppy milk per biga in the various classes of land which please specify?
10. How is the land revenue assessed, i.e., for a term of years or at each harvest? If in the former manner are the ordinary rules for assessment observed? In the latter case what portion of the yield does the State take? and is the demand taken in cash or kind?
11. In the case of a regular settlement for a term of years what are the average rates per biga for the various classes of opium land?
12. Are there any privileged classes, for instance, Brahmins, who obtain concessions in assessment? if so, what do these concessions amount to?
13. Is the cultivation of opium extending or contracting? Do the Durbar officials seek to extend it?
14. Is the cultivation popular amongst the people as compared with other crops? Explain your answer, giving, if possible, an estimate of the profit to the cultivator of opium.
15. Is most opium land do-fasli, if so, what crop ordinarily precedes opium? and does it as a rule provide sufficient food for the cultivator, his family, and cattle during the year? Please explain and give some illustrations of your answer.
16. What ordinarily becomes of the poppy milk or chik? Does the cultivator keep it or is it placed as security for the revenue demand anywhere in deposit?
- 16a. Is the jallap system in force, if so, to what extent? Please describe it.

*Manufacture.*

17. Describe the process of manufacture, also Rubba, Tikia, Hath-purakh, and hazliin.

18. Is opium filtered to test its fitness for China, and is any but the best opium sent there? Is adulteration resorted to to any extent? If so, what method is adopted?

19. Where is opium manufactured, and in what months?

20. How many men, and of what castes, are engaged in this manufacture? for how many months are they employed, and what remuneration do they receive? Do they do any other work?

21. What is the cost per chest of opium to the merchant after he has paid the State dues on chik?

*Poppy Seed—Dust and Heads.*

22. Is the poppy seed disposed of separately by the cultivator; if so, at what rate? Mention if the price fluctuates much, and by what it is regulated.

23. What is the average produce of seed per acre, and is much of it used locally?

24. Where is the seed, which is not used locally, sent to, and in what quantities?

25. Is the dust collected, and sold separately? if so, at what rate?

26. Are the poppy-heads disposed of separately? What price per biga do they fetch?

*Consumption.*

27. What are the arrangements for vend of opium by retail sale, and what revenue is derived either from farming the monopoly of vend of license fees?

28. What is the retail price of opium now?

29. Can cultivators sell in any quantities, great or small, to whomsoever they please, and can they keep what they want for private consumption?

30. In what form is opium consumed, i.e., eaten, drunk, or smoked?

31. What is the population of the State? how many shops are there? are they situated in towns or in the country? under what rules or restrictions, if any, do they work, and has the farmer the right to open shops where he pleases?

32. Are there any special or general restrictions regarding, or penalties attached to, smoking opium in public or private? Are there any as regards eating?

33. Do any chandoo shops exist in your State?

34. Can any estimate be given of the number of people per 100 of the population who consume opium? distinguishing if possible between those who smoke, and those who merely eat it in moderation?

35. Do agriculturists and others who follow trades involving exposure ordinarily eat opium? If so, can you give any estimate of their daily consumption, distinguishing the use from the abuse of the drug?

36. In the case of those who consume opium, is not its use often attributed to old age, infirmity of some sort, or liability to great exertions? Please give your answer at length.

37. Is the kusumbha practice prevalent, if so, on what occasions, domestic or otherwise? How is the preparation made, and what amount of opium is ordinarily used?

38. Is opium ordinarily given to infants? If so, up to what age and in what doses? Is the drug known to produce any deleterious effects in these cases?

39. Is a child weaned easily from the use of opium, and in what manner does the change affect its health?

40. Is any decoction made from poppy-heads? What is it called? Is its use at all general? What are the

APP. X.  
Central India.

APP. X.  
Central India.

effects? If used medicinally, for what ailments is the decoction considered beneficial?

41. Is opium given to horses, camels, or bullocks? If so, to what extent and with what object?

42. Does opium allay or stave off the pangs of hunger?

43. Does the moderate opium-eater take more or less food than a non-consumer? Is the former ordinarily thinner? Does he die sooner? Is he more or less susceptible to disease, such as "Fasli" fever? Does he suffer more or less from thirst in the hot weather? Is opium taken more freely at any particular time of the year, such as the hot weather or rains?

44. Is the use of opium ordinarily confined to any particular caste or castes? Do men take it more freely than women?

45. Can you undertake to produce five or six aged or middle aged, habitual, moderate eaters of opium for the inspection of the Royal Commission?

#### Revenue.

46. Give as nearly as possible the amount of land revenue derived from the cultivation of opium?

47. As regards the taxation of chik or crude opium:—

- (1.) At what rate is this tax levied?
- (2.) What does it produce yearly in the aggregate?
- (3.) When and in what manner is it taken?
- (4.) Is it taken from the cultivator as well as the middleman?
- (5.) Is it taken on entering manufacturing towns? If so, name these, and state whether the rate varies?
- (6.) What rate or rates are taken in the towns in the form of dharwai, tolawatti, &c.? Has the seller as well as the purchaser to pay dharwai, &c.? Are these rates taken at every fresh sale?

48. Is the export of crude opium prohibited (if not), what tax is levied on crude opium exported to another State?

49. What taxes are levied on the manufacture of opium, and what do they produce?

50. What duties are levied on opium moving about, whether in the State or going to another State? What is realised by these taxes?

51. Are any taxes on opium taken extra to those already alluded to? If so, specify and describe them, noting what they bring in to the State Treasury?

52. What revenue does the State realise by way of a tax on speculative bargains in opium?

53. What temples, Panjra Foles, and other charitable institutions are dependent upon offerings made by opium merchants at a certain rate per chest?

#### Trade Internal.

54. What is the approximate amount of "Rubba" sent to the Punjab? Is this trade a State monopoly? What rates are levied wholesale and retail on this "Rubba"?

55. Is biscuit and inferior opium (bath parakh) not up to China standard exported? If so, where is it sent to? What rates are levied, and how much do they bring in?

#### China Trade.

56. What profit does a merchant make now per chest of opium in the following cases?—

- (a.) The merchant who manufactures and (1) sells locally for export or (2) exports.
- (b.) The dealer who buys manufactured opium and exports.

57. What is the amount of opium now in stock, distinguishing between old and new opium? Where are the stocks mostly stored?

58. Is the opium trade a losing one now? If so, explain how it is that merchants adhere to the business, and apparently are able to gain a living therefrom?

59. Is there any trade in poppy khatti (oil cake)?

60. Can you say anything of interest or importance in connexion with Central India, in regard to the opium trade in the city of Bombay?

61. Can you give any figures regarding the trade in poppy leaf-dust, poppy seed, poppy oil, poppy oil-cake and heads?

62. Supposing the productions of opium were to cease or be stopped, on whom would the loss fall, the Durbar, the cultivators, or the traders? If the loss would be shared by the three, in what proportion would it fall upon each of those named?

## APPENDIX XI.

STATISTICS REGARDING OPIUM IN THE NATIVE STATES OF CENTRAL INDIA WITH PREFATORY NOTE BY  
Lieutenant-Colonel D. ROBERTSON.

[Handed in by Lieutenant-Colonel D. ROBERTSON, see Questions 21,867, 22,065.]

APP. XI.  
Central India.

#### NOTE by Colonel D. ROBERTSON.

It is necessary in order to render what follows intelligible that I should explain the circumstances under which I have proceeded in preparing the information submitted to the Royal Commission at Indore.

The statements (Groups A., B., C.) were prepared from information supplied by the States, and in many cases I adopted the figures supplied without alteration;

in some cases, however, there were obvious exaggerations which I was compelled to curtail. These instances are all referred to in this note.

Again, when the States prepared their evidence, in some cases the particulars previously supplied to me were departed from, and higher amounts of production, revenue, &c. were given. These instances are noted for reference. Finally, a few clerical errors arose, which are also pointed out.

## GROUP A.

*Bhopal.*

H. H., the Begum's Yaddasht (memorandum) gives about 12 lakhs as the amount required for compensation. The figures in statement, Group A. are, however, (excluding the totals), those which I recorded myself after personal inquiry from the local officials at Bhopal, and so far as they go (they do not include traders' losses, as these could not, I was told, be estimated) are probably more correct than Her Highness's general estimate. The Minister's (Imtiaz Ali) evidence was prepared after the Begum's Yaddasht, and was probably an attempt to work up to her figures, the accuracy of which I had questioned.

*Jaora.*

I am afraid the figures are unreliable. In the evidence of the Nawab, regarding loss to cultivators, there is a clerical error, viz., Rs. 4,02,000 for Rs. 4,20,000; the former sum is said to be correct. The total amount of compensation, Rs. 12,38,000, having been supplied at the last moment by the Nawab, the intermediate items, such as area under cultivation, production and revenue, which I had previously recorded, require to be amended; this could only be done by a further reference, which there is now no time to make.

*Dhar.*

The yearly produce of opium was given by the State officials to me, and, subsequently, by one witness in evidence, as 1,312 chests; but in striking the average for 10 years, the balance in hand at the commencement of that period has been mistakenly included by the State officials in the total. I have corrected this mistake by excluding the opening balance. The yearly total should be 1,075 chests.

*Narsingarh.*

The loss to cultivators is estimated by Nasir Ali, the State representative, to be Rs. 1,50,000, and to traders Rs. 65,000. I have given in my statement, Group A., the figures which were recorded by the political agent, Bhopal, after personal inquiry from officials of the State.

*Rajgarh.*

The total opium revenue given by me in Group A. is Rs. 1,22,680, and that now furnished in evidence is Rs. 1,24,248. This may be due to the fact that the amount of the wazn kashi (weighment tax) was not given in the statement furnished to me. The loss to the State and cultivators estimated by Rajgarh officials was reduced by me in preparing the statement to the extent of about 25 per cent., as the political agent, Bhopal, thought the figures given by the officials unreliable; they were moreover palpably exaggerated.

*Sitawan.*

The amount of land revenue derived from opium is given (in Group A.) from information furnished to me as Rs. 91,316; in evidence the amount is said to be Rs. 95,696. No reason has been furnished for the increase. I should also add that in preparing the statement I reduced the probable loss to the State from Rs. 83,400 to Rs. 74,300, as in all these small States the loss of revenue would be about 75 per cent. of the total revenue derived from opium. No information was supplied to me about loss to cultivators; it has been assumed at a round sum of Rs. 60,000.

*Sailana.*

The produce estimated by the State is at the rate of about 15 sers (30 lbs.) per bigha; this is considerably above the average in Malwa, and has therefore been reduced by me from 1,203 chests to 401. The land revenue derived from opium has been reduced from Rs. 1,60,475 to Rs. 60,000, as the total revenue of the State is only Rs. 1,50,000. Similarly, I have reduced the losses by about 25 per cent. of Rs. 70,000, which is the total opium revenue given in Group A., together with an allowance of about Rs. 2,000 for taxes realised in kind. The loss to cultivators was given by the State officials as Rs. 1,28,380; this amount I reduced to Rs. 40,000.

*Khilchipur.*

The statement made by the witness, that the total opium revenue is Rs. 51,000 must be a mistake; the correct figure is Rs. 31,000. The losses to the State, cultivators, and traders were reduced by me from Rs. 39,000 to Rs. 23,000, Rs. 1,05,000 to Rs. 29,000, and Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 16,000 respectively.

*Piploda.*

The land revenue was stated by the witness to be Rs. 70,000, viz., from the produce of 2,800 bighas of opium cultivation. This was clearly excessive, and I reduced by 25 per cent., viz., to Rs. 53,000. Similarly, the loss to the State was reduced from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 39,500.

## GROUP B.

*Jhabua.*

Loss to the State estimated at Rs. 43,329; as the total revenue under all headings is only Rs. 17,809, I reduced the estimate to Rs. 14,494.

*Multhan.*

Losses to cultivators and traders were not given by the State. They were assumed by me.

*Bagli.*

In Group B. the area under opium before the evidence was prepared was reported to be 1,600 bighas. I therefore reduced the amount of loss estimated to fall upon the State from Rs. 31,232, as given in evidence, to Rs. 26,932.

*Pathari.*

The loss to the State, as estimated by the officials, was reduced by me from Rs. 4,250 to Rs. 2,319.

*Barwani.*

The loss to the State was reduced by me from Rs. 5,200 to Rs. 4,065.

## GROUP C.

*Datia.*

Loss to State reduced from Rs. 5,578 to Rs. 5,000. The latter amount was fixed by the political agent in Bundelkhand after personal inquiry from the officials of the State.

In many cases where the interests were small, and especially in those States where revenue was taken in kind which it was impossible to estimate accurately, I allowed the figures as given to stand.

D. ROBERTSON.

February 1894.

APP. XI.  
Central India.ANNEXURE.—STATES in CENTRAL INDIA grouped in the order of their  
GROUP A.—These STATES produce and

No.	Name of State.	Area.	Revenue.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Production of Opium.		Number of Retail Shops, Eating or Smoking (if any).	Annual Land Revenue derived from Opium Cultivation.
						Area under Cultivation in Acres.	Yearly Produce in Chest of 140½ lbs.		
		Square Miles.	Rs.			Acres.			Rs.
1	Gwalior - - -	29,047	1,37,79,232	2,993,652	3,378,774	113,711	17,834	There are shops, but as they are under no rules or restrictions the number cannot be given.	28,03,678
2	Indore - - -	8,400	76,00,000	1,048,842	1,099,990	76,250	7,625	47	15,35,553
3	Bhopal - - -	6,784	27,00,000	954,901	952,486	21,753	1,547	—	3,35,586
4	Jnora - - -	581	9,60,000	108,434	117,650	10,847	1,300	1 (smoking)	5,75,000
5	Rutlam - - -	729	13,00,000	87,314	89,160	9,051	1,125	1 (smoking), 50 (eating). (See below.)	3,06,000
6	Dhar - - - Thakurates, viz. — Kali Boori, Nim- khara, Bhurudpura, and Chiktiabar.	1,739	8,00,000 27,825 8,27,825	151,877	169,474 10,486 1,79,960	9,377	1,075 4 1,079	1,176. These are not licensed, anyone can sell. Opium is not consumed on the premises.	2,10,264
7	Narsingarh - - -	720	4,00,000	112,427	116,280	11,038	927	—	1,16,550
8	Rajghar - - -	642	3,50,000	117,533	119,489	9,174	840	—	1,00,571
9	Sitamau - - -	350	1,26,000	30,839	33,307	3,076	372	—	91,316
10	Dewas (J. B.) - - -	134	3,25,000	68,222	69,684	5,639	672	2	1,38,209
11	Dewas (S. B.) - - -	155	3,50,000	73,940	82,389	5,658	667	1	1,03,630
12	Sailana - - -	123	1,50,000	29,723	31,512	3,315	401	—	60,000
13	Khilchipur - - -	204	2,50,000	36,125	36,302	3,104	376	—	27,000
14	Piploda - - -	60	1,10,000	11,643	12,792	1,446	200	—	53,000
15	Tonk - - -	A State in Rajputana, of which two detached portions are in							
	Total - - -	49,668	2,92,28,057	5,825,472	6,319,775	283,439	84,965	1,278	64,56,357

NOTE.—Except for the Indore City eating shops, and the two smoking shops it is impossible to estimate the

Importance in regard to the PRODUCTION of OPIUM.  
Send large quantities of OPIUM to the SCALES.

APP. XI.  
Central India.

Revenue derived from Opium.

Duty on Chick or Raw Opium.	Local Export Duty taken by the State.	Any other Rate levied, such as Wazan Kashi or Town Duty.	Amount realised from Retail Sale or Opium Shops.	Total Revenue under all Headings in the five preced- ing Columns.	Probable Loss to State and others interested in Production of Opium, if Cultivation were prohibited and other Crops substituted.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Sutta.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
—	4,85,480	7,684	—	32,96,842	State - - - 26,45,777 Cultivators - - 34,01,591 Merchants - - - 9,38,611 69,80,979	
2,03,738	2,07,737	Dhadwai. 45,896	13,017	*20,05,941 Jagir 1,87,500 21,93,441	State - - - 20,78,545 Cultivators - - - 18,56,190 Jagir - - - 1,63,500 Merchants & others 8,50,000 49,48,235	* Duty on poppy seed, Rs. 8,902, not included in this.
8,680	15,945	—	—	3,60,211	State - - - 2,52,541 Cultivators - - - 1,50,725 Jagir - - - 44,976 4,48,242	Amount of loss to merchants and others not stated.
15,000	60,000	Sutta. 5,000	500	5,55,500	State - - - 7,34,000 Cultivators - - - 4,02,000 Traders - - - 1,02,000 12,38,000	Includes jagirs. These figures seem high, but they were veri- fied by telegra- phic inquiry.
8,175	43,795	Sutta. 6,050	No informa- tion.	3,64,020	State - - - 3,18,076 Cultivators - - - 1,80,000 Traders - - - 1,50,000 6,43,076	
6,148	15,822	Tollai and Dharwai. 1,737	—	†2,34,971	State - - - 1,58,663 Cultivators - - - 83,958 Traders - - - 68,555 3,11,176	† Poppy seed, &c., Rs. 35, not included.
—	12,400	Wazan kashi. 12,000	—	1,40,950	State - - - 96,411 Cultivators - - - 1,18,720 Traders - - - 47,500 2,62,631	
7,854	12,069	Rahdari. 2,186 Wazan kashi at at 2 per cent.	—	1,22,680	State - - - 92,680 Cultivators - - - 1,10,853 Traders - - - 40,602 2,44,135	
8,000	—	Dharwai, 1½ seers per maund; Tollai, ½ seer per maund.	—	99,316	State - - - 74,300 Cultivators - - - 60,000 1,34,300	
10,492	481	2,946	411	1,52,539	State - - - 1,06,470 Cultivators - - - 29,208 Traders - - - 17,222 1,52,900	
11,122	515	Wazan. 2,669	375	1,18,811	State - - - 76,403 Cultivators - - - 33,856 Traders - - - 16,014 1,26,273	
10,000	—	Tax taken in kind. Dharwai, 1½ seers per maund; Tollai ½ seer per maund.	—	70,000	State - - - 2,000 Cultivators - - - 40,000 92,000	
—	4,000	—	—	81,000	State - - - 23,000 Cultivators - - - 29,000 Traders - - - 16,000 68,000	
Rs. 1-10 per maund.	—	Dharwai, ½ seer per maund; Tollai, ¼ seer per maund.	—	58,000	State - - - 39,500 Cultivators - - - 50,000 Traders - - - 25,000 1,14,500	
Central India. No information has been supplied.						
2,89,209	8,58,244	87,168	14,803	78,92,781	State - - - 67,43,366 Cultivators - - - 65,46,101 Traders - - - 22,66,504 Jagir - - - 2,08,476 1,57,64,447	

in Jaora and Rutlam, there are no licensed establishments.—D. R.  
amount of taxes taken in kind.

APP. XI.  
Central India.

GROUP B.—In these States the PRODUCE is ordinarily in excess of the HOME

Name of State.	Area.	Revenue.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Production of Opium.		Number of Retail Shops, Eating or Smoking (if any).
					Area under Cultivation in Acres.	Yearly Produce in Chests of 140½ lbs.	
1. Jhabua - - -	Square Miles. 1,336	Rs. 1,28,000	92,938	119,787	Acres. 471	126	371
2. Multhan - - -	Included in Dhar - -	60,000	—	10,635	1,033	125	—
3. Bagli - - -	Included in Gwalior - -	60,000	14,645	14,675	1,124	100	—
4. Raghogarh - - -	Ditto - - -	25,000	16,920	18,132	1,115	92	—
5. Gurrah - - -	Ditto - - -	12,000	—	10,854	855	72	—
6. Dharnanda - - -	Ditto - - -	9,000	4,196	4,887	818	69	—
7. Suthalia - - -	Included in Rajgarh - -	20,000	—	5,081	438	53	—
8. Bagode - - -	Included in Dewas - -	—	—	—	203	46	14
9. Maksudangarh - - -	81	31,000	13,924	14,422	298	30	—
10. Pathrai - - -	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Agra Barkhera - - -	Included in Gwalior - -	12,000 7,000	6,393 —	4,816 7,440	265 172	28 21	10 —
12. Karandia - - -	Included in other States - -	—	—	—	191	17	—
13. Dhabla Dheer - - -	10	10,000	—	2,001	156	13	10
14. Barkhera - - -	Included in Denas - -	—	—	—	157	11	—
15. Manpar (British) - - -	60	21,000	5,239	5,342	56	9	1
16. Tappa - - -	Included in Gwalior - -	3,000	—	847	64	8	5
17. Jabria Bhil - - -	2	5,000	—	1,028	46	8	1
18. Patharia - - -	Included in other States - -	—	—	—	64	8	—
19. Kaytha - - -	Included in Dewas - -	—	—	—	86	8	—
20. Jamnia - - -	Included in Indore - -	16,000	—	3,302	42	8	—
21. Daria Khore - - -	6	7,500	—	473	64	6	1
22. Kamalpur - - -	Included in Gwalior - -	10,680	—	756	47	7	1
23. Umeri - - -	Ditto - - -	5,000	2,740	3,057	70	5	—
24. Sadan Kheri - - -	Included in Jaora - -	3,800	—	3,000	45	5	2
25. Uni - - -	Included in Dewas - -	—	—	—	61	5	—
26. Dhabla Ghose - - -	Included in Gwalior - -	19,500	—	869	46	4	3
27. Khajuri - - -	Ditto - - -	2,400	—	587	40	4	3
28. Men - - -	Included in Indore - -	—	—	—	25	3	—
29. Rajgarh (Bhopawar A) - - -	Included in Dhar - -	5,000	—	922	21	4	—
30. Barwani - - -	1,362	2,00,000	56,445	80,266	21	2	23
31. Piplianagar - - -	Included in Gwalior - -	2,000	—	638	14	2	7
<b>Total</b> - - -	<b>2,879</b>	<b>6,64,880</b>	<b>213,440</b>	<b>313,817</b>	<b>8,108</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>452</b>



CONSUMPTION. They send regularly a moderate AMOUNT of OPIUM to the SCALES.

APP. XI.  
Central India.

Annual Revenue derived from Opium.						Probable Loss to State and others interested in Production of Opium if cultivation were prohibited and other Crops substituted.
Land Revenue derived from Opium Cultivation.	Duty on Chick or Raw Opium.	Local Export Duty taken by the State.	Any other rate levied, such as Wazan Kashi or Town Duty.	Amount realised from Retail Sale or Opium Shops.	Total Revenue under all Headings in the five preceding Columns.	
Rs. 18,480	Rs. —	Rs. 3,079	Rs. 1,250	Rs. —	Rs. 17,809	State - 14,494 Cultivators - 15,521 Traders - 5,220 <u>85,235</u>
20,000	—	500	—	—	20,500	State - 8,000 Cultivators - 5,300 Traders - 2,500 <u>15,800</u>
34,432	—	Included in land revenue.		—	34,432	State - 26,932 Cultivators - 25,000 Traders - 20,000 <u>71,932</u>
3,000	Jhiri 400	—	—	—	R.3,400 Revenue taken in kind excluded.	State - 3,990 Cultivators - 13,500 Traders - 1,530 <u>19,020</u>
2,300	Do. 265	—	—	—	Rs.2,565. As above.	State - 3,280 Cultivators - 10,350 Traders - 1,125 <u>14,755</u>
2,200	Do. 368	—	—	—	Rs.2,568. As above.	State - 3,615 Cultivators - 9,900 Traders - 1,200 <u>13,715</u>
4,664	—	425	300	—	5,289	State - 3,959 Cultivators - 3,000 Traders - 204 <u>7,163</u>
1,464 2,200	— Rs. 2 per maund.	709 Rs. 5-4 per maund.	66 Rahdari Rs. 2-3 per maund; Import as. 8 per maund; wazan raw opium as. 8 per cent; export Re. 1 per cent; import as. 8 per cent.	102	2,341 2,200	State - 5,740 Do. - 1,507 Cultivators - 2,569 Traders - 1,080 <u>5,156</u>
3,831 1,865	419 45	— 9	— 206	—	4,250 1,625	State - 2,319 Jagir - 900 Cultivators - 1,739 <u>2,639</u>
2,866 3,626	—	R.11-6-10 per maund	Rs.2 per cent. and 1 tola per seer.	—	2,865 Rs.3,626 + duty.	State - 3,211 Do. - 3,332
1,870 954 875 875	214 140 R.2-8 per maund	— 3	— 4 As. 9-9 per maund. Rs.2 per cent., and Rs.12 on the total amount exported.	—	2,084 1,161 875 875	Do. - 2,084 Do. - 684 Do. - 787 Do. - 761
1,185 3,358	192	—	46	—	1,423 3,353	Do. - 2,033 Do. - 3,467
1,613 822	—	R.11-6-10 per maund R.11-6-10 per maund	Rs. 3 per cent. - Rs.3 per cent. and also Rs. 2-13-7 per maund.	—	Rs.1,612 + duty. Rs.822 + duty.	Do. - 1,487 Do. - 905
206 977	75	75 R.11-6-10 per maund	Rs.2 per cent. and 2 tolas per seer.	—	856 Rs.977 + duty.	Do. - 400 Do. - 901
1,128 810 785	— Rs.11-10-3 per maund.	— R. 11-6-10 per maund	R.2-13-9 per maund Rs.2 per cent. and 2 tolas per seer.	—	1,128 810 785	Do. - 1,128 Do. - 581 Do. - 782
Rs.12 annually for 9 seers of opium levied at 2 chhatacks per well.	2	—	—	10	—	Do. - 800
215 280	— Rs.13-5-3 per maund.	—	— Rs. 2 per cent.	4,065	4,280 280	Do. - 4,065 Do. - 263
1,11,374	2,118	4,800	1,772	4,227	1,24,291	State - 1,00,507 Cultivators - 86,879 Traders - 32,859 Jagir - 900 <u>Total - 2,21,145</u>

APPENDIX to GROUP C.—These STATES either produce no OPIUM at all or are unable to supply any INFORMATION.—(See Group C.)

Name of State.	Area.	Revenue.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Production of Opium.		Number of Retail Shops, Eating or Smoking (if any).	Annual Revenue derived from Opium.					Probable Loss to State and others interested in Production of Opium if Cultivation were prohibited and other Crops substituted.
					Area under Cultivation in Acres.	Yearly Produce in Chests of 140½ lbs.		Land Revenue derived from Opium Cultivation.	Duty on Chick or Raw Opium.	Local Export Duty taken by the State.	Any other Rate levied, such as Wazan Kashi or Town Duty.	Amount realised from Retail Sale of Opium Shops.	
1. Ali Rajpur - - -	836	Rs. 85,000	56,827	70,091									
2. Ajraoda - - -		Included in Gwalior and Indore.											
3. Alipura - - -	69	80,000	—	15,280									
4. Beri - - -	28	21,000	4,985	4,525									
5. Bai - - -		Included in Indore.											
6. Balwanti Singh - - -		Included in other States.											
7. Bichraund I. - - -		Included in Gwalior.											
8. Do. II. - - -		Included in Gwalior	1,500	—	366								
9. Bilaunda - - -		Included in Indore and Gwalior.			276								
10. Bardia - - -		Included in Indore, Gwalior, and Dewas	13,000	—	657								
11. Biland - - -		Included in Jaora	6,500	—	600								
12. Bakhtgarh - - -		Under Dhar	60,000	—	10,826								
13. Bihat - - -	13	18,000	—	4,439									
14. Bijna - - -	27	8,500	—	2,326									
15. Banka Fahari - - -	4	8,000	—	1,098									
16. Basoda - - -	69	7,000	7,722	6,710									
17. Bhojakheri - - -	—	—	—	—									
18. Bhatkeri - - -	—	25,000	—	2,234									
19. Bhaisola - - -	Under Dhar	12,000	—	3,039									
20. Bhaisonda - - -	12	11,000	—	4,755									
21. Bharoundha - - -	288	16,000	17,283	18,596									
22. Chota Barkhera - - -	Under Dhar	5,000	—	2,579									
23. Dabri - - -		Included in Gwalior.											
24. Datana - - -		Do. Do.											
25. Dhangaon - - -		Included in Central Provinces.											
26. Dhaura Ganjora - - -		Included in Indore.											
27. Dhulatia - - -		Included in Gwalior and Indore.											
28. Dharwal - - -	18	11,000	—	1,774									
29. Gaurihar - - -	73	50,000	10,691	10,148									
30. Gagroni - - -		Included in Indore.											
31. Garhi - - -	—	3,000	—	824									
32. Garauli - - -	25	25,000	—	5,529									
33. Hirapur - - -		Included in Indore, Gwalior, and Bhopal	11,500	—	1,000								
34. Jobat - - -	132	17,000	9,887	15,047									
35. Jawasia - - -		Included in Gwalior	10,000	—	600								
36. Jaso - - -	75	14,000	—	8,830									
37. Jigni - - -	21	14,000	—	8,902									
38. Jhalera - - -		Included in Gwalior and Dewas.											
39. Kotideh - - -		Included in Dhar	1,400	—	432								
40. Kurwai - - -	162	50,000	24,631	21,787									
41. Kalthaun - - -	5	7,000	—	8,000									
42. Kaniadana - - -	84	22,000	—	14,871									

APPENDIX to GROUP C.—continued.

Name of State.	Area.	Revenue.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Production of Opium.		Number of Retail Shops, Eating or Smoking (if any).	Annual Revenue derived from Opium.					Probable Loss to State and others interested in Production of Opium if Cultivation were prohibited and other Crops substituted.	
					Area under Cultivation in Acres.	Yearly Produce in Chests of 140 lbs.		Land Revenue derived from Opium Cultivation.	Duty on Chick or Raw Opium.	Local Export Duty taken by the State.	Any other Rate levied, such as Wazan Kashi or Town Duty.	Amount realised from Retail Sale or Opium Shops.		Total Revenue under all Headings in the five preceding Columns.
43. Kalukhera -	Included in Gwalior and Indore.	Es. 7,000	—	1,078										
44. Kathiwara - - -	68	4,000	—	8,571										
45. Kachhi Baroda - - -	Under Dhar	30,000	—	4,979										
46. Kamta Rajaula - - -	4	3,000	—	1,585										
47. Kothi - - - - -	90	37,000	—	22,656										
48. Kharsia - - - - -	Included in Indore.													
49. Khojankhera - - -	Included in Jaora	6,000	—	500										
50. Larawat - - - - -	Lapsed to Dhar and Dewas.													
51. Lachman Singh - - -	Included in other States.													
52. Lalgarh - - - - -	Included in Indore, Gwalior, and Dewas.	18,000	—	2,500										
53. Lughasi - - - - -	47	10,000	—	6,948										
54. Malhar - - - - -	400	74,000	17,709	77,546										
55. Mahomadgarh - - -	80	7,000	6,347	4,720										
56. Mathwar - - - - -	140	4,000	—	2,991										
57. Mota Barkhera - - -	Under Dhar and Gwalior.	25,000	—	5,302										
58. Nagode - - - - -	450	150,000	79,629	84,097										
59. Naulana - - - - -	Included in Indore	5,300	—	407										
60. Narwar - - - - -	Included in Indore, Gwalior, and Dewas.	15,400	—	1,925										
61. Nangaon - - - - -	Included in Gwalior.													
62. Pahara - - - - -	10	18,000	4,016	4,150										
63. Paldeo - - - - -	28	20,000	8,824	9,888										
64. Pathari - - - - -	Included in Indore, Gwalior, and Dewas.													
65. Rangarh - - - - -	Included in Rajgarh.													
66. Ratanmal - - - - -	—	1,500	—	1,212										
67. Rebai - - - - -	16	10,375	—	3,373										
68. Sarila - - - - -	35	48,000	5,014	5,622										
69. Siughana - - - - -	Included in Central Provinces and Indore.											150	150	
70. Sonkhera - - - - -	—	40,000	—	5,000										
71. Sidri - - - - -	Included in Jaora.													
72. Sohawal - - - - -	300	88,000	—	43,853										
73. Phajaota - - - - -	Included in Jaora	15,000	—	800										
74. Sheogarh - - - - -	Included in Gwalior and Indore.													
75. Taron - - - - -	12	11,000	3,163	3,427										
76. Tonk - - - - -	Included in Indore, Gwalior, and Dewas.													
77. Tul - - - - -	Included in Jaora.													
78. Tori Fatehpur - - -	36	22,000	—	9,597										
79. Uparwari - - - - -	Included in Jaora	31,000	—	1,200										
80. Zalim Singh - - - -	Included in other States.													
Total - - - - -	3,606	12,03,975	256,228	549,568	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	150	

GROUP C.—These STATES are unimportant in the sense that their PRODUCE is very rarely brought to the SCALES, and may be considered either equal to or less than their LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

Name of State.	Area. Square Miles.	Revenue.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Production of Opium.			Annual Revenue derived from Opium.					Probable Loss to State and others interested 'in Production of Opium if Cultivation were prohibited and other Crops substituted.	
					Area under Cultivation in Acres.	Yearly Produce in Chests of 140½ lbs.	Number of Retail Shops, Eating or Smoking (if any).	Land Revenue derived from Opium Cultivation.	Duty on Chick or Raw Opium.	Local Export Duty taken by the State.	Any other Rate levied, such as Wazan Kashi or Town Duty.	Amount realised from Retail Sale or Opium Shops.		Total Revenue under all Headings in the five preceding Columns.
1. Datia - -	Miles. 837	Ra. 10,00,000	182,598	186,440	Acres. 105	16	75	4,573	Rs. 1,278	As. 4 per seer	Ra. 640	Ra. 575	Ra. 7,066	State - - 5,000 Cultivators - 3,000 Traders - 4,000 <hr/> 12,000
2. Rewah - -	13,000	28,00,000	13,05,124	15,08,943	116	13	35	1,500	—	—	—	15,500	17,000	State - - 16,800
3. Sheopur Baroda	158	50,000	—	20,000	150	14½	60	1,128	As. 1 per seer	As. 3 per seer	—	—	1,128 + duty	Do. - 4,000 Cultivators - 2,000 Traders - 500 <hr/> 6,500
4. Bhadaura -	Included in Gwalior.	7,000	3,365	3,130	17	1	—	50	19	19	—	—	88	State - - 88
5. Paron - -	Do. -	25,000	7,328	7,984	31	1½	—	179	14	—	31	—	224	Do. - 224
6. Sirsi - -	Do. -	4,000	4,026	4,678	11	1	—	30	—	—	—	—	30	Do. - 30
7. Chattarpur -	1,240	3,00,000	1,67,700	1,74,148	4	½	22	—	—	—	—	1,800	1,800	Do. - 2,000 Traders - 500 <hr/> 2,500
8. Ajaigarh - -	802	2,25,000	81,454	93,048	3	¼	6	—	—	—	—	150	150	State - - 150 Cultivators - 100 <hr/> 250
9. Baoni - -	117	1,00,000	17,055	18,441	2	5 seers	—	—	—	—	—	125	125	State - - 125
10. Dugree - -	Included in Gwalior.	1,500	—	240	4	½	—	85	13-5-8 per md.	—	2 per cent.	—	85 + duty	Do. - 88
11. Samphar -	174	4,00,000	38,633	40,541	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,400	5,400	
12. Panna - -	2,568	5,00,000	2,27,306	2,39,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700	700	
13. Charkhari -	880	6,00,000	1,48,015	1,48,108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	900	900	
14. Urcha - -	1,933	9,00,000	3,11,514	3,43,020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15. Bijawar -	974	2,25,000	1,13,285	1,23,414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					} No information furnished.									
Total - -	22,683	71,37,500	26,02,403	28,96,468	443	47½ + 5 seers	198	7,545	1,311	19	671	25,150	34,696	State - - 28,300 Cultivators - 5,100 Traders - 5,000 <hr/> 38,103

Bundelkhand and Bachelkhand, which are given in alphabetical order in Appendix to Group C. These states produce no opium at all or are small.

RETURN showing the QUANTITIES of OPIUM which have passed the SCALES under the MALWA OPIUM AGENCY the past 15 years, with Total and Average.

Scales.	1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.			1882-83.			Remarks.
	EXPORTS.			EXPORTS.			EXPORTS.			EXPORTS.			EXPORTS.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	
Indore -	Chests. 12,907½	Chests. 297	Chests. 13,205½	Chests. 20,693	Chests. 579*	Chests. 21,272	Chests. 13,837	Chests. 958	Chests. 14,795	Chests. 12,477	Chests. 955 and 88½ lbs.	Chests. 19,432 and 83½ lbs.	Chests. 13,499	Chests. 1,430½	Chests. 14,929½	
Rutlam -	2,833	—	2,833	3,557½	28	3,585½	2,189	97½	2,286½	1,905½	84	1,989½	1,018	49	1,067	
Dhar -	319	—	319	660	—	660	412	—	412	684	—	684	1,507	5	1,512	
Ujjain -	11,386	—	11,386	12,757	14	12,771	11,339	43½	11,382½	9,974	59	10,033	10,296½	59	10,355½	
Oodeypore -	4,681	—	4,681	7,067	—	7,067	6,538	18	6,556	4,659	66	4,725	2,809	28	2,832	
Chittore -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jaora -	821	—	821	1,470	—	1,470	1,076	—	1,076	1,090	—	1,090	1,101	—	1,101	
Bhopal -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,308	—	1,308	1,220	—	1,220	2,729	—	2,729	
Mandsaur -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,100	15	8,115	
<b>TOTAL -</b>	<b>32,897½</b>	<b>297½</b>	<b>33,195</b>	<b>40,204½</b>	<b>621*</b>	<b>46,825½</b>	<b>35,649</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>37,766</b>	<b>32,009½</b>	<b>1,164 and 88½ lbs.</b>	<b>33,173½ and 83½ lbs.</b>	<b>36,059½</b>	<b>1,581½</b>	<b>37,641</b>	
	1883-84.			1884-85.			1885-86.			1886-87.			1887-88.			
Indore -	Chests. 11,230½	Chests. 975	Chests. 12,205½	Chests. 12,352½	Chests. 756	Chests. 13,108½	Chests. 10,379	Chests. 803	Chests. 11,182	Chests. 11,960	Chests. 739½	Chests. 12,699½	Chests. 11,169½	Chests. 880	Chests. 12,049½	
Rutlam -	1,894½	90	1,984½	2,078½	87½	2,166	1,722½	32½	1,805	1,897½	80	1,977½	1,313	109½	1,422½	
Dhar -	1,805½	4½	1,310	1,039	38½	1,077½	683	—	683	1,264½	—	1,264½	671	—	671	
Ujjain -	9,228½	387	9,615½	8,798½	585½	9,384	9,166	414	9,580	9,326	348	70,174	7,407½	375	7,782½	
Oodeypore -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chittore -	6,137	43½	6,180½	7,199	123½	7,322½	7,000½	188½	7,189	7,225	223	7,448	8,088½	195	8,283½	
Jaora -	1,469	2	1,471	1,036	—	1,036	1,241	—	1,241	1,201	—	1,201	1,117½	2	1,119½	
Bhopal -	2,481	2	2,483	1,533	3	1,536	1,935	2½	1,937½	1,268½	—	1,268½	1,509½	—	1,509½	
Mandsaur -	5,471½	58½	5,525	4,977	61	5,038	6,840	59	6,899	6,196½	69½	6,266	5,522½	101	5,623½	
<b>TOTAL -</b>	<b>38,717</b>	<b>1,557½</b>	<b>40,275</b>	<b>39,013½</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>40,668½</b>	<b>38,967</b>	<b>1,549½</b>	<b>40,516½</b>	<b>40,839</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>42,299</b>	<b>36,799</b>	<b>1,662½</b>	<b>38,461½</b>	

\* Out of these [three chests were transferred to Madras on 15th May 1880.

RETURN showing the QUANTITIES of OPIUM which have passed the SCALES under the MALWA OPIUM AGENCY the past 15 years, with Total and Average—continued.

Scales.	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			Remarks.
	EXPORTS.			EXPORTS.			EXPORTS.			EXPORTS.			EXPORTS.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	
Indore -	9,752	941½	10,693½	10,962½	897	11,859½	11,218	899	12,117	11,164½	904½	12,069½	10,028½	954½	10,983	
Rutlam -	1,286	147	1,433	796½	96	894½	1,592	118½	1,710½	1,282	83½	1,365½	1,631½	73½	1,705	
Dhar -	892	--	892	541	--	541	691	1½	692½	869½	--	869½	661½	--	661½	
Ujjain -	7,949	816½	8,265½	8,808	332	9,140	7,219	296	7,515	7,817½	299	8,116½	5,765½	313½	6,079	
Oodeypore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Chittore -	4,807	168½	4,975½	3,819½	122	3,441½	2,463½	159½	2,623	3,123½	402½	3,526	3,843	167½	4,010½	
Jaora -	683½	--	683	883½	1	884½	983	--	983	1,106	--	1,106	1,044½	--	144½	
Bhopal -	1,285	--	1,285	688½	--	688½	1,625	--	1,625	1,603½	4	1,607½	1,933½	4	1,937½	
Mandsaur -	3,660½	48	3,708½	4,614½	65	4,679½	4,246	105	4,351	5,536½	73	5,609½	4,293	38	4,331	
Total -	30,315	1,621½	31,936½	30,564	1,515	32,079	30,037½	1,579½	31,617	32,503	1,766½	34,269½	28,601	1,551	30,152	

RETURN showing the QUANTITIES of OPIUM which have passed the SCALES under the MALWA OPIUM AGENCY the past 15 years, with Total and Average.

APP. XI.  
Central India.

Scales.	Total.			Average.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
<b>ABSTRACT.</b>						
Indore - - - - -	Chests. 183,680 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chests. 12,967 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chests. 196,598	Chests. 12,242 $\frac{1}{10}$	Chests. 864 $\frac{1}{10}$	Chests. 18,106 $\frac{1}{10}$
Rutlam - - - - -	26,447	1,228 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,675 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,768 $\frac{1}{10}$	81 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,849 $\frac{1}{10}$
Dhar - - - - -	12,200	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,249 $\frac{1}{2}$	813 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{10}$	816 $\frac{1}{10}$
Ujjain - - - - -	137,688	3,842	141,530	9,179 $\frac{1}{2}$	256 $\frac{1}{10}$	9,435 $\frac{1}{10}$
Oodeypore - - - - -	25,754	107	25,861	1,716 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,724 $\frac{1}{10}$
Chittore - - - - -	53,206 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,798 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,000	3,547 $\frac{1}{10}$	119 $\frac{1}{10}$	3,666 $\frac{1}{10}$
Jaora - - - - -	16,828	5	16,838	1,088 $\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,088 $\frac{1}{10}$
Bhopal - - - - -	20,469 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,485	1,364 $\frac{1}{10}$	1	1,365 $\frac{1}{10}$
Mandsaur - - - - -	54,458	688	55,146	3,630 $\frac{1}{10}$	45 $\frac{1}{10}$	3,676 $\frac{1}{10}$
<b>Total</b> - - - - -	<b>530,176<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>20,696<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>550,873</b>	-	-	-
<b>Average</b> - - - - -	<b>35,345<math>\frac{1}{10}</math></b>	<b>1,879<math>\frac{1}{10}</math></b>	<b>36,724<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>35,345<math>\frac{1}{10}</math></b>	<b>1,379<math>\frac{1}{10}</math></b>	<b>36,724<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>

APPENDIX XII.

STATEMENT showing RETAIL PRICES at which OPIUM is sold to CONSUMERS in some of the most important towns in MALWA and other parts of CENTRAL INDIA.

APP. XII.  
Central India.

[Received from Lieutenant-Colonel D. ROBERTSON. See Question 22,107a.]

	Names of Towns.	Prices per Ser.
		Ra.
Malwa.	Indore - - - - -	12
	Ujjain - - - - -	8
	Mandsaur - - - - -	8
	Jaora - - - - -	8
	Rutlam - - - - -	8
	Dhar - - - - -	7 to 10
	Bhopal - - - - -	10
	Dewas - - - - -	10
	Rajgarh - - - - -	7 or 8
	Khilchipur - - - - -	8
	Gwalior (City) - - - - -	7 and 8
Datia in Bundelkhand - - - - -	10	
Rowah in Baghelkhand - - - - -	20	

APPENDIX XIII.

ABSTRACTS of EVIDENCE of WITNESSES tendered for EXAMINATION from the NATIVE STATES in CENTRAL INDIA, but not examined by the Royal Commission.

APP. XIII.  
Central India.

[See Questions 22,379 and 23,306.]

1.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of DURGA SHANKAR JOSHI, of Ujjain in the Gwalior State.

Moderate use of opium does not produce bad effects — nay, many people find it necessary to use opium. It gives them strength of body, especially in old age. People in other countries can use and indulge in liquors, but we Brahmins and Mahajans and others are prohibited to the use of liquor. If anyone drinks liquors he is out-casted. If Government will prohibit opium, people will think that Government wishes us to take to liquors. Liquor produces many evil effects on body and mind; dropsy and gout, liver and other diseases are produced by it, and those who drink usually fight, and sometimes commit murders, as we have seen. Opium produces no such evil effects, but produces good, and is not prohibited by our religion. Such being the case, if Government does not prohibit the use of liquor, but prohibits the use of opium, it will be a great injustice. The consequences of such a measure will, I think, be dangerous. I have seen some of the pamphlets with pictures published by the missionaries in connexion with opium. I think they are invented to deceive the Government. For we have rarely seen any opium consumer in the condition described in the pamphlets. If permitted, we can produce pictures of liquor consumers in a condition thousand times more

deplorable; how these people become wholly slaves to others, and senseless with froth issuing from their mouths and wallowing in the gutters like beasts; or, if they fall out before becoming senseless, how they smash each others heads and even commit murders. We sincerely hope that as the Queen-Empress has sent this Commission with commendable intention, to inquire into the opium question in India, you will kindly inform Her Majesty in our behalf that the prohibition of opium will do us great physical and moral harm, and will ruin us in many other ways.

2.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of THAKUR, DAULAT SINGH, of Barda, Barnagar, in the Gwalior State.

Opium cultivation and consumption cannot in any way be stopped, and if prohibited the State and its subjects will suffer heavily.

Opium is given to children and is used by old men in this province. Now, if it will not be given to both of them, in that case many diseases will be prevalent amongst them, and babies will die and old men will suffer bodily.

As Kashmir produces saffron, Malwa produces opium. If the cultivation of opium be stopped, even one-tenth of the profits of opium will not be derived from the production of any other thing.

APP. XIII.  
Central India.

I eat opium daily about 4 annas in weight. It has proved beneficial. Other men have similarly been benefited by its use. Any prohibitive measure will incapacitate the people and many lives will be lost.

Every man is ready to endure many hardships for the nourishment of his children, and if opium had not been beneficial parents would never have given it to their children.

Opium is a sure remedy against many diseases, i.e., purging, cough, asthma, cold, dysentery, rheumatism, &c.

Any prohibitive measure will cause loss, both of life and property, and therefore will be greatly disliked by the people.

There are 80 per cent. opium consumers among Rajputs, and so multitudes will suffer from its prohibition.

3.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of AMBARAM, Numbardar of Bhitaree Ujjain, Ujjain, in the Gwalior State.

I eat opium twice a day about 2 annas in weight. I have been eating opium these 22 years. I am exposed to the open air and cold weather, and hence I began to eat it. I have been eating opium 2 annas in weight these 13 years. I myself cultivate opium, and other cultivators of my village also do it. First-class land yields 2 dharis, second-class 1 dhari, and third-class land yields 3½ seers. The rate of adan land is Rs. 15 per bigha. In certain places it is less. Cultivators get much profit. In addition to it makki is also produced. We have to pay about Rs. 7 or 8 to other labourers, and our own labour is worth about Rs. 7 or 8. Sahukar lends us money on opium only. Wheat cannot be produced, for if rain falls the wheat in irrigated land will suffer and the seed will be small. The soil of Malwa is damp. Sugar cane cultivation costs Rs. 100 per digha, and we cannot get sufficient water for the cultivation of sugar-cane. People do not consider me to be disreputable on account of my eating opium. Children are given doses of opium so long as they are nourished with milk only, i.e., till they come to the age of 2½ or 3 years. It is given either from the day of their birth or from the 8th or 15th day, in order to enable them to digest milk. I shall die if I do not get opium. If it is prohibited to day I shall feel pain in my belly. My limbs will be benumbed. I shall be attacked by fever. I shall not be able to sit or stand. Drops of water will fall from my eyes and nose. Malwa will be desolate. If opium be prohibited, the progeny will not live long.

4.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of BHAVA VALAD BHAGWANT PATEL, aged 110 years, of mauza Jalwa, Ujjain, in the Gwalior State.

I eat opium since 15 or 20 years. I had been attacked by disease in my leg, and could not get sleep, and hence I took about 1 ratti of opium. Now I eat 1½ masha. It has cured my disease and enabled me to get up and move about. Now if I do not take it I shall not be able to move even a step and I shall be attacked by one or other disease. Opium is cultivated in our villages from the time of our forefathers. I myself have been cultivating it all my life.

5.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of GUNPATRAO WASUDEO, Subha of Mandsaur, in the Gwalior State.

I was Subha of Ujjain for eight years, and am Subha of Mandsaur for the last 10 years. My father, Daji Anunt, was a great farmer of revenue in former times; and I also lived with him at Mandsaur. I have experience of this province from about 40 years.

About 12 annas (¾) of the revenue of this zila, which produces opium most, is derived from opium. No other crop can yield so much revenue.

There are about 30 Istamrardars in this zila. They are Rajputs. The cultivators are also Rajputs. Any measure prohibiting opium will produce dissatisfaction.

Fifty per cent. of the people of all castes consume opium. If these thousands of people will not get opium, diverse diseases will overtake them and will cost them their lives. Among Rajputs kasumbha is necessarily drunk on auspicious occasions, and even abstainers are required to take it a little. They consider opium auspicious and productive of welfare. If these Rajputs were interfered with in their social customs, how far they will be discontented may be imagined.

The use of opium is not baneful; but, on the contrary, conducive to health. I have never seen opium produce any evil effects, and they generally consume opium moderately.

Mandsaur has a very large trade in opium, and sahukars have been established here from generations. If opium export will be prohibited, they will suffer and close their firms. The city will be deserted and labourers and other servants will starve. No investment in any other crop trade yields so large profits. Again, corn is damaged by being stored in the cold and open air, and cannot be stored underground owing to dampness of the soil. In any case, grain cannot be long stored without being damaged.

In short, if opium is stopped, the State and traders will suffer, as also cultivators and labourers, while those who consume opium will be physically ruined.

6.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of BADRIDAS, Munim of Subkarn Prabhaddas, Ujjain, in the Gwalior State.

This firm in Malwa dates from Samvat 1887 (i.e. 1830 A.D.), and deals in opium. I am manager of the firm since about 24 years.

Opium trade is the most important in Malwa, and is carried on from centuries. Our long experience has acquainted us with all the secrets of the trade and the ways of making the greatest profit. In various centres of trade our agencies have been permanently established. If opium be stopped, the loss of the traders and merchants in our Maharaja Sahib's Malwa will be about 10 lakhs of rupees.

There are about thirty (30) opium-trading firms in Ujjain; and many managers and clerks derive their livelihood. Hundreds of labourers are engaged in the manufacture of opium. All these will be thrown out of employment and will have to go abegging. We cannot easily employ ourselves in any other trade, nor can so much capital be invested. Wheat, cotton, &c. require to be disposed of in a short time. If kept long, their value is reduced by being damaged in various ways, and the capital invested is itself in danger.

British Government has always given encouragement to trade. From all countries merchandise of every kind is imported into India, and from here opium, cotton, wheat, and linseed are exported; and among these opium is a principal item. If opium trade is prohibited, the loss to Malwa and India will be very great. Malwa merchants will lose about 30 lakhs per year, while Bombay merchants will lose their commission charges to the amount of about 5 lakhs. The British Government and the States will suffer. The loss of cultivators and labourers will be very great.

7.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of UMRAOSINGH, Munim of a Banker at Ujjain, in the Gwalior State.

I was suffering from dysentery. So in 1830 I began taking opium. I found relief, and also general benefit to my health. I took 2 rattis for 15 years and since five years take 3 rattis.

I am manager of Kibe's firm since 1928, and have always done my duty from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. I can walk 10 miles without feeling warm or feverish. Those who take other intoxicants become incapable of mental work and lose in position, but not so with opium.

My father took opium, and was a strong man. By the favour of God my mother is alive, and is 90 years old, and takes opium with benefit and goes to temples on foot.

By the production and trade of opium thousands of people, rich and poor, gain their livelihood. And crores of rupees are invested in its trade. There is no other equally large and profitable trade.

8.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of GANESHARAM, Munim of a Banker at Mandsaur, in the Gwalior State.

The firm of Tarachand Ghanasham Das is of nearly 70 years' standing. I have been in the firm since eight years. The firm trades in opium only. The loss we will suffer from the prohibition of opium is as follows:—The profit from adat or agency is very considerable. No other trade yields so much profit. The bulk of the thing being very small and its value being very great, it can be stored safely and easily. We can keep no other article of trade for a long time, and if we keep it, we have the fear of its being damaged and the



price being lowered. Those who manufacture and sell opium earn a profit amounting from Rs. 25 to 100 per chest. In addition to this they earn interest. Those who invest their own capital in this trade get Rs. 100 of profit and Rs. 25 of adat and interest per chest, i.e., a capital of Rs. 500 brings Rs. 125 a year, i.e., Rs. 2 a month per chest. Sometimes he earns a lesser amount. Any other article as sugar, wheat, &c. is eaten by rats and may be easily misappropriated by men. Not so opium, except in very small doses.

9.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of SEVARAM PARAKHA, a Banker at Mandasaur, in the Gwalior State.

My firm is of about 100 years' standing at Mandasaur. I trade only in opium. Opium was at first exported to Daman *vis* Jawad. Opium is now exported to Bombay since Samvat 1888-89 (i.e., 1832 A.D.) Opium trade is still much more profitable than other trades. Since the day the juice is brought to our firms, it yields us interest, adat, &c., and it increases in value in proportion to the period it is kept stored. It can be kept from five to 10 years. So large a capital cannot be invested in any other trade.

10.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of RAGHUNATH VALAD OMKAR PATEL, of Agar, in the Gwalior State.

I have been eating opium these nearly seven years. I use above 2 rattis in weight and twice a day. From the beginning and till now I eat 2 rattis. I cultivate my own 4 bighas of opium land. One bigha of opium land yields 6½ seers of opium, worth Rs. 31-4 and 4 maunds of opium seed, worth Rs. 6, i.e., Rs. 37-4. Out of this, Rs. 10 are incurred for labour and cattle-grazing expenses and Rs. 10 are paid to the State, i.e., Rs. 20 are expended and the remaining Rs. 17-4 is our net profit. Besides this, we produce with opium garlic, onion, makki, &c. sufficient for our own use. We do not get so much profit from the cultivation of any other thing. We can hardly realise sufficient to cover our expenses and labour.

11.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of RAJAJEE VYAS, Brahmin, of Ujjain, in the Gwalior State.

I am a native physician, and according to our Medical Science opium is useful in many diseases, such as cough, asthma, diabetes, white leprosy, consumption, spleen, worms, and malarial fevers. Greyish opium assists digestion, white-yellow opium counteracts the effects of old age; opium is consumed with benefit by children and by most old men. It is prescribed with good effects in above diseases.

Opium is allowed by our Shastras, but not liquors, the evil effects of which are manifold.

12.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of NARAYENRAO VITHAL, Brahmin, of Agar, in the Gwalior State.

I daily take opium one-fourth of a tola in two doses. I was suffering from fever and purging. It has cured my disease. If I do not get opium I shall not be able even to move.

Opium is not prohibited to us by our religion, but liquors are. I think the prohibition of opium will be a great injustice.

13.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of THAKUR PRALHADBSINGH, of Runija, Barnagar, in the Gwalior State.

Many benefits are derived from the use of opium. I myself sometimes use it. It produces no bad effects on the body; on the contrary, it cures many diseases.

Opium consumption is not considered disreputable in our caste. In marriage, betrothal, and other ceremonies and at hospitable tables it is freely served. Nay, the betrothal ceremony is not considered completed unless kasumba is drunk.

If the use of opium will be stopped children cannot be nourished, and thousands of men will die without it.

How much sinful it is to let thousands die of the want of a thing.

The loss we will have to suffer from the prohibition of opium in revenue and the loss of the subjects in general is as follows: In opium cultivation the land pays per bigha Rs. 15 to 20; and if any other thing is produced in it, then it hardly pays Re. 1-10. Again, in opium land no other thing can be produced by irrigation. In adan land, the wheat produce yields very small seed, and it is attacked by red blight. There is not sufficient water for the cultivation of sugar-cane. Cotton and other crops produce less when watered. In our villages there are nearly 300 wells, and if opium cultivation is stopped about 20 or 25 wells will remain in use and the others being unused will fall down; in that case the value of 275 wells, at the rate of Rs. 300 a well, i.e., about Rs. 82,500, is lost capital. The subjects in general will also suffer heavily, as in opium cultivation the cultivator realises about Rs. 15 per bigha; and the labourers also will suffer.

14.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of THAKUR FATESING, Jagirdar Tajkhedi, Bhangarh, Mandasaur, in the Gwalior State.

I am the Istamrardar of Tajkhedi. I daily eat opium about one-half of a rupee in weight. I took to it because I had pain in my limbs. I have been consuming it these 12 years. It has cured my disease. It will go very hard with me if I will not get opium. In marriage and other ceremonies it is freely served. The ceremony is not considered to be completed without it. We Sisodia Rajputs do not drink liquor. It is prohibited among us. We will feel very hard if opium consumption is prohibited. A prohibitive measure will be disliked amongst us.

15.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of PARASHRAM, of mauza Nandavada, Mandasaur, in the Gwalior State.

We have been cultivating opium from generations. Our loss will be very great if opium cultivation and trade be prohibited. The land in this district does not yield any other produce with good profit except opium. The land yields about Rs. 50 worth of opium and Rs. 12 worth of opium seed. Out of this about Rs. 35 are paid in revenue and for costs, and the remainder is our profit. No other cultivation brings so much profit.

16.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of LACHMAN PRASAD, Kamdar of Tanoday, Agar, in the Gwalior State.

I take opium for the last 10 years. I was weak before. I am now strong. I can work like a young man. If we do not eat opium we shall be fit for nothing. Opium cultivation is very profitable. If it be stopped cultivators will suffer a great loss.

17.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of RAI BAHADUR NANAK CHAND, of the Indore State.

My name is Nanak Chand. I am jagirdar of two villages in Depalpoore district. I have been Deputy Minister since three years. I was Treasury Officer for four years. My age at present is about 34½ years. My service in the State is of seven years and a half. I have got the title of "Mashiruddaula Rai Bahadur."

2. Out of nearly 170,000 irrigated bighas of land, 122,550 bighas are under opium cultivation.

3. In 122,550 bighas of opium there are 110,550 bighas of State land and 12,000 bighas of jagir land.

4. The whole production of crude opium in this State is estimated to be 1,22,550 dharis (or 15,320 maunds).

5. From an average of nine years the export of opium chests from Indore City and other towns in the State is 11,800 a year.

6. Opium revenue realised by the State from all sources is Rs. 20,12,000.

APP. XIII.  
Central India.

## 7. If opium is prohibited pecuniary loss—

	Rs.
(1.) To the Darbar (including Rs. 2,00,000, the estimated cost of prohibitive measures) would be nearly	20,29,000
(2.) To the cultivators	19,48,000
(3.) To the traders	5,50,000
(4.) To the jagirdars	1,46,000
Total	46.73,000

8. No money compensation would be sufficient to meet State loss.

9. It would be impossible to apportion compensation amongst individual agriculturists and traders.

10. Prohibition of opium would cause grave discontent amongst all classes of people.

11. If the Government will determine to prohibit opium and pay compensation, I think the inquiry about accurate amount of loss will result in the increase of figures given above as loss to the Darbar, cultivators, traders, and jagirdars.

(Signed) NANAK CHAND.

24th December 1893.

(True copy.)

G. J. SPARKES MADGE,  
Superintendent, Central India Agency.

18.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of NAGO BHIKAJI DAUBE,  
of the Indore State.

I am Naib-Dewan Khasgi and one of the special officers appointed by the Darbar for obtaining information for the purpose of the Royal Commission on Opium.

I was assistant collector and collector for several years in different districts, and I have had many opportunities to discuss this subject with rude as well as intelligent people engaged in the cultivation and trade of opium, and I am of opinion that any interference with the rights and privileges of the subjects of native States with regard to the growth of opium will result in great complications and serious danger.

I have given replies to all the 62 questions proposed by the Central India Agency, which I append.

Opium production should not be prohibited.

	Rs.
The State would suffer a pecuniary loss of	21,00,000
„ jagirdars of	1,63,000
„ merchants of	8,50,000
„ agriculturists of	18,56,000
Total	49,69,000

(Signed) NAGO BHIKAJI DAUBE,

Special Officer, Opium Commission, Indore.

Dated 23rd December 1893.

(True copy.)

G. J. SPARKES MADGE,  
Superintendent, Central India Agency Office.

19.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of KESHAV GOPAL KAMB,  
L. M. and S., Principal Medical Officer, Holkar's Army.

I, Keshav Gopal Kamb, am the principal medical officer in H.H. Maharaja Holkar's Army. I am a servant of 10 years. My experience about the consumption of opium is as follows:—

It is eaten, drunk as well as smoked. Here in the army more than half of the strength will be found addicted to opium-eating. Kasumbha-drinkers and chandu smokers don't exist in the army. From the experience which I have about opium-eating, I can assert that its moderate use is in no way injurious to health. Those that eat opium in the army perform their duties properly. Opium is eaten by men of all

castes. Opium-eaters live to good old age. Opium-eaters, immediately after its consumption, generally drink milk or eat some sort of sweetmeat. Opium does stave off the pangs of hunger. When one becomes habituated to the use of opium one does not suffer from great thirst. Men indulge in the use of opium more freely than women.

The prohibition of opium will certainly cause great discontent in the army.

20.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of KESARI CHAND, of the  
State of Indore.

I am Munim of the firm of Padamsee Nainsee and President of the Akra Panch or Chamber of Commerce at Indore.

My master's transactions amount to half crore of rupees or more.

I have been in the opium trade for 16 years.

The banker and trader of Indore will suffer a loss of over 12 lakhs of rupees every year.

There will be grave discontent if opium is prohibited, as, besides the annual profits which the merchants will lose, they will also lose their outstandings of more than three crores I eat opium daily. I was suffering from an affection of the lungs, which was cured by taking opium. Opium is beneficial. I could not work without opium.

(Signed) KESARI CHAND.

21.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of BALMUKUND GAYADEEN,  
General Commanding of the State Army, Indore.

My name is Balmukund Gayadeen. I am a native of Cawnpore. I have served the State for 28 years. I was successively Mankari, Squadron Leader, Adjutant of Cavalry, Superintendent of City Police. Commanding of two cavalries and batteries of Mulki Fouj, Adjutant General of the Regular Army, Major General, and at present full General Commanding of his Highness the Maharaja Holkar's Army including Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry Brigades. I am also a member of the State Council. My experience in the military line enables me to state as follows:—

Opium is eaten as well as drunk in the army. The per-centage of consumers is in my opinion 50. A moderate use of opium is known not to tell against the physique of soldiers. Opium-eaters are sober, quiet, obedient, enterprising, and attentive to their duties. They can stand hard marches under the influence of the drug, and do not present a worse appearance than non-consumers. If the use of opium is accompanied by the use of milk, sweetmeat, or any substantial food as is usually the case, it is not only harmless but positively beneficial. It staves off hunger, and keeps the user from the effects of exposure to cold or heat. The habit of opium-eating is very difficult to break off and consequently if prohibited would cause serious privation. The stoppage of opium would disable the users for active duty and is sure to cause great discontent in the army under my command, which consists of Sikhs, Rajputs, and other warlike tribes. Opium is also useful to animals and makes them capable of undergoing hard work and long journeys.

The financial aspect of the prohibition of opium is equally fraught with bad results. It is estimated from the State accounts that the loss to the State resulting from prohibition would be more than 20 lakhs annually, and would render unproductive the vast investments made by the State in the extension of irrigation. It would also entail losses upon the cultivators, Jagirdars, traders, and other classes who depend for their livelihood upon opium in one way or another, amounting to some 35 lakhs annually, and will mean ruin to most of them.

The State's loss will be impossible to be met by reduction in expenditure or extra taxation. The expenditure in regard to the army admits of no reduction; on the contrary, the expenditure has lately increased by the formation of Imperial Service Cavalry.

22.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of DHANRAJ BRIJLAL, aged 45, caste Oswal Mahajan, occupation, Agent on the firm of Rai Bahadur Gokuldas Valabdas, inhabitant of Indore at present.

I eat opium since last five years. I was ill for two years and became very weak, when a native physician advised me to use opium, by which, he said, I would restore my health. I did so, and I am happy to say that I have recruited my health by it. I have continued its practice till now. It enables me to work with double vigour and keeps the intellect clear. It is also preventive against several attacks of minor distempers. I can say from my own experience that opium does not allay hunger, but, on the contrary, it excites. It is a fact that rich sustenance and milk are greatly beneficial to an opium consumer.

23.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of HARRISAN RAMLAL MODI, aged 38, occupation, Ijaradar and cultivation, caste Mali, inhabitant of Oomaria Bajruk pargana Mhow, in the Indore State.

I am a leaseholder of villages as well as a cultivator from three generations. I cultivate both irrigated and dry lands every year. In the irrigated land I grow articles by turns, in consequence of which I have an experience of the produce of each kind in a bigha. From my personal experience I can confidently state that, among all the articles produced by cultivation which fetch any money to a cultivator, opium is the first that gives him good profits. It is produced in less time, less labour, and moderate expenditure. An article which has a demand in foreign markets fetches large money. Cotton at present stands on an equal footing with opium, but they cannot exchange their places; that is, no opium can be produced in cotton soil or vice versa. It will be observed from the above that there is no substitute for opium in opium land, and that no article can be equal to it in enriching its producer. Prohibition or restriction in the growth of opium is in my opinion equally detrimental to the interests of a cultivator, a merchant, and the king. We pray that not any kind of interference should be made in the growth of opium, and that we should be allowed to lead a peaceful and happy life.

9th November 1893.

24.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of Mr. RAOJI JANARDHAN BHIDE.

I am a B.A. of the University of Bombay. I have been in the service of the Indore State these six years. I was Huzur Treasurer for some time, and am Accountant-General at present.

The following is a summary of my evidence:—

1. The Durbar, the cultivators, the traders, and the landed aristocracy in the State are all vitally interested in opium. Their combined income from it is no less than 55 lakhs yearly, not to speak of the vast investments made by the State and the ryots in irrigation works, the accumulated advances of years made to cultivators and the accumulated outstandings of revenue demand against them; all which would come to several crores of rupees, and is staked on opium alone.

2. There is no other irrigated crop that combines in itself so many advantages as opium, and none could be grown in this part of the country half as successfully or profitably as opium. Under present circumstances wheat would be the best substitute for opium. But it cannot bring to ryot or Sirkar one-eighth of what opium brings.

3. Opium as an article of consumption is highly esteemed by the people. It serves manifold uses, is under no sort of religious or social ban, is not only harmless, but positively beneficial when taken in moderation, and is, for these reasons, consumed very generally. Bad effects follow, not from the use, but the abuse, which is altogether exceptional. Moderation is the rule, and in moderation opium is a blessing as compared with liquor and other stimulants.

4. There is no case made out for the suppression of opium for non-medical purposes. The evil sought to be remedied by it does not exist to any appreciable degree, and if artificially checked may give rise to one greater. Lastly, nothing that India may do will operate deterrently upon China.

5. To carry out the plan of prohibition it will be necessary to institute an extensive preventive machinery, which, besides a heavy burden on the finances, will be extremely vexatious to work, and needlessly oppressive to the people.

6. The suppression of opium will necessarily encourage the spread of liquor, which means physical, moral, social, and religious degradation and misery to India such as no nation ever came to.

7. The suppression of opium will be looked upon by the people as an encroachment not only on their pecuniary interests, but also on their long-cherished usages, rights, and sentiments, and is calculated to cause serious and universal discontent accentuated by a ludicrous notion ruling among the illiterate masses that the whole and sole object of the movement is to encourage liquor at the expense of opium, and aggravated by the inquisitorial and vexatious operation of preventive measures.

8. Supposing that, setting aside these considerations, the British Government resolved to do away with opium in British India, they could not either compel or induce the Indore State to do the same. Considering the political relations between this State and the Paramount Power so far as they are known to and believed in by persons not in the political line, compulsion is out of the question in this matter. Nor can the Indore State allow itself to be induced to adopt the prohibition policy, which means the permanent relinquishment of half its entire revenue as well as of its outstandings and invested capital representing crores of rupees.

9. Similarly, no change in the arrangements in respect of the transit of opium from this State through British territory would be justifiable. The State cannot be deprived of its liberty to export opium so long as it pays the duty imposed by the British Government. Even an increase in this duty beyond the reasonable limit would be unconstitutional, much more would it be so to bar all exportation.

10. The idea of awarding compensation is extremely impracticable. To compensate the Durbar alone is not sufficient. The cultivators, traders, and landholders would be equally entitled to compensation. It is inconceivable how it will be possible to compute the loss and distribute the compensation individually in their case. Lastly, no money compensation can really make up the loss of a natural resource vouchsafed by God to man.

(Signed) R. J. BHIDE,  
Accountant-General, Indore.

25.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of BALKRISHNA ATMARAM GUPTA, Inspector-General of Police and Member of the Indore State Council.

*Education and Experience.*

Student of the Grant Medical College for three years; author of a treatise on agriculture; member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and F.L.S.; nine years' experience of collecting raw materials for exhibitions, and preparing compilations, based on personal knowledge of the Indian artisans, for the Bombay Government "Gazetteer"; as Dr. J. M. Campbell's assistant visited England as official delegate to the Government of Bombay at the Colonial and Indian Exhibitions, 1886.

*Substance of Evidence.*

Soils producing opium in this State cannot as profitably replace its cultivation by the introduction of the ever-thirsty sugar-cane, the already ruined and deplorably under-sold al and indigo dyes through cheaper and fugitive importations, or the much cheaper and more perishable crops of garlic, onion, wheat, linseed, mustard and turmeric.

Opium cultivation is popular among farmers because it requires less time and yields larger profits than other

APP. XIII.  
Central India.

APP. XIII.  
Central India.

crops, with the unavoidable scanty supply of water in this territory.

As a medical student with special opportunities for studying the habits of Indian artisans, I find that the moderate or gradually increased use of opium does not do any harm, and that, on the contrary, men addicted to its use work more carefully and attentively than others, and can sustain the strain of continuous work much longer. Like the author of a book on phrenology that I read years ago, I would proclaim, "Give me an artisan or craftsman who eats opium, and I will give him double the wages," in the place of or rather side by side with his motto, "Give me the man that sings while at work, and I will give him double the wages." A large proportion of the farmers and artisans of this State take opium and give it to their children.

As Inspector-General of Police, commanding a force of about 5,000 men, I find by experience that policemen taking opium are healthy, willing, and reliable watchmen, and are never violent. Among the criminals of the State goes the proportion of opium-eaters is small compared with others.

As a literary student, and one who has to do hard mental work, I confess that, whenever I feel taxed and over-worked and deprived of sleep, I apply tincture of opium to my head, or, in its absence, opium mixed with water, and positively find great relief.

During old age and infirmity people find opium invaluable.

(Signed) B. A. GUPTA.

23rd December 1893.

26.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of DAYAMBAKSH MAJOR, acting Adjutant-General, His Highness Maharaja Holkar's Army.

Nearly 50 per cent. of the army take opium.

Opium wards off from an opium-eater the effects of cold and wind.

Poppy-heads are used as medicine and are also given to horses, bullocks, &c.

27.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of MUHAMMAD HIOAYAT KHAN, Karpardaz of Khilchipur State.

I am an old inhabitant of the Gwalior State, and hold jagirs in that State as well as in Khilchipur. I have been a Karpardaz of this State for six years. The people of my place eat, cultivate, and trade in opium. These are the sources of my information.

The area under poppy cultivation in the State is 6,000 bighas, rental of which amounts to Rs. 27,000. The total income of the State, including cesses, &c., amounts to Rs. 51,000. There is no other crop as profitable as opium. Sugar-cane cannot be grown with advantage owing to bad land and insufficiency of water; besides, its cultivation is expensive and entails much labour. The method of indigo cultivation is not known here, and is, moreover, considered disreputable. Wheat would only pay Rs. 12,000 per annum and cause a loss of Rs. 39,000 per annum to the State.

2. Opium cultivation is over in a short time. It pays the cultivator about Rs. 22 per bigha.

3. Traders have no fear of loss in this trade, as opium does not deteriorate by lapse of time, but improves in quality, whereas other commodities do deteriorate. Poppy supplies oil, oil cakes; poppy seed is also used as vegetable. In opium fields juar and fodder for cattle are also produced. Opium is not used for the sake of luxury, but medicinally to maintain health. It will be difficult for opium-eaters to forsake it. Liquor cannot compete with opium, as it is costly. Opium-eaters do not commit crime or become turbulent, but drunkards do. People must have some intoxicant. The chiefs would not like abolition of the opium cultivation. If any chief do agree to it, he would object afterwards. The British Government would suffer a loss too.

Opium is useful for diseases produced by cold as well as diarrhoea. It is useful to children too.

I think its cultivation should not be stopped.

28.

EXTRACTS from the ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of PANDIT SURJ BALI BAJPAI, Pensioned Head Pandit, Sehore High School, at present an Octroi Collector, Sehore, in Central India, and deputed to represent the Guaranteed Thakurates in the Bhopal Agency.

I am a servant of Government of 32 years' standing. I was pensioned in 1891 from Government service in its Educational Department. At present I am an Octroi collector in Sehore. I have been in this country from the last 20 years. I have complete experience of the growth, sale, and consumption of opium.

In the Guaranteed States the land under poppy cultivation is 2,789 bighas; the out-turn of opium from the same amounts to 348 maunds; 48 maunds of this is consumed in the said estates and the rest is exported to Sehore, Ujjain, and Indore.

The population of these estates is, according to late census, 35,920; of these 2,068 are poppy cultivators.

The opium is consumed in two different forms: (1) it is eaten, and (2) it is drunk. Madak and chandu is scarcely known here. In one or two jagirs madak is smoked, but chandu is entirely unknown. The average account of opium consumers comes to 20 per cent. Children are also allowed opium up to the age of three to four years. The opium consumption is commenced generally after the age of 25 to 30 years. The opium consumption protects the consumer from asthma, fash fever, rheumatism, &c., as well as diarrhoea.

The consumer of opium cannot give up the habit if he has continually enjoyed it for a period of five to six years and his daily dose has gone up to one masha. If they were forced to give up the habit they would prefer committing suicide than to bear the pains of being without the consumption. The man who has resolved to destroy his life is prepared to do anything. In these estates there is hardly a man who does not consume opium, and if the consumer does not receive his daily dose in time he suffers pains in body, and is then utterly useless for any work.

If the cultivation of poppy was prohibited the Guaranteed Thakurs would suffer considerably. They shall not only suffer in person, but that their present receipts will be reduced to one-fourth of what it is at present, and the said chiefs shall be unable to manage their affairs as well as they do at present. The present Guaranteed Thakurs are the descendants of those who robbed and looted in Gwalior and Indore States. The Government of India, when the settlement of Malwa was made most wisely brought them under control and settled them, making due arrangements for their and their families' maintenance. Should their receipt be cut down by the prohibition of opium cultivation and trade they are sure to return to their ancestors' habit (which they have been made to give up with considerable amount of labour and pecuniary outlay) and give trouble in the country. Many idle and out-of-work men may join them. There is every probability.

A jagirdar, when conversing on the subject of prohibition, declared that if the prohibition were to be enforced he had better be killed before any steps to that end were taken. This was uttered by him in excitement, and it was not in joke that he uttered the words.

From this it could be seen that the result of prohibition would bring about nothing but rebellion.

29.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of THAKUR KESARI SINGH, of Piploda, in WESTERN MALWA.

1. The extent of poppy cultivation in the Khalsa is nearly 2,800 bighas, and the amount of opium produced in each bigha is approximately 10 seers.

2. The tax levied on opium is 13 annas per maund; and one anna extra is charged per maund as the khuta tax. On the whole the duty comes to 14 annas on every maund.

3. The amount of revenue realised from the rent of poppy lands is Rs. 70,000, and that of the duties levied on opium is Rs. 500.

4. In my opinion the indulgence in moderate quantities of opium does no injury to the consumer. But it is better to abstain from indulging in it than to betake oneself to it.

5. Forty per cent of the population use opium for medicinal purposes. The old and the infants are the only persons included among those who use it as medicine; and there are 60 persons out of 100 who indulge in it as an article of diet.

6. There are a very few people who injure their health by taking opium in excess. I mean only five or six in a company of 100 persons.

7. Among the persons of all the other castes in general and among the Rajputs in particular the practice of taking laudanum has got so much prominence that none of the persons of any community has been saved from indulging in kasumba, and in consequence of this the practice has not been regarded as degrading or bad.

30.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of RAI BAHADUR BALA PRASAD, Diwan of Sitamau.

1. About 5,981 bighas of land is cultivated in Sitaman State, and that the opium produced amounts to 1,122 maunds.

2. The poppy land is taxed at an average rate of Rs. 16 per bigha.

3. The amount of revenue realised by the Sitaman State, both from rent of poppy lands and by duties levied thereupon, comes to about Rs. 1,03,758, i.e.—

Rent	Rs.
Duties	
	95,696
	8,062
	<u>1,03,758</u>

4. The undersigned is of opinion that a moderate consumption of opium is not in any way injurious; but, on the contrary, somewhat beneficial in this part of the country, which is malarious indeed.

5. About 187 maunds of opium is used by the people of Sitaman State as medicine and article of diet within a year.

It is used by the people of the State generally; and not by a small portion of the population.

6. There are very few persons in this State who have injured themselves by taking opium in excess, i.e., perhaps one per thousand out of the opium-eaters.

7. The eating of opium in a moderate quantity is not regarded as bad or degrading by the respectable people; but, on the contrary, a person who does not take opium on ceremonial occasions is considered discourteous in this part of the country. The distribution of opium liquid, which is called kasumba, when exchanged amongst friends by their own hands, is considered a mark of great respect at the time of entertainments.

(Signed) BALA PRASAD,  
Diwan, Sitaman State.

Sitamau, 11th January 1894.

31.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of BIAS HARRISAN, Amin of Bori, in Jhabua.

I am Amin of Bori in Jhabua. I have served the State as revenue officer in different capacities for upwards of 30 years. I am acquainted with opium traders, consumers, and cultivators.

The area under opium cultivation is 978 acres, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 13,480. The annual production is about 250 maunds, the greater part of which is exported. Opium is the most remunerative crop.

The initial expenditure is less than that of other crops, and the soil yields two harvests.

On account of low prices during the past few years, the cultivation of opium has diminished, the least fertile land being put under different crops.

Opium is cultivated by all classes of agriculturists, but most by the best cultivators, such as Sirvees, Koonbis, and Malis. The average yield per bigha is 11 seers. The net profit to a cultivator may be estimated at Rs. 22 per bigha.

The State does not monopolise the sale of opium or in any way interfere with consumption in any form. All classes use opium, but the habitual one is most common with Rajputs and allied clans, and least common with the Bhils, who prefer alcohol. Opium is taken to counteract the infirmity of old age, to remove pains and weakness resulting from asthma, bronchitis, piles, diarrhoea, dysentery, and rheumatism, and as a preventive against fever.

It is given to infants to prevent colds and cough. Occasional drinking of kasumba is one of the common habits of the people; while smoking is comparatively rare.

Opium is also occasionally used as cattle medicine.

Opium is considered generally wholesome, and habitual consumers become healthier and stronger, provided they, at the same time, get nourishing food; without that they sometimes become emaciated and pale.

Opium is an important preventive against malarial fever, and moderate consumption tends to keep down the mortality rate. Abuse is very rare.

The ordinary dose is small, and is not usually increased.

The total loss resulting from prohibition of cultivation would exceed Rs. 60,000, and two-thirds of this loss would fall on the State, thus necessitating fresh taxation. It would be most unpopular with all classes, and even restrictions could not fail to produce loss and widespread discontent. The State could not undertake to interfere with the consumption of opium without serious risk, and the probability is that any restriction which could be successfully introduced would lead to the more extensive use of alcohol or other drugs.

I can, if desired, give full particulars regarding production and consumption. External trade is, as already said, limited to the export of the raw opium to Rutlam. As regards internal trade, almost every shop-keeper sells opium in small quantities and without restriction.

32.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE of LALA LACHMAN PERSHAD, Munsarim, Salt Department, in the Datia State (Bundelkhand).

My name is Lachman Pershad. I am a Motmid of the Datia State. Formerly I was a Boundary Munsarim.

Twelve months ago a new department for the management of salt, saltpetre, and opium was created. I am now munsarim of that department. When any occasion arises I am deputed to make local inquiries. I can inflict fines and other punishments subject to the approval of the Durbar. I have now been deputed to give evidence before the Royal Commission. To the best of my ability I have made inquiries from the cultivators, traders, and eaters of opium, and from the information thus derived, I am prepared to give the following evidence before the Commission:—

1. Datia is a native State near the border of Jhansi, in Gwalior, and the British districts of Jhansi and Jaloun.

2. Last year in about 252 bighas opium was cultivated, the average produce of which amounts to 31 maunds. This year 315 bighas of land has been brought under poppy cultivation.

Kachhis generally cultivate opium. In the pargana of Seondha, Kachhis have grown opium for many generations. In other parganas, in some years, opium is produced in 5 or 10 bighas, and in some years it is not cultivated at all. On inquiry the cultivators of opium state that they pay Rs. 8 per bigha for opium land as well as for other land in which they cannot grow opium, but still cultivate, simply because by opium cultivation they can well maintain themselves

APP. XIII.  
Central India.

and their children, and can easily borrow money on the security of opium fields. Moreover, they can grow, in the irrigation channels of opium fields, vegetables and things which their women sell, and thus support the family. They also say that they like their old occupation. It is well known that one can appreciate the occupation he has been following all along. The cultivators estimate their loss about Rs. 3,000 per annum. If opium cultivation, which is their main occupation, be stopped, they would be ruined, because their marriage and other expenses are provided for from opium cultivation.

3. The ryots say that they give opium to their children as a protection against cold and other kindred diseases. Besides, by giving opium, the children sleep quietly, and allow the women to perform their domestic duties. It is used medicinally for sore eyes, hurts, rheumatism, and for various other diseases. If opium is prohibited they would suffer too.

4. Opium-eaters are very anxious at the idea of this, and think that their lives are at stake, as by use of opium alone can they move about.

5. Traders of opium assert that they never expect a loss in this trade. They say that they purchase crude opium at Rs. 4 per seer, manufacture and sell it at Rs. 8 per seer to retail vendors, who derive a profit of about Rs. 2 per seer; that they get a living out of it; and that this trade does not entail hard labour but gives a good profit. They get a profit of about Rs. 32 per chest. Their estimated loss would be about Rs. 4,000. We export and import opium from Gwalior under passes issued by political agent, Bundelkhand.

6. The direct loss of the State, including land revenue, would be Rs. 5,578.

7. Experience shows that opium is advantageous for cold and diseases produced by cold, rheumatic pains, and eye diseases. In old age its use is beneficial. Its use for youths, as well as the use of chandu and madak, are injurious also when taken in excess; it is injurious if good food is not procurable. But an overdose of everything, even medicine, is bad. This is the general opinion, but whatever Government thinks is right.

8. The Durbar says that very little opium is produced in this State. Whatever Government orders, after hearing the representations of other States in which opium is largely produced, will be accepted by this State as well.

32.

ABSTRACT of the EVIDENCE to be given by  
Mr. Mahomed Baksh of Bagli.

1. It is customary here to take opium at marriages, festivals, &c., and on occasions of conviviality and mourning.

2. Opium is used as a prophylactic against climatic influences and disease. It is consumed by old and infirm people as also by those who are liable to great exertions. It is given to infants and is used as a medicine.

3. Those who take it in moderation are healthy and perform their ordinary work satisfactorily.

4. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-three bighas of land yield revenue to the Thakurate under the head of opium, and bring in Rs. 31,000 on account of rent, and Rs. 3,432 on account of dues, tax, and levies, making a total of Rs. 34,432.

5. One thousand wells have been sunk at a cost of 3 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of irrigation of opium crops. These would fall into disuse if opium cultivation were to cease.

6. If the cultivation of opium were to be stopped, wheat, gram, and such other grain would be sown. The rate of opium land varies from 15 to 20 rupees, while that of corn land from 1½ to 2 rupees, and consequently Rs. 3,200 only would be realised instead of Rs. 34,432. Under such circumstances the loss may be calculated as follows:—

(1.) A yearly loss of Rs. 31,232 to the estate, including rent and tax, but excluding the cost of wells, which amounts to 3 lakhs.

(2.) A yearly loss of Rs. 25,000 to the cultivators and the labourers.

(3.) A yearly loss of Rs. 20,000 to the traders.

7. The Thakurate seeks to improve the cultivation of opium, and it is hoped that improvement will follow. The income of the Thakurate and its people entirely depends on the cultivation of opium. The Thakurate cannot sustain the losses which would result from the prohibition of the culture of poppy. Even if the above-mentioned losses are recompensed, the Thakurate cannot bear the loss to which it will be subjected in case the opium cultivation is stopped.

## APPENDIX XIV.

APP. XIV.  
Baroda.

STATISTICS regarding PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION of HOME-GROWN OPIUM in the BARODA STATE, founded on the figures of the Years 1883 to 1892.

[Presented by A. F. MACONCHIE, Esq., Settlement Officer of the Baroda State. See Question 22,629.]

### I.—CULTIVATION OF OPIUM, &c.

Area under poppy cultivation	- Acres	5,238
Number of licenses issued	- " "	3,864
Amount of advances	- " " " Rs.	64,378
Number of persons to whom advances were made.	- " "	2,595
Total yield of juice	- " " lbs.	76,996
Average yield per acre	- " "	16
Sum paid to cultivators for juice collected	- " "	Rs. 2,15,293

### II.—PRODUCTION OF OPIUM, EXPORTS AND REALISATIONS, &c.

Amount of opium produced	- lbs.	92,233
Amount of opium issued to licensed vendors	- lbs.	61,161
Value of opium issued to licensed vendors	- Rs.	6,26,303
Revenue from license fees	- " "	30,777
Miscellaneous revenue	- " "	10,409
Total revenue from sales	- " "	6,67,489
Amount of opium exported	- lbs.	33,390
Revenue from opium exported	- Rs.	2,82,442
Total revenue	- " "	9,49,932

### III.—CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.

Nausari division	0·34 tolas per head.
Kari	0·59 " " "
Baroda	1·34 " " "
Amreli	2·44 " " "
or for the whole of Baroda territory about one tola per head.	

APPENDIX XV.

STATEMENT showing TRANSACTIONS in BARODA-GROWN OPIUM from 1879 to 1891.  
 [Handed in by Mr. A. F. MACONOCHE, Settlement Officer of the Baroda State, see Question 22,631.]

Period.	Area under Poppy Cultivation.	Quantity of Juice in Lbs. purchased by the Baroda Government.			Quantity of Baroda-grown Opium in Lbs.			Quantity of Juice remaining in Hand in Lbs.	Quantity of Baroda-grown Opium exported at Ahmedabad.	Balance of Baroda-grown Opium to be accounted for.	Issued to Licensed Vendors during the Half Year.	Dryage.	Actual Consumption during the Half Year.
		Balance remaining from previous Half Year.	Purchased during the Half Year.	Total.	Remaining in Hand from previous Half Year in State Store.	Made from Juice during the Half Year.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres. G. A.	lbs. T.	lbs. T.	lbs. T.	lbs. T.	lbs. T.	lbs. T.	lbs. T.	lbs. T.	lbs. T.	lbs. T.	lbs. T.	lbs. T.
31 July 1879	—	1,005 26	34,026 37	35,032 23	45,961 15	458 10	46,419 25	35,032 23	—	46,419 25	9,589 24	63 23	18,866 27
31 Jan. 1880	5,981 28 11	35,032 23	75 20	35,108 3	36,766 18	28,386 8	65,152 21	698 28	—	65,152 21	18,104 39	—	17,393 2
31 July 1880	5,935 35 3	698 28	93,715 18	94,414 6	47,047 22	407 81	47,455 13	94,414 6	—	47,455 13	12,254 12	264 81	14,335 28
31 Jan. 1881	22,178 32 3	94,414 6	—	94,414 6	34,936 10	81,528 32	116,460 2	513 25	—	116,460 2	7,387 13	608 1	10,201 6
31 July 1881	22,180 36 15	513 25	340,567 23	341,078 8	108,464 28	307 38	108,772 26	841,078 8	—	108,772 26	9,873 17	117 28	10,330 2
31 Jan. 1882	17,564 38 10	341,078 8	112 29	341,185 37	98,781 26	158,609 16	252,391 2	159,290 29	—	252,391 2	17,588 81	74 0	17,097 35
31 July 1882	17,579 28 2	159,290 29	262,516 11	421,801 0	234,783 11	130,166 18	364,949 29	271,559 38	81,729 25	283,220 4	17,829 39	1,023 9	17,943 28
31 Jan. 1883	17,363 11 11	271,559 38	18 0	271,575 38	264,368 36	214,099 17	478,468 13	24,847 8	41,021 23	437,446 80	22,462 15	326 0	22,404 9
31 July 1883	17,372 33 10	24,847 8	311,810 8	336,657 16	414,698 15	25,132 34	439,791 9	314,518 0	81,767 39	358,023 10	25,236 8	72 34	25,245 31
31 Jan. 1884	322 11 5	314,518 0	42 39	314,560 39	332,709 8	80	332,709 38	292,743 32	27,194 2	305,515 36	29,885 29	402 34	29,320 33
31 July 1884	334 10 6	314,560 39	3,356 11	317,917 10	275,228 5	261,132 36	536,361 1	6,071 30	102,866 18	433,494 23	30,576 35	290 14	31,174 10
31 Jan. 1885	567 10 11	6,071 30	1,468 30	7,540 20	402,627 14	66 17	402,693 31	7,540 20	—	402,693 31	33,092 30	360 15	32,316 15
31 July 1885	564 28 13	7,540 20	7,128 0	14,668 20	369,240 26	4,324 26	373,565 12	7,646 21	—	373,565 12	30,215 11	42,007 34	30,668 25
31 Jan. 1886	6,292 37 0	7,646 21	—	7,646 21	801,342 7	6,409 33	307,752 0	1,326 21	—	307,752 0	31,428 16	858 29	31,066 27
31 July 1886	6,294 18 7	1,326 21	103,476 37	104,803 18	275,964 35	7 3	275,971 38	104,291 7	—	275,971 38	30,786 11	7,485 12	30,940 4
31 Jan. 1887	2,538 33 0	104,291 7	7 2	104,298 9	237,728 15	91,035 36	328,834 11	13,265 19	—	328,834 11	30,360 30	406 34	30,378 25
31 July 1887	2,554 6 5	13,265 19	32,247 34	45,513 18	298,066 37	147 10	298,214 7	45,510 34	81,054 15	217,159 32	30,140 7	295 34	30,231 24
31 Jan. 1888	3,665 25 7	45,510 34	2	45,510 36	186,723 31	28,325 5	215,048 36	17,182 24	—	215,048 36	30,418 29	4,578 25	30,246 15
31 July 1888	3,668 15 8	17,182 24	37,628 20	54,811 4	180,056 29	14 15	180,071 4	41,804 1	—	180,071 4	29,327 37	154 30	29,745 35
31 Jan. 1889	3,418 4 1	41,804 1	2 17	41,806 18	150,588 17	4 4	150,592 21	38,021 29	—	150,592 21	27,483 12	1,713 13	27,119 26
31 July 1889	3,416 38 8	38,021 29	42,986 3	81,007 32	121,445 36	34,701 16	156,147 12	43,007 34	—	156,147 12	25,511 8	162 29	27,146 2
31 Jan. 1890	7,712 10 10	43,007 34	2 17	43,010 11	130,478 15	7 8	130,480 23	43,010 11	—	130,480 23	31,670 32	2,435 31	28,941 29
31 July 1890	7,706 16 10	43,010 11	121,900 17	164,910 28	36,373 0	37,861 4	134,234 4	121,990 38	—	134,234 4	33,844 23	418 0	33,302 23
31 Jan. 1891	6,683 30 15	121,990 33	6 26	121,997 19	99,971 21	85 0	100,006 21	121,848 39	—	100,006 21	32,265 7	3,194 32	30,465 13

NOTE.—The last column shows actual consumption of both Baroda and Malwa opium. The rest of the columns treat of Baroda opium only; the last column, therefore, does not tally with any of the others.

## APPENDIX XVI.

APP. XVI.  
Bhavnagar.

CORRESPONDENCE regarding the OPIUM QUESTION in the  
BHAVNAGAR STATE.

[Handed in by LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, *see* Question  
22,899.]

No. 137 of 1893.

SIR,  
Dated 30th December 1893.  
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, Nos. 4,145, and 4,489, dated respectively the 31st October and 29th November last regarding the appointment by Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of a Royal Commission of inquiry into matters connected with the growth, sale, and uses of opium; and with reference thereto to state that should the Commission feel disposed to have any of its sittings at Bhavnagar, it will give me much pleasure to welcome the members as my guests, and to afford them every means within my power of obtaining the information they are in search of.

2. As regards the existing arrangements with my own State, I cannot do better than forward, for the information of the Commission, a copy of my letter, No. 87, of the 25th June 1891, which contains a brief account of the position of the State in the matter of this drug from the earliest time of British supremacy to the present date. Before 1820 this State was as free as it could be in trading in opium and in growing the poppy, while at the present time the growth of poppy, even for medicinal purposes, is prohibited, and the State is supplied by Government on payment of a pass duty of Rs. 650 per chest, a charge previously unknown.

3. From this, it will, I think, be understood that if the production and use of opium for non-medical purposes are prohibited throughout British India, such prohibition cannot, in my opinion, be extended to the native States without the consent of the States, that is, the willingness of the States to adopt a similar measure; or by payment of proper compensation.

4. I attach a list of names of witnesses whom I would produce to the Commission for examination, whose opinions would, I believe, be their own, based on experienced observations, and expressed under a full sense of the responsibility attaching to the same.

I am, &c.

(Signed) TAKHSINGJI,

The Political Agent,  
Kathiawar, Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

No. 34 of 1894.

Kathiawar Political Agent's Office,  
Camp Devcharari,  
9th January 1894.

Copy with accompaniments forwarded to Government, with compliments, in continuation of this office, No. 18, of the 8th instant, for the favour of communication to the Opium Royal Commission.

(Signed) G. E. HANCOCK, Colonel,  
Acting Political Agent.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO LETTER, No. 137, dated 30th December 1893, from HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar to the POLITICAL AGENT, Kathiawar.

Official.

R. Proctor Sims	-	-	-	State Councillor.
*Lalubhai Samaldas, Esquire	-	-	-	Revenue Commissioner of the State.
*Dr. Shivnath Ramnath	-	-	-	Acting Chief Medical Officer.
Harisingji Jesabhai	-	-	-	Vahivatdar of Kundla and land proprietor.

\* These two witnesses were examined.

Non-official.

Non-opium-eaters.

*Bhojkhuman of Bhamodra	-	-	-	Land proprietor.
*Raol Shri Harisingji Rupsingji	-	-	-	Bhayat and land proprietor.
Alladin Deojibhai	-	-	-	Merchant.
Oosman bin Abdul Hakim, Arab	-	-	-	"
Thakur Ragu Dahya, Hindu	-	-	-	"

Opium-eaters.

Patabhai	-	-	-	Mulgirasia of Sanosra.
Harsur Kachar	-	-	-	Mulgirasia of Godhra.

No. 87.

SIR,  
Dated Bhavnagar, 25th June 1891.  
WITH reference to your letter, No. 268, of the 28th February last, on the subject of the traffic in opium, I have the honour to state that the questions put by Government necessitated a search into old records and accounts which were not handy, and my reply has in consequence been delayed.

2. I will take the questions seriatim:—

(1.) Has it been found practicable to enforce the rule as to the minimum retail price?

So far as I am able to ascertain the supervision exercised over the licensed dealers in this State has been of the strictest possible kind, and, with very few exceptions, I have no reason to believe that in enforcing this limitation there has been failure of the terms of the contract, in other words, that the opium obtained at Rs. 10-8 per seer is ever sold at less than Rs. 11-4.

In a letter addressed by me to the Political Agent on the 24th April of last year (No. 40), a copy of which was furnished to your with my letter, No. 55, of the 24th April last, I endeavoured, by taking the normal consumption of one tola per head per annum, to show that it was improbable the Bhavnagar dealers could be possessed of any surplus stock which it would, we might say, be needful for them to dispose of at less than the minimum rate. I have looked well about for some more convincing proofs than this argument affords, but can only fall back on the fact that very few complaints have reached me of the contrary being the case, and these few I will briefly note below:—

(a.) Letter from Major Ferris, No. 1,116, dated 22nd November 1889, intimating that the "Opium sub-inspector of Ahmedabad had reported to the collector that he had personally purchased from the Bhoomli shop four tolas of opium for one rupee, and at each of the shops at Madhda, Vartej, and Trapaj, 8 annas worth at the same rate."

(b.) Endorsement from Mr. Sladen, No. 1,123, of the 4th November 1890, covering correspondence beginning with a petition from the Government vendor of opium at Dholera complaining that the Bhavnagar licensees in Madhda, Vartej, Gangli, Trapaj, Otaria, and Sandhera were selling opium at less than the minimum rate.

(c.) Letter from Captain Lyde, No. 55, of the 20th April 1891, forwarding an extract from the Dhandhuka magistrate's returns of two cases of smuggling, from "which it appeared that in both cases the opium was smuggled into the Dhandhuka district from the Bhavnagar State."

Every possible inquiry was made into the two first mentioned complaints, with the result that only in reference to Madhda, in the second, could any proofs be found. In the third case I asked for particulars of the evidence alluded to in the magistrate's return, and learn from your letter, No. 809, of the 10th instant, that the accused, who is a British subject himself, said he came from Otaria (a Bhavnagar village), but which he subsequently denied.

On the other hand, as shown in my letter, No. 40, the number of instances in which opium has been smuggled into my State by reason of the large stock in possession

\* These two witnesses were examined.



of the Government farmers (as much as six times the normal wants of the Government district) show clearly that the maximum rate is not enforced in the territories surrounding mine.

Briefly, then, I believe the rule is enforced as much as any rule of the nature can be in my own State, but is not enforced in the territory adjacent. Therefore that it is not generally enforced.

3. (2.) If it is found that the rule is generally enforced, has it had any beneficial effect on the opium revenues of the British district or the native State concerned?

My conclusion above that it has not been generally enforced renders any further notice of the question unnecessary; but I contend that it has been enforced in my own State, and in my letter, No. 40, which, as I must refer to very frequently, I attach a copy, I have shown, I think, clearly that this enforcement has resulted in a distinct loss.

4. (3.) Supposing that (1) is answered in the affirmative and (2) in the negative, is the result due to (a.) the minimum retail price having been fixed too high or too low? or (b.) to any peculiarities of the system of opium administration in the British districts or native States concerned? In the latter case, is the defect such as cannot be conveniently remedied?

I can only take this from my own standpoint, and finding (1) in the affirmative and (2) in the negative, proceed to the sub-questions:—

(a.) I do not think the minimum retail price has anything to do with it, unless there is any truth in a report that is in current that Malwa opium can be obtained direct by a Government farmer at Rs. 1-4 less than the same opium is possible to the vendor in a native State. At the same time I do not understand upon what grounds there should be any maximum or minimum price at all, so long as Government can ensure all the opium that is sold in the country being obtainable only from Government stores and treasuries or on Government passes.

(b.) This question, to my mind, touches at the root of the difficulty, and in my letter, No. 40, I have fully entered into the matter. The result is due entirely to the system of farming or sales in the British districts, where the contracts are given to the person who buys the largest quantity of opium irrespective of the possible needs of the district he has contracted to sell in. The farmer must sell the stock within his contract time, and it is, of course, better for him to be satisfied with a low profit than to have a large quantity of the drug on his hands, and what that large quantity is at Gogha I have shown to be six times the normal consumption of the district he supplies.

The remedy to me appears simple. Let sales from treasuries be regulated by the population to be supplied, any excess above this being satisfactorily explained before purchases over and above the normal consumption are permitted. If this plan, which is in strict accordance with paragraph 5 of Major Ballantyne's notification of September 1820 (Asso Sud 2 of Samvat 1876), was adopted, I believe the sales in my own State would soon rise to the normal estimate of one tola per head.

5. I come now to the last of the questions.

(4.) "If question (1) is answered in the negative, should the status quo ante be restored? or can any other arrangement be suggested?"

The periods which mark the different phases of the trade in opium in Kathiawar are briefly given below:—

Before 1820.—Previous to this year no restrictions whatever existed in the import and export of opium in and out of the province. An open trade with China and other countries was carried on from the different ports of Kathiawar, and poppy was grown wherever it was needed or found to pay.

1820-1828.—In 1820 with a view to prohibit the export of opium, "not for increasing the duty carried thereon," the British Government, by notification of Major Ballantyne, framed rules, subsequently agreed to by the chiefs, in which it was stipulated that the opium required should be obtained only from the Government stores, and the price shall be the aggregate of the original cost of the opium purchased by

Government together with the expense of carrying the same.

1828-1851.—On the 1st October 1828 a yād was issued by Mr. Blane, political agent of Kathiawar, in which, on the chiefs consenting to prohibit opium traffic by foreigners in their territories, the following conditions were prescribed:—

That the opium would be supplied only to the chief or his authorised agent, who should not be a foreigner; that care should be taken for transit and sale, purchases being allowed to the extent of four months' ascertained consumption; that the opium issued should be secured by Government seal; and that one seer of opium in weight, equal to 38 rupees, be issued at the rate of Rs. 5-8 per seer of the first quality and Rs. 4-8 of the second.

1851-1878.—In 1851 Colonel Lang, by notification, increased the price to Rs. 22 per seer in common with the territories administered by Government, but on a representation it was, by the same officer's notification, No. 635, of the 21st October 1857, reduced to Rs. 15, while the rate in the Government districts was retained at Rs. 22. This reduction was nearly proportionate to the then existing amount of pass-fee, viz., Rs. 400 per chest of 140 lbs., but the payment was not reckoned as a pass-fee.

In the interim a notification was issued by Colonel Keatinge in 1863 intimating his fears about smuggling, and requiring strict compliance to existing arrangements. In response to this the Bhavnagar Darbar gave utterance to a grievance generally felt that the opium sold at the stores was Khandesh opium, a much inferior article to good Malwa, and assuring the political agent of strict adherence to the arrangement if an article of good quality was supplied at the settled price.

And in 1870 feeling that the rules were not sufficiently understood, Colonel Anderson issued a notification, No. 7, of the 13th April of that year.

Since 1878.—On the 20th May 1878 (No. 13) the Treasury officer at Rajkot issued a notification that the sale of opium to licensed traders was stopped, but opium would be supplied to those States that will agree to pay the Government pass-fee when Government so desire it. Simultaneously a pass-duty of Rs. 650, hitherto unknown, was imposed.

A few of the minor States agreed, but the others refusing, a memorial was presented to Government protesting against this order as injuriously affecting their right to purchase the drug from Government at cost price. In the meantime the full pass-duty was imposed until Colonel Barton's notification of the 18th February 1882, which ordered a refund of one-third. But this notification placed the relationship of the States with Government on an entirely new footing, for in paragraph 4, while intimating the increase of the rebate to the States on the pass-fee from one-fifth to one-third of the full duty, it also enunciates that—"It must, however, be understood that the right of the British Government to impose the full duty is not affected by this concession."

In November 1882 the pass-duty was increased to Rs. 700 per chest.

To which of these periods, I would ask, am I referred in regard to the first half of the question. In regard to the second half—"Can any other arrangement be suggested?" it is, I assume, any other arrangement than the present one is meant.

6. I recognise most heartily the need of the British Government to hedge around the opium traffic with such safeguards as will bring into the British Treasury the full measure of the income to be derived from this monopoly, and while I have in another place pointed out how the rules now in force trench on my prerogatives of independence guaranteed to me by the Queen-Empress, I approach the question now put in the spirit in which it is put and with a full desire to render to the Paramount Power my hearty co-operation in what is required to be done. I claim, moreover, to have always dealt with the subject in the same manner.

7. Diligent search has been made in my records to arrive at some idea of what the opium revenue in my State has been under the varied conditions through which the traffic has passed, but I regret to say I cannot obtain what I need in any reliable form prior to

APP. XVI.  
Bhavnagar.

1870. I give below the information I have been able to collect:—

Year.	Total Sale in Lbs.	Amount received from Ijardar.	Amount of Re-bate on Pass-fee.	Total Income.	Average Consumption per Head in Tols.
1870 -	—	Rs. —	Rs. —	Rs. 20,737	—
1871 -	—	—	—	21,048	—
1872 -	—	—	—	15,513	—
1873 -	—	—	—	16,925	—
1874 -	—	—	—	19,404	—
1875 -	—	—	—	18,178	—
1876 -	—	—	—	20,878	—
1877 -	—	—	—	20,636	—
1878 -	—	—	—	21,886	—
1879-80 -	6,390	5,510	7,859	13,369	0.60
1880-81 -	7,200	15,597	16,086	31,683	0.72
1881-82 -	6,509	13,024	6,470	19,494	0.65
1882-83 -	4,737	3,582	7,722	11,304	0.47
1883-84 -	6,567	18,389	10,500	28,889	0.65
1884-85 -	714	19,001	18,200	37,201	0.86
1885-86 -	9,048	12,001	5,833	17,834	0.89
1886-87 -	8,139	12,001	14,700	26,701	0.80
1887-88 -	8,038	16,601	18,066	29,667	0.79
1888-89 -	6,811	16,601	11,200	27,801	0.67
1889-90 -	7,402	16,601	16,683	33,284	0.74

which gives an average for the nine years up to 1878 of Rs. 19,477 per annum, and for the 11 years since of Rs. 25,202. This is, of course, in favour of the present arrangement, but it shows also that if the Government recognised normal consumption of one tola per head per annum had been possible, my average revenue for the 11 years ought to have been Rs. 35,495; in other words, that the peculiar system of farming opium shops in British districts to men who will take the largest amount of opium from the Government stores, has led to an estimated loss to my State of over one lac and Rs. 13,000 in that short period of time.

That this normal consumption in my State was not possible I unhesitatingly assert is due entirely to the smuggling that takes place from British and other adjoining territory. I know of no other avenue by which my people could be supplied; and it is, of course, patent that the more opium that is legally obtained the greater my revenue.

8. As said above, the remedy appears to me to be simple. Let the recognised wants of each district be fixed, and only sufficient opium for the area to be supplied be sold, any demand beyond this being carefully scrutinised. Next, I would suggest that the position of the licensed vendors in both British districts and native States be fixed by a joint settlement with the officials concerned; isolated villages like Ohitra, a few miles from Bhavnagar, belonging to the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and Otaria, a Bhavnagar village surrounded by British villages, being prescribed; that the rates at which these vendors can obtain the opium for retail sale be the same everywhere; and, finally, that every case of smuggling or illicit sales be distinctly proven, native States not being required to accept as sufficient proof the simple assertion of any official of illicit sales having occurred, as was required of me in the Shera from your office, No. 1,116, and dated 22nd November 1889, alluded to above.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) TAKHTSINGJI,  
Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

COPY of LETTER, No. 40, dated 24th April 1890, to F. S. P. LELY, Esquire, C. S. Political Agent, Kathiawar, from His HIGHNESS TAKHTSINGJI, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

SIR,

WITH reference to your endorsement of the 8th August last, calling on me to adduce any instances of the illicit sale of opium in Bhavnagar territory by the farmer of the Gogha district, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement giving the fresh cases tried in my courts of such illegal sales.\*

2. In a recent communication from the Assistant Political Agent, Gohelwad, my attention was invited to the falling off in the sale of opium in the Gohelwad Prant in 1888-89, and Major Ferris remarked that "the hypothesis naturally arises that more illicit opium has passed into the prant than in previous years." There can, I am sure, be no other conclusion in the matter; but it is not, I submit, through the Gogha Ijardar alone that this smuggling takes place.

3. Interlaced as the prant is with the villages of Gogha, Dhandhuka, and Ranpur, forming portions of the Ahmedabad Collectorate on one side and with the villages of the Amreli Mahal, belonging to His Highness the Gaikwar, on the other, the strictest vigilance on the part of my police has not succeeded in putting a complete stop to this contraband. It occurs on all sides.

4. The records of the Political Agency will bear testimony to the many and continuous complaints made by my State regarding the loss my State suffers by the arrangements made by the collector of Ahmedabad for the sale of opium in the contiguous Government districts.

In Goghabarra alone retail shops have been permitted in no less than 16 villages, and in Dhandhuka there are a number close on the borders of my territory too. The farm is let to the man who undertakes to sell the greatest quantity irrespective of what must be well known is the normal consumption of the district. If the farmer fails to take the full quantity he stipulated for, he has to make good the loss to Government by payment of the full value of the chests short. He therefore sells all he can at the recognised rate, and the remainder at what he can get. It is more profitable to him to thus reduce his legitimate gain than to bear the entire cost of the opium he cannot legitimately dispose of, but which is forced upon him, if he is to have any chance of obtaining the farm at all.

5. In March 1885 the Commissioner of Customs intimated that a fine of Rs. 1,000 had been imposed on the opium farmer of the Gogha district for vending at rates lower than those fixed by Government, and that the collector had been requested to close the shops where such sales had been effected, and prosecute the salesmen criminally. In October of the same year the farmer was again fined Rs. 500, "for," in the words of the deputy collector, "selling opium in large quantities to Bhavnagar people at lower rates than those sanctioned by the license." But it was in April of last year that a full acknowledgment was obtained from a Government official of the accuracy of my many representations on this subject.

6. In March 1889 the Abkari constable of Gogha wrote to the Mamlatdar of Gogha complaining that the Abkari constable of Bhavnagar was hindering the sale of opium at Chitra, an isolated Inam village surrounded by my land, and only a few miles away from my capital, containing a population of about 100; but where the sales averaged 2½ maunds per month. After some correspondence my explanation was forwarded to the collector of Ahmedabad, and by that officer to the Mamlatdar of Gogha, with instructions that he should personally make a searching inquiry into the matter. The Mamlatdar submitted his report on the 23rd April, and the following, I believe, accurately summarizes his finding:—

- That most of the allegations made by my State were substantially true.
- That Bhavnagar people do purchase opium from the retail shops under Gogha.
- That considering the population of the Gogha district, the sale of opium is abnormally large, e.g., at the retail shops of Chitra, Maglana, Kanad, Lakadia, and Kukad.

(d.) That although there are only 20 houses in the village of Chitra on the Gogha-Dhandhuka road, the sale of opium there averaged 2½ maunds per month.

(Memo—The Mamlatdar is in error here in supposing, as he does, that this village is on the Gogha-Dhandhuka road. It is over two miles away from that line of communication.)

(e.) That though the Gogha farmer would not admit abnormally large sales, the Mamlatdar had evidence of sales at four tolas per rupee, and that this cheap rate doubtless attracted purchasers from the Bhavnagar villages.

(f.) That the Gogha farmer showed fictitious accounts, the names of those persons to whom five tolas and upwards were sold not being real.

(g.) That the Gogha farmer sold opium to retail salesmen of the Gogha district at rates lower than those sanctioned by Government, and the retailers again did the same. Instances are quoted which came under the Mamlatdar's own observations.

7. On the strength of this report the Gogha farmer was once more fined; and it seems to me that with this State paper in evidence, it is scarcely necessary for me to say anything more, but I would add the unimpeachable testimony of figures.

One tola per head of population is the average consumption of opium in the Political Agent's, No. 490, Ahmedabad district, and taking the population of the Gogha district to be 29,370 an annual sale of 739 lbs., or, say, six full chests would be expected. But the traffic returns of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway show that the actual importation into Gogha during 1885-6-7-8 and 9 was 33, 33, 32, 30, and 32½ full chests respectively, being an average of 32 or 26 chests more than Gogha had any need for. In other words, there is here an actual sale of six tolas against a legitimately probable sale of one.

8. I have said above that the Gogha Ijardar was not the only channel by which illicit sales took place. I would now ask that the sales in the Amreli Mahal of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory be also submitted to the test of figures.

The population of that district is 147,468, requiring for a fully sufficient consumption 3,687 lbs., or, say, 27 chests of opium. Compare this with the importation. On the 10th June 1887, 172 half chests were despatched from Sidhpur to Chital; in June 1888 the same quantity; while in 1889 the quantity was increased to 180 half chests, equal to an average of 87 full chests, or 60 chests more than the population could legitimately be expected to use up.

9. In further confirmation I would refer to the information given in the Shero by the Assistant Political Agent, Gohelwad, passed under date the 26th February 1885, to which I have added particulars obtained at page 160 of the Baroda Administration Report ending July 1887, from which it appears that in the Amreli Mahal in—

1878-79	3,310 lbs. were sold	= 0.90 tolas per head.
1879-80	4,165 "	" 1.13 "
1880-81	3,238 "	" 0.88 "
1881-82	7,468 "	" 2.05 "
1882-83	11,514 "	" 3.12 "
1883-84	12,486 "	" 3.38 "
1885-86	11,263 "	" 3.05 "
1886-87	11,294 "	" 3.06 "

which shows in the last four mentioned seasons a sale of over three times the recognised normal consumption. Comparing again the consumption per head of popula-

tion of the Amreli Mahal with three other Mahals of the Baroda State we have in—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Navsári -	0.28	0.34	0.04	0.42
Baroda -	1.14	1.47	1.49	1.47
Amreli -	3.02	3.38	3.05	3.06
Kadi -	0.50	0.71	0.79	0.74

showing a consumption of double over Baroda itself, four times over Kari, and seven times over Nausari. The poppy is grown at Kari and Nausari, and this would account for the low figures for these districts, but why, it might be asked, should Amreli be more than the double of Baroda. The conclusion, I submit, can only be one, there must have been illicit sales.

10. I would take now the consumption in my own State, numbering roughly 403,000 souls—

In 1885-86	- 9,049 lbs. = 0.89 tola per head.
" 1886-87	- 8,140 " 0.80 "
" 1887-88	- 8,039 " 0.79 "
" 1888-89	- 6,812 " 0.67 "

or an average of 8,010 lbs., or nearly 0.8 tola per head.

11. And next, taking the actual consumption for 1888-89—

	Lbs.
In Bhavnagar	- - - - - 6,812
" Gogha	- - - - - 4,550
" Amreli	- - - - - 12,670

we have a total of 24,032 lbs., which, distributed over the following population—

	Lbs.
Bhavnagar	- - - - - 430,000
Gogha	- - - - - 29,370
Amreli	- - - - - 147,468
In all	- - - - - 579,838

gives an average consumption of 1.65 tolas per head, and clearly shows that while Government has not been a loser by the sales that have been effected, a point specially mentioned by the Mamlatdar in his report above quoted, my State has suffered in that one year alone a loss of over Rs. 16,000 in revenue as follows:—

Allowing 1.65 tolas as the actual average consumption per head on a population of 403,000, the opium that should have been imported by my State, had contraband not existed, would have been

$$\frac{403,000 \times 1.65}{40 \times 140} = 118.6 \text{ full chests,}$$

while the actual importation has been only 48.6, giving a difference of 70 chests, which at one-third its value, viz., Rs. 233-5-4 per chest equals Rs. 16,333-5-4.

12. I can only add, in conclusion, that I adopted the substance of the draft rules submitted to Government by the Government Resolution, No. 4,965, dated 3rd July 1883, Commissioner of Customs, the main object of which was to effectually prevent the sale of opium in my State by any but licensed vendors; that my officers have been rigid in enforcing those rules, and that with the above particulars before me I see no possibility of any prevention of illicit sales excepting by the one way of Government determining what the needs of a district or State is, and selling only to the vendors of that district a quantity sufficient for the same, requiring full particulars for sales beyond the recognised ordinary consumption.

APP. XVI.  
Bhāunagar.

STATEMENT of the CASES of SMUGGLING of OPIUM tried by the CITY MAGISTRATE of BHĀUNAGAR from 1886 up to 1890.\*

No.	Name of the Accused.	Quantity of Opium and the Place from whence it was brought.		Facts of the Case.	Result of the Case tried.
		Quantity.	Place from whence it was brought.		
1	Parhsotam Madhavji	Lbs. tolas. 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chitra under Gogha.	The accused was on suspicion apprehended with the opium on his person. He admitted the commission of the offence before the magistrate, and was convicted.	The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default thereof to 10 days' imprisonment with hard labour.
2	Nanchand Bechar -	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	The accused was on suspicion apprehended with the opium on his person. On evidence of having been in possession of the opium not licitly purchased, he was convicted.	The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2, or in default thereof to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.
3	Bhagwan Ladha -	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	The accused while returning to Bhavnagar from Chitra, was on suspicion apprehended with the opium in his possession secreted on his person. On evidence he was convicted.	The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default thereof to suffer one and a half month's imprisonment with hard labour.
4	Ganpat Gokul -	1 22	Do.	The accused person in this case was a licensed vendor of opium at Chitra. He was apprehended with the opium on his person. Another person who had accompanied him at that time bolted away. The opium found on the person of the accused was of the kind usually sold in the Gogha district by the licensed vendors of that place. On evidence the accused was convicted.	The accused was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months, and pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default thereof to further imprisonment for one and a half months with hard labour.
5	Nagji Bhikabhai -	0 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tansa under Gogha.	The accused in this case was apprehended with the opium on his person, he having purchased it at the village of Tansa under Gogha from the licensed vendor of that place. He was on evidence convicted.	The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default thereof to suffer imprisonment for two months with hard labour.
6	Nathuji Muluji -	2 39 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chitra under Gogha.	The accused in this case, who was a Darbari sowar, was persuaded by the licensed vendor of Chitra to take the opium away to Bhavnagar and give it at his house. The sowar was apprehended with the opium on his person, and was convicted on his own admission and other evidence.	The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for two months in default of the fine.
7	1. Bhaya Bhagwan - 2. Jivi, woman, wife of Bhaya Bhagwan. 3. Adamji Kalu.	1 39	Do.	The accused, Nos. 1 and 2, were apprehended with the opium on their persons, they having purchased it at the licensed vendor's shop at Chitra. On their admission of the commission of the offence and other evidence they were convicted; while the third accused, against whom there was no corroborative evidence, save the statement made by the accused, Nos. 1 and 2, was discharged.	The accused, Nos. 1 and 2, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.
8	Makan Bhana -	0 9	Do.	In this case the accused was apprehended with the opium on his person. On his own admission and other evidence he was convicted.	The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default thereof to suffer imprisonment for 10 days with hard labour.
9	Gopal Makan -	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	The accused in this case, who was apprehended with the opium on his person, admitted before the magistrate that he had purchased it from the licensed vendor at Chitra, at four tolas a rupee. He was convicted on his own admission and other evidence.	The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or to suffer 10 days' rigorous imprisonment in default thereof.

\* See page 428.

No.	Name of the Accused.	Quantity of Opium and the Place from whence it was brought.		Facts of the Case.	Result of the Case tried.
		Quantity.	Place from whence it was brought.		
10	1. Adu Kasu - 2. Nur Muhammad Giga. 3. Jan Wali.	Lbs. tolas. 1 4	Avania under Gogha.	The accused, Nos. 1 and 2, were, while on their way from Avania to Bhavnagar, apprehended with the opium on their person, they having purchased the same from the licensed vendor's shop at Avania. Accused, No. 3, was charged with having aided and abetted the accused, Nos. 1, and 2, in the commission of the offence of having been in possession of the opium not lawfully purchased.	Accused, No. 1, was convicted and sentenced to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for 20 days, and pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default thereof to suffer imprisonment for 10 days. Accused, No. 2, was convicted and sentenced to pay Rs. 8, as fine, or in default thereof to suffer imprisonment for 16 days. Accused, No. 3, against whom there was not sufficient evidence, was discharged.
11	Sawa Pirbhai -	0 39 $\frac{4}{17}$	Chitra under Gogha.	On information, the house of the accused was searched, from which the opium secreted in different places was found. He admitted the commission of the offence and was convicted.	The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default thereof to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for two months.
12	1. Jan Varin - 2. Nur Muhammad Giga.	1 12 $\frac{4}{17}$	Do.	Both the accused were apprehended with the opium on their persons. They admitted having purchased it from the licensed vendor at Chitra, and were convicted.	The accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, or in default thereof, to suffer simple imprisonment for one month.
13	Waldas Narbheram -	0 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	The accused in this case was apprehended with the opium on his person, and on evidence was convicted.	The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default thereof to suffer simple imprisonment for one month.
14	Jan Varin -	0 13 $\frac{4}{17}$	Do.	The accused while returning from the village of Chitra was apprehended with the opium on his person. He was convicted on evidence.	The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default thereof to suffer imprisonment for two months with hard labour.
15	Alibhai Madari -	0 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	In this case the accused, who was a State servant, was apprehended with the opium on his person. He was convicted on evidence.	The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default thereof to suffer imprisonment for a month and a half with hard labour.

APPENDIX XVII.

STATISTICS regarding OPIUM CONSUMERS in the JUNAGADH JAIL.

[Handed in by Dr. TRIBHOVANDAS MOTICHAND SHAH, Assistant Surgeon, Chief Medical Officer of the JUNAGADH STATE, see Question 24,129.]

LIST of OPIUM EATERS.

1889-90.

Nos.	Names.	Amount of Opium-habit on Admission.	Number of Days during which it was given up.	Amount of Opium consumed.	Amount of Opium that would have been consumed during Incarceration.
		Vals.	Days.	Vals.	Vals.
1	Ali B. Chand -	12	58	347	4,380
2	Hasum Yarmahomed -	4	17	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,920
3	Meram Shamji -	12	45	200 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,520
4	Nanji Vira -	4	32	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	960
5	Ganee Ali -	3	29	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	860
6	Kashum Shava -	3	25	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,905
7	Jasa Veja -	6	26	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,550
8	Ramji Jiwa -	6	18	66	180
9	Mahomedsha J. -	8	66	154	2,920
10	Rana Juma -	4	35	73	1,460
11	Hasan Jiwa -	4	14	69	730
12	Hasum Juma -	4	69	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,250
13	Hamir Dossa -	4	67	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,095
14	Dada Bogha -	4	24	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	120
15	Jamal Roman -	3		35 $\frac{1}{2}$	547 $\frac{1}{2}$

APP. XVII.  
Jungadh.

Nos.	Names.	Amount of Opium-habit on Admission.		Number of Days during which it was given up.	Amount of Opium consumed.	Amount of Opium that would have been consumed during Incarceration.
		Váls.	Days.			
1890-91.						
1	Nira Giga - - -	8	30	109½	1,200	
2	Kana Hamir - - -	4	45	134	2,190	
3	Lakha Kumbha - - -	6	34	100½	1,095	
4	Bapoo Reman - - -	4	34	81½	1,460	
5	Ramji Hira - - -	4	17	35½	1,460	
6	Bhima Lala - - -	2	12	15	865	
7	Ali Aboo - - -	1	6	4½	182½	
8	Boodhoo - - -	8	39	102½	600	
9	Reman H. - - -	3	14	19	547½	
10	Jesa Ala - - -	3	26	51½	180	
11	Devadan Hamir - - -	8	66	341	20,440	
12	Nur Muhammad, I. - - -	10	59	255½	3,650	
13	Monji Jiva - - -	5	35	83	1,825	
14	Ram Suraj - - -	2	15	17	865	
15	Kagunshah - - -	2	13	15	240	
1891-92.						
1	Ismal Ali - - -	2	9	11	60	
2	Maden Bhara - - -	2	9	15	1,450	
3	Narbheram Zina - - -	1	5	4	60	
4	Ali Sahib - - -	7	28	113	1,064	
5	Jamal Amud - - -	2	10	13½	242	
6	Amud Umer - - -	6	23	73	726	
7	Jesing Mavji - - -	4	10	33	144	
1892-93.						
1	Hamir Poonja - - -	4	15	36	320	
2	Jesing Mavji - - -	3	12	21	1,095	
3	Dosoo Fajal - - -	10	21	157	600	
4	Anterdas, B. - - -	4	24	62	240	

PP. XVIII.  
Madras.

## APPENDIX XVIII.

MEMORANDUM on the ADMINISTRATION of OPIUM REVENUE in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY, by the Hon. C. S. CROLE, Member of the Board of Revenue in the Madras Presidency.

*Introductory Remarks.*—Prior to the extension of the provisions of India Act I. of 1878 to the Madras Presidency in July 1880, the transport, possession, and sale of opium were not regulated by any special or general enactments. The import and export of the drug by sea was, for a time, governed by the Sea Customs Act VI. of 1844, under which an import duty of Rs. 24 per seer of 80 tolas was fixed, and the export prohibited unless covered by a pass. The provisions of this Act relating to opium were finally repealed by the schedule to Act VIII. of 1868, so that at the latter date importation was free, and exportation was not prohibited by any law then in force. To remedy this state of affairs, the Governor-General in Council issued in June 1870 a notification, under section 23 of Act VI. of 1863, prohibiting exportation of opium, not covered by a pass, by sea from any port in the Madras Presidency, or by land to any foreign or native State. But, as the Act under which the notification was framed was purely a Sea Customs Act, the prohibition embodied in it of export by land was considered of doubtful legality, and India Act XIV. of 1871 was accordingly passed on 31st March 1871 to remove the defect noticed. At the same time, the Indian Tariff Act XIII. of 1871 was framed, re-imposing the old rate of import duty and prohibiting export by sea, except under passes.

2. Even after the issue of the notification of 1870, smuggling of the drug was held penal only when the offenders were caught in the very act of exporting or attempting to export. Mere possession, even when coupled with the expressed intention to smuggle, was not cognizable, and the leniency of the law in this respect was

frequently abused and smuggling carried on with impunity. Complaints had already been received from the Collector of Sea Customs about smuggling being rife, but it was thought that the loss of revenue on this account was trivial, and the contraband trade almost non-existent, in view of the large rewards paid to informers and heavy penalties inflicted on the offenders. It was even doubted whether it would be advantageous to place opium on a similar footing to liquor, and whether any decrease in smuggling and any increase in revenue consequent on prohibiting its sale and manufacture would compensate for the disadvantage of adding to the penal statutes and of providing a ready means of false accusation. The Collector of Sea Customs, on the other hand, once more asserted that the loss of revenue was by no means trifling, as thought by the Board, and adduced conclusive proof from facts and figures in support of his contention that Malwa opium did find its way in large quantities into the Madras Presidency and on to the sea coast, and was even exported thence to foreign countries. This he attributed to the then existing state of the law, which allowed the traffic in opium to an unlimited extent without regulation or supervision, and, as the only remedy to this evil, he persuaded the Board of the necessity for prohibiting by law the transport, manufacture, possession, or sale of opium without license under very heavy penalties. The Government, however, considered that the local production or consumption of the drug was not such as to render any excise measure necessary or advisable, and expressed its opinion that a short enactment prescribing such rates of customs duty on import and export by land or sea, as would protect the Bengal monopoly or the Bombay excise, would suffice. Acts XIII. and XIV. of 1871, already adverted to, supplied the want.

3. In June 1871, the India Government suggested, for consideration of the Madras Government, the

advisability of checking the illicit traffic in Malwa opium and imposing penalties upon possession, without making any arrangements for licit sale or possession, and directed the imposition of an export duty of Rs. 600 per chest of two Indian maunds, irrespective of destination. The duty was assented to, but as the export was almost nil it was inoperative. The Board was, however, opposed to any restrictions on the possession or sale of opium within the Presidency, as it was then thought that the extent of consumption was insignificant.

4. Inquiries instituted in 1873 as to the extent of the consumption of opium in Godavari and other districts, at the instance of Dr. Cornish, tended to show that the consumption of the drug in four districts at least of the Presidency was very considerable, and that a special enactment restricting the traffic was urgently called for, and it was determined to deal with the subject along with that of the hemp drugs for which a Bill was then under preparation by the Local Government. This, however, was not done as the Government of India had, meanwhile, introduced into the Viceregal Legislative Council a Bill for regulating the cultivation of the poppy, and the possession, transport, and sale of opium, which was ultimately passed into law as Act I. of 1878.

5. *Law.*—The provisions of the Act penalise the cultivation, manufacture, possession, transport, import, export, or sale of opium otherwise than in accordance with the rules framed by the Local Government, which have the force of law. Breaches of the Act and rules issued thereunder are punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000, or both, together with the confiscation of the articles in respect of which any such offence has been committed. Where fine is imposed, provision is made for alternative imprisonment for not more than six months. All officers of the Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, or Revenue Department, superior in rank to a peon or constable, authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, are empowered, on receiving information that opium is unlawfully kept in an enclosed place, to enter, seize, and arrest, and are entitled to such rewards as the magistrate in each case may adjudge. Sums of money due to Government under the Act are recoverable, as arrears of Land Revenue, and arrears to farmers from their licensed vendors are also similarly recoverable, provided application is made to that effect to the collector. Vexatious searches, seizures, and arrests under the Act are punishable, and officers making arrests or seizures are required to report particulars to their superior officers within 48 hours.

6. Though the above Act was passed in 1878 it was not extended to the Madras Presidency till 1st July 1880, as negotiations had to be entered into with His Highness the Nizam's Government to prevent the import of opium from his dominions into the Madras Presidency, and preliminaries adjusted to obviate the confusion, hardship, and fraud incidental to absence of organisation at the outset.

7. *Administration.*—The administration of the opium revenue is regulated by India Act I. of 1878 and the rules and notifications issued thereunder. It is under the management of the Collectors of Land Revenue who are subject to the control of the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue—a member of the Board of Revenue. In the Madras district the Act is worked by the Town Abkari Establishment under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Central Division. The Collectors and the Deputy Commissioner are assisted in the carrying out of the Acts and rules by a large preventive establishment maintained in connexion with the Salt and Abkari Administration of the Presidency. Offences against the Act and rules are punished by magistrates of not lower rank than the second class.

8. *The Administration of the Agency Tracts.*—The restrictions imposed by the Opium Act and rules led to a considerable increase in the price of opium in the hill tracts of Vizagapatam. It rose from 5 or 6 tolas per rupee to 2 tolas, and in some parts opium was not procurable at all. This produced serious discontent and distress among the hill people, who consume opium largely, the drug being considered a necessary of life in those fever-stricken localities, and it was therefore found necessary to take steps to enable the hill tribes to obtain sufficient quantities at a reasonable price without material difficulty. Inquiries were instituted in Ganjam and Godavari as to the

system to be adopted in regulating the vend of opium in the hill tracts of those districts. The measures finally accepted for the agency tracts in the three districts are briefly noticed below.

9. *Ganjam.*—In the hill tracts of this district free licenses for sale are granted in localities in which there is a demand. The right of supplying opium to the shopkeepers is assigned by contract to one of the renters in the plains, where a maximum retail selling price of As. 8 per tola is fixed.

10. *Vizagapatam.*—It was suggested that the opium required for consumption in the hill tracts might be imported by Government and stored in depôts centrally situated for sale to the retailers at cost price. It was also proposed that some of the hill mittadars and heads of villages should receive free licenses as retail vendors, that inferior kinds of opium should be sold by Government at 5 tolas a rupee, and that the price of superior qualities be gradually raised, the retail price being fixed at 4 tolas per rupee at first, and subsequently at 3½ tolas. The system of selling opium to the vendors on behalf of Government was introduced on 1st April 1881. The opium imported by Government was sold only in the hill tracts above the ghâts at 4½ or 4¼ tolas per rupee to the vendors (irrespective of quality) who retailed it at not less than 4 tolas. In the agency tracts below the ghâts the supply of opium was left to private enterprise.

11. In 1882-83 and the next year opium was supplied by Government to licensed vendors at rates varying from 4 to 6 tolas, according to the quality, and retailed by them at from 3½ to 5½ tolas per rupee. Under this arrangement a portion of the duty had to be foregone, but as opium was considered a prophylactic against fever, and as it was thought that the people would be seriously inconvenienced if it were placed beyond their reach it was deemed inadvisable to enhance the price materially until more experience had been gained.

12. In 1884-85 the monopoly was left to private enterprise, and was assigned to a contractor on condition of his supplying the shopkeepers licensed by Government at 3½ tolas per rupee. The retail price rose to 3 tolas per rupee, while the price in the ordinary tracts was 2 to 2½ tolas per rupee. In 1885-86, 1886-87, and 1887-88 the monopoly of supply was disposed of by tenders and the retail price underwent no alteration. As this system was not, however, found to work satisfactorily, the Government undertook the supply from 1888-89, the monopoly of vend being sold in auction in selected localities and the retail price of opium being restricted to 3 tolas per rupee as formerly. This was tried as a temporary measure for one year, but as there was only one bidder in 1889-90, whose terms were unreasonable, the system was continued for another year. The privilege of retail vend in shops was sold by auction in localities where the consumption exceeded 3,000 tolas per annum, fixed fees were paid for shops in places where it varied between 1,000 and 3,000 tolas, and free licenses were issued only for shops the average annual consumption in which was less than 1,000 tolas. The retail selling price was enhanced to 2½ tolas per rupee except in the Gudem Hills and in the Paderu and Malkangiri taluks, where it was fixed at 3 tolas. In 1890-91 and the two succeeding years, the privilege of supplying the agency tracts was disposed of by tender, and the retail price in the excepted tracts enhanced to 2½ tolas a rupee, while the monopoly supplier was required to supply the licensed vendors therein at 3¼ tolas per rupee and 3 tolas elsewhere. In view of the complaints made by the agency contractors and shopkeepers, the farms in the ordinary tracts of the district were sold subject to the condition that the price charged by shopkeepers should not exceed 2 tolas and should be not less than 2½ tolas per rupee. During the current year, the specially favourable rates in the excepted tracts have been abolished and the retail price assimilated to that prevailing in the rest of the agency tracts, and as the offers made for the monopoly of supply were exceedingly low the tracts have again been placed under direct Government management.

13. *Godavari.*—The Board proposed that the agency tracts in the district should be treated in the same way as the Vizagapatam agency tracts, and that a remission of the pass-duty should be granted, but the Government considered it unnecessary to undertake the supply as no distress or discontent had been caused in the hill tracts by the rise in the price of opium. The agents of the mittas and heads of villages and such other persons as the collector deemed fit were granted free licenses,

APP. XVIII.  
Madras.

which, however, did not reduce the price of opium which remained as high as 2½ or 3 tolas per rupee.

14. Between 1884 and 1889 the right of vend in certain villages was sold by auction, while the grant of free licenses for new shops in other parts was prohibited except with the Board's special sanction. Since 1890-91 the privilege has been disposed of by auction on the following conditions:—

- (i.) That the opium sold shall be of good quality.
- (ii.) That not less than 3½ tolas shall be sold for a rupee.
- (iii.) That the maximum quantity to be sold to a single individual be restricted to 6 tolas.

15. Free licenses are also issued by the collector in one or two villages where purchasers may not be forthcoming. Shopkeepers obtain their supply of opium from the taluk renters.

16. It will thus be seen that the system of issuing free licenses for the retail vend of opium is at present in force only in the Ganjam agency tracts and in portions of the Vizagapatam and Godavari agency tracts, in localities in which there is but very little traffic in the drug, and where, owing to difficulty of communication and other causes, it would be a great hardship to deprive the people of opportunities of obtaining this drug when necessary, and that the retail price has been gradually raised from 5 tolas to from 3½ to 2½ tolas per rupee. The opium traffic is carefully watched, and the system has had the effect of discouraging the hereditary habit of using opium on the part of the hill tribes.

17. *Disposal of the Privilege of Vend of Opium in the rest of the Presidency.*—There were no restrictions placed on the sale of opium prior to 1880. The Opium Act, India, I. of 1878, was brought into force throughout the Presidency on 1st July 1880, and the sales of the opium shops took place in the months of July and August following. During the first two years and nine months the monopoly of retail sale of opium was disposed of by auction to the highest bidder at the commencement of each year, the shops being sold singly or in groups at the collector's discretion, except in the hill tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari. Under this system the purchasers at auction sales were bound to take out licenses and maintain shops at the localities prescribed and to pay besides the purchase money for the monopoly privilege a monthly duty of 1 rupee for each shop. Complaints having been received that the purchasers of shops under the shop-license system sold opium clandestinely in the outlying villages, and there being no check on illicit sales as there was no contractor for definite areas, whose interest it would be to bring to light such malpractices, the shop-license system was abandoned in 1883 in favour of the farming system, under which the privilege of vending opium and poppy-heads and of manufacturing and vending intoxicating drugs was sold by auction for each taluk in the mofussil and for each municipal division in the town of Madras. This system, however, was not extended to the districts of Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot, and parts of Ganjam and Cuddapah until April following, as the right to vend in shops according to the previously existing arrangements had been sold by collectors before the Government order sanctioning the farming system was communicated to them. In the town of Madras the sale of the farms by municipal divisions having resulted in the farmers underselling one another and lowering the price of opium the whole district is now disposed of as one farm since April 1884. The sale of poppy-heads was in 1885 separated from the opium farms, and separate licenses have since been granted for the privilege on payment of a small fee of 8 annas.

18. *Disposal of the Privilege of Manufacture and Vend of Intoxicating Drugs prepared from Opium.*—The privilege of manufacturing intoxicating drugs from opium is invariably connected with that of vend. From July 1880 to March 1883 the monopoly was put up to auction at the commencement of each year, the shops being sold singly or in groups, and a license fee of rupee one per mensem was levied on each shop in addition to the amount realised at the auction sale. From April 1883 this was superseded by the farming system and the privilege of manufacture and sale of intoxicating drugs was amalgamated with that of vend of opium, but a separate license was, however, held requisite to enable shopkeepers to exercise this right.

19. *Disposal of the Privilege of Vend of Poppy-heads.*—Licenses for the vend of poppy-heads were formerly granted for a period of one year on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 3. From April 1883 to March 1885 the privilege of selling poppy-heads was included in the monopoly rights sold by farms at auction, since which latter date it has been separated and licenses issued on a fixed fee of annas 8 per annum. This arrangement has been made with a view to secure to the public greater facilities for procuring the article which is in general use as a medicine.

20. *Cultivation.*—The cultivation of the poppy in the Presidency may be said to be almost unknown, except on the Nilgiris, where the plant was cultivated to a very small extent by hillmen prior to 1880, but it has since been prohibited.

21. *Manufacture.*—The manufacture of opium is prohibited, but that of intoxicating drugs from opium is permitted under license from the collector, and is conjointly disposed of with the privilege of vend of the same.

21. *Possession.*—Any person may possess 1 tola of preparations of opium or intoxicating drugs used in smoking or 3 tolas of raw opium, or preparations thereof used for purposes other than smoking, and 5 seers of poppy-heads purchased from Government, or a farmer licensed vendor, or medical practitioner, but no person can possess a greater quantity unless he is a licensed importer, a farmer, or licensed vendor or medical practitioner, or unless specially authorised by the collector with the Board's sanction, in which case he may possess not more than 1 seer of opium or intoxicating drugs. Under a license from the collector a medical practitioner may have, for purely medicinal purposes, 1 seer of opium, 1 seer of intoxicating drug, and 10 seers of poppy-heads, or such large quantities as the Board may in special cases authorise. In the agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam the maximum quantity which may be possessed is 3 tolas, while it is fixed at 6 tolas in the agency tracts of Godavari.

23. *Sale.*—The sale of any quantity exceeding 1 tola of any preparation of opium or intoxicating drugs used in smoking, or of any quantity exceeding 3 tolas of raw opium or preparations thereof used for purposes other than smoking, or of poppy-heads exceeding 5 seers is treated as wholesale, and the sale of any less quantity as retail. Licensed vendors were formerly permitted to sell by retail at one time to any person up to 3 tolas of opium or intoxicating drugs, and it was but recently that the above limit was reduced to 1 tola in the case of preparations used for smoking, as the result of certain representations made by the society for the suppression of the opium traffic.

24. *Sale by Wholesale.*—A licensed importer or a farmer may sell by wholesale any quantity of opium or poppy-heads to a farmer or a licensed vendor. Licensed vendors also may sell by wholesale to other licensed vendors or farmers, subject to the limitation that an independent licensed vendor cannot sell by wholesale to a dependent licensed vendor in another farm. In all cases of sale to dependent licensed vendors, the seller must satisfy himself that the former has the consent of the renter on whom he is dependent. Wholesale issues may be made to licensed medical practitioners also, but the quantity so delivered must in no case exceed that which they are entitled to possess under the licenses held by them. Provision is also made in the rules for the supply of opium to farmers, independent licensed vendors, or medical practitioners by Government at collectors' offices.

25. *Sale by Retail.*—Opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads may be retailed by licensed vendors or licensed medical practitioners for medicinal purposes only. Licensed importers are disqualified from retailing opium or poppy-heads, and retail sale at collectors' offices is also prohibited.

26. *Import.*—The opium rules contemplate the import of opium on account of Government, as also by private agencies. Persons desirous of importing opium or poppy-heads are permitted to do so under a license obtained from the Board of Revenue through the collector of the district into which it is intended to import it. All opium must be procured from Indore on production of the license granted by the Board, and must be imported only by such route as may have been prescribed by the Board in the license, and only under the authority of a pass from the opium agent at



Indore certifying to the payment of an import duty of Rs. 700 per chest of 140½ lb. Consignments so imported require to be verified by the collector or other officer in charge of excise revenue of the district on their arrival, and to be stored in a registered place of deposit, whence they cannot be removed except under transport permits. The minimum quantity for which a license is granted is restricted to half a chest, and the quantity covered by a license is never allowed to exceed what can be cleared in one consignment. Imports, other than those made under the authority of the opium agent, Indore, are subject to a duty of Rs. 24 per seer (80 tolas), leviable under section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act XI. of 1882. A concession has, however, been recently made in the case of import for *bona fide* private consumption of half a tola of opium or preparations thereof by travellers crossing from French into the British territory.

No duty is levied at Indore on poppy-heads imported into this Presidency.

27. *Export.*—Opium and poppy-heads may be exported on account of Government. Exports of opium to Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Banganapalli, Sandur, Pudukkottai, and the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency are permitted if made under the licenses of the respective residents or political agents of these places. But opium booked through from other parts of India by rail to any of these States may be imported and exported if covered by a pass issued by the opium agent, Indore, or granted under the Bombay opium rules. Export of opium to places other than these is strictly prohibited.

28. *Transport.*—Licensed importers, farmers, and licensed vendors wishing to transport opium from one district to another have to obtain a pass in the prescribed form for each consignment from the officer in charge of the opium revenue of the district from which such opium is to be transported. Each package is stamped in the presence of the officer granting the pass with his official seal. No pass is granted unless the person applying for it produces written permission for so applying from the officer in charge of the opium revenue of the district to which the opium is consigned. A copy of every transport pass is sent to the last-named excise officer, who examines the consignment on its arrival and passes it on to the consignee if satisfied that the packages have not been tampered with. These rules apply *mutatis mutandis* to consignments from one taluk to another, if farmed to different renters, with the difference that in this case the Tahsildar of the respective localities is the officer who grants passes and examines consignments. As a preventive measure against possible fraud, certain officers of the Revenue, Excise, and Police Departments are authorised to examine and verify such consignments while in transit.

29. *Confiscation.*—Opium, intoxicating drugs, and poppy-heads, in respect of which any offence has been committed, are liable to confiscation, together with the vessels, packages, coverings, animals, and conveyances used in the commission of the offence, and when the offence is against the rules as to sale the whole of the opium in the possession of the offender is so liable. Opium declared to be liable to confiscation in cases where the offender has been acquitted, and opium not in the possession of any person which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for can also be confiscated. Opium so confiscated is ordered to be immediately destroyed if pronounced unfit for consumption by the civil surgeon or chemical examiner. If fit for use, it is disposed of by sale to licensed vendors for a price not below the duty leviable thereon. Intoxicating drugs confiscated are destroyed, and poppy-heads are disposed of according to the directions of the excise officer of the district. Whenever confiscation is ordered, the owner of the property confiscated may be given the option of paying in lieu of confiscation such fine as in each case may be determined.

30. *Reward.*—When an offender has been convicted under the Act or opium confiscated, a reward not exceeding the value of the property confiscated and the amount of the fine imposed may be granted to the persons who have contributed towards such conviction or confiscation. The rule has had a wholesome influence on the detection of offences under the Act, and there are cases on record where liberal rewards have been sanctioned to informers and other co-operators in the repression of offences.

31. *Shops.*—The following statement shows the number of licenses issued for the sale of opium and intoxicating drugs during the last 13 years:—

1880-81	-	-	-	-	1,208
1881-82	-	-	-	-	1,021
1882-83	-	-	-	-	1,091
1883-84	-	-	-	-	1,107
1884-85	-	-	-	-	1,089
1885-86	-	-	-	-	1,062
1886-87	-	-	-	-	1,163
1887-88	-	-	-	-	1,157
1888-89	-	-	-	-	1,172
1889-90	-	-	-	-	1,052
1890-91	-	-	-	-	1,050
1891-92	-	-	-	-	1,034
1892-93	-	-	-	-	1,004

It will thus be observed that there has been a steady decrease in the number of licenses issued for the last five years, and that the number last year was conspicuously low as compared with the figures on record of any of the previous years. It may also be noted that no less than 694 of the licensed shops are situated in the four northern districts of the Presidency.

32. No considerations of pushing sales or raising revenue are allowed to operate in fixing the number of shops, and the sole and invariable criterion for determining the number is the actual demand for the drug. Consumption of opium in any shape on premises licensed for sale is strictly prohibited, and every care is taken to see that such premises are not used as rendezvous of bad characters. Artificial stimulus to the consumption of the drug is provided against by the prohibition of sales by barter. Honesty in the daily transactions of the shopkeeper is secured, and fraud controlled and frustrated by the frequent inspection of shops by the land revenue and excise officers, and the compulsory maintenance of accounts in a prescribed form. These precautions effectually prevent increase in the number of shops beyond the reasonable requirements of consumers, and explain the continued diminution adverted to above.

33. *Revenue.*—The opium revenue prior to 1880 was realised from duty on import and export. Since the rules framed under the present Act came into force in July 1880 it is derived from the following sources:—

- (i.) A pass duty of Rs. 5 per lb. on Malwa opium imported into the Presidency.
- (ii.) The sale, by auction, of the right to sell opium and to manufacture and vend intoxicating drugs prepared from opium.
- (iii.) Fees levied on licenses for the sale of poppy-heads.
- (iv.) Fines and forfeitures.

34. Figures for the opium revenue for the last 13 years are given in the appendix to this note. It may be remarked that the four northern districts mainly contribute to the revenue under the above heads.

35. *Consumption.*—The opinion was long prevalent that there was little or no consumption in the Presidency. But searching inquiries instituted about the year 1874 dispelled this idea and showed that it did not represent the actual facts, but that, on the other hand, there was a considerable consumption of opium in the Presidency, especially in the four northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Kistna.

36. A few months back a reference was made to the Board as to the alleged existence of a trade in children's opium pills, and the poisoning of many children by its use. It was found that the sale of such pills was confined to a few scattered places in the Presidency. Inquiries further went to show that the administration of opium in very small quantities to children purely medicinally and as an antidote to infantile disorders, or as a soporific, was not uncommon, but that in no case was it attended with any injurious consequences.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE.  
Acting Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),  
Madras, 30th November 1893.

ANNEXURE A.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing NUMBER of SHOPS for the SALE of OPIUM, INTOXICATING DRUGS, and POPPY-HEADS.

Districts.	1880-81.				1881-82.				1882-83.				1883-84.			
	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ganjam - - -	64	13	—	77	62	13	—	75	76	18	—	94	102	20	—	122
Vizagapatam - - -	130	6	—	136	87	21	—	108	155	24	—	179	164	16	—	180
Godavari - - -	448	—	—	448	435	19	—	454	468	20	—	488	453	8	—	461
Kistna - - -	67	17	—	84	72	17	—	89	69	10	—	79	66	11	—	77
Nellore - - -	20	5	1	26	14	2	—	16	13	—	—	13	13	—	—	13
Cuddapah - - -	14	14	14	42	21	3	—	24	14	—	—	14	17	4	—	21
Anantapur - - -	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	4	—	—	4	6	—	—	6
Bellary - - -	22	—	3	25	12	—	1	13	10	—	2	12	9	3	2	14
Kurnool - - -	58	2	—	55	14	3	—	17	13	5	—	18	14	3	—	17
Madras - - -	26	15	4	45	20	14	1	35	19	15	3	37	18	16	1	35
Chingleput - - -	8	8	1	12	8	5	—	13	6	4	—	10	9	4	2	15
North Arcot - - -	72	57	—	129	11	6	—	17	11	6	—	17	11	6	—	17
South Arcot - - -	7	1	5	13	13	3	1	17	10	4	—	14	9	4	2	15
Tanjore - - -	27	—	2	29	22	3	2	27	8	6	2	16	10	3	3	21
Trichinopoly - - -	11	12	—	23	9	9	—	18	8	9	—	17	6	9	—	15
Madura - - -	5	—	—	5	5	5	—	10	3	4	—	7	3	—	—	3
Tinnevely - - -	9	2	—	11	13	3	—	16	7	3	—	10	6	3	—	9
Coimbatore - - -	11	2	—	13	18	4	—	22	14	4	—	18	22	—	—	22
Nilgiris - - -	10	—	—	10	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	4
Salem - - -	18	12	—	30	15	8	—	23	16	8	—	24	16	6	—	22
South Canara - - -	6	1	—	7	5	2	—	7	4	2	—	6	2	—	—	2
Malabar - - -	18	5	—	18	13	3	—	16	14	3	—	17	26	—	—	26
<b>Total - - -</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,117</b>

STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing NUMBER of SHOPS for the SALE of OPIUM, INTOXICATING DRUGS, and POPPY-HEADS—continued.

Districts.	1884-85.				1885-86.				1886-87.				1887-88.		
	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total, exclusive of Poppy- head Licenses.	Opium and Intoxicating Drugs.	Poppy-heads.	Total.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Ganjam - - -	73	9	—	82	89	9	—	98	82	11	—	93	88	—	88
Vizagapatam - -	167	18	—	185	175	18	—	193	209	24	—	233	241	—	241
Godavari - - -	456	10	—	466	380	8	—	388	412	12	—	424	421	—	421
Kistna - - -	68	3	—	71	71	3	—	74	80	5	—	85	78	—	78
Nellore - - -	13	—	—	13	13	—	2	15	14	—	—	14	20	—	20
Cuddapah - - -	19	4	1	24	17	—	—	17	24	1	—	25	20	—	20
Anantapur - - -	6	—	—	6	9	—	—	9	9	—	—	9	10	—	10
Bellary - - -	7	3	2	12	7	2	2	11	10	2	—	12	14	3	17
Kurnool - - -	21	2	—	23	21	1	—	22	19	1	—	20	20	—	20
Madras - - -	15	15	8	38	13	13	1	26	13	14	—	27	25	3	28
Chingleput - - -	9	3	2	14	8	4	—	12	7	3	—	10	10	—	10
North Arcot - - -	18	8	—	26	29	9	—	38	29	8	—	37	43	4	46
South Arcot - - -	10	2	3	15	11	4	5	20	11	4	—	15	10	1	11
Tanjore - - -	13	5	1	19	16	6	—	22	15	8	—	23	23	1	24
Trichinopoly - -	6	9	—	15	7	9	1	17	8	9	—	17	17	1	18
Madura - - -	2	3	1	6	6	4	—	10	13	4	—	17	23	1	24
Tinnevely - - -	5	3	—	8	10	3	—	13	15	3	—	18	12	—	12
Coimbatore - - -	20	4	—	24	19	2	—	21	20	3	—	23	25	—	25
Nilgiris - - -	4	—	—	4	8	1	—	9	4	—	—	4	4	—	4
Salem - - -	19	4	—	23	24	4	—	28	22	4	—	26	28	—	28
South Canara - -	3	2	—	5	3	2	—	5	4	2	—	6	6	—	6
Malabar - - -	28	—	—	28	25	—	—	25	25	—	—	25	25	—	25
Total - - -	982	107	18	1,107	960	102	11	1,073	1,045	118	*12	1,163	1,157	14	1,171

\* District details not available.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing NUMBER of SHOPS for the SALE of OPIUM, INTOXICATING DRUGS, and POPPY-HEADS—continued.

Districts.	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			
	Opium and Intoxicating Drugs.	Poppy-heads.	Total.	Opium and Intoxicating Drugs.	Poppy-heads.	Total.	Opium and Intoxicating Drugs.	Poppy-heads.	Total.	Opium and Intoxicating Drugs.	Poppy-heads.	Total.	Opium.	Intoxicating Drugs.	Poppy-heads.	Total.
	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Ganjam	107	--	107	86	--	86	74	--	74	88	--	88	70	18	--	88
Vizagapatam	198	--	198	116	--	116	119	--	119	116	--	116	91	21	--	112
Godavari	438	--	438	441	--	441	446	--	446	420	--	420	419	--	--	419
Kistna	77	--	77	80	--	80	77	--	77	75	--	75	70	5	--	75
Nellore	85	--	35	80	2	32	26	--	26	30	2	32	23	8	--	26
Cuddapah	21	--	21	19	--	19	22	6	28	22	3	25	19	3	--	22
Anantapur	10	--	10	6	--	6	8	--	8	8	--	8	10	--	--	10
Bellary	12	1	18	8	1	9	10	2	12	11	1	12	5	2	2	9
Kurnool	24	--	24	24	--	24	24	--	24	22	--	22	21	1	--	22
Madras	31	8	39	23	9	32	21	10	31	20	11	31	10	8	10	28
Chingleput	11	--	11	15	--	15	11	--	11	11	2	13	7	5	2	14
North Arcot	42	7	49	44	10	54	41	14	55	41	6	47	32	10	6	48
South Arcot	11	--	11	12	--	12	13	2	15	16	--	16	12	1	--	13
Tanjore	23	--	23	23	4	27	24	4	28	23	4	27	22	--	3	25
Trichinopoly	17	1	18	19	2	21	18	3	21	14	3	17	6	9	5	20
Madura	21	--	21	12	--	12	8	--	8	16	1	17	8	4	1	13
Tinnevely	16	--	16	11	--	11	17	--	17	18	--	18	12	1	--	13
Coimbatore	25	--	25	24	--	24	24	--	24	24	--	24	19	2	--	21
Nilgiris	4	--	4	4	--	4	5	--	5	4	4	4	4	--	--	4
Salem	22	2	24	27	3	30	31	4	35	23	--	27	17	4	1	22
South Canara	4	--	4	2	--	2	4	--	4	4	--	4	3	1	--	4
Malabar	28	--	28	26	--	26	27	--	27	28	--	28	26	--	--	26
Total	1,172	19	1,191	1,052	31	1,083	1,050	45	1,095	1,034	37	1,071	906	98	30	1,034

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing the CONSUMPTION of OPIUM, INTOXICATING DRUGS, and POPPY-HEADS (in Seers).

Districts.	1880-81.				1881-82.				1882-83.				1893-84.			
	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ganjam - - - -	2,598	67	—	2,665	3,129	97	—	3,226	2,237	105	—	2,342	2,907	212	—	3,119
Vizagapatam - - -	4,673	4	—	4,677	4,362	139	—	4,501	9,645	275	—	9,920	8,002	138	—	8,140
Godavari - - - -	14,874	—	—	14,874	27,808	316	—	28,124	19,247	113	—	19,360	19,139	360	—	19,499
Kistna - - - - -	627	19	—	646	2,044	45	—	2,089	1,995	63	—	2,058	1,942	318	—	2,260
Nellore - - - - -	97	14	16	127	9	—	—	9	183	—	—	183	161	—	—	161
Cuddapah - - - -	211	1	7	219	363	—	—	363	420	—	—	420	306	78	—	379
Anantapur - - - -	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	93	86	—	—	86	94	—	—	94
Bellary - - - - -	214	—	3	217	312	—	69	381	309	—	13	322	240	122	6	366
Kurnool - - - - -	253	11	—	264	406	24	—	430	428	45	—	473	262	27	—	289
Madras - - - - -	520	123	119	762	1,734	1,619	625	3,978	463	271	179	913	707	418	479	1,599
Chingleput - - - -	189	—	—	189	40	34	—	74	54	28	—	62	55	18	5	73
North Arcot - - - -	442	—	—	442	525	—	—	525	239	119	—	352	212	136	—	348
South Arcot - - - -	72	2	2	76	120	8	1	129	51	18	—	69	65	19	—	84
Tanjore - - - - -	504	—	98	602	392	184	56	632	97	66	25	188	102	50	35	187
Trichinopoly - - - -	139	69	—	208	192	138	—	330	170	149	—	319	96	118	—	214
Madura - - - - -	254	—	—	254	68	50	—	118	52	72	—	124	62	102	1	165
Tinnevely - - - - -	28	—	—	28	105	10	—	115	35	21	—	56	44	15	—	59
Coimbatore - - - -	133	9	—	142	281	10	—	291	219	28	—	247	202	46	—	248
Nilgiris - - - - -	257	—	—	257	144	—	—	144	199	—	—	199	231	—	—	231
Salem - - - - -	169	20	—	189	265	52	—	317	177	73	—	250	198	106	—	304
South Canara - - - -	59	1	—	60	99	7	—	106	83	16	—	99	66	—	—	66
Malabar - - - - -	344	—	—	344	929	—	—	929	550	—	—	550	412	—	—	412
Total - - - - -	26,652	340	245	27,237	43,420	2,733	751	46,904	36,913	1,463	217	38,592	35,495	2,268	526	38,289

APPENDIX XVIII.

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing the CONSUMPTION of OPIUM, INTOXICATING DRUGS, and POPPY-HEADS (in Seers)—*continued.*

Districts.	1884-85.				1885-86.				1886-87.				1887-88.				1888-89.			
	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total, exclusive of Poppy- heads.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total, exclusive of Poppy- heads.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total, exclusive of Poppy- heads.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Ganjam - - -	1,642	98	—	1,735	1,798	78	—	1,876	1,806	96	—	1,902	1,801	102	—	1,903	1,556	87	—	1,643
Vizagapatam - - -	7,704	178	—	7,882	8,102	158	—	8,260	7,543	149	—	7,692	8,250	185	—	8,535	7,334	132	—	7,466
Godavari - - -	20,576	140	—	20,716	11,334	66	—	11,400	17,762	103	—	17,865	16,368	90	—	16,458	17,469	91	—	17,560
Kistna - - -	2,249	74	—	2,323	5,192	61	—	5,253	2,075	78	—	2,148	1,778	87	—	1,865	1,985	94	—	2,079
Nellore - - -	147	2	—	149	137	—	—	137	157	—	—	157	187	—	—	187	221	12	—	233
Cuddapah - - -	312	56	28	391	375	—	—	375	380	58	—	438	308	51	—	359	336	45	—	381
Anantapur - - -	72	—	—	72	75	—	—	75	67	—	—	67	84	—	—	84	98	—	—	98
Bellary - - -	258	105	26	389	145	75	20	240	133	102	—	235	174	61	—	235	185	59	—	244
Kurnool - - -	346	23	—	369	341	20	—	361	323	15	—	338	395	13	—	408	406	17	—	423
Madras - - -	364	262	40	666	449	320	22	791	367	292	—	659	326	489	—	815	368	465	—	833
Chingleput - - -	106	15	1	122	81	14	—	95	32	18	—	50	36	24	—	60	34	25	—	59
North Arcot - - -	328	126	—	454	461	190	—	651	371	147	—	518	351	100	—	451	372	106	—	478
South Arcot - - -	40	14	2	56	44	15	1	60	66	6	—	72	122	5	—	127	70	—	—	70
Tanjore - - -	143	59	39	241	143	59	—	202	177	84	—	261	200	57	—	257	150	89	—	239
Trichinopoly - - -	103	116	—	219	93	112	36	241	107	97	—	204	157	80	—	237	155	97	—	252
Madura - - -	62	92	4	158	73	97	—	170	78	158	—	236	70	134	—	204	81	118	—	199
Tinnevely - - -	44	22	—	66	46	20	—	66	59	9	—	68	68	13	—	81	62	7	—	69
Coimbatore - - -	179	24	—	203	213	16	—	229	207	20	—	227	232	18	—	248	224	10	—	234
Nilgiris - - -	197	—	—	197	198	—	—	198	188	—	—	188	214	—	—	214	222	—	—	222
Salem - - -	237	80	—	317	185	109	—	294	224	95	—	319	217	59	—	276	180	73	—	253
Malabar - - -	78	—	—	78	66	8	—	74	57	12	—	69	58	13	—	71	55	12	—	67
South Canara - - -	504	—	—	504	355	—	—	355	376	—	—	376	337	—	—	337	419	—	—	419
Total - - -	35,686	1,481	135	37,302	29,906	1,418	79	31,403	32,555	1,534	*158	34,089	31,833	1,579	*156	33,412	31,982	1,539	*184	33,521

\* District details not available.

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing the CONSUMPTION of OPIUM, INTOXICATING DRUGS, and POPPY-HEADS (in Seers)—continued.

Districts.	1889-90.				1890-91.				1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total, exclusive of Poppy- heads.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total, exclusive of Poppy- heads.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total, exclusive of Poppy- heads.	Opium.	Intoxi- cating Drugs.	Poppy- heads.	Total, exclusive of Poppy- heads.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Ganjam	1,357	95	—	1,452	1,549	86	—	1,635	1,705	118	—	1,823	1,570	122	—	1,692
Vizagapatam	7,022	129	—	7,151	7,920	159	—	8,079	7,169	149	—	7,318	7,629	294	—	7,923
Godavari	17,624	85	—	17,709	21,662	108	—	21,770	15,801	80	—	15,881	16,729	123	—	16,852
Kistna	2,359	94	—	2,453	2,277	68	—	2,345	2,159	81	—	2,239	2,333	68	—	2,401
Nellore	225	16	—	241	214	13	—	227	240	15	—	255	185	13	—	198
Cuddapah	302	38	—	340	248	35	—	283	268	27	—	295	278	34	—	312
Anantapur	92	—	—	92	158	—	—	158	166	—	—	166	96	—	—	96
Bellary	255	42	—	297	208	28	—	236	215	44	—	259	198	34	—	232
Kurnool	366	10	—	376	387	14	—	401	426	18	—	444	376	20	—	396
Madras	336	503	—	839	333	499	—	832	346	293	—	639	278	556	—	834
Chingleput	73	19	—	92	69	17	—	86	52	16	—	68	78	9	—	87
North Arcot	422	107	—	529	563	112	—	675	370	170	—	540	420	94	—	514
South Arcot	84	7	—	91	129	—	—	129	169	—	—	169	120	2	—	122
Tanjore	178	64	—	242	99	93	—	192	154	369	—	523	198	85	—	283
Trichinopoly	170	89	—	259	188	85	—	273	74	100	—	174	131	88	—	219
Madura	66	98	—	164	61	64	—	125	139	161	—	300	134	86	—	220
Tinnevely	42	16	—	58	40	22	—	62	44	22	—	66	75	1	—	76
Coimbatore	301	19	—	320	245	20	—	265	236	20	—	306	358	16	—	374
Nilgiris	256	—	—	256	217	—	—	217	184	—	—	184	188	—	—	188
Salem	194	67	—	261	180	88	—	268	189	79	—	268	231	39	—	270
South Canara	60	13	—	73	50	12	—	62	56	10	—	66	67	8	—	75
Malabar	317	—	—	317	449	—	—	449	1,058	—	—	1,058	1,000	—	—	1,000
Total	32,101	1,511	*260	33,612	37,206	1,523	*138	38,729	31,269	1,772	*289	33,041	34,766	1,637	*213	36,453

\* District details not available.

## INDIAN OPIUM COMMISSION :

APP. XVIII.  
Madras.STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the GROSS RECEIPTS of EXCISE OPIUM REVENUE of the PRESIDENCY as per  
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S STATEMENT of COLLECTIONS.

Years.	Receipts from		
	License Fees.	Pass Duty.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1888-84 - - - - -	24,527	45,458	69,985
1884-85 - - - - -	25,662	41,376	67,038
1885-86 - - - - -	35,660	40,492	76,152
1886-87 - - - - -	31,038	35,945	66,983
1887-88 - - - - -	27,561	38,532	66,093
1888-89 - - - - -	26,167	41,707	67,874
1889-90 - - - - -	26,235	38,480	64,715
1890-91 - - - - -	34,753	43,822	78,575
1891-92 - - - - -	33,298	38,965	72,263
1892-93 - - - - -	30,441	40,305	70,746



STATEMENT No. 4.—Showing the REVENUE (CURRENT DEMAND) derived from OPIUM, INTOXICATING DRUGS, and POPPY-HEADS.

Districts.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.		
	License Fees.	License Fees.	License Fees.	License Fees.	License Fees.	License Fees.	License Fees.	Pass Duty.	Total.	License Fees.	Pass Duty.	Total.	License Fees.	Pass Duty.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam - - -	4,566	15,120	18,218	12,249	21,691	23,230	22,190	—	22,190	23,055	—	23,055	24,425	—	24,425
Vizagapatam - - -	28,342	86,359	83,480	56,725	43,484	65,488	56,556	81,200	1,37,756	49,895	81,200	1,30,595	48,847	1,00,450	1,44,297
Godavari - - -	61,098	66,103	66,572	68,707	75,933	1,45,622	1,05,465	1,63,100	2,68,565	75,975	1,65,550	2,41,525	65,646	1,87,950	2,58,596
Kistna - - -	18,918	19,759	20,845	17,753	21,142	24,425	27,005	13,300	40,305	22,378	27,300	49,678	22,321	24,500	46,821
Nellore - - -	3,389	736	2,071	8,900	2,352	5,507	1,995	—	1,995	5,860	—	5,860	4,798	—	4,798
Cuddapah - - -	5,268	2,125	2,973	6,904	5,543	7,650	7,721	14,000	21,721	8,868	6,300	13,163	5,615	2,100	7,715
Anantapur - - -	—	—	848	1,015	1,920	1,856	1,699	—	1,699	1,659	—	1,659	1,528	—	1,528
Bellary - - -	6,188	4,337	3,513	5,390	7,295	4,669	4,674	2,800	7,474	4,410	2,800	7,210	4,688	4,200	8,888
Kernool - - -	3,868	4,873	3,672	5,578	7,860	6,037	9,285	700	9,965	7,435	700	8,135	7,379	—	7,379
Madras - - -	10,944	11,323	10,833	23,124	20,040	17,028	21,919	29,400	51,319	77,126	42,850	1,19,476	67,509	45,500	1,13,009
Chingleput - - -	815	1,420	1,824	2,135	3,049	4,900	5,155	—	5,155	7,125	—	7,125	8,609	—	8,609
North Arcot - - -	5,412	201	7,823	4,919	7,446	9,754	6,142	—	6,142	11,252	700	11,952	9,871	—	9,871
South Arcot - - -	756	748	690	1,216	1,674	1,688	1,673	—	1,673	1,405	—	1,405	1,344	—	1,344
Tanjore - - -	2,140	2,333	1,948	4,655	3,410	2,967	5,766	—	5,766	5,283	—	5,283	5,191	—	5,191
Trichinopoly - - -	4,895	2,726	4,408	5,183	5,578	5,080	4,906	—	4,906	3,737	—	3,737	4,624	—	4,624
Madura - - -	1,179	3,909	3,308	2,944	3,739	4,043	4,210	—	4,210	5,029	—	5,029	4,500	—	4,500
Tinnevely - - -	593	900	1,441	1,239	871	1,762	1,787	—	1,787	1,580	—	1,580	1,868	—	1,868
Coimbatore - - -	3,709	3,321	5,828	3,338	5,385	4,820	4,436	—	4,436	5,258	—	5,258	5,308	—	5,308
Nilgiris - - -	1,912	2,053	1,789	4,600	4,900	4,400	3,680	—	3,680	3,650	—	3,650	4,005	—	4,005
Salem - - -	2,755	3,600	3,604	3,297	5,056	7,136	6,135	—	6,135	4,880	—	4,880	6,698	700	7,398
South Canara - - -	2,285	1,149	1,818	2,241	2,110	1,726	1,646	350	1,996	1,435	700	2,135	1,665	700	2,365
Malabar - - -	4,747	5,035	8,187	9,123	8,352	7,598	6,905	—	6,905	7,178	—	7,178	7,937	—	7,937
<b>Total - - -</b>	<b>1,67,257</b>	<b>1,88,130</b>	<b>2,54,133</b>	<b>2,45,270</b>	<b>2,58,630</b>	<b>3,56,876</b>	<b>3,10,930</b>	<b>3,04,850</b>	<b>6,15,780</b>	<b>3,31,968</b>	<b>3,27,600</b>	<b>6,59,568</b>	<b>8,08,311</b>	<b>3,66,100</b>	<b>6,74,411</b>
Pass duty on opium imported into the Presidency.*	3,61,200	2,06,410	3,09,400	3,59,800	3,54,200	3,54,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pass duty on opium imported into Cochin and Travancore.	—	61,925	42,650	53,450	47,125	47,125	—	54,600	54,600	—	55,900	55,900	—	45,500	45,500
<b>Grand total -</b>	<b>5,28,457</b>	<b>4,56,465</b>	<b>6,06,183</b>	<b>6,58,520</b>	<b>6,60,155</b>	<b>7,58,551</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,70,380</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,15,468</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,19,911</b>

\* Details for each district are not available.

† Duty on opium imported for the Banganapalle State.

3 X 2

APPENDIX XVIII.

443

APP. XVIII.  
Madras.

STATEMENT No. 4.—Showing the REVENUE (CURRENT DEMAND) derived from OPIUM, INTOXICATING DRUGS, and POPPY-HEADS—continued.

Districts.	1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.		
	License Fees.	Pass Duty.	Total.	License Fees.	Pass Duty.	Total.	License Fees.	Pass Duty.	Total.	License Fees.	Pass Duty.	Total.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	19,600	—	19,600	21,875	—	21,875	22,970	—	22,970	25,772	—	25,772
Vizagapatani	42,530	84,700	1,27,230	72,228	84,700	1,56,928	55,495	88,900	1,44,395	82,453	84,000	1,66,453
Godavari	66,945	1,76,050	2,42,995	85,610	2,07,900	2,93,510	88,077	1,91,800	2,79,877	93,128	1,82,700	2,75,828
Kistna	19,372	1,27,300	46,672	22,893	26,600	49,493	28,358	18,900	47,258	25,565	25,200	50,765
Nellore	4,999	—	4,999	4,587	—	4,587	6,059	—	6,059	4,511	—	4,511
Cuddapah	9,005	1,050	10,055	9,521	—	9,521	9,259	—	9,259	5,553	—	5,553
Anantapur	1,883	—	1,883	2,342	700	3,042	2,965	—	2,965	3,600	—	3,600
Bellary	6,127	1,400	7,527	6,988	2,450	9,438	6,851	3,150	10,001	5,204	1,400	6,604
Kurnool	7,857	1,400	9,257	8,592	—	8,592	8,586	—	8,586	6,190	—	6,190
Madras	18,514	44,100	62,614	26,205	52,500	78,705	19,005	58,200	72,205	14,085	61,600	75,685
Chingleput	10,588	—	10,588	9,205	—	9,205	4,357	—	4,357	1,809	—	1,809
North Arcot	7,772	—	7,772	16,487	—	16,487	16,877	—	16,877	10,847	—	10,847
South Arcot	1,739	—	1,739	2,449	—	2,449	2,202	—	2,202	2,478	—	2,478
Tanjore	3,566	—	3,566	5,394	—	5,394	4,842	—	4,842	5,844	—	5,844
Trichinopoly	5,318	—	5,318	6,495	—	6,495	4,397	—	4,397	5,628	—	5,628
Madura	4,806	—	4,806	5,890	—	5,890	7,052	—	7,052	6,109	—	6,109
Tinnevely	3,000	—	3,000	3,980	—	3,980	3,829	—	3,829	3,307	—	3,307
Coimbatore	4,305	—	4,305	7,207	—	7,207	7,770	—	7,770	6,770	—	6,770
Nilgiris	5,280	—	5,280	6,120	—	6,120	6,600	—	6,600	4,371	—	4,371
Salem	6,661	—	6,661	7,378	—	7,378	5,271	—	5,271	5,272	—	5,272
South Canara	1,185	700	1,885	1,325	700	2,025	1,120	700	1,820	1,305	700	2,005
Malabar	11,416	—	11,416	15,206	—	15,206	18,197	—	18,197	21,550	—	21,550
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,62,468</b>	<b>3,36,700</b>	<b>5,99,168</b>	<b>3,47,977</b>	<b>3,75,550</b>	<b>7,23,527</b>	<b>3,30,139</b>	<b>3,56,650</b>	<b>6,86,789</b>	<b>3,41,851</b>	<b>3,55,600</b>	<b>6,97,451</b>
Pass duty on opium imported into the Presidency.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pass duty on opium imported into Cochin and Travancore.	—	45,825	45,825	—	38,100	38,100	—	80,600	80,600	—	38,200	28,200
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,44,993</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,56,627</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,17,889</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,25,151</b>

\* Details for each district are not available.

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the NUMBER of SMUGGLING and other OFFENCES, and of PERSONS convicted under the OPIUM Act.

Districts.	1882-83.				1883-84.				1884-85.				1885-86.			
	Smuggling Opium.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.		Smuggling Opium.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.		Smuggling Opium.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.		Smuggling Opium.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.	
			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ganjam - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13	—	—	21	25
Vizagapatam - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	33	—	—	26	29
Godavari - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	42	—	—	32	37
Kistna - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	3	6
Nellore - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	1
Anantapur - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bellary - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1
Kurnool - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Madras - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
Chingleput - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1	1	—	—	1	1
North Arcot - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	3	3
South Arcot - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Madura - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nilgiris - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Salem - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	1	1
South Canara - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	4	4
Total - - -	4	75	79	87	2	76	78	88	—	—	96	124	—	—	101	115

\* Smuggling 24 tolas of opium from Bangalore.

NOTE.—Details of columns 2 to 9 and particulars for columns 10, 11, and 14 and 15 are not available by districts.

3 K 3

APPENDIX XVIII

445

APP. XVIII  
Madras

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the NUMBER of SMUGGLING and other OFFENCES, and of PERSONS convicted under the OPIUM ACT—continued.

Districts.	1886-87.				1887-88.				1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Smuggling Opium.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.		Smuggling Opium.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.		Smuggling Opium.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.		Smuggling Opium.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.	
			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Ganjam - - - -	—	—	13	16	—	—	10	14	—	—	21	25	4	15	19	20
Vizagapatam - - -	—	—	20	20	—	—	20	21	—	—	22	23	—	25	25	25
Godavari - - - -	—	—	21	23	—	—	25	25	—	—	27	28	2	11	13	13
Kistna - - - - -	—	—	2	4	—	—	3	4	—	—	5	7	1	3	4	5
Nellore - - - - -	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	1
Cuddapah - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avantapur - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bellary - - - - -	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Kurnool - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	1
Madras - - - - -	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	4	4
Chingleput - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
North Arcot - - - -	—	—	7	7	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4
South Arcot - - - -	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Tranjore - - - - -	—	—	4	5	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Trichinopoly - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	4	—	3	3	3
Madura - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	13
Tinnevelly - - - -	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nilgiris - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem - - - - -	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	4	4	4
South Canara - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> - - - -	—	—	87	97	—	—	69	75	—	—	94	107	9	89	98	101

NOTE.—Particulars not available for blank columns.

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the NUMBER of SMUGGLING and other OFFENCES, and of PERSONS convicted under the OPIUM ACT—continued.

Districts.	1890-91.				1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Smuggling Opium.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.		Smuggling Opium.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.		Smuggling Opium.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.	
			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
	84	85	86	87	88	89	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ganjam	—	10	10	18	1	18	14	26	—	2	2	8
Vizagapatam	—	29	29	80	—	48	48	50	—	38	38	45
Godavari	—	18	18	20	—	22	22	29	4	26	30	35
Kistna	—	11	11	11	—	10	10	11	—	10	10	12
Nellore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Cuddapah	—	1	1	1	—	5	5	5	—	1	1	1
Anantapur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Bellary	—	1	1	1	—	7	7	7	—	9	9	11
Kurnool	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
Madras	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	2	2	3
Chingleput	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot	2	7	9	12	—	8	8	8	—	12	12	18
South Arcot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	10
Tanjore	—	3	3	3	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	2
Trichinopoly	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	3	3	5
Madura	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	—	2	2	2	—	3	3	3	—	3	3	4
South Canara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar	1	1	2	2	—	2	2	3	2	—	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>150</b>

3 K 4

## APPENDIX XIX.

ABSTRACTS OF EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES WHO WERE  
TENDERED FOR EXAMINATION BY THE GOVERNMENT  
OF MADRAS, BUT NOT EXAMINED BY THE ROYAL  
COMMISSION.

## I.

M. R. Ry. P. NAGESWARAM PANTULU, Acting Deputy  
Tahsildar.

1. The maximum amount of opium, which large consumers use, is  $\frac{1}{2}$  a tola per diem in two equal pills; one in the morning and the other in the evening.
2. It will not interfere with the maintenance of the family of poorer classes, since they live on roots, on tender roots of bamboos, on Vippa flowers, on fruits of Thummika tree, and on mango nuts, &c. Besides eating the above, they will also sell them for money with which they will buy opium.
3. It will not cause any evil effect on them, physically or mentally.
4. It will not induce people to commit any offence. But the poor and idle people, such as Doms, &c., who are accustomed to eat opium when they are unable to get opium, will commit petty thefts.
5. It will help to check the effects of malarious climate.
6. It will not injure the health of children who are born to opium eaters. Those children will rather look strong and healthy.
7. A woman will generally consume six-pie worth of opium, e.g., about three chinnams per diem in two equal pills, and a child three-pie worth of opium in like manner. Some women will use one-anna worth of opium per diem.
8. Even if the women use smaller quantity of opium the health and physical endurance of them is the same as that of men, i.e., no difference.
9. The hill people will give daily about three-quarter chinnam of opium in two equal pills, one in the morning and the other in the evening, to their children from the date of their birth until they attain four years of age. By this habit, their children escape from cold, enlargement of spleen, cough, &c.
10. This habit of giving opium to children will be discontinued after the children attain four years of age if they could manage to do so. But such children when they attain proper age may again use opium.
11. Some of the hill people will swallow opium pills, others will chew and swallow opium. Some of these people will also smoke madat like hooka in addition to opium. Madat will be prepared with boiled opium, mixed with the powder of burnt leaves of gooseberry and made into pills for smoking.
12. The opium consumers will use opium just before taking their meals, both morning and evening. The effect of opium will remain from morning to evening and from evening to morning, at which intervals they use it. Generally the opium eaters will take their meals at 8 a.m. and between 6 and 7 p.m. Some use opium thrice a day, i.e., morning, mid-day, and evening, and these people will also take their meals thrice a day. Some of these will consume one anna worth of opium at each time. If the consumers could not get their meals in time they will swallow opium, and then drink either some water or buttermilk if they could get it. Unless they take opium at the usual time they cannot move a foot or do any work.
13. The opium will stop dysentery, diarrhoea, and shugh, &c., and it is the best remedy for the hill people for all sorts of diseases, since they use it daily.

(Signed) P. NAGESWARAM PANTULU,  
Ag. Deputy Tahsildar.

Pattingi,  
23rd December 1893.

## II.

Rai Bahadur, M.R. Ry. K. NARAINSWAMI NAIDU,  
Inspector of Police, Vizianagram.

The following is the information which I can offer as regards the use and abuse of opium:—

1. Opium is used by the natives of the Vizagapatam district in all its parts. In the hilly tracts to a greater extent. It is commonly used to check some diseases, such as asthma, consumption, rheumatism, bronchitis, fever, dysentery, stomach-ache, and as a safe-guard against the evil effects of malaria. Of course some people, especially the well-to-do persons, consume it as a luxury.

2. Opium is used in this district by all classes of people without regard to caste, creed, colour, sex, or age. The Musalmans and the Kshatrias take the highest percentage on the plains, and in the hills the percentage of non-consumers is much less than on the plains. The hill people inhabiting the Golconda and Gudim hills, of whom I have got good experience, cannot do without it even for a single day. They know no medicine with which they do not mix opium. They take opium pill at meals. The hill man takes a pill as his means permit, at about 9 o'clock in the morning, and eats some gruel or other food, and then leaves home for his work. At about 1 o'clock he will take another pill when his dinner is ready for him, and then in the evening between 7 and 8 another pill at night meal. His dose ranges from quarter anna to two annas worth of opium. At the pill hour, if nothing is ready to follow the pill immediately after the pill is swallowed, he will at least drink little water, and thereby supply the want of food for the time being. Women and children too have their shares. In fact, there are a very few persons who do not use opium. They think the drug is absolutely necessary to save themselves from malaria, colds, dew, and abundant rains, which are peculiar to the Agency tracts. They practise the drug upon their children from the age of four or five months, and continue to do so till about the ninth year, when they stop it in a very few cases in which children can withstand the causes as stated above, while in all other cases the practice is carried up to the grave. The low-country people frequenting the hills also practice the use of the drug as a precaution against malaria, colds, coughs, &c., and the inclemencies of the weather.

3. Both in the hills and on the plains there are opium eaters who carry the practice to an unnecessary excess, and they immediately look emaciated and restless. To these men night is day and day is night.

4. Both the moderate and immoderate users of opium suffer if they fail to get opium pill at the proper time. Their whole body pulls very badly and becomes languid, and if they fail to get it for a day or two they will catch diarrhoea or dysentery.

5. The use of opium does not seem to have direct effect on the moral condition of the people who are addicted to the use of it, but on the physical condition to some extent. The opium eater first begins the habit with a small dose and gradually increases it as his means permit, until at last he becomes a slave to it. Then he suffers from constipation, want of proper sleep, and disinclination to work, besides becoming very weak.

6. The popular native idea is that the moderate use of opium from the age of 40 years does immense good to the user by keeping up the drooping vigour from age. This proved to be quite true in the case of my old mother. She suffered for many years from some chronic belly-ache, and I tried many medicines to cure it, but without effect. Some one advised her to use opium in small doses, and she followed the advice and she finds herself much better now.

7. The moderate use of opium does not tell upon the health of the consumer's children.

8. It does not incite crime, but want of money wherewith to purchase opium drives the user to that necessity, and that too only amongst the lower classes.

9. Opium is purified and made into pills by the admixture of the roasted stuff of the betel leaves or the

leaves of the babul tree (*Acacia Arabica*). This preparation is called madat, which is said to possess stronger intoxicating properties than the opium itself, and the use of it is resorted to only by those confirmed eaters of opium and who do not satisfy themselves by the use of opium alone. To the madat shops, only those people who have little or no regard to respect resort, as the use of it is considered disreputable. Madat consumers are easily detectable by their emaciated bodies, ugly appearances, and gait. It is used not as a medicine at all but as luxury. This habit when once formed cannot be easily got rid of, and has a greater tendency to the contribution of crime than that of opium itself, because the users become altogether indolent and seek for money wherewith to purchase madat by illegal means when their legal resources have exhausted. The madat smokers are

generally composed of lower classes who live hand to mouth.

10. The use of opium or madat is contracted by some as aphrodisiac and carried to excess by degrees when they find themselves deceived by the idea.

11. Native physicians use the drug (opium) by mixing it with other medicines. It is applied externally on parts of the body affected by rheumatism or violence and to heal sores or wounds.

12. In rare instances women mix opium with sweet oil and drink the mixture to kill themselves owing to some family quarrels.

(Signed) K. NARAINSWAMI,  
Inspector of Police.

Vizianagram,  
13th January 1894.

APP. XIX.

## III.

M.R.By. GEDA KRISHNAMA, Kanuapuram.

Question.

1. What are the effects of opium on the consumer's bodily frame as well as his character?

2. Do people, in general, accept the proposition that "opium should not be used for any other than medicinal purposes," and, if so, are they willing to bear in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures?

3. Is it possible to prevent the growth of the poppy tree, or the preparation of opium or the sale of opium except for medicinal purposes?

4. Is it possible to stop the opium trade, otherwise than by prohibiting the growth of poppy and the manufacturing of opium?

5. How is opium supplied in these hill tracts?

6. What portion of the population consume the drug, and to what extent does each man consume?

7. Do the people use opium for any purpose other than that of eating?

8. What other advantages are there by consuming opium?

9. Will they suffer in any way by stopping its use?

10. Supposing people suffer for want of it, cannot they rest satisfied with any substitute?

Reply.

I think, by the consumption of opium, a man's power of "remembrance" is diminished, as also his bodily strength. The practice in these parts is that a man should not take to this habit as long as he is under 40 or 50 years of age. Those over 50, being naturally weak, take to the habit of eating opium, thinking that the latter has the effect of giving temporary strength. I hear from the consumers that, if it is taken in old age, it improves the general strength. I actually see cases when deleterious effects are produced if the consumer is ill-fed.

No. They would not like that the use of the drug should be restricted to medicinal purposes alone, as they have been accustomed to the free use of it for a very long time. If so restricted, they will not be willing to bear any cost of the prohibitive measures.

It is not usual in these parts either to grow the poppy tree or to manufacture opium, and even granting there is such a practice, it will not be possible to stop it, as these people are not amenable to such orders.

I see no other way to stop this trade except by prohibiting the growth of the poppy.

The licensed shop-keepers procure opium from Rajahmundry and sell the same in the weekly markets where there are licensed shops.

Excluding all cases where persons in these hill tracts take opium whenever they fall sick, I think the number of the habitual consumers is about 5 per cent., each man taking on an average  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a tola a time, i.e.,  $\frac{1}{12}$  of a tola a day.

It is used for external applications in cases of "sore eyes" and "headaches." It is not used here in smoking at all.

Those of the consumers that are over 40 or 50 years have their nervous system strengthened, and, by the use of the drug, constant irritation of their bowels is cured.

Aged persons said, who are at the same time, weak, cannot do without it, as otherwise they will be unfit to attend to their ordinary avocations. Those that are habituated to it suffer from pains in the hands and legs if they fail to eat it.

There may be medicines likely to cure the sufferings arising from the disease of opium, but as such medicines are not as easily procurable as opium, people cannot do without it.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

I think that in these days under the renting system with a fixed number of shops for sale of opium the consumption of the drug is far less than in times previous to the introduction of the renting system.

2. I do not think that in these hill tracts this drug is used first (*sic*) for the sake of intoxication and pleasure.

(Signed) GEDA KRISHNAMA.

## IV.

MR. H. G. PRENDERGAST, District Superintendent of Police, Kistna.

Opium is used to a small extent throughout the Kistna district. Unlike the case of the more northern districts, more of it is consumed in the delta than in the upland taluks. It is used mostly in the solid form, as a prophylactic, and occasionally by those who cannot get a full meal because it enables them to do a day's work or less. The quantity consumed varies from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a tola. It is also used medicinally. The use of opium is nowhere carried to excess. I do not know of any instance in which injurious effects have followed the moderate or immoderate use of opium. The moderate use of opium has a beneficial effect both morally and physically—morally, because it removes the craving for alcohol, the use of which by natives of this district almost invariably ends in abuse of it and consequent demoralisation, and physically, because it reduces the liability to delta fever, rheumatism and other diseases, and enables a man to do more work without the sense of fatigue than he could otherwise endure without injury to his constitution. The use of opium in no way contributes to the perpetration of crime, but, on the contrary, prevents it in so far as it prevents drunkenness, which does contribute to the perpetration of crime. Moderate opium eating, and this is the rule, with very few, if any exceptions in this district, is cheap, costing from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 anna per diem. The use of arrack is an expensive luxury. Toddy drinkers spend from 2½ annas upwards per diem on that beverage, and arrack drinkers spend from 3 annas upwards per diem on their drink. Those who are regular drinkers thus spend about half their earnings on drink and are pauperised. Crime soon follows. The very best men I have had serving under me are Goomsur Oriyas, who are all moderate opium eaters, consuming on an average  $\frac{1}{4}$  tola a day. I had these men under me for eight years continuously, and in all that time I had not a single instance of the immoderate use of opium or any evil effects resulting from its moderate use by them. On the contrary, I had during the same time among toddy and arrack drinking telegas several instances of men dismissed for habitual drunkenness and of others invalidated from the effects of excessive drinking. To throw difficulties in the way of the moderate use of opium would, in my opinion, cause widespread discontent that would result in serious danger.

(Signed) H. G. PRENDERGAST.

## V.

M. R. Ry. P. S. GANAPATI AIYER, Avergal, B. A.,  
Treasury Deputy Collector, Salem.

I was Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of Indore in Central India, between August 1875 and December 1879. During this time I had occasion to visit parts of the Indore State, and also Rutlam and Dhar. I had, therefore, opportunities of studying the opium question.

In Central India opium is used by all classes of people except Brahmans. Some take it as medicine, but the majority take it from habit. When I was at Rutlam with the Prime Minister, as guests of the Maharani, a deputation of her Sirdars, who came to inquire after our health, presented us balls of very superior old opium, and drunk in our presence a preparation of opium called kusumba distilled on the spot. I mention this incident to show that opium-eaters and smokers are not looked down upon. Opium is given in very small doses in Central India to children of all classes—including Brahmans—up to about the age of two. It is given under the impression that it will prevent children from suffering from indigestion, diarrhoea, dysentery, and other disorders of the stomach, and that it will promote sound sleep. People in well-to-do circumstances do not suffer physically if they take opium in moderate quantities. In fact they are in as good health as those who never use opium. People suffering from certain complaints, such as rheumatism and asthma, enjoy better health by using opium than they would otherwise do. Even poor people who cannot afford to feed themselves properly get on well, so long as they use opium in moderate quantities. They work hard and eat well, and are strong and robust. It is the fakirs and other beggars that generally indulge themselves in

excess, mainly with a view to drown their cares and sorrows, and they suffer, getting emaciated and weak, with sunken eyes, wild staring looks, and their whole body shrivelled except their stomach, which is comparatively bloated. Opium in moderate doses seems to have no effect upon people who eat well. My observations do not lead me to think that opium leads to any immorality or crime. On the contrary opium has a sedative effect, and makes people quiet and non-interfering. The criminal class will of course be criminals, whether they take opium or not. It has all along struck me that opium-eaters and smokers, even when they use the drug in excessive quantities, are not nearly so mischievous as people who use spirits or ganja in excess. Here I may state that I have been in charge of the sub-gaol at Salem for over one year, and that I have not yet seen one man sent to it who is an opium-eater or smoker.

In the Salem town opium is used in two forms. Pills made of crude opium are eaten or are dissolved in milk, &c., and drunk. It is made into madat, and smoked. Madat is prepared by adding to an infusion of opium an equal quantity of roasted babul (*Acacia Arabica*) leaves, and then making pills of the product. About 30 pills are made out of each tola of the product. Opium in its crude state is sold at only one place, and madat in two places. The consumers are generally weavers, pensioned sepoys (Muhammadan and Hindu) and beggars. Most of them are poor. The beggars look weak and emaciated, as their brethren in Central India do; the rest look as well as other men in their station of life. Opium is given to children principally by Muhammadans up to the age of two, and then discontinued. The average daily sale from 1st April last amounts to 9 tolas of crude opium, and 5 tolas for madat. The approximate number of people using opium in Salem town is 150. In the taluks the total consumption of opium during 1892-93 is as follows:—

Taluks.	Tolas.
Salem	3,800
Namakkal	190
Tiruchengodu	349
Atur	68
Hosur	3,447
Dharmapuri	1,040
Krishnagiri	2,884
Tiruppattur	18,863
Uttangarai	466
Total	31,107

The number of opium consumers in the taluks is about 680, which will give 830 for the whole district.

The following remarks are submitted as to the disposition of the people in regard to—

- (a.) the use of opium for non-medical purposes;
- (b.) their willingness to bear in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures.

(a.) As opium has become almost as indispensable as any other necessities of life to a very large proportion of the Muhammadan and Rajput population in Central India, Rajaputana, and certain other provinces in Northern India, any proposal to prohibit the use of opium for any but medical purposes will be most strenuously opposed, and will, if carried out, produce well-founded discontent, which it would be inexpedient to give rise to.

In the first place, it will be difficult to allow the use of opium for only medicinal purposes, because it would be necessary to restrict the issue of opium only to people who can produce prescriptions from qualified medical men trained according to the European system; and as the staff of such men is exceedingly small, the result of such a restriction would be to deprive people of an admittedly very valuable medicine which is exceedingly useful in the treatment of many diseases which are very prevalent in the country.

In the next place the suppression of opium would practically mean the utter ruin of millions of cultivators who have been accustomed to its cultivation.

It is pretty certain also that if opium is suppressed, the people, who have become habituated to it, will, after undergoing a great deal of inconvenience and misery, resort to ganja or alcoholic drinks. The consensus of medical opinion seems to be that, even as an intoxicant, opium is less injurious both to the individual



and to the society than ganja and alcoholic drinks, and the experience of laymen seems to tally with medical opinion. If so, it seems most undesirable, even from a point of view of morality, to prohibit the use of opium for other than medicinal purposes. It is at all events clear that there will be no gain morally. I am decidedly of opinion, therefore, that it would be politically inexpedient and physically and morally undesirable to prohibit the use of opium for other than medicinal purposes, and I am sure that this view is in harmony with intelligent and unbiassed native opinion in Central India.

In Salem, I have taken some pains to ascertain the views of people who do not use opium, and I find that the few who have any views on the subject agree with me. Here I may be permitted to state that I recently had a conversation with a very intelligent Marvari gentleman settled here for a long time. He informed me that his father was a confirmed opium-eater, and that he himself regularly used it for seven years, then gave it up simply to see if it could be given up, then resumed it for a few years, and then finally gave it up. He thinks that the drug had no injurious effect upon either his father or himself, that even in excess it is much less injurious than ganja or alcoholic drinks, and that in the case of people suffering from certain physical complaints it is a positive boon.

(b.) On the question as to how far the people will be prepared to bear, in whole or in part, the cost of any prohibitive measures, I am decidedly of opinion that, if the matter is explained to them, not one will consent to bear any part of the cost. So far as it affects the people of India, it is clear that the opium consumers themselves regard the drug as a boon, while the others think that, if it is an evil, it is far less serious than ganja or alcoholic drinks. It is not therefore clear how people can be expected to consent to contribute towards the cost of any prohibitive measures. As regards the effect of the drug upon the Chinese, on whose behalf chiefly the present anti-opium movement has been set afloat, it should be remembered that they will have opium, whether India exports it or not, as is evident from the fact that the quantity of opium exported from India to China is very small as compared with that produced in China. It seems useless therefore to attempt to prohibit the export of opium to China. Any such prohibition will also be inconsistent with the manufacture in the country and the importation from Europe and other countries of alcoholic drinks.

The further question has not been put as to how the blank in the Indian accounts arising from the disappearance of the opium revenue is to be filled up. Unless the British Parliament will vote a contribution to India of six or eight millions sterling a year, the deficit must be made good by India as best she can.

It is a large question as to whether India can bear any additional taxation, but it may be permitted to her people to ask of their British rulers that no additional taxation should be imposed upon them because it is considered immoral to export opium to China, which will have it, or because such exportation retards the progress of Christianity in that country.

(Signed) P. S. GANAPATI AYYER,  
Deputy Collector.

## VI.

Surgeon-Major J. LANCASTER, District Surgeon,  
North Arcot.

The nature of the evidence which I have to give is chiefly negative in its character as far as any evil effects of the drug are concerned. The opium habit is not in evidence in the large districts in Southern India in which I am and have been the principal medical officer.

2. My practice in private and in the public service extends over a period of 20 years, and I have been the principal medical officer of districts of over 2,000,000 inhabitants, and in the course of this experience, I have never had any case of opium-poisoning either in the adult or in children brought before me either in hospital or in private practice. For the last five years also no single case occurred among an average annual attendance of 1,20,000 patients in the dispensaries of this district (North Arcot).

In an extremely large number of cases of wounds and injuries, averaging over 6,000 a year, no single case of injury was induced or caused by the influence of opium.

while on the other hand fully 50 per cent. were due to the influence of alcohol or ganja.

3. I have had under my observation at various times an extremely large number of lunatics sent to me for observation and report, and in no single case was opium the cause of insanity.

4. I have been the medical officer of some of the largest gaols in Southern India, and only in extremely rare cases have I found the opium habit to exist in prisoners, and it is an equally rare event for opium to be smuggled into the gaol; there is no demand for it; the proportion of such attempt as compared to the smuggling in of tobacco or ganja would be 1 opium to 200 of tobacco and 100 of ganja.

I have had occasionally opium-eaters in gaol, though very few indeed. They were chiefly men of Northern India, fakirs and low class Muhammadans. Some of them were victims to old-standing diseases, venereal or urinary fistulae, and had evidently fallen into the habit from attempts to allay pain. The dose of opium given to them daily by me was gradually reduced, and tobacco given to them stopped the craving for the drug. The men soon ceased to crave for opium when good food and tobacco were given them.

5. The opium habit cannot be observed in the general population by its effects.

It is confined to a very small section of the population, and, if you want to find it, you must search for it.

The effects of the use of this drug do not show themselves as in alcohol, the use of which is fast spreading in South India among all classes.

It (opium) is used very largely in native medicines; it is the sheet anchor of the native practitioner in all diseases of the bowels, in diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, and malarious fevers which are only too common among the people of India.

I have seen it (opium) used largely by pilgrims on long and weary journeys, footsore, sick, half-fed, and surrounded by scenes of squalor and discomfort as in the pilgrim centres of Tirupati and Ramesvaram and Tiruttani.

It (opium) is used by bandy-drivers and jutka men about to start on a long drive. While I had my coffee at daybreak, the shivering bandy-man took his pill of opium and gave five to his pony and then started on a journey without break of 20 to 25 miles.

I have seen it (opium) used by residents of villages in the early morning—possibly to stave off hunger—in villages while on special sanitary duty in the great famine of 1876-77.

In Southern India the habit of eating and smoking opium is chiefly found in the larger towns and among the poor, though a few of the better classes, like pensioned native officers, smoke, having contracted the habit on field service or on the march. Their opinion is that it staves off hunger and supports the system against fatigue. I have visited some of the places where opium is smoked; the habituals are all poor men, chiefly elderly and old. Women in Southern India rarely use it. Prostitutes sometimes smoke and eat it to fight against fatigue, anxiety, and the effects of dissipation. The wives of mendicants and wandering tribes also use it. These places, i.e., the smoking-houses) and their surroundings are squalid, poor, and comfortless. The majority of the men after a few whiffs went quietly away to their poor homes. There was no stupor or intoxication. They all agreed that the effects were soothing, and smiled when I asked whether it incited them to any act of violence. One man said it was a great peace-maker. This corresponds with my own experience.

Opium is the poor man's drug; he spends on it 3 to 6 pies daily. Alcohol would cost from 9 pies to 18 or more. The use of alcohol is steadily spreading, and among the better classes its powers of mischief as compared to those of opium are 100 to 1.

I am the doctor of the poor man, i.e., my work for years past has been and is among the poorer strata of the population in town, district, and gaol. My entire sympathy is with this class, and if I felt that opium was doing it harm, I would preach against its use. It is against alcohol in its cheaper and meretricious forms that a crusade should be started. For one man ruined by opium a hundred are destroyed by alcohol.

Opium is the sheet anchor of Muhammadan and Hindu medicine and is used by these practitioners in a vast number of ailments. Any prohibition against its use would be unjust and may raise a ripple of discontent among a contented but poor section of the population. Powerful drugs like arsenic, corrosive sublimate,

APP. XIX.

salts of copper and many vegetable poisons are sold freely in the bazaars; let these be prohibited, for they are the chief agents of secret poisoning, before any steps are taken to prohibit the use of what is the poor man's friend—opium. There is an old Hindustani proverb which runs as follows:—To the child opium is milk, to the adolescent an arrow, and to the old a stick. It shows that to the growing the use of opium is a danger, but to the old a means of support. This view may be generally accepted.

(Signed) J. LANCASTER,  
Surgeon-Major,  
District Surgeon, North Arcot.

## VII.

Surgeon-Major J. MAITLAND, Acting Senior Surgeon,  
General Hospital, Madras.

Having been in medical practice in the Madras Presidency for the past 17 years, and during a great part of that time in civil employment, I have had much to do with natives of all classes. My experience has been chiefly gained in the City of Madras, but also in the districts of Madura, Tinnevely, and the Nilgiris.

With the exception, presently to be mentioned, I believe opium eating to be extremely rare among the natives of the above-mentioned districts. For example during the past 10 months, when I have daily visited from 70 to 80 persons in the Madras General Hospital, I have only met with three opium eaters. The rare instances that one does meet with are usually mendicants, and the majority of them come from Northern India.

The exception above alluded to is the Nilgiri district, where some of the hill tribes (Badagas) are opium eaters. As far as I could ascertain the proportion of persons addicted to the habit amongst these people is under 10 per cent. Those who take opium are rather looked down upon by their more virtuous neighbours. My knowledge of the people is not sufficiently intimate to enable one to say whether the habit is injurious to them or not. I have never had an opportunity of watching the effects of opium given continuously for long periods to healthy persons, but I have frequently watched its effect given for a length of time and in considerable doses in cases of diabetes. In such persons its action is only beneficial.

(Signed) J. MAITLAND, M.D.,  
Surgeon-Major, I.M.S., Acting Senior  
Surgeon, General Hospital.  
Madras,  
25th January, 1894.

## VIII.

Surgeon-Major O'HARA, District Surgeon, &c.,  
Bellary.

*Sketch of proposed evidence.*—The nature of the evidence which I propose to offer is essentially negative when not favourable to the drug.

*Infrequency of the opium habit.*—The practice of eating opium is by no means an obtrusive habit in those parts of the country with which I am best acquainted.

*Experience derived from hospital and private practice.*—In extended civil medical practice among all conditions and classes of people but few instances of opium-eaters have been met with. These have been almost invariably men from the north or north-west and amongst those who perform pilgrimages to the sacred shrines of Southern India. Subjected to privations and exposure, obliged to traverse long distances on foot and often ailing from distressing and painful diseases, they resort to opium (occasionally becoming excessive consumers) and declare themselves to be unable to exist without it. In cases of great emaciation and exhaustion admitted for treatment into hospital from this class, it is seldom possible to assign the exact degree of injury to the general system resulting from the habitual use or abuse of the drug. Suffice to say that not infrequently such cases—without cessation of the opium habit—regain health and strength from the effects of rest and generous dietary.

*Experience derived from Gaols.*—From a very extended experience in charge of gaols in South India, it may be asserted that the discovery of opium—as a "forbidden article"—amongst the prisoners is a rare event; that it is confined almost always to men from the north; that the average prisoner in South India has no

acquaintance with the drug, and that there is evidently "no demand" by the prisoners for its surreptitious introduction into gaols.

*General observations.*—From time to time instances of the "opium habit" have come under observation; the persons concerned would probably be included under the head of "moderate consumers," taking from one to four pills, about a grain each, per diem. There was nothing in their appearance or conduct to lead to suspicion of the habit, and it certainly had no perceptible effect on their intelligence and activity.

*Virtues of the drug.*—Unlike alcohol, its use does not excite to crimes of violence; it is invaluable in a variety of chronic and painful ailments, also in malarial anæmia and partial starvation; it sustains nervous power, and as a remedial agent is second to no single drug in the pharmacopœia.

(Signed) WILLIAM O'HARA,  
Surgeon-Major, District Surgeon,  
&c., Bellary.  
25th January, 1894.

## IX.

Surgeon-Major W. H. THORNHILL, M.D., Superintendent,  
Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

I have no personal experience or knowledge of opium except as a medicine and I find from the records of this institution, that the use of opium has been very seldom given as the alleged cause of insanity, and can only give evidence accordingly.

(Signed) W. H. THORNHILL, M.D.,  
Surgeon-Major,  
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum,  
Madras.

## X.

Surgeon-Major J. L. VAN GEYZEL, M.B., C.M., F.C.S.,  
F.I.C., Chemical Examiner to the Government of  
Madras.

As to the consumption of opium for non-medical purposes and its effect upon the moral and physical condition of the people I can only speak from general observation, and my opinions are not based upon any special study of the subject.

I was district medical officer of Ganjam for nearly four years, and although the people of this district are not reputedly an opium-eating people, yet it is on the high way to the great Pooree temple and amongst pilgrims, detained in the hospital by illness, there have been opium eaters. Further, situated as this district is between the great opium-eating provinces of Orissa on the one side and Vizagapatam and Godavari on the other, the habitual use of opium in Ganjam must be more general than appears on the surface. During my four years' charge of this district, I had occasion to travel throughout its length and breadth several times. About 15,000 out-patients passed annually through my hospital, and I also had charge of a gaol with about 500 prisoners in it. With these opportunities among classes of people, who might be expected to furnish examples of the baneful effects of opium-eating, I only came across the case of one man whose bodily or mental health was apparently ruined by the habit. This was a comparatively young man, not over 25 years if I remember aright, who was constantly coming into gaol for petty theft. He was well known in the bazaar as a habitual opium eater, and he was constantly overshadowed by the police on account of his well-known propensity for thieving. Whether the crime was the result of the opium habit or only a coincidence I could not determine. This man was always extremely troublesome to manage at first; deprived of his daily dose he was rendered utterly incapable of doing any kind of work, and suffered terribly from abdominal pain and diarrhœa. I used to treat this case with moderate and diminishing doses of solid opium, and in a few days the craving for the drug would be lulled and the man took his place in the working gangs and was a fairly well-behaved prisoner. Under favourable circumstances I believe that this man could have given up the habit and lived an honest life.

Other instances of the opium habit which have come to my notice have been amongst pilgrims admitted for severe diarrhœa and amongst prisoners. It was difficult to determine in the former cases whether the diarrhœa was due to stoppage of the drug or to indiscreet dieting,

but the administration of solid opium usually cured these people in a few days and sent them on their journey again. Among prisoners the desire to have the drug was not shown after a few days, and they did not seem to miss it, or suffer from the want of it.

Ganjam is notably a feverish district, and some of the very worst forms of malarial fever are to be met with there, but I never heard that, or came across any instance in which opium was taken as a prophylactic or cure for malaria. Either its reputed action against malaria is unknown there, or I am badly informed.

I have habitually prescribed solid opium and its B.P. preparations among patients, chiefly for the relief of pain and for procuring sleep; but I have never come across any cases in which harm has resulted from its use.

I have also been in charge of five different Madras regiments, but I never came across amongst sepoys any disease attributable to opium.

With the single exception that I have noted I have not met with any instances of disastrous results, physical or moral, which could be attributed to the use of the drug. I must add that I cannot say the same with reference to alcohol. While the opium eater cannot, as a rule, be recognised by outward signs and appearances the alcohol tippler can, and while I have not met with cases of organic disease attributable to the use or abuse of opium, I can distinctly recall cases which were traceable to the abuse of alcohol. Close upon 10 years ago in a large town in South India I used to be called in to see Brahmin patients, admittedly hard drinkers, whose ailments were aggravated by the habit, and I learnt that, though Brahmins are precluded by caste rules from drinking alcohol, there was a regular practice springing up amongst certain classes of these people there to meet and spend the evenings at imported liquor-shops. I believe that the experience of medical officers stationed

in some of the other larger towns will accord with mine, that while they practically see nothing of the disastrous results of the opium habit, they do see among natives cases arising out of, or aggravated by, the abuse of alcohol, the latter being an experience, I believe, that was quite uncommon 20 years ago.

The use of opium as a poison is comparatively uncommon in this Presidency, and I append a table of figures for eight years (the period for which information in this form is available), from which it will be seen that out of 580 cases in which the presence of poison was established, in only 38 was opium found; and that out of 560 deaths traced to poison, only 24 were attributable to opium. Any restrictions placed upon opium alone would still leave the poisoner a wide choice of easily accessible poisons; hence no advantage will be secured by restricting its sale alone. A general Poisons Act, however, I regard as a necessity.

I take it that opium, wherever it is habitually consumed, is taken for much about the same purpose as alcohol, viz., as a diet, as an exhilarant or to drive away dull care. In many places I can also understand its habitual use by people suffering from chronic abdominal diseases; the use of opium in such cases helping the man to earn the means of support for his family. Under all these circumstances, I do not consider that the opium habit is an appreciable evil, or that it is one which calls for remedy. On the other hand, I consider that restrictions on the liberties of the people of India in this matter would not be justifiable, and that moral reformation, if it must necessarily be brought about by State interference, should commence in the direction of restricting the consumption of ganjah and alcohol rather than of opium.

(Signed) VAN GEYZEL,

Surgeon-Major, M.B., F.R.C., I.N.D.,  
Chemical Examiner to the Government of Madras.  
Madras, 27th January 1894.

	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Arsenious oxide alone.	Mercuric salt alone.	Other in-organic poisons alone are mixed with other poisons.	Aconite.	Atropine and datura.	Strychnine.	Opium.	Other organic poisons.	Total number of deaths from all poisons.	Deaths attributable to opium.				Total.
											a. Sui- dal.	b. Homi- cidal.	c. Acci- dental.	Doubt- ful whether a, b, or c.	
1885	64	34	6	5	1	3	1	5	9	61	3	3	—	—	6
1886	74	45	4	9	—	4	—	6	6	62	—	—	—	1	1
1887	62	36	8	7	4	—	3	1	3	59	—	—	—	—	—
1888	78	28	4	9	5	3	—	7	17	78	2	1	—	—	3
1889	90	30	10	9	7	4	4	8	18	79	2	5	—	—	7
1890	76	43	11	5	3	5	2	3	4	71	—	2	—	—	2
1891	61	29	4	4	4	2	3	6	7	62	2	—	—	1	3
1892	80	38	11	8	3	8	3	2	7	93	—	—	1	1	2
Total	580	283	60	56	27	29	16	38	71	560	9	11	1	3	24

XI.

Surgeon-Captain C. L. WILLIAMS, Acting Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Madras.

*Experiences of the witness in the subject; where gained and extent.*—Witness was Civil Surgeon of Akyab in Lower Burma, the District of Arracan, for four months in 1893; also Superintendent of the goal there. The Arracanese are an opium-consuming race, and about 30 per cent. of the adult male population eat it in tities varying from one anna's worth (about 10 grains) upwards. Smoking is less common. The population of Arracan is [figures not available at the moment] and of Akyab . . . . . The average daily population in the goal was about 300, and the number of admissions in the four months I was in charge was . . . . . (exact figures will be furnished; the number was about 120). Of these admissions . . . . . [circa 40] confessed themselves opium-eaters. The number of deaths was three (or four) in the goal; one from acute, one from chronic dysentery, and one from chronic granular contraction of the kidney—with a death from sub-acute dysentery recorded in my Akyab notes, but not stated whether in the goal or the civil hospital. The practice was invariably to immediately stop all opium; but occasionally a prisoner would get rather severe diarrhoea, and require a few grains daily for a day or

two to graduate the stoppage of his opium. Sick list in the goal also very small (perhaps two average daily sick). Importance of the small sick and death rates amongst an opium-eating population, in a position (goal) in which very accurate observation is possible, as proving that opium cannot be so very deleterious as some would make out.

*Position of Akyab*—Akyab lies at the mouth of the Coladyne river on an island within the delta of the river. It is full of malaria, exactly like the Sunderbund on a smaller scale; and it would seem that this is perhaps the cause which has driven the Arracanese to eat opium.

*Cirrhosis of liver.*—Witness has had now four months' experience amongst Tamil people, and has been much struck with the commonness of cirrhosis of the liver here as compared with its rarity during his four months in Akyab. There he only recollects one case; here he has seen very many. The difference does not lie in the fact that he has seen more patients here, though the numbers are as about 300 to 70 a day in Madras and Akyab, respectively, but in the fact that the great bulk of the population of Akyab is Musulman and of the remainder the majority Budhists. Neither religion, drink, alcohol, to any appreciable extent, whilst the Madras Pariah indulges freely. This emphasises the

APP. XIX.

contrast between the physical effects of opium and alcohol.

*Abuse—harmful but—not common.*—Abuse of opium harmful without doubt, as is abuse of eating, smoking, drinking, exercise. But abuse not common. Akyab, a very moist climate, with a rainfall annually of 200 inches. Agriculturists there much exposed therefore to vicissitudes of weather, and opium probably a protection to their animal economies under the circumstances.

*Post-mortem changes in Opium-eaters.*—Sir William Moore, having stated that no naked eye changes were produced in the organs of opium eaters, examined *post-mortem*, witness has looked very carefully for actual organic change and is inclined to attribute a cirrhotic condition of the stomach in which the mucous membrane takes on an appearance like crocodile skin, to the abuse of the stimulant. This may possibly be followed by cirrhosis of the liver and even kidneys which was found in one case. But the cirrhosis of liver and kidneys was not advanced, and was only found in one case; cirrhosis of the stomach in four or five. But many *post-mortem* examinations of opium eaters were made (of those who had died of other affections), and as the above changes were found so rarely it seems fair to conclude that actual organic change is rare, and only appears late in heavy consumers.

*Dysentery in Opium-eaters.*—Of dysentery in connexion with the opium-eating habit, witness has seen a good deal. The abusers of it seem to get dysentery of a very severe type which is fatal, but this usually does not occur till the fourth or fifth decade of life, and can therefore hardly be said to cause early decay. Of course these are the cases that come into an hospital for treatment, and their number, in four months at Akyab, was small. The great mass of opium eaters never come before the Civil Surgeon at all, which they would if they were seriously diseased, or only do so for ordinary diseases, not due to opium, or as prisoners in his gaol, and their absence may be taken as a very fair proof that, at the very least, opium does not interfere with the ordinary animal functions of their economies whereby they earn their daily bread.

*Rapid healing in one case of an Opium-eater.*—Witness was much struck with one case of an enormous wound made in a Burman's loin at Akyab by a "dah" or very heavy knife like an axe. It went down to the kidney, and easily admitted the whole hand. The patient was an eater of opium, to the extent of about 10 grains a day, yet this enormous wound healed right off by first intention, showing a vitality in the tissues which could hardly exist if opium were as deleterious as many people say. Witness has never before seen such a successful closure of such an enormous wound. [He was given his usual allowance of opium whilst in hospital.]

*Visits to Opium Dens.*—Witness has visited the so-called opium dens in Monywa, and Yamethin in Upper Burmah, and the retail shop kept by a Chinaman in Akyab, but has failed to find the besotted wrecks described as peopling them.

*Crime in connexion with Opium.*—Witness has been Superintendent of Mandalay Central Gaol, (over 1,100 prisoners) for six weeks, and of Yamethin and Akyab gaols (2nd and 4th class, with populations of about 300 and 120 respectively) for 15 months, but is unable to say that the criminal classes in those gaols are especially recruited from the opium consumers.

*Smuggling.*—A significant fact occurred in Akyab during witness' tenure of office there. Some men smuggling opium were detected by the Excise officers, and on the latter's attempting to arrest them, attacked them with such violence that much blood was shed, many wounds given on both sides, and one man very nearly died. This was before the recent order anent the registration of opium consumers in Lower Burmah was issued. From it it seemed fair to draw the conclusion that, if smuggling was carried on merely to avoid payment, of duty, and life thereby endangered, *a priori* would smuggling be carried on to provide an article forbidden by law, and therefore increased value. For this reason witness, as a superintendent of a gaol, regretted the issue of that recent order as it seems

a direct incentive to crime. There is no doubt that for many years yet the Arracanese will have opium; and if they cannot obtain it honestly on payment, from a licensed shop, they are likely to go to any lengths, not short of murder, and including smuggling, to obtain it. To prevent this, the mere increase in the *personnel* of the Excise department will be a serious burden on the Exchequer, and the individuals are not likely to have a task devoid of considerable personal risk. Witness has had considerable experience in Burmah of the Sikh race, having been surgeon to three police battalions of mixed Punjabi, Muhammadans and Sikhs. These men have served in the most malarious and trying districts, but most certainly, at the least, the Sikhs have not fallen victims to the unhealthy climate in any *greater* proportion than the Muhammadans which they should do if their constitutions are undermined by opium.

(Signed) C. L. WILLIAMS, M.D. Ed.,  
M.R.C.S. Eng.,  
Surg.-Capt. Indian Medical Service,  
Ag. Professor of Pathology,  
Medical College, Madras.

## XII.

SYED MOHIDEEN SAHIB, First-class Hospital Assistant,  
Madras.

As already stated in the sketch of my evidence, the habit of taking opium is not common in the Madras Presidency. With the exception of a few districts in the north of the Presidency, such as Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna, and of those which border on the Nizam's dominions, the Madras Presidency may safely be considered to enjoy perfect immunity from this habit. Even in the places above-mentioned where opium eaters are to be met with, the use of the drug is not practised to any injurious extent. It is, in fact, used by the lower orders of the population more as a remedy for exhaustion, starvation, and chronic pains than as a luxury. In this connexion it may be mentioned that the poorer classes are in the habit of dosing their children, especially infants, with opium in the night to keep them quiet and put them to sleep. In all these cases it seems to have a powerful effect. Any excessive consumption of the drug is, of course, dangerous, but during my service of 20 years, during which period I have served both in the northern and southern parts of the Presidency, I have hardly come across any such case.

The opium-eaters who may be found in our hospitals in Madras or the southern districts do not belong to the indigenous population, but are chiefly men from the north of India on pilgrimage to the sacred shrines in Southern India or pensioned Sepoys who contract the habit on field service.

From my own experience as a medical man of 20 years' standing, I have found this drug extremely useful for medical purposes. It has a beneficial effect in all diseases of the bowels, in diarrhoea, dysentery, chronic peritonitis, rheumatism, diabetes, in cases of all chronic and painful ailments, and in malarious fevers. This drug is largely resorted to even by native hakeems and vaidians in such cases.

Its use certainly does not excite to acts of violence and has no powers of mischief when compared to that of alcohol. On perusal of the report on lunatic asylums for the year 1891, under the heading "Causes," it is seen that opium as a cause of insanity takes all classes the lead; whereas alcohol, Indian hemp, and privation take the lead. Again on page 22 of the same report, under the heading "Types of insanity," it is seen that opium smoking caused *no cases* for admission during the year, and that opium eating caused only two cases out of a grand total of 810 admissions, whereas spirit drinking caused seven. As the use of alcohol is now steadily spreading amongst all classes of the population in this Presidency, and as it is in most cases followed by disastrous result, legislation in this direction seems urgently called for.

(Signed) SYED MOHIDEEN,  
First-class Hospital Assistant.

## APPENDIX XX.

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

NOTE on the system of EXCISE MANAGEMENT of OPIUM in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, presented by the Honourable T. D. MACKENZIE, Commissioner of Customs, and Superintendent of Opium and Abkari in the Bombay Presidency.

In view of the approaching visit of the Parliamentary Opium Commission, it seems desirable to prepare some brief account of the system of management under which the revenue from opium is realised in the Bombay Presidency, and that the various changes which have from time to time taken place, and the method under which the existing system is worked may be understood, some historical sketch thereof is necessary.

The opium trade of the Bombay Presidency first attracted the attention of the Supreme Government in the early years of the present century, as being likely to injure the revenue derived from the Government monopoly in Bengal, and a desire was expressed for the entire suppression of opium cultivation in British and native territories controlled by the Local Government; but as the Court of Directors on the matter being referred to them considered the measure not absolutely necessary, as the poppy did not appear to be cultivated in the territories under the control of this Government for profit or exportation so much as for local consumption, especially in Gujarat, where it was large, further action was for the time deferred.

But about 1818 much anxiety was caused by the serious danger to the prosperity of the Bengal monopoly, by the competition in the China market of opium from the Native States of Central India, whose cultivation was unrestricted, the manufacturers skilful, and the quality of the drug, when ready for the market, exceptionally good. It was found that this opium was brought *via* Baroda and Cambay to Diu and Daman, and thence shipped to China, while yet another route was open *via* Pali and Jaisalmer to Karachi, where it was shipped to Daman, and thence to China.

It was evident that, owing to the high value and the portability of the drug, the difficulties presented by various foreign States, and the enormous line of country which would have to be guarded, any measures for checking this importation into and transit through British territory would be useless, unless arrangements were made with the producing States for restricting cultivation, and introducing a monopoly system, such as prevailed in the Behar and Benares. With this object in view therefore agreements were entered into with the chiefs of Udaipur, Bundi, Kotah, Dhar, Rutlam, the Maharaja Holkar and others, containing provisions to limit cultivation, prohibit sale and transit of opium, and requiring it to be made over at a fixed price to the British Agent, who was to buy up the whole stock, and send it to Bombay for resale. For the same purpose also the Treaty of 1820 was concluded with His Highness the Gaekwar, while the various petty chiefs, owning territories separating Malwa from British Gujarat and the Gaekwari Mahals north of Ahmedabad, signed agreements binding themselves to prevent the transit of Malwa opium through their respective territories. It was hoped that by these means the supply of opium to the foreign ports above-named for transshipment to China would be stopped.

Measures were also taken to regulate the consumption of opium in Gujarat, and to secure a regular revenue therefrom, by establishing depôts for the sale of the drug to persons licensed to retail it, at such rates as might tend to check its inordinate use, and at the same time afford a reasonable supply to consumers, a small fee being charged for each licence. For the supply of opium to Kutch the Political Resident was authorised to prefer indents on the Commissioner of Opium, Bombay, and a depôt was established at Rajkot to provide for the wants of Kathiawar. The agreements made with the Kutch and Kathiawar chiefs in 1820-21 will be found at pages 133-138 of Aitchison's Treaties, Volume IV., edition of 1876, and are still in force. The further arrangements made with them later on, after the Opium Act I. of 1878 came into force, will be noted in their proper place. To return to the earlier period: a duty of Rs. 12 per Surat ser was imposed, by Regulation I. of 1818, on all opium not the produce of the territories immediately dependent of the Presidency of Fort William, which might be brought into the Presidency of Bombay, except on Government account, and by Regulation II. of 1820 rules were promulgated for the more effective prevention of clandestine importation. These were repealed by Regulation XXI. of

1827, which, while reproducing the provisions of the repealed regulations as to import duty and illicit importation, also contained definite rules for regulating the supply of opium for internal consumption and its transit from place to place.

After 10 years' trial, however, the scheme was found ineffectual, as regards the prevention of the exit of Malwa opium to foreign ports for export to China. Sindia, Jeypore, and others had from the first refused to join in the arrangements made with the other chiefs in Central India; Karachi was still available as a port for illicit export, and the high duty imposed on licit importations into Bombay had proved prohibitory and driven the trade to illegitimate channels, with the result that the illicit trade was centred at Daman into which several thousand chests of Malwa opium were annually imported *via* Sind for direct export to China. Besides this, those chiefs in Central India who had entered into the agreements above-mentioned viewed the arrangements with disfavour, their wealthy merchants were on the verge of ruin, and their cultivators, who had previously disposed of their crops in the open market, were discontented at having to sell to the British Opium Agent at a fixed price.

In 1829 therefore the Government of India withdrew entirely from the Malwa opium monopoly, and although the restrictions in force in British and native territories in the Bombay Presidency were still maintained, the trade in Central India was thrown open to private enterprise, and in lieu of the abandoned system, it was decided to raise the revenue by the grant, at a special rate, of passes to cover the transit of opium through British territory to Bombay, for eventual exportation to China. Care was, however, taken to fix the rate at a figure which would make the cost of opium put down in Bombay by the direct route compare favourably with the cost of transmission to the coast by the cheapest of the more circuitous routes through foreign territory. At the same time Regulation XX of 1830 was passed, rescinding sections 1 and 2 of Regulation XXI. of 1827, so far as they related to Malwa opium, and making it lawful to import such opium by direct route into Bombay for exportation by sea, under a pass granted on payment of the prescribed fee, instead of the duty leviable under Regulation XXI. of 1827.

It is worth mentioning that this last-named Regulation had been framed on the assumption that no opium was grown within the limits of the Presidency, and that all the opium required for local consumption had to be imported. So far from this being the case, however, considerable tracts of land in Gujarat, Khandesh, and elsewhere were suited to, and were cultivated with, the poppy, and when the Government of India, in 1838-40, expressed their desire to stop the cultivation, and at the same time their unwillingness to pass a special law for the purpose, it was only by straining the meaning of the words "imported and brought into" in Section 1 of the Regulation, that the cultivation of the poppy was put a stop to, and there was difficulty in dealing with the large stocks of opium, manufactured in Khandesh on Government account by gaol labour, owing to the absence of purchasers at the price—equal to that of Malwa opium—demanded by Government.

In order to remedy this state of affairs, there were lengthy discussions between the local and supreme Governments, the outcome of which was that in 1853 it was decided to pass a law prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy in the Bombay Presidency, to abandon the Khandesh manufacture, to obtain opium for home consumption from Bengal or Malwa, and to closely enforce the rights of restriction in Native States, in which any traffic in opium for exportation by sea was likely to be carried on. The then Commissioner of Customs was directed to draft a Bill to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy, and amend the existing law as to the importation and retail sale of opium. He prepared a Bill accordingly, but as it was found that the repeal of much of Regulation XXI. of 1827, which was proposed therein, would also affect the law relating to Abkari and Poisons, and the many questions involved in the former subject were of a difficult and complicated nature, the result was a series of protracted discussions without change in the Opium Law, for many years.

APP. XI.  
Bombay.

The Government of India Acts, No. XXIII. of 1876 ("to amend the law relating to opium") and VI. of 1877, postponing the date of coming into force of the former, need merely be noted *en passant*, as they were both repealed by Act I. of 1878, the opium law now in force, with effect from 1st April, 1878. Under this Act

- "no one shall
- (a) cultivate the poppy,
  - (b) manufacture opium,
  - (c) possess opium,
  - (d) transport opium,
  - (e) import or export opium, or
  - (f) sell opium,"

save under rules to be made by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Government of India.

The history of legislation regarding opium having thus been briefly traced, there remain for consideration details connected with the

- sources of supply;  
routes prescribed;  
rates of duty imposed from time to time;  
the manner in which duty is payable;  
the examination of opium in transit, and on arrival at its destination;  
the sources from which the opium revenue is derived.

#### Sources of Supply.

All opium required for consumption in the Bombay Presidency is obtained from Malwa or Rajputana. It is permissible to obtain it also from the Government factories in Bengal, but in practice none has been obtained thence for many years past.

For the weighing of the opium, the issue of the passes, the recovery of pass fees, Government have established scales, and maintain offices at the following places in Rajputana and Central India, viz., Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam, Dhar, Jaora, Ajmir, Mandesaur, Bhopal, and Chitor.

The scales at Ajmir were established in 1877, at Jaora in 1878, at Mandesaur and Bhopal in 1879-80, at Chitor in 1883-84, while those at the other places are of earlier date. In 1857, scales were established at Ahmedabad to meet the emergency arising from the disturbed state of the country at that time. They have been retained up till now, and are used for the weighing and passing, for export to Bombay, of opium grown in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar, and for the examination of opium imported from Dongarpur. His Highness the Gaekwar, it may be noted, is allowed to cultivate the poppy and manufacture opium in the Kari division for the consumption of his subjects, and for export by sea to China and other foreign countries on payment of the full British pass fee duty.

#### Routes prescribed.

The rules sanctioned by the Bombay Government, with the previous approval of the Government of India, direct that "no opium shall be imported into the Presidency of Bombay by land unless it be—

- (a) booked through by railway for re-exportation to other parts of British India or to Native States;
- (b) for exportation by sea from Bombay;
- (c) for retail sale by licensed vendors in any district in which the direct importation of opium for such sale is sanctioned by the Local Government, and subject to any conditions which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe";

And further, that—

"no opium shall be imported into the Presidency of Bombay by land except by one of the following routes, that is to say:—

- (a) from any place on the frontier of the Kari Division in the territory of His Highness the Gaikwar, which the Local Government may from time to time appoint, direct to the town of Ahmedabad;
- (b) by railway from Khandwa or *via* Palanpur and Ahmedabad."

Under Bombay Government Notification, No. 3340, dated 29th June 1880, it is ruled that the Palanpur-Ahmedabad State Railway shall be the route by which alone opium from Baroda territory may be imported into the Bombay Presidency for transmission to the scales at Ahmedabad. All opium so imported shall be carried direct to the Government Opium Agency in the town of Ahmedabad. There is but one exception to

the railway being the sole route by which opium can be imported into the Bombay Presidency, and that is for Dongarpur opium. By Government Notification, No. 229, dated 13th January 1886, "opium the property of His Highness the Maharaval of Dongarpur may be imported into Ahmedabad, under an escort furnished by His Highness the Maharaval, by the following route, viz., by Vichvada, Samera, Samlaji, Tintoi, Bakrol, Lembhol, Dhakrol, Modhuka, Harsol, Ujdia, Dehgam, and Naroda to Ahmedabad.

#### Rates of Duty imposed from time to time.

The first duty on opium in this Presidency was imposed by Regulation I. of 1818. It was Rs. 12 per Surat ser on all opium not the produce of territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William which might be brought into the Presidency of Bombay except on account of Government. When Regulation XXI. of 1827 repealing Regulation I. of 1818 was passed, the same rate of duty was continued thereby, but Regulation XX. of 1830 left the rate to be decided by Government from time to time, and the pass fee was fixed at first at Rs. 175 per chest of 140 lbs. In 1835 the rate was lowered to Rs. 125, but in subsequent years it was progressively increased as follows:—

1843 to Rs. 200.	1859 to Rs. 500.
1845 ,, 300.	1860 ,, 600.
1847 ,, 400.	1861 ,, 700.

On 1st October 1862, however, it was lowered to Rs. 600, at which figure it remained till 16th July, 1877, when it was raised to Rs. 650, while for opium passed at the scales at Ajmir, which were established a few months before, the rate was higher by Rs. 25 per chest. On 16th September 1879 the rate was raised to Rs. 700, that for Ajmir being Rs. 725. These rates were applicable to all opium, whether imported for local consumption within the Presidency, or for subsequent export from Bombay to China or other foreign ports. On 28th June 1882 the rate for the latter was lowered by Rs. 50 per chest, and on 5th July 1890 this was further decreased by Rs. 50; at present, therefore, the rates are:—

- (a) if imported for local consumption, Rs. 725 at the Ajmir scales; Rs. 700 at all others;
- (b) if imported for export to foreign countries, Rs. 625 at the Ajmir scales; Rs. 600 at others.

#### Mode of Payment of Duty.

The duty payable—

- (a) at the Ahmedabad Opium Agency is paid either in cash or by hundi payable at sight at the Bank of Bombay;
- (b) at the Ajmir Agency, either in cash or by hundi drawn on some trustworthy firm in Bombay, and payable at sight;
- (c) at all Agencies subordinate to the Opium Agent, Indore, by hundis payable at six days' sight drawn on some trustworthy firm in Bombay. The opium is liable to detention by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, at the risk of the consignee until payment of the duty, when it is paid by hundi, has been certified by the Bank of Bombay.

#### Examination of Opium in transit, and on arrival at destination.

Opium booked through for re-exportation to other parts of British India or Native States shall be detained and examined as to number and weight of, and tampering with packages in transit at such stations in the Presidency as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf. By road route the naka at Samera in the Mahi Kantha has been appointed an examining station for opium imported from Dongarpur, while for opium imported by rail, Dadar, Kalyan, Ahmednagar, Nandgaon and Sabarmati Railway stations are the places appointed for examination.

On the arrival of the opium at its destination the permit and the packages are presented for examination to the Collector. If he considers that the packages have not been opened or tampered with in transit, if their number is complete, and if they are found to be of the full weight specified in the pass, less such allowance for dryage, if any, as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, the packages may be dealt with by the owner as the law or the rules thereunder prescribe, and the permit is retained by the examining officer.

*Sources from which the Revenue from Opium is derived.*

These may be arranged under four heads:—

- (a) the export duty on opium for China or other foreign countries;
- (b) the duty on opium locally consumed, which is drawn from (1) the farms for retail vend in British districts, (2) payments by Native States;
- (c) the transshipment fees on Persian Gulf opium;
- (d) collections on behalf of the Madras Presidency.

The manner in which the revenue under head (a) is levied has been described in the preceding paragraphs, and it seems unnecessary here to go into further detail.

As to head (b), the system throughout the Presidency proper, except in a few districts, which will be noted later on, and in Sind, is now to give the farm to a contractor selected by the Commissioner of Opium for a term of one year, and a brief summary of how the present method arose may be of interest. Previous to the reforms introduced in 1878, duty at the rate of Rs. 1,680 per chest was leviable on opium imported for home consumption, the rate on opium for China ranging from Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per chest. In practice, the full duty rate was not imposed on opium for home consumption, but taxation considerably in excess of the export duty rate was levied on it. The sales of licit opium dwindled to insignificant proportions, and almost the whole wants of the people were met by smuggled opium. After many years spent in discussing various remedial proposals, the conclusion ultimately arrived at was that the rate of taxation levied was prohibitive, and was the main cause of the smuggling which so extensively prevailed. The first measures of reform decided on were,—

- (1) the reduction of the duty rate on opium for home consumption, and its assimilation to that obtaining for the time being on opium for the China market;
- (2) the abolition of fees for the privilege of vend.

Government determined to be content with the duty realisations, and not to attempt to raise additional revenue by imposing license fees on the retail sale of opium. Another main feature of the scheme introduced in 1878, with the object of displacing contraband opium from consumption, and inducing the opium dealers to confine their transactions to licit opium, was the apportionment to farmers of a sufficient share of the sale proceeds of licit opium to induce them, from motives of self-interest, to act honestly; to repress illicit practices on the part of their retailers, and to enlist their co-operation with Government for the suppression of opium smuggling. The system of giving the opium farms by competition was devised for the application of the above principles, and being tried first in Bombay City in June 1873, it was subsequently extended to Gujarat, the greater part of the Deccan and Konkan, and to Sind.

The scheme succeeded admirably in the first few years after its introduction in displacing from consumption in many districts considerable quantities of contraband opium. There was at first no great competition for the farms, and the minimum vends guaranteed by the farmers were not forced by competition to too high a figure. Although the sales of licit opium rose rapidly, the farmers were able to sell at, or about, the maximum prices allowed, the full quantities they had undertaken to sell, and they made good profits. But as years went on the progress of licit consumption became slower, the farmers did not exert themselves as they should have done to put a stop to opium smuggling and the consumption of smuggled opium, and it was evident that some of them had entered into bargains out of which they could not make certain of the profit they looked for, if they confined their own dealings and those of their retailers to licit opium. The large profits earned by many of the farmers in the earlier years induced considerable competition for the farms, and many of them were let to speculators, who guaranteed too high minimum vends, and tendered for the farms on terms which left a very small, if any, margin for honest profit. It was clear that the whole object for which monopoly farms were granted was lost if the farmers dealt, or permitted their retailers to deal, in smuggled opium, and it became essential to reconsider the terms on which the farms should be granted, so that the farmers might be assured of a reasonable profit on licit dealings.

It was decided that the competition for the farms must be confined within limits, and no form of auction being possible which would satisfy the condition of restricted competition, the most practicable resource,

while the farming system was continued—and the time for dispensing with the aid of the farmers in suppressing illicit practices had not arrived—seemed to be selection from amongst the candidates for these farms. Government, therefore, in July 1889, directed that arrangements for the disposal of opium farms should be made as follows:—

- (1.) The existing license conditions should be maintained intact. (2.) A margin of about Rs. 2-8-0 on each pound of opium sold should be secured to the farmers by limiting the minimum guaranteed vend to quantities which the farmers might reasonably be expected to sell at the maximum selling price allowed. For this purpose the Commissioner of Opium was instructed to estimate carefully the quantities that farmers dealing honestly were likely to be able to sell in each district at the retail selling price allowed, and to enter those quantities in the licenses as the minimum vends which the farmers would be required to guarantee. The commissioner was directed to estimate the minimum vends from the statistics in his office showing the actual sales for a series of years, the number and nature of offences committed against the opium laws, the quantities of contraband opium seized and the amounts paid by farmers as penalties for short sales. It was considered that with these figures and the general experience of the Department to aid him, the commissioner should be able to form a fair idea of the minimum quantities which the farmers ought to be able to sell. He was directed to use his discretion in fixing these quantities, but to be careful not to overburden the farmers, and to fix the minimum vends rather below than above his own estimate of the normal demand at the retail prices fixed.

- (3.) Having fixed the minimum vends the commissioner was instructed to publish them with the other terms of the farm licenses, and call for applications for the farms on those terms. He was then to make his selection from among the candidates, and give the farms to the persons whom he might consider most likely to conduct the business satisfactorily.

The system was to be tried experimentally in the first instance for one year, but from one cause or another the term has since then been, as a rule, but one year.

In the districts where the monopoly farm system, either by competition or selection, was never introduced, comprising Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum in the Southern Maratha Country, Kanara, and Ratnagiri, where the consumption of opium has always been insignificant, the system has, since the introduction of the Opium Act up to the end of 1892-93, been for the license to pay to Government a fixed amount for the privilege of sale in addition to the duty on the opium actually issued to him from the Government depôts for vend at his shops, the farms being sold either by districts, talukas, or shops.

The further modifications which have been made with effect from 1st August, 1892 are—

- (a) abolition of the minimum guaranteed vend everywhere;
- (b) the reduction of the maximum quantity allowed to be sold by the retail vendors to one person in one day from ten tolas to two without a special permit;
- (c) the prohibition of the sale of opium for consumption on the premises,—in other words, the closing of licensed *chandul* and *madat* shops.

Owing to the term of the farm in Bombay City not having expired till the 31st July 1893, the modification did not take full effect there till the beginning of the current year. By the abolition of the minimum guaranteed vend it will be understood that farmers have now to pay only the duty on opium actually bought by them for sale, and instead of paying any license fees they are required to maintain additional establishments for the supervision of their retailers, and the prevention of smuggling and other illicit practices.

Under sub-head (2)—Payments by Native States—it may be mentioned that, on the introduction of the Opium Act in 1878, the Kathiawar States were informed that the cultivation of the poppy and the production of opium must be discontinued, that they must import their opium under passes granted by recognised authorities, and by specified routes, must take measures to cause opium retailed in their States to be sold under the same rules and at the same prices as opium supplied to consumers in British territory, must furnish half-yearly a statement showing the

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

quantities of opium imported and sold during that period, the proceeds of the sales and the balance of the opium in hand in each division of the State at the end of the half-year, and lastly they were required to pay the full pass fee of Rs. 650 on every chest of opium imported into those States for the use of their subjects. A drawback, however, of Rs. 130 per chest, or 20 per cent. of the pass fee, was to be allowed in the case of opium so imported, on the distinct condition that the Governments of the States, to which the privilege was conceded, should use their utmost endeavours to prevent the smuggling and illicit sale of opium, adopt the British retail system, and not permit opium to be sold by retail within their States at a lower price than that at which it was sold in British territory. It was further laid down that in case of failure to comply with this condition, Government were free to withdraw the concession. Similar instructions were issued as regards Cutch.

That State, as well as those of Kathiawar, memorialised in 1880 the Government of India on the subject of these orders, and in September 1881 they were informed of the decision of the Supreme Government, which confirmed that the Bombay wholly, except for the modification that "the pass duty on re-imported opium" shall be lowered from four-fifths of the full duty to "two-thirds, the prohibition against cultivation and "manufacture being maintained," while it was expressly stated that "the right of the British Government to impose the full duty is not affected by this "concession, which has been made in the expectation "that the Chiefs will enter into loyal co-operation with "the Government of Bombay for the suppression of all "illicit traffic."

In December 1881 a further concession was made to the States, in that they were permitted to purchase opium from Bombay, or to import it from Central India for consumption within the limits of their respective States, subject to the condition that they strictly complied with the rules under the Opium Act regulating such traffic. In the beginning of 1882 the Political Agent reported that the States had finally accepted the arrangements determined on by Government, and these arrangements were then duly and publicly notified throughout Kathiawar. They have been worked in these States and in Cutch for some 14 years now, but formal agreements, binding mutually on Government and the States, have not as yet been drawn up and signed. It is expected, however, that these will shortly be completed.

In the Mahi Kantha, the Rewa Kantha, and Palanpur, Government in 1878 decided that the growth of the poppy and the manufacture of opium must be stopped, that the sale of opium should be a State monopoly, that the opium consumed should be procured by the State itself by special arrangements, either by direct importation from Malwa under an official pass, or from the Government opium depôts at Ahmedabad or elsewhere. The Political Agents were instructed to inform the various Chiefs in those States that the Government would insist on the strictest performance of their treaty engagements to prevent the importation of opium across their borders from Malwa, Meywar, or Rajputana. With the view of securing the co-operation of the Chiefs they were permitted to import, free of duty, the quantity of opium actually required by each State for *bona fide* home consumption, but on the distinct understanding that the illicit importation of opium should be completely stopped, and that the opium should not be sold by retail at a less price than that at which opium was retailed in British territory. The full duty per chest was to be paid by the local importers and consumers, but the amount of the duty would form part of the revenues of the Chiefs, and not be charged by or paid to the British Government. The right of withdrawing the privilege and of charging the full duty, in the event of violation of the terms laid down, was, however, reserved by Government. The States were further required to furnish similar returns to those prescribed for Cutch and Kathiawar. The terms were accepted by the respective Chiefs, and are in force up to the present time.

Similar obligations and terms have been imposed on all the Native States in the Presidency, but the history of these the more important opium consuming States has been given in detail. Cambay, alike with Palanpur, the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha States, is allowed remission of the whole of the British duty on opium imported for home consumption, the States under the Surat Political Agency, viz., Dharampur, Bausda, and

Sachin that under Thana, viz., Jawhar; under Sholapur, viz., Alkalkot; under Dharwar, viz., Savanur; under Koláha, viz., Janjira; the State of Savantvadi; and those under the Southern Maratha Country Agency (except Jath with the Dattapur Estate) received one-fifth, while Jath, under the Southern Maratha Agency, Bhor, under Poona, Anndh and Phaltan, under Satara, receive one-tenth remission.

Of Baroda, which though territorially in the Bombay Presidency, is politically subordinate to the Government of India, it is sufficient to say that it enjoys the whole of the revenue derivable under its State monopoly both for home consumption and export to China, and is besides allowed to import from Malwa, free of duty, whatever quantity of Malwa opium it may require for home consumption.

Regarding head (c), "Transshipment fees on Persian Gulf opium," this is provided for under Rule 29 of the opium rules sanctioned under Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 4472 A., dated 3rd June 1885. The rule is quoted for ready reference:—

"Notwithstanding anything herein-before contained to the contrary, opium not the produce of India may be imported by sea into the ports of Bombay or Karachi, and opium, whether the produce of India or not, may be imported by sea into the port of Aden: Provided in each case that the opium so imported be manifested for transshipment or for re-exportation in the same bottom:

"Opium so imported may be re-exported by sea from the said ports:

"All such opium imported into and re-exported from the said ports in the same bottom shall be liable to a duty at the following rates on each chest not exceeding 140½ lbs. avoirdupois net weight:—

"When the consignment does not exceed 150 chests at Rs. 5 per chest.

"From 151 to 300 chests at Rs. 4 per chest.

"From 301 to 600 " at " 3 "

"601 chests and upwards at " 2 "

"Provided that opium on which a transshipment or re-export fee has been levied at one of the said ports shall be exempt from the payment of a re-export fee at any other of the said ports."

Under head (d), "Collections on behalf of the Madras Presidency," it may be noted that this is really nominal, so far as Bombay is concerned. It includes all revenue collected on behalf of Madras; e.g., opium passed for that Presidency from the scales in Malwa under the Bombay Opium Commissioner, or opium exported by sea from Bombay for Madras ports. It will be understood that all such revenue is credited to Madras.

For the information of the Commission is appended a complete annotated copy of the Opium Act I. of 1878, with the rules in force up to date, and copies of the license forms showing the conditions now imposed on opium vendors.

T. D. MACKENZIE,  
Commissioner of Customs, Salt,  
Opium, and Abkari.

Camp Bordin, 4th December 1893.

The INDIAN OPIUM ACT, No. I. of 1878, together with the RULES and NOTIFICATIONS issued thereunder and in force in the Presidency of Bombay on 1st December 1893.

Act No. 1 of 1878.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Opium.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to opium; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Opium Act, 1878." SH

It shall extend to such local areas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," from time to time direct; Lo ext

And it shall come into force in each of such areas on such day as the Governor-General in Council in like manner directs in this behalf. Co me

The Act came into force in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council on the 1st April 1878, Government of India Notification, No. 1988, dated the 22nd March 1878.

The Act came into force in the territory of Peint on the 1st April 1887, Government of India Notification, No. 480, dated the 10th March 1887.

2. The reference made to Bombay Regulations XXI. of 1827, and XX. of 1830, in Act No. VII. of 1836, shall be read as if made to the corresponding sections of this Act. An of 1

[Paragraphs 1 and 2 of section 2—repealed by Act XII. of 1891.]



Inter-  
preta-  
tion  
clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Opium."

"Opium" includes also poppy heads, preparations or admixtures of opium, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy:

"Magis-  
trate."

"Magistrate" means, in the Presidency towns, a Presidency magistrate, and elsewhere a magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the local government to try cases under this Act) a magistrate of the second class:

"Import."

"Import" means to bring into the territories administered by any local government from sea, or from foreign territory, or from a territory administered by any other local government:

"Export."

"Export" means to take out of the territories administered by any local government to sea, or to any foreign territory or to any territory administered by another local government:

"Trans-  
port."

"Transport" means to remove from one place to another within the territories administered by the same local government.

Prohibition  
of poppy  
cultivation  
and posses-  
sion, &c. of  
opium.

4. Except as permitted by this Act, or by any other enactment relating to opium for the time being in force, or by rules framed under this Act or under any such enactment, no one shall—

- (a) cultivate the poppy;
- (b) manufacture opium;
- (c) possess opium;
- (d) transport opium;
- (e) import or export opium; or
- (f) sell opium.

Power to  
make rules  
to permit  
such  
matters.

5. The local government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, from time to time by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to permit absolutely, or subject to the payment of duty or to any other conditions, and to regulate within the whole or any specified part of the territories administered by such Government, all or any of the following matters:—

- (a) the cultivation of the poppy;
- (b) the manufacture of opium;
- (c) the possession of opium;
- (d) the transport of opium;
- (e) the importation or exportation of opium; and
- (f) the sale of opium, and the farm of duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail:

Provided that no duty shall be levied under any such rule on any opium imported and on which a duty is imposed by or under the law relating to sea customs for the time being in force or under section 6.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, Government Notification No. 44724A, dated 3rd June 1885.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878, and in supersession of all previous rules made under the same sections, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following rules for regulating the traffic in opium in the Bombay Presidency (namely):

#### Preliminary.

Short title.

1. These rules may be cited as the BOMBAY OPIUM RULES.

2. In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (1) "opium" has the meaning defined in the Act;
- (2) "commissioner" means the commissioner of customs, salt, opium, and ábkári;
- (3) "collector" means any revenue officer in independent charge of a district, and, within the limits of the town of Bombay, the collector of customs; it also includes any assistant collector, deputy collector, or assistant collector of customs duly authorised by such collector to perform all or any of the duties imposed on a collector by these rules;
- (4) "farmer" means a person who has obtained from the collector a farm under Rule 43;
- (5) "licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained a license for retail vend under Rule 39 or 45;
- (6) "Presidency of Bombay" includes Sind;
- (7) "town of Bombay" means the area comprised in the limits of the jurisdiction of the Presidency magistrates;
- (8) "warehouse" means the Bombay Opium Warehouse appointed by the Governor in Council, in Government Notification No. 2205, dated 16th March 1885 (published in the "Bombay

Government Gazette" of 19th idem, page 341), under section 7, clause (c), of the Act, for the storage and deposit of opium legally imported into and intended for exportation by sea from the Presidency of Bombay.

#### Cultivation and Manufacture.

3. The cultivation of the poppy and, except as provided in Rules 22, 39, 43, and 44, the manufacture of opium for sale or export are prohibited within the Presidency of Bombay.

[Imperatrix v. Kango Asao.—Where a person who had purchased opium from a licensed dealer, and, from such opium had made a preparation called chandul for his domestic use, was convicted of an offence in contravention of the rules prescribed and made by Government under the Opium Act I. of 1878—(vide "Government Gazette" for 1885, Part I., pages 704 to 715).

Held, that the conviction was bad and that Rules 3 and 4 (1), read together, must be construed as permitting the manufacture of chandul, by a person for his own domestic use, from opium licitly obtained.

Criminal Ruling, No. 42, dated 12th October 1893. Candy and Fulton, JJ.]

#### Possession.

4. Except as provided in Rules 5 and 6, or by a special order of the commissioner under Rule 11.

(i) no person shall have in his possession any opium other than—

(a) opium purchased from Government, or from a farmer or licensed vendor, or under Rule 36, or

(b) a preparation or admixture made for his own domestic use from opium so purchased;

(ii) Save as provided in Rule 60,\* no person, not being a farmer or licensed vendor, shall have in his possession more than five seers of poppy-heads or two tolas of any description of opium not being poppy-heads.

5. Rule 4 does not apply to—

(i) opium in transit covered by a permit under Rule 7;

(ii) opium lawfully imported—

(a) during transit to its destination;

(b) when warehoused under the provisions of Rule 21.

(iii) (c) Opium imported into Ahmedabad under Rule 13a and possessed, subject to such conditions as the commissioner may prescribe, by an authorised agent of His Highness the Maharaval of Dongarpur pending disposal. (Added by Government Notification No. 229, dated 13th January 1886.)

6. The collector may grant:

(a) to any medical practitioner residing within his district, a license in the form marked A., hereto annexed, for the possession of opium for medical purposes only (in such quantity as the collector may fix, which, except in any special case in which the commissioner may authorise a larger quantity, shall not exceed one seer).†

(b) to any person, a special permit authorising him, for a specified period, to have in his possession for private consumption only a specified quantity of opium in excess of two tolas.

The collector, with the sanction of the commissioner, may delegate to the Mamlatdar, or other chief revenue officer of a Taluka, the power of granting special permits given him by sub-clause (b) of this rule under such restrictions and subject to such instructions as he may think fit. (Added by Government Notification No. 491, dated 18th January 1893, published at page 39 of the "Government Gazette," Part I., dated 19th idem.)

\* Vide Government Notification, No. 5515, dated 31st July 1883, page 688, "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 3rd August 1883.

† Vide Government Notification, No. 6437 of 10th August 1892, page 802 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 11th idem.

‡ Added by Government Notification No. 4561, dated 24th June 1885.

§ Vide Government Notification No. 6137 of 10th August 1892, page 802 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., of 11th idem.

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

*Transport.*

7. Save as provided in Rule 60,\* the transport from one place to another within the Presidency of Bombay of any quantity of opium exceeding two† tolás in weight is prohibited, except under cover of a permit in Form B., hereto annexed, or in such other form as the commissioner from time to time prescribes, granted—

- (a) in the case of opium to be transported from one place to another within the town of Bombay, or from any place within to any place without the town of Bombay, by the collector;
- (b) in the case of opium to be transported from any place in the Presidency, outside the town of Bombay to the town of Bombay, or to any other place in the Presidency, by the collector of the place from which it is to be despatched :

Provided that—

- (1) in the case of opium imported into the town of Bombay, the permit to cover transport from the railway station to the warehouse may be endorsed on the pass referred to in Rule 16;
- (2) in the case of opium to be exported by sea, the permit to cover transport from the warehouse to the place of shipment may be endorsed on the shipping bill;
- (3) in the case of opium removed from a Government depôt to a retail shop, a permit in the Form C., hereto annexed, or in such other form as the commissioner from time to time prescribes may be granted by the officer in charge of such depôt.

8. Except in the case of transport from one place to another within the town of Bombay or within any district, no such permit shall be granted unless the person applying for it can produce a written permission so to apply, signed—

- (a) if transport to a place within the town of Bombay be applied for,—by the collector of customs;
- (b) if transport to any district be applied for,—by the collector of such district.

A copy of the permit granted shall be sent—

- in case (a) to the collector of customs;
- in case (b) to the collector of the district to which the opium is to be transported.

9. No package containing opium shall be opened during transport.

10. The permit and the packages shall, on arrival, be presented for examination to the collector.

If, after examination, the collector concludes that the packages have not been opened or tampered with in transit, if their number is complete, and if they be found to be of the full weight specified in the pass (less such allowance for dryage, if any, as the Local Government from time to time prescribes), the packages may be dealt with by the owner as the law or these rules allow, the permit being retained by the examining officer. Otherwise the packages shall be detained and dealt with as the law or the orders of any duly authorised authority may direct.

*Import.*

11. No opium shall be imported into the Presidency of Bombay by sea except in whole or half chests for re-exportation as provided by Rule 29.

Provided, however, that at the port of Bombay only, opium may be imported otherwise than in whole or half chests for re-exportation, subject in all cases to payment of the full duty imposed by the Sea Customs Tariff for the time being in force, and to any special orders passed by the commissioner as to subsequent possession and disposal of the opium imported.

12. No opium shall be imported into the Presidency of Bombay by land, unless it be :

- (a) booked through by railway for re-exportation to other parts of British India, or to Native States;
- (b) for exportation by sea from the port of Bombay;
- (c) for retail trade by licensed vendors, in any district in which the direct importation of opium for such sale is sanctioned by the Local Government, and subject to any conditions which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe :

Provided that any opium imported for either of the purposes mentioned in clause (b) and clause (c) may, after it reaches its destination in the Presidency of Bombay, and with the permission in writing of the collector, be dealt with in any other way permitted by the law for the time being in force. But, subject to any conditions which the local government may prescribe in this behalf, permission shall not be granted by the collector until the difference between the duty on the opium in question, calculated at the rates in force at the date of the application, on opium intended for exportation and on opium intended for retail sale, respectively shall have been recovered or refunded, as the case may be.

*Government Notification No. 2365 of 8th May 1878, modified by Notification No. 8157, dated 21st November 1882.*

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the direct importation of opium from Malwa into the town of Bombay for retail sale in the said town by persons duly licensed there to retail opium subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) All opium so imported shall be subject to the rate of duty notified from time to time under section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878, to be leviable on opium imported into the Presidency of Bombay for consumption therein, and payment of the duty leviable thereon shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under section 5 of the Opium Act;
- (b) All opium so imported shall, on arrival at Bombay, be deposited either in the Government opium godown, or in the licensed shop of the licensed vendor importing the same;
- (c) Opium deposited in the Government godown will remain there at the risk of the importer, who shall be at liberty to keep it in his own boxes and under his own keys and seals, and to remove it in reasonable quantities at a time to his shop as he requires it for use; but he shall not be entitled to have access to the godown except during office hours, nor without special permission from the collector of customs oftener than twice a week.
- (d) The quantity of opium to be removed from the Government godown shall on each occasion be presented to the officer in charge of the Opium Department of the Custom House for weighment and registration, and shall be covered by a pass in the Form C. attached to the rules.

Similar permission for direct importation from Malwa and direct purchase in Bombay from wholesale dealers has been accorded to licensed retailers in—

Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals—By Government Notification No. 5214 of 2nd October 1880, modified by Notification No. 8157 of 21st November 1882.

Broach and Poona—By Government Notification No. 6341 of 26th October 1881, modified by Notification No. 8157 of 21st November 1882.

Sholapur and Násik—By Government Notification No. 10,197 of 29th December 1884.

Ahmednagar—By Government Notification No. 2236 of 16th March 1885.

Revenue Department, Government Notification No. 5300, dated 29th June 1885.—In supersession of paragraph 2 of each of the five Notifications noted at foot,\* and of so much of Notification No. 8157, published at page 996 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" for 1882, as refers to paragraph 2 in each of the first three of the Notifications, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under clause (c) of No. 12 of the Bombay Opium Rules, published at pages 704 to 715 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 4th June 1885, Part I., that persons duly licensed to retail opium in any district or place to which any of the said five Notifications applies may supply themselves with opium by purchase from wholesale

\* (1) No. 2365 of 8th May 1878, published at page 303 of Part I. of the "Bombay Government Gazette" for 1878.

(2) No. 5214 of 2nd October 1880, published at page 850 of Part I. of the "Bombay Government Gazette" for 1880.

(3) No. 6341 of 26th October 1881, published at page 650 of Part I. of the "Bombay Government Gazette" for 1881.

(4) No. 10,917, dated 29th December 1884, published at page 2 of Part I. of the "Bombay Government Gazette" for 1885.

(5) No. 2236 of 16th March 1885, published at page 343 of Part I. of the "Bombay Government Gazette" for 1885.

\* *Vide* Government Notification No. 5515, dated 31st July 1883, page 688, "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 3rd August 1883.

† *Vide* Government Notification No. 6437 of 10th August 1882 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 24th June 1883.

dealers in Bombay, subject to the following conditions, viz. :—

- (1) that permission be in every case obtained as required by the proviso to No. 12 of the said rules;
- (2) that the differential duty, if any, leviable on the opium under the said proviso be duly paid;
- (3) that the opium be purchased by whole or half chests only;
- (4) that it be shown to the satisfaction of the collector of customs and opium that the whole of the opium purchased has been obtained from the Bombay Opium Warehouse, and not from any other place;
- (5) that the opium purchased be forthwith transported to its destination, and lodged for issue in the same manner as if it had been imported direct from Malwa or Meywar, as the case may be.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION NO. 7594, dated 9th October 1889.—Under the provisions of section 12 (c) of the rules framed under sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878, and notified in Part I. of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 4th June 1885, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the direct importation of opium from Malwa or Meywar into the district of Khandesh for retail sale in the said district by the person duly licensed to retail opium in that district, subject to the following conditions :—

- (a.) All opium so imported shall be subject to the rate of duty imposed, for the time being, on opium imported into the Presidency of Bombay for home consumption, and payment of the duty leviable thereon shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Rule 17 of the rules under the Opium Act, 1878, for the payment of duty on opium intended for exportation by sea.
- (b.) All opium so imported into the Khandesh district shall, on arrival, be deposited in the Government Treasury at Dhulia, or in the *Mamlutdar's Treasury at Jalgaon*. (The words in italics were added by Government Notification, No. 8120, dated 17th November 1890.)
- (c.) Opium deposited as aforesaid will remain there at the risk of the importer, who shall be at liberty to keep it in his own boxes and under his own keys and seals, and to remove it to his shops at such times as the collector of the district may determine, and in such quantities at a time as he may require for use, not being less than the minimum quantity to be fixed by the collector; he shall not be entitled to have access to the place of deposit except during office hours, nor without special permission of the collector or other officer duly empowered by the collector to grant such permission.
- (d.) The quantity of opium to be removed from the place of deposit shall, on each occasion, be presented to the officer in charge of the place for weighment and registration, and shall be covered by a pass in the Form C. attached to the rules.

2. The person duly licensed to retail opium in the aforesaid district is further permitted to supply himself with opium by purchase direct from wholesale dealers in Bombay, subject to the following conditions :—

- (1) that permission be in every case obtained as required by the proviso to No. 12 of the rules;
- (2) that the differential duty, if any, leviable on the opium under the said proviso be duly paid;
- (3) that the opium be purchased by whole or half chests only;
- (4) that it be shown to the satisfaction of the collector of customs and opium that the whole of the opium purchased has been obtained from the Bombay Opium Warehouse and not from any other place; and
- (5) that the opium purchased be forthwith transported to its destination, and lodged for issue in the same manner as if it had been imported direct from Malwa or Meywar, as the case may be.

Similar permission for direct importation from Malwa or Meywar has been accorded to the licensed retailer in the Surat district by Government Notification, No. 2533, dated 11th April 1893.

13. No opium shall be imported into the Presidency of Bombay by land, except by one of the following routes, that is to say :—

- (a) from any place on the frontier of the Kadi division in the territory of His Highness the Gaikwar which the Local Government may from time to time appoint direct to the town of Ahmedabad;
- (b) by railway from Khandwa, or *via* Palanpur and Ahmedabad.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to rule that the Palanpur-Ahmedabad State Railway be the route by which alone opium from Baroda territory may be imported into the Bombay Presidency for transmission to the scales at Ahmedabad. All opium so imported shall be carried direct to the Government Opium Agency in the town of Ahmedabad—Government Notification, No. 3340, of 29th June 1880.

13a. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 13, opium, the property of His Highness the Maharaval of Dongarapur, may be imported into Ahmedabad, under an escort furnished by His Highness the Maharaval, by the following route, viz., from Kherwada, by Vichwada, Samera, Samlaji, Tintoi, Bakrol, Lumbhoi, Dhakrol, Modhuka, Harsol, Ujdia, Dehgan, Naroda to Ahmedabad, and subject to examination as to number, weight, and tampering in transit, at any of the above places which the local government may appoint in this behalf. (Added by Government Notification, No. 229, dated 13th January 1886)

14. Opium booked through for re-exportation to other parts of British India or Native States shall be detained and examined as to number, weight, and tampering in transit at any railway station in the Presidency which the local government may appoint in this behalf.

*Dadar Station* on the G. I. P. Railway has been appointed an examining station for opium booked through for re-exportation.—Government Resolution, No. 2250, dated 5th April 1882.

*Kalyan Station* on the G. I. P. Railway has been appointed an examining station for opium booked through from Khandwa to Hyderabad and stations on the Nizam's State Railway.—Government Notification, No. 6004, dated 8th November 1879.

*Ahmednagar* on the Dhond-Maumad State Railway has been appointed an examining station for opium booked through for Madras, Hyderabad, and stations south of Ahmednagar.—Government Notification, No. 6466, dated 3rd December 1879.

*Sabarmati railway station* on the B. B. and C. I. and Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been appointed an examining station for opium brought by Rajputana Malwa Railway and booked through for stations north and south of Ahmedabad.—Government Notification, No. 6045, dated 8th September 1887.

*Nandgaon Railway Station* on the G. I. P. Railway has been appointed an examining station for opium booked through from Indore for the Aurungabad Opium Warehouse in the territory of His Highness the Nizam.—Government Notification, No. 3243, dated 12th May 1891.

15. Opium imported by land for exportation by sea shall be brought direct to the town of Bombay, and there deposited in the manner provided in Rule 21, until such time as it may be disposed of.

16. No opium shall be imported by land except after payment of the duty, if any, imposed by the Governor-General in Council under section 6 of the Act, and under a pass in Form D. hereto annexed, or in such other form as the commissioner from time to time prescribes granted by the Government Opium Agent at Indore, Chitor, Ujjein, Rutlam, Dhar, Ajmir, Ahmedabad, Mundisaur, or Bhopal, or by some other officer duly authorised in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council or the local government respectively.

16a. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 16 opium imported from the Kadi division of His Highness the Gaikwar's territory under clause (a), Rule 13, and opium imported under Rule 13a from the territories of His Highness the Maharaval of Dongarapur, shall be allowed to be brought to the scales of Ahmedabad on provisional passes to be granted by the Opium Agent, Ahmedabad, in such form as may be prescribed by the commissioner from time to time without previous payment of duty. But no such opium shall be allowed to be passed from the scales, except on payment of duty, if any, and under a pass as provided in Rule 16.

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

(Added by Government Notification, No. 6914, dated 14th September 1889.)

Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3689, dated 17th November 1879.

"Read the following telegram, dated 22nd October 1879, from the Agent, Governor-General for Central India:—

"Collector Kistna issues passes unstamped to merchants for a large quantity of opium to be imported from Indore. Merchants slip from Malwa with consignments evading scales and will often get away. This system will strengthen smuggling. No pass should be given for Malwa opium, except through this office. If any collector desires opium imported, requisition should be sent to Indore, not made over direct, as pass, by him to merchant."

Resolution.—Under several local rules and regulations, the import of opium from Malwa for local consumption is permitted, under passes granted by revenue officers.

2. The Governor-General in Council has resolved that no pass shall, in future, be thus granted, excepting by the Opium Agent at Indore.

3. Officers desiring to authorise the import of Malwa opium, under sanctioned conditions, should accordingly address the Opium Agent at Indore, who will issue the required passes under such conditions, and with such precautions as he thinks necessary for the safety of the opium revenue which he supervises.

4. Each local government concerned will determine and inform the Opium Agent what officers are authorised to move him to issue passes under these orders."—*Vide* Government Notification, No. 6465, dated 3rd December 1879.

17. The duty on opium intended for exportation by sea shall be payable as follows:—

At the Ahmedabad Opium Agency, in cash or by hundi payable at sight at the Bank of Bombay;

At the Ajmir Agency, in cash or by hundi drawn on some trustworthy firm in Bombay and payable at sight;

At all agencies subordinate to the Opium Agent, Indore, by hundis drawn on some trustworthy firm in Bombay, and payable at six days' sight.

18. Intimation of the passes granted and hundis received daily shall be sent by the officer granting and receiving the same direct to the collector of customs, and to the Bank of Bombay (in the case of hundis thereon); and when the opium concerned is intended for retail sale by licensed vendors, or for immediate re-exportation from the Presidency of Bombay to another part of British India, or to a Native State, to the collector or political officer of the locality to which the opium is to be sent. The passes shall be delivered to the importers to cover their consignments.

19. Save as permitted in Rules 11 and 20, no opium shall be imported into the Presidency of Bombay:—

(a) except in whole chests containing 140 lbs. of opium, or half-chests containing 70 lbs., plus such allowance, if any, for dryage as the local government may from time to time prescribe;

(b) unless each such chest or half-chest be marked with the consecutive number of the pass, the total number of chests forming the consignment, and the distinctive brand of the office from which the pass was issued.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 19, opium booked through by railway for re-exportation to the Presidency of Madras may be imported in strong wicker baskets subject to the following conditions:—

(a) each basket shall be stoutly and securely sewn over with leather, and shall contain 10 lbs. of opium;

(b) seven of such baskets shall be packed in a strong gunny or cloth bag, which shall be securely sewn;

(c) each bag shall have a label sewn on it, showing the number of its covering pass and its weight at the scales, and a distinguishing number or mark.

21. Opium imported into the Presidency for exportation by sea shall be conveyed to Bombay and shall, on arrival, be presented to the collector, together with the pass covering the same. The consignment shall be verified in the manner specified in Rule 10, and conveyed direct to and deposited in the warehouse:

Provided that any such opium may be detained by the collector at the risk of the consignee, until payment of the duty, when it is paid by hundi, has been certified by the Bank of Bombay, or until any other condition prescribed by this rule has been fulfilled.

22. Opium imported into the town of Bombay may, for export purposes, be manufactured into chandul, but such chandul shall continue liable to all the restrictions on transport which under these rules apply to opium. The manufacture shall be conducted under licenses to be issued by the collector on such conditions as the commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

#### Export.

23. Opium imported under Rule 12 for exportation by sea may be so exported from the port of Bombay only.

24. Opium so exported by sea shall be packed in whole or half chests containing the weights specified in Rule 19.

25. When opium is to be removed for exportation by sea, the exporter shall enter in the shipping bill under which the opium is to be exported the marks and numbers of packages and the number of packages of each mark to be removed from the warehouse. The shipping bill so prepared shall be checked with the warehouse register and removals noted therein.

26. Opium converted into chandul under Rule 22 may be exported under the same conditions as are provided in Rules 23 to 25 for ordinary opium, at the rate of 140 lbs. of chandul to 70 lbs. of opium.

27. When any person desires to export opium from the Presidency of Bombay into any foreign state, or into any other part of British India, he shall obtain a pass for each consignment, in such form as the commissioner may from time to time prescribe, from the collector of the district from which such opium is to be exported, or in the case of export from the town of Bombay, from the collector of Customs.

The pass shall specify—

- (1) the name of the person in charge of the consignment,
- (2) the name of the consignee,
- (3) the number of the packages and the weight and contents of each, and
- (4) the destination of the consignment.

But no such pass shall be granted unless the person applying for it produces a written permission so to apply, signed by the collector of the district, or the political officer accredited to the foreign State into which such opium is to be imported.

28. The collector may thereupon grant a pass for the export of such opium.

Each package shall be sealed in the presence of the officer granting the pass and with his official seal.

#### Transshipment and Re-export.

29. Notwithstanding anything herein-before contained to the contrary, opium not the produce of India may be imported by sea into the port of Bombay or Karachi, and opium, whether the produce of India or not, may be imported by the sea into the Port of Aden or Perim,\* provided in each case that the opium so imported be manifested for transshipment or for re-exportation in the same bottom.

Opium so imported may be re-exported by sea from the said ports.

All such opium imported into and re-exported from the said ports in the same bottom shall be liable to a duty at the following rates on each chest not exceeding 140½ lbs. avoirdupois net weight:—

When the consignment does not exceed 150 chests, at Rs. 5 per chest.

From 151 to 300 chests, at Rs. 4 per chest.

From 301 to 600 chests, at Rs. 3 per chest.

601 chests and upwards, at Rs. 2 per chest.

Provided that opium on which a transshipment or re-export fee has been levied at one of the said ports shall be exempt from the payment of a re-export fee at any other of the said ports.

30. Small parcels of opium imported under Rule 11, on which full customs duty has been paid, may be exported by sea or land under the special orders of the commissioner.

\* Added by Government Notification, No. 7482, dated 18th December 1886.

Notification under Section 133 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII. of 1878, published at page 28 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 11th January 1883:—

*Bombay Castle, 10th January 1883.*

No. 221.—In supersession of Government Notification No. 67, dated 6th January 1880, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" of the same date, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 133 of Act VIII. of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act), his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, to declare that a fee on opium not the produce of India imported by sea into the Ports of Bombay, Karachi, or Aden\* or Perim and transhipped in any of the said ports shall be levied at the following rates on each chest not exceeding 140½ pounds avoirdupois net weight:—

When the consignment does not exceed 150 chests, at Rs. 5 per chest.

From 151 to 300 chests, at Rs. 4 per chest.

From 301 to 600 chests, at Rs. 3 per chest.

601 chests and upwards, at Rs. 2 per chest.

(Government Notification No. 618, dated 11th September 1883.)

Opium on which a transhipment or re-export fee has been levied at one of the said ports shall be exempt from the payment of a transhipment fee at any other of the said ports.

*General Rules as to Opium transported, imported, and exported.*

21. No railway company shall receive or convey opium not covered and accompanied by a permit or pass of an officer competent under these rules to grant the same; or shall convey opium otherwise than direct, and in custody of its own officers, to the station at which, according to the route prescribed in such permit or pass, it should leave the railway.

32. The bulk of a consignment of opium in transport or in transit in the course of importation or exportation shall not be broken; and any revenue officer not inferior in grade to a Mahalkari, or any inspector or sub-inspector in the abkari or opium department, or any police officer not inferior in grade to a head constable, may at any time examine such a consignment.

If, after such examination, the officer concludes that the packages have not been opened or tampered with in such transport or transit, if their number corresponds with the number specified in the permit or pass, and if they be of the full weight specified in such permit or pass (less the allowance, if any, granted for dryage), the consignment shall be allowed to proceed. Otherwise the consignment shall be detained and disposed of according to law.

33. Opium, the property of a farmer licensed by His Highness the Gaikwar for the retail sale of opium in His Highness's territories, and intended for the supply of the said farmer's retail shops, may be imported into and transported through or exported from British territory when taken direct from one or other of the depôts and sub-depôts† mentioned in the foot-note under cover of permits issued and signed by a Naib-Subha of a division or of a taluka of His Highness's territories to the retail shop at which it is to be sold. Such permit shall be in Form C. appended to these rules.

33a. The conditions subject to which the transport through British territory of opium which has been seized as liable to confiscation in any part of the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, but which has not been ordered to be confiscated, shall be permitted, are as follows:—

- (a) that the opium shall be transported by the most direct route from the place of seizure, to the place at which its liability to confiscation is to be decided.

\* Vide Government Notification, No. 7483, dated 18th December 1886.  
† Depôts.—Nasari, Baroda, Kadi.  
Sub-Depôts.—Viana, Velacha, Petlad, Dehgam, Patan, Kheralu, Attasumbha. (Added by Government Notification, No. 7503, dated 9th October 1889.)

(b) that it shall be covered by a pass which shall contain the following particulars:—

(i) the route by which, the time during which, and the places from and to which transport is to be effected;

(ii) the quantity of the opium to which the pass refers.

(c) that every such pass shall be—

(1) in the Form F. hereto appended,

(2) signed by the Naib-Subha of the division,

(3) kept during transport in the possession of the person in charge of the opium,

(4) produced on demand made by any British officer of the departments of land revenue, police, opium, and abkari;

(d) that no quantity shall be so transported in excess of that mentioned in any pass granted or produced in respect thereof, or by any route other than that mentioned in such pass;

(e) that intimation of the route by which any such opium is to be transported shall be given to the police patel of the first village in British territory through which the opium may have to pass, not less than 24 hours before the transport through such village is commenced. (Added by Government Notification, No. 4426, of 30th June 1891, page 538 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 2nd July 1891.)

33a. The conditions subject to which the import into, transport through and export from British territory shall be permitted of opium which is the property of a farmer licensed by His Highness the Maharaja of the Idar State, and which is to be taken direct from the depôt in His Highness's territory, in and through British territory for the supply of the said farmer's retail shops in His Highness's territory, are as follows:—

(a) that the opium shall be imported, transported, and exported by the most direct route from the State depôt of the Idar State to the place where it is to be licitly sold;

(b) that it shall be covered by a pass which shall contain the following particulars:—

(1) the route by which, the time during which, and the places from and to which import, transport, and export are to be effected,

(2) the quantity of the opium to which the pass refers;

(c) that every such pass shall be—

(1) in Form G. appended hereto,

(2) signed by the Treasury officer of the Idar State,

(3) kept during import, transport, or export in the possession of the person in charge of the opium,

(4) produced on demand made by any British officer of the departments of land revenue, police, opium, and abkari;

(d) that no quantity shall be imported, transported, or exported in excess of that mentioned in the pass granted in respect thereof, or by any route other than that mentioned in such pass;

(e) that not less than 24 hours before the import into British territory is commenced, intimation of the route by which any such opium is to pass shall be given to the police patel of the first village in British territory through which the opium may have to pass;

(f) that a duplicate of every such pass shall at the time of its issue be forwarded to the Mamlatdar of every taluka in which a British village through which the opium will have to pass is situated. (Added by Government Notification, No. 8811, dated 9th November 1892, page 1093 of "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I. of 10th idem.)

*Sale.*

34. Opium is said to be sold "retail" when a quantity less than half a chest of 140 lbs. is sold in a single transaction. It is said to be sold "wholesale" when half such a chest or any larger quantity is so sold.

35. No person shall sell any opium to any person not legally authorised to possess the same.

36. Opium deposited in the warehouse Rule 21 may be sold wholesale in the town of Bombay pending its disposal, subject to the provisions of these and of the Bombay Opium Warehouse Rules as to removal from

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

the warehouse, and provided that only whole chests or half chests shall be so sold.

36a. Opium imported into Ahmedabad under Rule 13a may be sold wholesale to Native Chiefs and British farmers or licensed vendors in the city of Ahmedabad pending its disposal, subject to the provisions of these rules as to transport or export, as the case may be, and provided that only whole chests or half chests shall be so sold. (Added by Government Notification No. 229, dated 13th January 1886.)

37. No person shall sell opium by retail without a licence in this behalf; provided that a medical practitioner, who holds a licence granted to him under Rule 6 (a), may sell medical preparations containing opium to the extent and subject to the conditions prescribed in his said licence. Amended by Notification No. 6292, dated 3rd August 1892, page 773 of 4th idem.)

38. Save as provided in Rule 60\*, no retail vendor shall sell more than two tolas of the inspissated juice of the poppy, or of any preparation or admixture thereof, or of any intoxicating drug prepared from the poppy, or more than five sers of poppy-heads, except to a licensed vendor or farmer or to a medical practitioner or other person holding a special permit granted by the collector under Rule 6, or under a special order from the commissioner or a collector.

39. Licences for the retail of opium or for the manufacture and retail of all or any intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy may be granted for the town of Bombay by the collector of customs, and for other parts of the Presidency, by the collector of the district. Such licences shall be in the Form E. hereto annexed, or in such other form as the commissioner from time to time prescribes.

40. Whenever a licence is granted for the retail of opium, the officer who grants it shall demand such payments, and shall impose in the licence such conditions on the licensee as may from time to time be prescribed by the commissioner.

41. (Cancelled by Government Notification No. 9061, dated 10th November 1885.)

42. Licences for retail shall be granted for one year only, unless the commissioner shall otherwise specially direct.

43. With the general or special sanction of the commissioner, the collector may let in farm the right to retail opium, or to manufacture and retail all or any intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, in any local area under his control, for a term not exceeding five years. The commissioner may prescribe rules,—

(a) for the invitation and acceptance of tenders for such farms,

(b) for the requisition of security for the due fulfilment of the engagements entered into by the farmers, and

(c) as to the form and conditions of such leases.

Any breach of such engagement shall render the lease liable to annulment by the authority by whom the farm was sanctioned.

44. When any such farm is given, the farmer may make his own arrangements for the appointment of subordinate vendors, and for the manufacture of intoxicating drugs, within the limits of his farm and subject to the conditions of his lease; provided that no opium except that supplied from a Government depot and opium lawfully imported under clause (c), Rule 12, and opium otherwise lawfully obtained, shall be retailed or used in the manufacture of such drugs.

45. Licences for the retail of opium, or of intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, by persons appointed by the farmer to retail on his behalf, shall be granted by the collector in such form and on such conditions, consistent with the conditions of the farm as the commissioner from time to time prescribes.

46. With the sanction of the commissioner, the collector may cancel any lease granted under Rule 43, or may, within the period of the lease, impose any new reservation or restriction on the farmer.

If any such lease be cancelled for any cause other than a breach of the conditions thereof, or if any

reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licences be imposed during the lease, the commissioner shall award such compensation as he thinks reasonable to the farmer for any damage sustained by him by reason of such cancellation, reservation, or restriction.

47. If any licensed vendor or farmer shall have in his possession, on the expiry of his licence or farm, any opium which he is unable to dispose of, to the satisfaction of the collector by private sale to other licensed vendors, or farmers, he shall surrender the same to the collector; and the incoming licensed vendor or farmer, or, if the expired licence or farm is not renewed, any licensed vendor or farmer within the district, when required by the collector, shall be bound to purchase the opium aforesaid to the extent of two months' supply at such price and in such quantities as the collector shall adjudge; provided that the price of opium thus adjudged shall in no case exceed the rate at which it can be procured from the Government; provided also that, if such opium be in the opinion of the collector unfit for use, the collector shall cause it to be destroyed.

48. Central and subsidiary depôts of opium for issue to licensed retailers and farmers and for other Government purposes shall be established at Bombay, and such other places as the local government may from time to time direct.

49. The opium required for these depôts shall be imported from Malwa or Bengal, or otherwise procured as the local government may direct, and shall be stored in the first instance at the central depôts, whence it will be supplied on indents to the subsidiary depôts as required.

50. Opium shall be issued from the Government depôts to licensed vendors at a price to be fixed and notified from time to time by the local government.

Under Rule 50 of the rules under the Indian Opium Act I. of 1878, published at pages 704 to 715 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 4th June 1885, Part I., and in supersession of Government Notification, No. 3128a, dated the 31st March 1892, it is hereby notified for general information, by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that on and after 15th February 1893, and until further intimation, opium will be issued from the Government depôts at Aden, Rajkot, Palanpur, Sadra, and Baroda Cantonment, and from those in the Province of Sind, and in the British Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Pauch Mahals, Broach, and Surat at the fixed rate of Rs. 10 per lb. of 40 tolas, and from those in all other districts of the Presidency at the fixed rate of Rs. 9 and As. 8 per lb. of 40 tolas. (Government Notification, No. 903, of 1st February 1893, published at page 65 of "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I. of 1893.)

*Import, &c., on behalf of the Government.*

51. Nothing contained in the foregoing rules shall be deemed to affect the possession, transport, import, export or sale of opium by or on behalf of the Government.

*Permission to import, export, transport, and sell Opium.*

52. Subject to the prohibitions, conditions, and regulations imposed and prescribed by the foregoing rules, the manufacture, possession, import, export, transport, and sale of opium are permitted.

[For Rules 53 to 57, see notes under section 13.]

*Control.*

58. All collectors shall, as regards any matter arising in the administration of these rules, be subject to the general control of the commissioner.

*\* Special Exceptions as to Crude Opium in Part of the Thar and Parkar District.*

60. In applying, so far as concerns crude opium, the provisions of Rule 4 (ii.), Rule 7, and Rule 38, to such portion of the Thar and Parkar District as lies east of

\* Vide Government Notification No. 5515, dated 31st July 1893, page 688, "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 3rd August 1893.

† Vide Government Notification, No. 6437, dated 10th August 1893, page 809 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 11th idem.

\* Added by Government Notification, No. 5515, dated 31st July 1893 page 688, "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 3rd August 1893.

the Eastern Nara Canal, those rules shall be read as if for the words "two tolas," wherever they occur therein, there were substituted the words "ten tolas."

Duty on  
opium im-  
ported by  
land.

6. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the "Gazette of India," impose such duty as he thinks fit on opium or on any kind of opium imported by land into British India or into any specified part thereof, and may alter or abolish any duty so imposed.

With reference to Financial Notification, No. 2027, dated 28th June 1882, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act I. of 1878 (the Opium Act, 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, till further orders, all opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay, and not covered by a pass for exportation by sea from the port of Bombay, granted in accordance with Rule 14\* of the Rules made under the Opium Act, 1878, and published by the Government of Bombay, will be subject to the following duty upon each chest weighing net 140½ lbs. avoirdupois weight, namely:—

	Rs.
When the pass for such opium is granted at Ajmir	725
When the pass for such opium is granted elsewhere	700

(Government of India's Notification, No. 4709, dated 3rd November 1882, republished at page 965 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 9th November 1882.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act I. of 1878 (the Opium Act, 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce by Rs. 50 per chest the duty on opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay for exportation by sea from the port of Bombay.

Accordingly it is hereby notified that, till further orders, all opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay, and covered by a pass for exportation by sea from the port of Bombay, granted in accordance with Rule 16 of the rules made under the Opium Act, 1878, published by the Government of Bombay in their Notification, No. 4472a,† dated 3rd June 1885, shall be subject to the following duty upon each chest weighing net 140½ lbs. avoirdupois weight, namely:—

	Rs.
When the pass for such opium is granted at Ajmir	625
When the pass for such opium is granted elsewhere	600

(Government of India's Notification, No. 3242, dated 5th July 1880, republished under Bombay Government Notification, No. 4767, dated 9th idem.)

Ware-  
housing  
opium.

7. The Governor-General in Council may, by order notified in the "Gazette of India,"

(a) authorise any local government to establish warehouses for opium legally imported into, or intended to be exported from, the territories administered by such local government, and

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 (a) of the Opium Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the Governor of Bombay in Council to establish a warehouse for opium legally imported into or intended to be exported from the territories administered by him—(Government of India's Notification, No. 757, dated the 2nd May 1884, page 363 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 15th idem).

(b) cancel any such order.

So long as such order remains in force, the local government may, by notification published in the official gazette,

(c) declare any place to be a warehouse for all or any opium legally imported whether before or after the payment of any duty leviable thereon, into the territories administered by such government, or into any specified part thereof, or intended to be exported thence, and

(d) cancel any such declaration.

An order under clause (b) shall cancel all previous declarations under clause (c) of this section relating to places in the territories to which such order refers.

So long as such declaration remains in force, the owner of all such opium shall be bound to deposit it in such warehouse.

Government Notification, No. 2205, dated 16th March 1885. Under the power vested in him by section 7,

\* Now Rule 14.  
† Published at pages 704 to 715 of Part I. of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 4th June 1885.

clause (c), of the Opium Act, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the building known as the Port Trust Apollo Bonded Warehouse, situated in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, to be the place for the storage and deposit of opium legally imported into the Presidency of Bombay and intended for exportation by sea therefrom.

This Notification shall come into force from the 1st June 1885.

8. The local government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, from time to time, by notification in the local gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the safe custody of opium warehoused under section 7; the levy of fees for such warehousing; the removal of such opium for sale or exportation; and the manner in which it shall be disposed of, if any duty or fees leviable on it be not paid within 12 months from the date of warehousing the same.

Power to  
make rules  
relating to  
warehouses.

Government Notification, No. 4472, dated 3rd June 1885.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Opium Act, 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following rules relating to the warehouse appointed in Notification, No. 2205, dated 16th March 1885 (published at page 341 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," of the 19th idem), for the storage and deposit of opium legally imported into the Presidency of Bombay and intended for exportation by sea therefrom, viz.:—

1. The said warehouse shall be known as "the Bombay Opium Warehouse," and these rules may be cited as "the Bombay Opium Warehouse Rules."

2. In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, any word or expression which is defined in the Opium Act, 1878, or in the Bombay Opium Rules, shall be deemed to have the meaning attributed to it by that Act or those rules.

3. Opium brought to the warehouse for deposit shall be accompanied by the passport covering it issued at the scales.

4. At the time of receipt of the opium into the warehouse the warehouse-keeper, or some other officer authorised by him in this behalf, shall examine the marks, numbers, and other particulars on the chests or half-chests and verify the same by comparison with those entered in the passport.

5. If the marks, numbers, and other particulars on the chests or half-chests are not found to correspond with those given in the passport, the warehouse-keeper shall at once report the fact for the orders of the collector, the opium being held in safe custody pending such orders.

If they correspond, the opium shall be stored in the warehouse.

6. After storage of the opium, the warehouse-keeper shall stamp across the passport the word "warehoused," and shall enter therein, in the place provided for the purpose, the number of the compartment of the warehouse in which the opium has been stored with the date and his signature.

The passport shall then be sent to the opium department.

7. On receipt of the passport in the opium department, the particulars thereof shall be entered in a register; the passport shall then be stamped with the word "cancelled" and retained in the opium department. The date of warehousing shall also be noted in the register of passports.

8. All opium deposited in the warehouse as above shall be at the disposal of the owners, to be dealt with as provided in the Opium Act and the Bombay Opium Rules.

9. No warehoused opium shall be removed from the warehouse until application in writing has been made to the collector and a permit for such removal has been obtained from him.

This rule shall not apply to the removal of opium from one compartment of the warehouse to another.

10. Before removal of warehoused opium for exportation by sea, the exporter's shipping bill, which shall be in the form of Schedule A., or to the like effect, and shall be prepared in the manner provided in No. 25 of the Bombay Opium Rules, shall be presented to the warehouse-keeper, together with the collector's permit authorising such removal.

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

11. As the opium is passed out of the warehouse, the warehouse-keeper, or some other officer authorised by him in this behalf, shall compare the marks and numbers and other particulars on the chests or half-chests with those entered on the shipping bill and shall permit the removal of the opium only on finding the particulars to correspond.

12. When all the opium covered by a shipping bill has been passed out of the warehouse, the warehouse keeper or other officer aforesaid shall note on the shipping bill the fact of the removal of the opium and the date thereof.

13. The warehouse keeper shall then note in the shipping bill the hours between which the opium shall be transported from the warehouse to the place of shipment, and return it to the exporter.

14. Before removal of any warehoused opium, under the proviso to No. 12 of the Bombay Opium Rules, for consumption within the Presidency of Bombay, or for exportation under No. 27 of the said rules into any foreign State or into any part of British India outside of the Presidency of Bombay, the pass required by No. 7 or No. 27 of the said rules, as the case may be, shall be presented to the warehouse keeper, together with the collector's permit authorising such removal.

15. Previous to permitting removal of any opium under Rule 14, the warehouse keeper shall check by weightment the contents of each chest or half-chest, and shall compare the weight with that given in the pass, and in the case of opium which is to be exported under No. 27 of the Bombay Opium Rules, shall seal each package as required by No. 28 of those rules.

16. On the removal of any such opium from the warehouse the warehouse keeper shall note on the pass the fact of the removal and the date thereof, returning the pass to the person who presented it.

17. Before any warehoused opium is removed, whether under Rules 10-13 or Rules 14-16, the warehouse-keeper or other officer authorised by him in this behalf, shall mark each chest or half-chest with the Government stamp provided for this purpose.

18. Unless the collector by a special order otherwise directs, no opium shall be taken into, or passed out of, the warehouse, except in whole or half-chests, and in the manner prescribed in the foregoing rules.

19. Every operation connected with the deposit and removal of opium in or from the warehouse, the bringing of the same to the proper place for examination and weightment, and putting thereof into and out of the scales, and the opening, sorting, lotting, marking, and numbering of packages of opium, in accordance with or for the purposes of these rules, shall be performed by or at the expense of the owner of the opium.

20. The warehouse-keeper, or any person duly authorised by the collector, may at any time enter any compartment or part of the warehouse, and may weigh or otherwise take an account of any opium that may be there.

21. All assays, tests, examinations, and samplings shall be performed within the warehouse.

22. Assaying, testing, and other operations in which the use of fire is necessary shall be carried on only in the part of the warehouse premises set apart for that purpose, and known as the "testing-rooms."

23. The balance of opium, if any, remaining after assay or test shall be removed from the testing-rooms and again deposited in the portion of the warehouse set apart for its storage.

24. The use of fires and naked lights and smoking within the warehouse are absolutely prohibited except in the testing-rooms.

25. The use of covered lights and lanterns may be permitted by the warehouse-keeper whenever it is shown to his satisfaction that it is necessary to allow the packing and sorting of opium to be proceeded within the warehouse after sunset. The use of petroleum or other inflammable or dangerous oils for the purpose of lighting is strictly prohibited.

26. The warehouse shall be closed on Sundays and on New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Empress' Birthday, Christmas Day, and all other days on which the closing of public offices is ordered by Government. The collector, however, may, on application, permit the warehouse to be opened on these days on payment of such fees as the collector, with the sanction of the commissioner, may from time to time fix.

(The scale of fees sanctioned by the commissioner in his No. 775, dated 8th February 1887, is Rs. 10 for attendance of warehouse-keeper, Rs. 5 for each gatekeeper, annas 12 for the naik, and annas 8 for each peon.)

27. The ordinary working hours in the warehouse shall be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. But when the owner of any opium to be deposited in the warehouse, or of any opium already in the warehouse, makes—

(a) a verbal request that the warehouse be kept open at any other time between sunrise and sunset, or

(b) a written application, giving sufficient reason for the request, that the warehouse be kept open after sunset up to an hour not later than 10 p.m.,

the warehouse-keeper shall open or allow the warehouse to remain open as desired.

28. No opium, or any other article, shall be brought into or removed from the warehouse except between the hours of sunrise and sunset; provided that opium unavoidably detained in transit to the warehouse and brought to the warehouse after sunset may be received in safe custody pending verification in the manner specified in Rule 4.

29. The warehouse shall be opened and closed only in the presence of the warehouse-keeper, who shall be responsible that all doors and windows giving access to the warehouse are properly closed and secured at the end of each day, and at the time of closing shall see that no person remains within the warehouse after it is closed, and that all lights and fires have been properly put out.

30. After the closing of the warehouse the warehouse-keeper shall place the keys of all locks in a box provided for the purpose, and after locking the said box, shall forward it to the Superintendent, Preventive Service, or other officer for the time being residing at the town Custom House; one key of the said box shall remain in charge of the warehouse-keeper and a duplicate with the officer aforesaid.

31. The responsibility of securely closing the doors and windows of the several compartments within warehouse shall rest with the respective occupants of such compartments, and the keys shall remain in their charge.

32. Every person who enters or leaves the warehouse shall be liable to be searched for the purpose of ascertaining if he has opium secreted about him.

33. All cases, bundles, and other articles shall be liable to examination when being taken into or removed from the warehouse.

34. Any person found guilty of any breach of the Opium Act, or of any rule framed thereunder, or otherwise committing any offence in respect of the warehouse or of the warehouse officials, or of any property contained in the warehouse, may be excluded from and prohibited entry into the warehouse by the collector.

35. The owners of opium stored in the warehouse shall ordinarily pay monthly in advance rent at the rates specified in Table I. of Schedule B., but the Commissioner of Customs and Opium may at any time substitute therefor fees at the rates specified in Table II. of the same schedule (Government Notification No. 6,315, dated 5th August 1885).

36. In the event of any rent (or warehouse fee) not being paid when due, the collector may detain any opium in the warehouse, the property of the person or persons by whom such rent (or warehouse fee) is due, until the claim be satisfied, and no opium in respect of which rent (or warehouse fees) have not been paid shall be removed from the warehouse until they are paid.

37. The allotment of compartments and of testing rooms in the warehouse shall rest with the collector, who may at any time revise or alter any such allotment previously made by him.

38. Nothing contained in the foregoing rules shall be deemed to affect opium in the warehouse belonging to or which is to be purchased by or on behalf of Government.

9. Any person who, in contravention of this Act, or of rules made and notified under section 5 or section 8,

- (a) cultivates the poppy, or
- (b) manufactures opium, or
- (c) possesses opium, or
- (d) transports opium, or
- (e) imports or exports opium, or
- (f) sells opium, or

(g) omits to warehouse opium, or removes or does any act in respect of warehoused opium, and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rule,

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shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both;

and, where a fine is imposed, the convicting magistrate shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

Presump-  
tion in  
prosecu-  
tions under  
section 9.

10. In prosecutions under section 9, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all opium for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence under this Act.

Confiscation  
of opium.

11. In any case in which an offence under section 9 has been committed—

- (a) the poppy so cultivated;
- (b) the opium in respect of which any offence under the same section has been committed;
- (c) where, in the case of an offence under clause (d) or (e) of the same section, the offender is transporting, importing, or exporting any opium exceeding the quantity (if any), which he is permitted to transport, import, or export, as the case may be, the whole of the opium which he is transporting, importing, or exporting;
- (d) where, in the case of an offence under clause (f) of the same section, the offender has in his possession any opium other than the opium in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium,

shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages, and coverings in which any opium liable to confiscation under this section is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

Order of  
confiscation  
by whom to  
be made.

12. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any opium is acquitted, but the magistrate decides that the opium is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the magistrate.

Whenever confiscation is authorised by this Act, the officer ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

When an offence against this Act has been committed but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be inquired into and determined by the collector of the district or deputy commissioner, or by any other officer authorised by the local government in this behalf either personally or in right of his office, who may order such confiscation: Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

The collector of salt revenue has been authorised, under paragraph 3 of this section, to inquire into and determine cases of adjudications "so far as regards" any opium or other thing seized by himself or by any officer subordinate to him. (Government Notification, No. 3578, dated the 20th June 1879, published at page 609 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 26th idem.)

Power to  
make  
rules, re-  
garding

13. The local government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, from time to time, by Notification in the local gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

- (a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Act; and
- (b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act.

Government Notification, No. 4472A, dated 3rd June 1885.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878, and in supersession of all previous rules made under the same sections, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following rules for regulating the traffic in opium in the Bombay Presidency (namely):

[For Rules 1 to 52, see notes under section 5.]

#### Disposal of Things confiscated.

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

53. Opium confiscated under the Act shall be examined by the collector, and, if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be sent to the nearest depôt. If declared to be unfit for use, it shall be immediately destroyed.

54. If the opium so sent to a depôt be of quality sufficiently good for retail purposes, it shall be added to the stock at the depôt. But if such opium be of inferior quality, it may be issued to retail dealers at a special rate proportioned to its quality, but shall be subject in other respects to the same conditions as other opium.

55. All property, other than opium, which is confiscated under the Act shall be sold under the orders of the magistrate or other officers by whom the confiscation was adjudged.

#### Rewards to be paid to Officers and Informers.

56. Any magistrate convicting an offender under section 9, or any magistrate or other authorised officer ordering the confiscation of opium under section 12 of the Act, may grant, in such proportions as he thinks fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the opium, or the conviction of the offender, a reward not exceeding the value of the opium and other articles confiscated in the case plus the amount of any fine imposed; or may place such aggregate amount to be awarded at the disposal of the head of the department, any officer or officers of which may have contributed to the seizure of the opium or the conviction of the offender, to be distributed by such head of the department in such proportion as he thinks fit among persons whom he may consider to be entitled to reward in connexion with such seizure or conviction.

Government Notification, No. 7007, dated 20th October 1888.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Opium Act, 1878, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules, and to direct that they shall be inserted as subsections of No. 56 of the Rules under the said Act published at pages 704 to 715 of Part I. of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 4th June 1885:—

1. Every order for reward shall state exactly the sum of money awarded as a reward from—

- (a) the value of the opium and other articles confiscated in the case, and
- (b) the amount of fine imposed.

2. For the purpose of determining the amount of reward under head (a) above, the value of the opium shall invariably be calculated at the rate of Rs. 6 per lb. (unless the officer passing the order considers the opium to be decidedly valueless and records an opinion to that effect), and the value of other confiscated articles shall be appraised by him at his discretion.

3. Immediately after an order for a reward is passed, a warrant shall be issued on the Treasury for the prompt disbursement of the amount of reward adjudged under the head (a), Rule 1., and for the payment of the amount adjudged under the head (b) after the recovery of the fine shall have been certified by the magistrate concerned, a copy of the warrant being at the same time given to the intended recipient.

4. The sufficiency of the amount adjudged as a reward in each case should be judged (a) by the importance of the seizure, and (b) by the dexterity displayed, and the trouble and risk undergone, by the informers, captors, and others concerned, acting in good faith.

5. If the fine is not paid within 24 hours, or only paid in part, the convicting magistrate may, within a limit of Rs. 100, order payment of its full amount or of the unrealised balance, as the case may be, from the Treasury. (Government Notification, No. 8664, dated 5th December 1890.)

6. If an officer who passes an order for a reward considers the maximum amount of reward which he is competent to grant or the amount actually available for reward to be insufficient, or if the district magistrate is of opinion that the reward granted in any case by a subordinate court or officer is insufficient, the district magistrate may, on the application of the officer concerned in the former case, and of his own accord in the latter case, apply for the sanction of the commissioner to supplement the reward by a further reward under Rule 57 of the Opium Rules of such amount as the district magistrate may deem fit to

disposal of  
things  
confiscated  
and rewards.

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

recommend, submitting at the same time a clear statement of the case, and of the grounds for his recommendation. The commissioner may sanction, modify, or reject the district magistrate's recommendation as he may think fit in each case.

57. In any case in which, in the opinion of the commissioner, any person has performed any service of special merit in respect of the prevention or detection of opium smuggling or of any offence against the Act, the commissioner may grant to such person a reward not exceeding in amount of Rs. 500.

The commissioner, or, with the sanction of the commissioner, a collector or the collector of salt revenue, may incur at his discretion expenditure not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case for the employment of informers or for any other purpose connected with the prevention or detection of opium smuggling or of any offence against the Act.

The commissioner shall from time to time report to the Government the circumstances under which any reward may have been granted or expenditure may have been incurred under this rule.

[For Rule 58, see notes under section 5.]

#### Control.

59. The decision of the collector as to the value of opium which has been seized shall be final.

Any officer of any of the departments of excise, police, customs, salt, opium, or revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that opium liable to confiscation under this Act is manufactured, kept, or concealed in any building, vessel, or enclosed place, may, between sunrise or sunset,

- (a) enter any such building, vessel, or place;
- (b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry;
- (c) seize such opium and all materials used in the manufacture thereof, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation, under section 11, or any other law for the time being in force, relating to opium; and
- (d) detain and search, and if he thinks proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium, under this or any other law for the time being in force.

Government by Notification No. 3578, dated 20th June 1879, published at page 609 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 26th idem, have authorised the officers named below to act under this section, within the limits of their respective charges:—

All officers of the revenue department invested with magisterial powers, all police officers superior in rank to a head constable, all sarkarkuns and inspectors in the departments of opium and abkari, the collector, deputy collector, and all assistant collectors of salt revenue, the superintendent of the coastguard service, and all coastguard inspectors, frontier inspectors, sarkarkuns of Talukas, and supervisors of distilleries subordinate to the collector of salt revenue.

Sub-inspectors in the department of opium and abkari have been authorised to act, within the limits of their respective charges, under this section. (Government Notification No. 9339, dated 19th December 1883, published at page 1000 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 20th idem.)

Inspectors of salt revenue in Sind have been authorised to act, within the limits of their respective charges, under this section. (Government Notification No. 7240, dated 7th September 1885.)

The superintendent and the assistant superintendents of the salt preventative establishment in the Thar and Parkar district have been authorised to act, within the limits of their respective charges, under this section. (Government Notification No. 2362, dated 4th April 1883, published at page 340 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 6th idem.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Opium Act, 1878, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise, within the limits of the town and island of Bombay, the gaugers and clerks of the abkari department employed within the said limits when performing the duties of inspectors or sub-inspectors under the orders of the collector of land revenue, customs, and opium, Bombay, to exercise the

powers conferable under the said section. (Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 3569A, dated 16th May 1893.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Opium Act, 1878, and in continuation of the notifications under the said section specified in the footnote,\* the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise, in right of their offices, the officers of the police department herein below specified to exercise within the limits of their respective charges all the powers conferable under the said section, that is to say:

All head constables specially appointed—

- (a) for the protection of the opium revenue in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind,
- (b) for the protection of the abkari revenue in any part of the Presidency of Bombay other than the Province of Sind.

(Government Notification No. 7157 dated 2nd October 1893, Revenue Department, page 933, "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 5th idem.)

15. Any officer of any of the said departments may—

- (a) seize, in any open place or in transit, any opium or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section 11, or any other law for the time being in force, relating to opium,
- (b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against this or any other such law, and, if such person has opium in his possession, arrest him and any other persons in his company.

Power to seize opium in open places.

Power to detain, search, and arrest.

16. All searches under section 14 or section 15 shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Searches how made.

17. The officers of the several departments mentioned in section 14 shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Officers to assist each other.

18. Any officer of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, vessel, or place, or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any opium or other thing liable to confiscation under this Act, or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches, or arrests any person, shall for every such offence be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Vexatious entries, searches, seizures, and arrests.

19. The collector of the district, deputy commissioner, or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, or a magistrate, may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to opium, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building or vessel or place in which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

Issue of warrants.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The collector, deputy collector, and all assistant collectors of salt revenue have been authorised to issue warrants under this section within the limits of their respective charges. (Government Notification No. 3578, dated the 20th June 1879, published at page 609 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 26th idem.)

20. Every person arrested, and thing seized, under section 14 or section 15, shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station; and every person arrested and thing seized under section 19 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Disposal of person arrested and thing seized.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section, shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal, according to law, of such person or thing.

\* Notification No. 3578 at "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., for 1879, page 609.  
Notification No. 9339 at "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., for 1883, page 1000.  
Notification No. 7240 at "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., for 1885, page 1102.  
Notification No. 2362 at "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., for 1883, page 340.  
Notification No. 3569A at "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., for 1893, page 423.

Power to enter, arrest, and seize, on information, that opium is unlawfully kept in any enclosed place.

## LIST OF APPENDICES.

APP. XX  
Bombay.Report of  
magistrate.

21. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Act, he shall, within 48 hours next after such arrest or seizure, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure, make a full report of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

Procedure  
in case of  
illegal  
opium culti-  
vation.

22. In the case of alleged illegal cultivation of the poppy, the crop shall not be removed, but shall, pending the disposal of the case, be attached by an officer superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorised by the Local Government in this behalf; and such officer shall require the cultivator to give bail in a reasonable amount (to be fixed by such officer) for his appearance before the magistrate by whom the case is to be disposed of, and such cultivator shall not be arrested unless within a reasonable time he fails to give such bail:

Provided that, wherever Act No. XIII. of 1857 (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), or any part thereof, is in force, nothing in this section shall apply to such cultivation.

All collectors, assistant and deputy collectors, mamlatdars, mukhtarkars, awal karkuns, and head munshis have been authorised to act under this section, within the limits of their respective charges. (Government Notification No. 3578, dated 30th June 1879, published at page 609 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 26th idem.)

Recovery of  
sums of  
revenue,  
duties,

23. Any arrear of any fee or duty imposed under this Act or any rule made hereunder, and any arrear due from any farmer of opium revenue, may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same to the Government, or from his surety (if any), as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Farmer may  
apply to  
collector or  
other officer  
to recover  
sum due  
from him by  
law.

24. When any amount is due to a farmer of opium revenue from his licensee in respect of a license, such farmer may make an application to the collector of the district, deputy commissioner, or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, praying such officer to recover such amount on behalf of the applicant; and on receiving such application such collector, deputy commissioner, or other officer may, in his discretion, recover such amount as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and shall pay any amount so recovered to the applicant.

Provided that the execution of any process issued by such collector, deputy collector, or other officer for the recovery of such amount, shall be stayed if the licensee institutes a suit in the civil court to try the demand of the farmer, and furnishes security to the satisfaction of such officer for the payment of the amount which such court may adjudge to be due from him to such farmer.

Provided also, that nothing contained in this section or done thereunder shall affect the right of any farmer of opium revenue to recover by suit in the civil court or otherwise any amount due to him from such licensee.

All assistant and deputy collectors, mamlatdars, mukhtarkars, and mahalkaris have been authorised to act under this section, within the limits of their respective charges. (Government Notification No. 3578, dated the 20th June 1879, published at page 609, of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I., dated 26th idem.)

An appeal against an order passed by a collector under this section lies to the commissioner of the division and not to the Commissioner of Opium. (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1108, dated 6th February 1885.)

Recovery of  
sums  
under  
d.

25. When any person in compliance with any rule made hereunder gives a bond for the performance of any duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to be a public duty, or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 74, and upon breach of the condition of such bond by him, the whole sum named therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Schedule repealed by Act XII. of 1891.

1. Form A.—Special license to medical practitioner (*see* Rule 6 under section 5).
2. Form B.—Permit for transport of opium (*see* Rule 7 under section 5).
3. Form C.—Permit for conveyance of opium from Government depôt to shop for retail sale (*see* Rule 7 under section 5).
4. Form D.—Import pass (*see* Rule 16 under section 5).
5. Form E.—License for retail sale of opium for the town and island of Bombay and the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch, Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thána, Násik, Kháudesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, and Kolaba (*see* Rule 39 under section 5).
6. Form E.—Do. for the province of Sind only (*see* Rule 39 under section 5).
7. Form E1.—Do. for the districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, and Kanara (*see* Rule 39 under section 5).
8. Form E3.—License for the retail sale of opium by a person appointed by the farmer to retail on his behalf (*see* Rule 45 under section 5).
9. Form F.—Pass for the transport through British territory of opium liable to confiscation in any part of the territories of His Highness, the Gaikwar of Baroda (*see* Rule 33A under section 5).
10. Form G.—Pass for the import into, transport through, and export from British territory, of opium which is the property of a farmer licensed by His Highness the Maharaja of the Idar State (*see* Rule 33B under section 5).
11. Schedule A.—Form of Export Shipping Bill (*see* Rule 10 under section 8).
12. Schedule B.—Scale of warehouse rent and fees (*see* Rule 35 under section 8).

A.—SPECIAL LICENSE TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.  
(*See* Rule 6 (a).)

Special license is hereby granted under No. 6 (a) of the Bombay Opium Rules, to A.B., following the profession of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ for the possession of opium (\*in quantity not exceeding), subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

1. That he shall procure and have in his possession only such opium as he *bonâ fide* requires for making up medical preparations or prescriptions;
2. That, except when taking or sending medical preparations from one place to another, as herein-after permitted, he shall keep all opium in his possession at \_\_\_\_\_ and nowhere else;
3. That he shall procure all crude opium which he requires for the said purposes either from a Government depôt or from a licensed retail vendor of opium, and not from any other place or person;
4. That he shall keep the seals on all balls of opium in his possession intact, except the seal on the ball at any time in actual use;
5. That he shall not sell crude opium to any person except on a *bonâ fide* medical prescription from a medical practitioner, and shall in no case sell to any one person on any one day more than two tolas† of crude opium;
6. That except to a medical practitioner holding a license under No. 6 (a) of the Bombay Opium Rules, he shall not sell to any one person in any one day more than 10 tolas (4 ozs.) of any of the following preparations of opium, viz.:—

Powdered opium,  
Extract of opium,  
Tincture of opium;

7. That if he sells to a medical practitioner holding a license as aforesaid, any such preparation as aforesaid, in quantity exceeding in any one transaction, or in one day 10 tolas (4 ozs.), he shall satisfy himself, before permitting the removal of the preparation,

\* Added by Government Notification No. 4561, dated 24th June 1883.

† In filling in the form one or more pieces may be specified according to circumstances.

‡ *Fide* Government Notification No. 4880, dated 10th July 1883.

APP. XX.  
B. m. y.

that the purchaser has obtained from the proper authority\* a permit to cover the transport thereof;

8. That if he himself wishes to carry with him from place to place crude opium, or any such preparation as aforesaid in quantity exceeding 10 tolas (4 ozs.), he shall obtain a similar permit to cover the transport thereof;

9. That if he wishes to take or send any such preparation as aforesaid in quantity exceeding 10 tolas (4 ozs.) from the city of Bombay to any district, or from one district to another district, or to the city of Bombay, he shall, when applying to the proper authority\* for a permit to cover the transport thereof, produce a written permission from the proper authority\* of the place to which the same is to be transported;

10. That if he wishes to export any such preparation as aforesaid in quantity exceeding 10 tolas (4 ozs.) to a Native State, or to any territory administered by a Local Government other than the Government of Bombay, he shall before doing so obtain from the proper authority\* an export pass, producing, with his application therefor, a written permission from the Political Agent of the Native State, or the collector of the British district to which the export is to be made; and if he wishes to bring back any preparation so exported, he shall obtain from the proper authority\* an endorsement on the export pass permitting such re-importation;

11. That he shall keep an accurate and regular account showing from time to time the quantities of dry opium and of extract and of tincture of opium purchased by him, and also, in each case, the date of purchase and the name of the purchase from whom the purchase is made;

12. That he shall produce the said account and this license, and also any dry opium and any extract or tincture of opium that may be in his possession, for inspection on demand by any officer duly authorised in this behalf by the proper authority.\*

\* In the City of Bombay, the collector of land revenue, customs, and opium; elsewhere, the collector of the district or other officer authorised by him.

FORMS.

B.—PERMIT FOR TRANSPORT OF OPIUM.

(See Rule 7 under Section 5.)

No. of .

Pass from (here state locality and district) to (here state locality and district), by (here give route and mode of conveyance) in charge of (here give name) opium to the amount of (here state weight) in (here state number and description of packages).

This pass is to remain in force from (specify date or hour) to and to be delivered on arrival of the opium at its destination to (here enter name or official designation).

Dated 189 .

Collector (or as the case may be).

C.—PERMIT FOR CONVEYANCE OF OPIUM FROM GOVERNMENT DEPÔT TO SHOP FOR RETAIL SALE.

(See Rule 7 under Section 5.)

No. of .

Pass from the Government Opium Depôt at to the shop of (here enter name), at (here enter locality and shop), sers tolas of opium, in charge of (here enter name), between the hours of m. and m., on the (here enter date) 189 .

Dated at (Bombay), 189 .

Officer in charge of Depôt.

D.—IMPORT PASS.

(See Rule 16 under Section 5.)

(Front.)

OPIUM.

PASSPORT.

No.	of 189 .	Seal.	MEMORANDUM of the Out-turn of Opium taken from Scales under Pass No	Half-chests of Chests brought to the	
			No.	Out-turn of each Half Chest.	Out-turn of each Half Chest.
			1.	2.	3.
Importer	WHEREAS	having paid	Contents of chests, net weight		
Consignee	to the British Government	the sum of			
In charge	Ra. as a consideration for	the sum of	Average per one chest		
Bupees	the privilege of importing from (Malwa, or as the case may be) to Bombay	of Malwa opium, at the rate of			
Chests	chest of opium containing	pounds	Allowed to export chests at 140½ lbs. per chest		
Half-chests	of Malwa opium, at the rate of	hundred rupees per 140½ (one hundred and forty and a quarter) pounds weight;			
Bupees	and the said	having agreed to	Average contents of chests brought to the scales		
Net weight	pay all customs and duties thereon to the Native States and Chiefs through whose territories the opium will have to pass:	is hereby permitted			
Allowance for leaf and dust.	to convey by the route described in the margin from (Malwa, or as the case may be) to Bombay, for exportation thence by sea (or as the case may be), the above quantity in such packages as shall hereupon be endorsed, free of any further duties whatever.		Deficiency made good in No.		
Total net weight of a chest.	This pass will be valid until the 189 . and no longer, and shall, on the opium being warehoused, be retained and cancelled by the collector of customs.				
Route					
Registered					

Indore Opium Agent's Office, 189 . } By order of his Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council.  
Opium Agent.

Cleared in full as above.

Railway Station, }  
Bombay, 189 . }  
Deposited in compartment No. of the Government  
Opium Warehouse on 189 .  
Warehouse Keeper.

Paid on the 189 .  
Pass from railway station to Warehouse  
by in charge of opium to the amount  
and in the packages above stated.  
Opium Department, } Assistant Collector of Customs  
Bombay, 189 . } in charge of Opium Department.

Entered in Register.  
Assistant Collector of Customs  
in charge of Opium Department.

(Reverse.)

DETAILS OF REMOVALS PRIOR TO EXPORT BY SEA.

Out of	From	To	No. of Chests.	No. and Date of Transport Permit.	Pass No. of 189 .

PACKAGES OF OPIUM IMPORTED FROM MALWA UNDER PASS NO.

Marks and Numbers of Packages.		Gross Weight, lbs.	Marks and Numbers of Packages.		Gross Weight, lbs.	Marks and Numbers of Packages.		Gross Weight, lbs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.

No. 1.

[FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY AND THE DISTRICTS OF AHMEDABAD, KAIRA, PANCH MAHALS, BROACH, SURAT, THANA, NÁSİK, KHÁNDÉSH, AHMED-NAGAR, SHOLÁPUR, POONA, SÁTÁRA, AND KOLÁBA.]

FORM E.

License for Retail Sale of Opium.

District  
 Number of license in the Register  
 Name of retailer  
 Locality of shops

Be it known that resident at in the town of is hereby authorised to sell opium by retail at the shops above mentioned from the day of to the day of (both inclusive) upon the following conditions:—

1. That he will purchase from the collector confiscated opium and opium surrendered to the collector by the retiring licensed vendor or farmer of the district, in such quantities not exceeding two months' supply, and at such price not exceeding the rate at which opium can be procured from a Government depôt, as the collector shall adjudge.

2. That he will sell no opium but such as may have been previously approved and passed by the collector or by some other officer authorised by the collector to approve and pass the same, and no opium but such as he may have—

- (a) purchased from a Government depôt, or
- (b) purchased from a wholesale dealer in Bombay and transported for retail sale in accordance with the provisions of the Opium Act and the rules framed thereunder, or
- (c) lawfully imported for retail sale in accordance with the same Act and rules, or
- (d) purchased from the collector under the provisions of clause 1 of this license.

That he will not receive or have in his possession any opium obtained in any other manner.

3. That he will bring all opium purchased by him from a wholesale dealer, or lawfully imported by him, under the last preceding clause, direct to the (Bombay Opium Warehouse)\* to be there examined by the collector or other officer nominated by the collector to examine and pass opium for retail sale; that he will remove and dispose of forthwith in some lawful manner other than for retail sale at his shops any portion of the opium tendered for examination which the collector or other officer aforesaid may reject as being unsuited for retail sale in the locality concerned; and that he will lodge such opium as may be passed by the collector or other officer aforesaid, as well as all opium purchased from a Government depôt, or from the collector under clause 1 of this license, at such place, in such manner, and under such custody, and will remove and transport opium from such place of deposit at such times, in such quantities, and in such manner as the collector or other officer aforesaid may from time to time direct.

4. That he will keep in stock at the place appointed by the collector under clause 3 above, at all times between the 1st August 189 and the 1st July 189 , inclusive, a quantity of opium passed for retail sale by the collector or other officer aforesaid, or of opium purchased from a Government depôt or from the collector under clause 1, amounting in the aggregate to at least † lbs. weight, or that he will deposit with the collector the value thereof rupees.

5. That he will keep in a book, bound and paged, each page of which shall bear the seal of the collector, plain and correct accounts written up to date daily of opium lodged into, removed from, and in store at the place of deposit mentioned in clause 3, and of opium daily received, sold, and in stock at each of his retail shops, as well as the price realised by sale, together with a list showing the names and addresses of all persons to whom opium may be sold in quantities exceeding two talas at one time, and will render to the collector on or before the 5th of each month a statement, showing the number of pounds of opium lodged into, removed from, and in store at the place of deposit mentioned in clause 3, and the number of pounds of opium received, sold, and in store at each of his shops during the preceding month, and will furnish forthwith on demand by the collector such other accounts, returns, and information respecting his dealings and arrangements under this license as the collector may require; and that the keeping or rendering of incorrect accounts, statements, or information will constitute a breach of the conditions of this license.

6. That the collector shall have a lien on all opium held in stock by the licensee at the place of deposit mentioned in clause 3 for the recovery of the (license fees and ‡) contribution for establishment, recoverable under clause 21 and of any fine levied on him under clause 25.

7. That the licensee will, immediately after the expiry or recall of this license, surrender to the collector all opium remaining unsold on his hands on the date of the expiry or recall of this license as he may have been unable to dispose of in lawful manner, and will receive from the collector such price, including duty, as the collector shall adjudge for so much of the opium so surrendered as may not be liable to confiscation, and as may be declared by the collector to be of good quality and fit for retail sale; but he will not be entitled to receive any payment whatever for any portion of the opium so surrendered which may be liable to confiscation, or which may be declared by the collector to be unfit for retail sale.

8. That he will not sublet any of his opium shops without permission of the collector, or employ for the retail sale of opium any person for whose employment in that behalf he may not have previously received written sanction and a separate license signed by the collector, authorising such person to sell opium on behalf of the licensee.

9. That he will cause each ball of opium intended for sale to be threaded and stamped with the collector's (or mámlatdár's§) official seal, at his own expense and in such manner as the collector may prescribe; that in

\* The addition applies to Bombay only; for other districts the name of the depôt or other place to be specified in writing.  
 † One month's estimated sales of the district.  
 ‡ The additional words to be inserted in the Bombay license only  
 § To be omitted from the Bombay license.

APP. XX.  
 Bombay.

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

retailing opium only the quantity required by each successive customer shall, as far as possible, be cut of from a sealed ball; that he shall not have in his possession at each of his shops more than one broken ball of opium at a time for sale to customers.

10. That he will retail opium only in the shops above mentioned, and that he will open and maintain new shops and close existing shops, and shall maintain at each shop such minimum stocks of opium as may be required by the collector from time to time during the currency of this license.

11. That he will keep and use for selling opium by retail, and other purposes of this license, such weights as the collector may direct.

12. That, except to a medical practitioner or other person holding a special license from the collector, he will not sell more than two tolas weight of opium to any person at one time, or on any one day in the aggregate.

13. That he will not adulterate or admix any foreign substance or material whatever with the opium sold by him.

14. That he will not receive any wearing apparel or other goods in barter for opium; that he, his servants, agents, and his sub-tenants will not sell opium on credit nor at prices below\* the rates notified from time to time for the issue of opium from the nearest Government depôt, or exceeding such rates by more than one anna for a tola, unless specially authorised by the collector in writing to sell opium at a higher rate.

15. That he will not open his shop or make sales therein before sunrise; that he will not keep it open or make sales therein after o'clock p.m., and that he will not harbour any person therein during the night.

16. That he shall keep all his shops open daily during authorised hours. If the collector requires him to establish any new shop, the licensee shall open the same immediately on receipt of the collector's order.

17. That he will not allow the consumption of opium on the premises; that he will not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he will prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein, and that he will give information to the nearest magistrate or police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shops.

18. That he will have constantly fixed up at the entrance of his shop a signboard bearing the following inscription in legible characters in the English and vernacular languages:—

(Name of vendor).

“Licensed to retail Opium.”

“Price of Opium per Tola, annas . . .”

19. That he will produce forthwith for inspection on demand of any revenue, police, excise, or customs officer above the rank of jamádár the accounts of any of his retail shops, or of the place of deposit mentioned in clause 3 of this license, as well as the whole quantity of opium in his possession, and that he will not prevent any revenue, police, excise, or customs officer of whatever grade from entering any of his shops at any hour of the day or night.

20. That the “pound” mentioned in this license will be a pound equal in weight to 40 tolas, a tola being reckoned as equal to 180 grains.

21. That the licensee shall pay into the collector's treasury monthly the sum of (Rs. † as license fees, and a further sum of) Rs ‡ as contribution towards the cost of the Government establishment employed for the prevention of opium smuggling in the district. The first payment shall be made not later than the 31st August 189 , and subsequent payments not later than the last working day of each successive month during the term of the license. That the licensee shall employ and maintain sufficient establishments for the inspection of shops and the prevention of irregularities or malpractices therein, contrary to the conditions of this license or to the law for the time being in force; that he shall also maintain establish-

ments, expend money in the payment of rewards and otherwise, and exert himself to the utmost for the purpose of checking the illicit manufacture and sale of opium and all illicit opium traffic within the licensee's district, and of securing on the part of all the persons employed by him in the carriage and sale of opium, a strict adherence to the law and to the provisions of the engagements entered into by them and by him; and if it comes to his knowledge that a breach of the law or of any of the said provisions has been committed, he shall forthwith bring the same to the notice of the collector, in order that the penalties prescribed for the offence may be enforced.

22. That he has deposited with the collector the sum of Rs.\* in cash or Government promissory notes as security for the due performance by him of the conditions prescribed in this license, and that the said amount or such portion of it as may not have been appropriated by the collector in liquidation of Government demands against him will be returned to him after the expiry of the license and after all demands against the licensee shall have been fully satisfied.

23. That this license may be recalled by the collector—

(a) for default of punctual payment of the amount mentioned in clause 22; or

(b) for default in or violation of any of the conditions specified in this license; or

(c) if the holder thereof be convicted of a breach of the peace, or of any other offence during the currency of this license; or

(d) if he infringes any of the conditions imposed on him by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules in force thereunder.

24. That any loss caused to Government in consequence of the recall of this license for any of the aforesaid causes shall be recovered from him from the cash deposited by him with the collector, or by attachment and sale of the stocks of opium held by him, or in such other lawful manner as the collector shall direct. He shall not be entitled to any sum that may be realised over and above the sum payable by him by putting the license to sale in consequence of his default, nor shall he be entitled to any compensation or refund of any sums paid by him. Should the collector desire to cancel this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted for any causes other than those specified in the preceding clauses, the collector shall give him three months' previous notice, and absolve him from all liabilities under this license for the unexpired term of the license, or if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation in default of notice as the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkâri may direct.

25. That the collector shall have power at any time to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on the licensee instead of recalling this license, for infringement by the licensee, or by any of his servants, agents, or sub-tenants of any of the conditions of this license, and to recover the amount of the fine so imposed from the cash deposited by the licensee, or by attachment and sale of the opium lodged under clause 3, or in such other lawful manner as the collector may think fit. Nothing contained in this clause or in clauses 23 and 24 shall, however, affect the liability of the licensee to criminal prosecution under the Opium Act.

26. That this license does not cover the manufacture and sale by the licensee of chandul, madat, or any other preparation of poppy juice, other than opium.

27. That he will comply with all police regulations as to the closing of shops on the occasions of the Mohoram and other festivals; no compensation or allowance will be made on account of such closure.

Granted this the                      day of                      189 .                      Collector.

Seal of  
the Collector.

\* In licenses for the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, and the Panch Mahals the following words should be inserted between the word “below” and the words “the rates” in line 3 of clause 14:—  
“half an anna for a tola in advance of.”

† The additional words to be inserted in the Bombay license only.  
‡ The amount fixed by the Commissioner of Opium in respect of each farm will be notified at the time of inviting tenders for the farms.

\* The amount fixed by the Commissioner of Opium in respect of each farm will be notified at the time of inviting tenders for the farms.

No. 1.  
FOR THE PROVINCE OF SIND ONLY.  
FORM E.  
*License for Retail Sale of Opium.*

District \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of License in the Register \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Retailer \_\_\_\_\_  
Locality of Shops \_\_\_\_\_

Be it known that \_\_\_\_\_ is  
resident at \_\_\_\_\_, is  
in the town of \_\_\_\_\_, is  
hereby authorised to sell opium by retail at the shops  
above-mentioned from the \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ (both inclusive) upon  
the following conditions:—

1. That he will purchase from the collector confiscated opium, and opium surrendered to the collector by the retiring licensed vendor or farmer of the district, in such quantities not exceeding two months' supply, and at such price not exceeding the rate at which opium can be procured from a government depôt, as the collector shall adjudge.

2. That he will sell no opium but such as he may have—

- (a) purchased from a government depôt, or  
(b) purchased from the collector under the provisions of clause 1 of this license.

That he will not receive or have in his possession any opium obtained in any other manner.

3. That he will lodge all opium purchased from a government depôt, or from the collector under clause 1 of this license, at such place, in such manner and under such custody, and will remove and transport opium from such place of deposit at such times in such quantities and in such manner as the collector or other officer nominated by the collector may from time to time direct.

4. That he will keep in stock at the place appointed by the collector under clause 3 above, at all times between the 1st August 189 and the 1st July 189 , inclusive, a quantity of opium purchased from a government depôt or from a collector under clause 1, amounting in the aggregate to at least\* lbs. weight, or he will deposit with the collector, the value thereof rupees.

5. That he will keep in a book, bound, and paged, each page of which shall bear the seal of the collector, plain and correct accounts written up to date daily of opium lodged into, removed from, and in store at, the place of deposit mentioned in clause 3, and of opium daily received, sold and in stock at each of his retail shops, as well as the price realised by sale, together with a list showing the names and addresses of all persons to whom opium may be sold in quantities exceeding two tolas at one time, and will render to the collector on or before the fifth of each month a statement showing the number of pounds of opium lodged into, removed from, and in store at, the place of deposit mentioned in clause 3, and the number of pounds opium received, sold and in store at each of his shops during the preceding month, and will furnish forthwith on demand by the collector such other accounts, returns, and information respecting his dealings and arrangements under this license as the collector may require; and that the keeping or rendering of incorrect accounts, statements or information will constitute a breach of the conditions of this license.

6. That the collector shall have a lien on all opium held in stock by the licensee at the place of deposit mentioned in clause 3 for the recovery of contribution for establishment under clause 21, and of any fine levied on him under clause 25.

7. That the licensee will, immediately after the expiry or recall of this license, surrender to the collector all opium remaining unsold on his hands on the date of the expiry or recall of this license as he may have been unable to dispose of in lawful manner, and will receive from the collector, such price, including

\* One month's estimated sale of the district.

duty, as the collector shall adjudge for so much of the opium so surrendered as may not be liable to confiscation and as may be declared by the collector to be of good quality and fit for retail sale; but he will not be entitled to receive any payment whatever for any portion of the opium so surrendered which may be liable to confiscation, or which may be declared by the collector to be unfit for retail sale.

8. That he will not sub-let any of his opium shops without permission of the collector, or employ for the retail sale of opium any person for whose employment in that behalf he may not have previously received written sanction, and a separate license signed by the collector authorising such person to sell opium on behalf of the licensee.

9. That he will cause each ball of opium intended for sale to be threaded and stamped with the collector's or Mamlâtdar's official seal, at his own expense and in such manner as the collector may prescribe; that in retailing opium only the quantity required by each successive customer shall, as far as possible, be cut off from a sealed ball; that he shall not have in his possession at each of his shops more than one broken ball of opium at a time for sale to customers.

10. That he will retail opium only in the shops above-mentioned, and that he will open and maintain new shops and close existing shops and shall maintain at each shop such minimum stocks of opium as may be required by the collector from time to time during the currency of this license.

11. That he will keep and use for selling opium by retail and other purposes of this license such weights as the collector may direct.

12. That except to a medical practitioner or other person holding a special license from the collector, he will not sell more than two tolas weight of opium to any person at one time, or on any one day in the aggregate.

13. That he will not adulterate or admix any foreign substance or material whatever with the opium sold by him.

14. That he will not receive any wearing apparel or other goods in barter for opium; that he, his servants, agents, and his sub-tenants will not sell opium on credit nor at prices below the rates notified from time to time for the issue of opium from the nearest government depôt, or exceeding such rates by more than one anna for a tola, unless specially authorised by the collector in writing to sell opium at a higher rate.

15. That he will not open his shop or make sales therein before sunrise; that he will not keep it open or make sales therein after \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock p.m., and that he will not harbour any person therein during the night.

16. That he shall keep all his shops open daily during authorised hours. If the collector requires him to establish any new shop, the licensee shall open the same immediately on receipt of the collector's order.

17. That he will not allow the consumption of opium on the premises; that he will not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he will prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he will give information to the nearest magistrate or police officer of any suspected persons who may resort to his shops.

18. That he will have constantly fixed up at the entrance of his shop a signboard bearing the following inscription in legible characters in the English and vernacular languages:—

(Name of Vendor.)

“ Licensed to Retail Opium.” “ Price of Opium  
per Tola, Annas ”

19. That he will produce forthwith for inspection on demand of any revenue, police, excise, or customs officer above the rank of jamâdâr, the accounts of any of his retail shops, or of the place of deposit mentioned in clause 3 of this license as well as the whole quantity of opium in his possession, and that he will not prevent any revenue, police, excise or customs officer of whatever grade from entering any of his shops at any hour of the day or night.

20. That the “ pound ” mentioned in this license will be a pound equal in weight to 40 tolas, a tola being reckoned as equal to 180 grains.

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

\*21. That the licensee shall pay into the collector's treasury monthly the sum of Rs. as contribution towards the cost of the government establishment employed for the prevention of opium smuggling in the district. The first payment shall be made not later than the 31st August 189 , and subsequent payments not later than the last working day of each successive month during the term of the license.

That the licensee shall employ and maintain sufficient establishments for the inspection of shops and the prevention of irregularities or mal-practices therein contrary to the conditions of this license or to the law for the time being in force; that he shall also maintain establishments, expend money in the payment of rewards and otherwise, and exert himself to the utmost for the purpose of checking the illicit manufacture and sale of opium and all illicit opium traffic within the licensee's district, and of securing on the part of all the persons employed by him in the carriage and sale of opium a strict adherence to the law and to the provisions of the engagements entered into by them and by him; and if it comes to his knowledge that a breach of the law or of any of the said provisions has been committed, he shall forthwith bring the same to the notice of the collector in order that the penalties prescribed for the offence may be enforced.

22. That he has deposited with the collector the sum of Rs.\* in cash or Government promissory notes as security for the performance by him of the conditions prescribed in this license, and that the said amount or such portion of it as may not have been appropriated by the collector in liquidation of government demands against him will be returned to him after the expiry of this license and after all demands against the licensee shall have been fully satisfied.

23. That this license may be recalled by the collector:—

- (a.) for default of punctual payment of the amounts mentioned in clause 21; or
- (b.) for default in or violation of any of the conditions specified in the license; or
- (c.) if the holder thereof be convicted of a breach of the peace or of any other offence during the currency of this license; or
- (d.) if he infringes any of the conditions imposed on him by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules in force thereunder.

24. That any loss caused to Government in consequence of the recall of this license for any of the aforesaid causes shall be recovered from him from the cash deposited by him with the collector, or by attachment and sale of the stocks of opium held by him, or in such other lawful manner as the collector shall direct. He shall not be entitled to any sum that may be realised over and above the sum payable by him by putting the license to sale in consequence of his default, nor shall he be entitled to any compensation or refund of any sums paid by him. Should the collector desire to cancel this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted for any causes other than those specified in the preceding clauses, the collector shall give him three months' previous notice and absolve him from all liabilities under the license for the unexpired term of the license, or if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation in default of notice as the commissioner of customs, salt, opium, and abkari, may direct.

25. That the collector shall have power at any time to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on the licensee, instead of recalling this license, for infringement by the licensee or by any of his servants, agents, or sub-tenants of any of the conditions of this license and to recover the amount of the fine so imposed from the cash deposited by the licensee, or by attachment and sale of the opium lodged under clause 3, or in such other lawful manner as the collector may think fit. Nothing contained in this clause or in clauses 23 and 24 shall, however, affect the liability of the licensee to criminal prosecution under the Opium Act.

26. That this license does not cover the manufacture and sale by the licensee of chandul, madat, or any other preparation of poppy juice, other than opium.

27. That he will comply with all police regulations as to the closing of shops on the occasions of the Mohoram and other festivals; no compensation or allowance will be made on account of such closure.

Granted this the                      day of                      189 .

Seal of  
the Collector.

Collector.

No. 2.

FOR THE DISTRICTS OF BEMPUR, BELGAUM, DHARWAR,  
RATNAGIRI, AND KANARA ONLY.

FORM E.—1.

*License for Retail Sale of Opium.*

District  
No. of License in Register  
Name of Retailer  
Locality of shop

Be it known that  
resident at                      in the town of                      is hereby  
authorised by the collector of                      to sell opium  
by retail at the shop above-mentioned from the  
day of                      189 , to the                      day of  
189 , (both days inclusive) upon the following con-  
ditions:—

1. That he will pay to Government an aggregate sum of Rupees                      in 12 equal monthly instalments, to be paid in advance on the 1st day of each month.

2. That he will sell no opium but such as he may purchase from a Government depôt, and that he will not receive, or have in his possession opium obtained otherwise.

3. That he will, immediately after the expiry or recall of this license, surrender to the collector all opium remaining unsold on his hands on the date of the expiry or recall of this license as he may have been unable to dispose of in lawful manner and will receive from the collector such price, including duty, as the collector shall adjudge for so much of the opium so surrendered as may not be liable to confiscation and as may be declared by the collector to be of good quality and fit for retail sale; but he will not be entitled to receive any payment whatever for any portion of the opium so surrendered as may be liable to confiscation or as may be declared by the collector to be unfit for retail sale.

4. That he will not sublet his opium shop without permission of the collector, or employ for the retail of opium any person for whose employment in that behalf he may not have previously received written sanction of the collector.

5. That he will retail opium only in the shop above-mentioned; and, unless with the sanction in writing of the collector, will keep opium only at the said shop or at the Government depôt.

6. That he will keep and use for selling opium by retail and other purposes of this license such weights as the collector may direct.

7. That, except to a medical practitioner or other person holding a special license from the collector, he will not sell more than two tolas weight of opium to any person at one time.

8. That he will not adulterate or admix any foreign substance or material with the opium sold by him. That in retailing opium issued to him in balls threaded and stamped with the collector's or Mámlatdár's seal, only the quantity required by each successive customer shall, as far as possible, be cut off from a sealed ball; that he shall not have in his possession more than one broken ball of opium at a time for sale to customers.

9. That he will not receive any wearing apparel, or other goods, in barter for opium.

\* The amount fixed by the Commissioner of Opium in respect of each farm will be notified at the time of inviting tenders for the farms.



10. That he will not open his shop, or make sales therein, before sunrise; that he will not keep it open or make sales therein after 9 o'clock p.m.; that he will not close his shop during authorised hours without the sanction of the collector and that he will not harbour any person therein during the night.

11. That he will not allow the consumption of opium on the premises; that he will not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he will prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he will give information to the nearest magistrate or police officer of any suspected persons who may resort to his shop.

12. That he will have constantly fixed up at the entrance to his shop, a signboard, bearing the following inscription, in legible characters, in the vernacular language:—

(Name of Vendor.)

"Licensed to retail opium." "Price per tola,  
annas ."

13. That he will keep in a book, bound and paged, each page of which shall bear the seal of the collector or of the mamlatdar, and write up to date daily a plain and correct account in such form as the collector may direct, showing the quantity of opium purchased and sold daily and the quantity of opium in stock at the end of each day, as well as the price realised by sale, together with a list showing the names and addresses of all persons to whom opium may be sold in quantities exceeding two tolas at one time. That he will furnish to the collector such accounts, returns and information respecting his dealings and arrangements, under this license as the collector may require; and that the keeping or rendering of incorrect accounts, returns, or information, will constitute a breach of the conditions of this license.

14. That he will produce for inspection, on demand of any revenue, police, excise, or customs officer above the rank of jamadar, his license and accounts, as well as the whole quantity of opium in his possession; and that he will not prevent any revenue, police, excise, or customs officer, of whatever grade, from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

15. That he has deposited with the collector the sum of Rs.\* as security for the due performance by him of the conditions prescribed in this license, and that the said amount or such portion of it as may not have been appropriated by the collector in liquidation of Government demands against him will be returned to him after the expiry of this license, and after all demands against the licensee shall have been fully satisfied.

16. That this license may be recalled by the collector, (a) for default of punctual payment of any of the instalments mentioned in clause 1; or

(b) for default or violation of any of the conditions specified in this license; or

(c) if the holder thereof be convicted of a breach of the peace, or of any other offence during the currency of this license; or

(d) if he infringes any of the conditions imposed on him by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules in force thereunder.

17. That any loss caused to Government in consequence of the recall of this license for any of the aforesaid causes, shall be recovered from him from the cash deposited by him, or in such other lawful manner as the collector shall direct.

18. That the collector shall have power at any time to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 200 on the licensee, instead of recalling this license, for infringement by the licensee, or by any of his servants, of any of the conditions of this license and to recover the amount of the fine so imposed from the cash deposited by the licensee, or in such other lawful manner as the collector may think fit. Nothing contained in this clause, or in clauses 16 and 17 shall, however, affect the liability of the licensee to criminal prosecution under the Opium Act.

19. That the collector reserves to himself the power to issue additional licenses for the retail of opium in whenever, in his opinion, the number

of shops there licensed is not sufficient for the convenience of the public.

20. That this license does not cover the manufacture and sale by the licensee, of chandul, madat, or any other preparation of poppy juice, other than opium.

Granted this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
189 .

Collector.

No. 4.

[FOR ALL DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,  
INCLUDING THE PROVINCE OF SIND.]

FORM E-3.

*License under Rule 45 of the Opium Rules for retail sale  
of opium by a person appointed by the farmer for the  
to retail on his behalf.*

District

Number of license in register

Name of retailer

Locality of shop

Be it known that

resident at \_\_\_\_\_ in the town of \_\_\_\_\_  
is hereby authorised by the collector to sell opium by  
retail at the shop above mentioned, from the  
day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189 , to the \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
\_\_\_\_\_ 189 (both days inclusive) upon the  
following conditions:—

1. That he will sell no opium but such as may be supplied to him by \_\_\_\_\_, being the licensed farmer of the right to retail opium in the \_\_\_\_\_ and that he will not receive, or have in his possession opium obtained otherwise.

2. That he will retail opium in the shop above mentioned, and will keep opium only at the said shop.

3. That he will keep and use for retailing opium such weights as the collector may direct.

4. That, except to a medical practitioner, or other person holding a special license from the collector, he will not sell more than two tolas weight of opium to any person at one time, or in any one day in the aggregate.

That he will not adulterate or admix any foreign substance or material with the opium sold by him; that in retailing opium issued to him in balls threaded and stamped with the collector's or mamlatdar's seal, only the quantity required by each successive customer shall, as far as possible, be cut off from a sealed ball; that he shall not have in his possession more than one broken ball of opium at a time for sale to customers.

6. That he will not receive any wearing apparel or other goods in barter for opium: that he will not sell opium on credit, nor at prices below\* the rates notified from time to time for the issue of opium from the nearest Government depot, or exceeding such rates by more than one anna for a tola, unless specially authorised by the collector in writing to sell opium at a higher rate.

7. That he will not open his shop to make sales therein before sunrise; that he will not keep it open or make sales therein after 9 o'clock p.m.; that he will not close his shop during authorised hours without the sanction of the collector; and that he will not harbour any person therein during the night.

8. That he will not allow the consumption of opium on the premises; that he will not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he will prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he will give information to the nearest magistrate or police officer of any suspected persons who may resort to his shop.

9. That he will have constantly fixed up at the entrance of his shop, a signboard bearing the following inscription in legible characters, in the vernacular language:—

(Name of farmer. Name of vendor.)

"Licensed to retail opium; price per tola, annas \_\_\_\_\_,"

10. That he will keep in a book, bound and paged, each page of which shall bear the seal of the collector

\* In licenses for the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat and the Panch Mahals, the following words should be inserted between the word "below" and the words "the rates" in line 2 of clause 6:—  
"half an anna for a tola in advance of."

\* One-sixth of the amount mentioned in clause 1.

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

or of the mámlatdár, and write up to date, daily, a true and correct account, in such form as the collector may direct, showing the quantity of opium received and sold daily, and the quantity in stock at the end of each day, as well as the price recovered for opium sold, together with a list showing the names and addresses of all persons to whom opium may be sold in quantities exceeding two tolas at a time. That he will furnish to the collector such accounts, returns, and information, respecting his dealings under this license as the collector may require.

11. That he will produce for inspection on demand of any revenue, police, excise, or customs officer above the rank of jamadar, his license and accounts, as well as the whole quantity of opium in his possession; and that he will not prevent any revenue, police, excise, or Customs officer of whatever grade from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

12. That he shall not manufacture or sell chandúl, madat, or any other preparation of poppy juice, other than opium.

13. That this license may be recalled by the collector at any time without assigning any reason.

Granted this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189 .



Collector.

FORM F.

(See Rule 33A.)

Pass within \_\_\_\_\_ days from this date, opium weighing lbs. \_\_\_\_\_, tolas \_\_\_\_\_, grains \_\_\_\_\_, seized at the village of \_\_\_\_\_, in the táluks or mahál of \_\_\_\_\_, in the division of \_\_\_\_\_, in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar, through the British villages named in the margin, to the village of \_\_\_\_\_ in the táluks of mahál of \_\_\_\_\_ in the said division in the custody of \_\_\_\_\_, for production before the undersigned.

Naib Subha.

FORM G.

Pass in accordance with Rule 33B of Rules under section 5 of the Indian Opium Act from the Depôt at \_\_\_\_\_ in the State of His Highness the Maharaja of Idar sers \_\_\_\_\_ tolas \_\_\_\_\_ opium, the property of A. B., farmer, licensed at \_\_\_\_\_ for retail sale at \_\_\_\_\_ in His Highness's territory to be taken by the following route and within the following times, viz. :—

departing from\* \_\_\_\_\_ within (time)  
passing through \* (names of villages) „ „  
arriving at \* for sale „ „  
in charge of C. D. \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature)

Treasury Officer, Idar State.

**SCHEDULE A.**



*(See Rule 10, under Section 8.)*

**FORM OF EXPORT SHIPPING BILL.**

*(Front.)*

*Entry of Goods exported by*

*from the Prince's Dock, Bandar, per S.S. "Cathay," under English colours, to Hongkong.*

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Marks.	Number and Kind of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Weight or Quantity.	Whether Duty is leviable according to Tariff or Market Value.	Tariff Rates for Duty.	Tariff Value for Duty.	Market Rates for Duty or Value.	Market or Real Value under Sections XXIX. and XXX. of Act VIII. of 1878.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Number and Date of Import Entry.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
 118...  1/2...	(20) Twenty Chests.	Opium.	140 lbs. each chest— From Compartment No. 3 (6) six chests. Do. do. No. 5 (7) seven chests. Do. do. No. 10 (4 1/2) four and half chests. Do. do. No. 13 (2 1/2) two and half chests. Total - - (20) Twenty chests.				1,250 0 0	25,000 0 0			Checked with and noted in Store Register. Pass from the Government Opium Warehouse to the Prince's Dock by Marine Street and Frere Road, in carts, in charge of Rāma Govind, opium to the amount and in the packages mentioned in this shipping bill. This pass is to remain in force from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. this day only.  Asst. Collr. of Customs, Opium Department.

Enterer

No.

189

declare the contents of this application to be truly stated.

Customs received No.

Let Export.

Bombay

189

Cashier.

Asst. Collector.

N.B.—When goods are assessable for duty according to tariff value, columns 5 and 6 are to be filled in for duty and columns 7 and 8 for re-value, according to the sections of the Act quoted.

When goods are assessable for duty according to real, that is, market value, columns 5 and 6 will be left blank, and columns 7 and 8 filled in.

When goods are assessable for duty according to weight or quantity, columns 5, 7, and 8 will be filled in, and column 6 left blank.

Free goods will have columns 7 and 8 filled in.

Columns 9 and 10 will be filled in by the Customs Department.

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

(Reverse.)

Vessel's name may be altered.  
 Fee one rupee.  
 189 Asst. Collector.  
 Fee received.  
 Cashier.

Vessel's name may be altered.  
 Fee one rupee.  
 189 Asst. Collector.  
 Fee received.  
 Cashier.

After check with the original  
 entry for  
 fresh one may be granted for the  
 portion shut out or not shipped.  
 Fee one rupee.  
 189 Asst. Collector.  
 No. .

## FOR MEASUREMENT AT BANDER AND COLLECTION OF MEASUREMENT FEE.

BOMBAY, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 .

Rs. a. p.

Measurement Fee on \_\_\_\_\_ bales levied

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Measurement Fee Clerk.

[N.B.—Henceforward Export Shipping Bills (Export Notes) will be presented by shippers in triplicate.

The original of those will be taken with the first boat load of each consignment to the ship or steamer, as the case may be, and delivered to the master or commander, who will keep it with him until the loading of the vessel is completed, and at the time of applying for port clearance, deliver all such Export Shipping Bills duly endorsed as to his having received on board the quantity covered by them, together with the Export Manifest in duplicate as usual.

The duplicate copy will be delivered to the gate-keeper, who will endorse on the back of it the quantity passed by him, and in the evening will return to the Export Department all such duplicates that have been completely disposed of.

The triplicate will remain in the Custom House as Office Record.]

Contents received.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

Master or Commander of the Ship.

## SCHEDULE B.

(See Rule 35 under Section 8.)

## TABLE I.

## RENT.

(As amended by Government Notification, No. 3588, dated 18th May 1886.)

No. of Compartments in Warehouse.	Rate per mensem.	Payable.	No. of Testing Rooms.	Rate per mensem.	Payable.
3, 4, 9, and 10 - - -	Rs. 80 each -	Monthly in advance.	1 and 7 - - -	Rs. 30 each -	Monthly in advance.
1, 7, 13, 15, 16, and 18 - - -	Rs. 75 do. -	Do.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.	Rs. 15 do. -	Do.
2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, and 17 - - -	Rs. 70 do. -	Do.			

## TABLE II.

## WAREHOUSE FEES.

(As amended by Government Notification No. 5447, dated 5th August 1890.)

	Rate per chest.	Payable.
When deposited in any compartment in the warehouse.	At the rate of 10 annas on each chest or two-half chests.	Before receipt of opium into warehouse.

NOTE.—This rate does not include rent for testing rooms, which will be charged for separately as provided for in Table I.; that is, at the rate of Rs. 30 each per mensem, payable monthly in advance, in the case of rooms Nos. 1 and 7 and of Rs. 15 each per mensem, also payable in advance, in the case of rooms Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

## SUPPLEMENTARY EVIDENCE PLACED BEFORE THE ROYAL OPIUM COMMISSION BY THE HONOURABLE T. D. MACKENZIE.

Though I have in some measure touched upon the question of opium smuggling in the printed statement I have already submitted, I think it is desirable that some further particulars on a point which so peculiarly affects the Bombay Presidency should be given. It was with the view of checking smuggling and illicit practices generally that the minimum guaranteed vend system was introduced. I have given some account of this system and the reasons which led to its discontinuance at pages 7-9 of my "Note on the System of Excise management of Opium," and the matter is further dealt with in the letter from the Government of India to the Bombay Government, No. 4120, dated

1st October 1891, printed as Appendix No. 15 to the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 289, dated 14th October 1891, printed at pages 76-79 of the "Collection of Papers relating to the Consumption of Opium in India." My object now is mainly to show—

- (a) from reports of officers with special knowledge of the subject;
- (b) from statistics;

that opium smuggling was excessively prevalent before 1878; and that the introduction of the minimum guaranteed vend system materially checked this smuggling and caused licit largely to replace illicit opium.

2. Under head (a) I would call attention to—

(1) Mr. C. W. Bell's report, dated 1st October 1869 on the Abkari system in this Presidency, from which I extract the following paragraphs on the then system of retailing opium:—

"63. I now come to the opium retail business. For many years past the system of levying a fixed fee from the licensee has been done away with, and after fixing the number of shops required, the license for each has been separately put up to auction. The licensee is bound to take the opium he is to retail from the Government stores. At one time, but only for a few years, the licensees obtained their supplies at a little over cost price and free of duty, but for the last 30 years they have charged the duty as well.

"64. This system acts pretty well in districts where there are no great opportunities afforded for smuggling, and where the consumption is almost entirely confined to what is used by mothers to keep their infants quiet, as in the Konkan, Deccan, and Southern Maratha country: but in Gujarat, where a large proportion of the population are inveterate opium eaters, and the adjacent Native States produce the drug at half the price at which Government supply it to the licensed retailer, the system works badly. The licensee takes a little opium from the Government stores as a blind, but the mass of what he retails is smuggled. One has only to refer to Statement No. 49, column 6, in the Appendix, to see that, even if the retailer sells, as he asserts, at 50 per cent. advance on the price he pays Government for the opium supplied, he would rarely make enough out of the Government opium to pay for his license. Again, from the said statement, column 11, one sees how entirely disproportioned is the issue from the Government stores to what must be the local consumption of the drug. The per-centage of opium eaters and the annual consumption per head shown in column 8 and 10 are fixed at rates, in almost every case, far below what the local officers estimated. The excess of local consumption over issue from Government treasuries in the Regulation Provinces is shown by me at 775 maunds, and may be relied on as much below the mark. This quantity represents 457 chests of opium and about 2½ lakhs of rupees duty. The receipts from licensees in our Regulation Provinces in 1867-68 do not contrast favourably with the receipts from the same source in the province of Sind, being only Rs. 81,472 against Rs. 52,994.

"65. I need not dwell on this part of the subject as the Government records for many years teem with reports from local officers in Gujarat, placing the fact of the existence of opium smuggling beyond a doubt. The primary cause apparently is that Government insist on the retail of the most expensive kind of opium at an enormous price in a district where the drug can be got illicitly with little fear of detection for half the price. A secondary cause is the prohibition of the production of opium. That this has encouraged smuggling seems to be evidenced by the fact that for the three years previous to the suppression of the cultivation of the poppy, the average supply from the Government stores to retailers in Ahmedabad was about 381 maunds against an average of 126 maunds for the three following years. The issue in 1867-68 is a little over five maunds."

(2.) Mr. W. G. Pedder's report, No. 103, dated 30th July 1870, on "The Internal Management of the Salt Department," in which he incidentally, paragraph 105, touches on the opium question:—

"Nothing can be a more legitimate source of revenue than the internal consumption of opium. We are supposed to tax it heavily, our Collectors have strained the law to prevent its production in our own districts, yet the only effect has been that our cultivators are debarred from profiting by the cultivation of the poppy, while the use of the drug is not checked in the smallest degree, and the consumption is supplied entirely by smuggled opium grown in foreign territory. In 1882 the licit sale of opium in the Ahmedabad Collectorate was Indian maunds 448-28, and the revenue from it Rs. 2,36,408. In 1886 the licit sale was Indian maunds 5-9, and the revenue Rs. 5,450. I have no hesitation in saying that if the present actual consumption of Ahmedabad and Kaira was licit, the revenue would be at least 10 lakhs of rupees."

(3.) Mr. (now Sir Charles) Pritchard's "Notes on the manufacture, importation, and consumption of opium in Gujarat, with suggestions for the repression of opium smuggling," dated 17th October 1873. He writes as follows:—

"11. It is the duty of the preventive force on the Kathiawar Runn and Marwar frontiers to prevent opium from passing westwards into Cutch and Kathiawar, and southwards (from Rajputana) into the States under the Palanpur Superintendency; but this precaution can be of little value so long as the road from Malwa, Meywar, and Udepur, across the eastern frontier of the Presidency is left entirely open.

"12. *Prevalence of Smuggling.*—It is so generally known and admitted that almost the whole of the opium consumed in Gujarat is smuggled, that little need be advanced here in proof of the assertion. Indeed, so long as Malwa opium has free access along the whole length of our eastern boundary, and opium manufacture is permitted in foreign territory interlaced with our own, it cannot be expected that people will buy the taxed drug.

"13. A mass of conclusive evidence on the subject is collected in Mr. Fernandez's (printed) reports, Nos. 357 and 436 of 1871, and in Mr. Bell's Abkari report. The following table carries Mr. Bell's statistics of opium consumption down to the latest date, and fully confirms all that he has written on the subject:—

Years.	AHMEDABAD.		KAIRA.		BROACH.		SURAT.	
	Licit Consumption.	Population.	Licit Consumption.	Population.	Licit Consumption.	Population.	Licit Consumption.	Population.
1868-69	Mds. s. 11 33	829,637	Mds. s. 1 13½	782,738	Mds. s. —	285,015	Mds. s. 8 10	731,936
1869-70	9 8½		1 0		1 30½		6 33½	
1870-71	14 0		0 23½		2 24½		6 85½	
1871-72	20 17½		0 27½		2 25		7 19½	
1872-73	17 12½		0 28		2 25		6 27½	

Mr. Bell says:—"The licensee takes a little opium from the Government Stores as a blind, but the mass of what he retails is smuggled."

"14. Mr. Pedder remarks (paragraph 27 of his able Salt report) that not one-twentieth of the opium consumed in Kathiawar is licit. Further on (paragraph 105) he writes:—

"In Statement 48 of Mr. Bell's valuable Abkari report, he estimates that the proportion of opium eaters to the adult male population in Ahmedabad and Kaira

is 9 per cent., and that if each consumes 20 tolas per annum (and many Rajputs eat half a tola a day), the actual annual consumption is 378 Indian maunds, the licit consumption being little over six maunds. At the rate of Rs. 26 per ser, or Rs. 1,050 per maund, the revenue ought to be nearly four lakhs of rupees. But Mr. Bell has much under-estimated both the number of consumers and the average quantity each consumes. Having been long a Settlement Officer in Gujarat, I am well acquainted with the habits of the people, and

APP. XX.  
Bombay.

feel sure that a majority of the adult male population of Northern Gujarat, of all classes except the mercantile and literary, are habitual consumers of the drug.

"Again, in the same paragraph, he writes:—'In 1832 the licit sale of opium in the Ahmedabad Collectorate was 448 Indian maunds, 28 sers, and the revenue from it Rs. 2,36,408; in 1861 the licit sale of opium was Indian maunds 5, sers 9, and the revenue Rs. 5,450.'

"15. It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the whole quantity of illicit opium that enters British Gujarat; but the quantity *known* to pass into the province is very large indeed. It has been ascertained from the accounts of the Idar State and the returns of sale at the Samlaji fair, that on an average 1,800 Indian maunds of Malwa opium, exclusive of 'Pass' opium for China, *pay transit duty* every year on passing through Idar and other petty States in the Mubi Kantha. The accounts of the Panch Mahals also show that the 1,200 Indian maunds of untaxed Malwa opium annually enter Gujarat through that district. It has further been shown (paragraph 9 of my report, No. 1,138, dated the 5th March last) that at least 1,000 chests of Visnagar (Gaikwar) opium are smuggled into British territory every year. This makes up a total of 2,745 chests, the duty on which for home consumption at Rs. 24 per ser amounts to the enormous sum of 46 lakhs rupees; and besides an undetermined quantity of untaxed opium is known to be imported *via* Rajpipla and the Mewasi States under Khandesh.

"17. \* \* It is difficult, of course, to form a reliable estimate of the produce of the Gaikwar's districts; but the Wahiwatdar of Visnagar has lately informed Mr. Carey that his collections on account of the Rs. 135\* duty average four lakhs a year, and it is probable, as he farms the revenue, that he would not *overstate* them. This represents an export of about 3,000 chests, the whole of which *ought* to go to Ahmedabad, as Idar and Palanpur (which with British territory circumscribe the Gaikwar's northern Mahals) produce more than sufficient opium for their own consumption. But from information, with which Mr. Fernandez has favoured me, it appears that the average number of chests of Visnagar opium brought to the scales at Ahmedabad during the last 10 years is less than 2,000, and that the

number is steadily decreasing year by year, and last year fell as low as 1,300 and the year previous to 800. From all I could learn while in the Gaikwar's districts, it would appear that the cultivation of the poppy is not decreasing, and there can be no doubt that some quantity of manufactured opium finds an exit from His Highness's dominions without paying his export fee. It may then, I think, be positively stated that *at least* 1,000 chests of Visnagar opium, the duty on which at 12 rupees per ser amounts to 17 lakhs rupees, are smuggled into or through British territory every year.

"This opium mostly goes to Cutch and Kathiawar, which are supposed to consume taxed opium supplied by Government. The adult population of those provinces are opium-eaters almost to a man; but Cutch does not now take an ounce of taxed opium, and the consignments to Kathiawar are less than 500 maunds a year, notwithstanding a special reduction in the rate of duty and the strenuous endeavours of the Political Agent to induce the chiefs to indent on Bombay for their supplies. That Government should lose the revenue from the opium consumption of Cutch and Kathiawar is a serious matter in itself, but the failure of existing arrangements to secure that revenue involves a consideration of far greater moment. If those two large provinces are able to smuggle sufficient for their home consumption, what is there to prevent their smuggling for export to China also?"

3. The first point I wish to make by referring to these reports is that these officers writing long before 1878 asserted that opium smuggling, chiefly in Gujarat of course, very largely existed, and that in consequence of their reports, measures were taken which resulted in the Opium Act No. 1 of 1878, and the rules thereunder.

The second point will be to show by the statistics which follow how far those officers were justified in their assertions.

*As regards head (b)*

4. I have in paragraph 6 of my "Abstract of Evidence" shown the quantities of licit opium which passed into consumption during each of the 10 years ending 1892-3, and I now supplement that with a similar table for the nine years from 1874-75 to 1882-83:—

Districts.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay - - -	1,144	1,030	587	3,125	8,966	9,246	11,125	10,750	11,791
Ahmedabad - - -	2,885	3,089	3,848	2,853	6,363	16,139	20,465	17,617	22,649
Kaira - - -	168	155	179	140	2,683	8,262	10,068	9,299	11,765
Panch Mahals - - -	-	-	-	-	29	3,176	3,780	2,760	2,020
Broach - - -	237	221	241	210	2,898	6,449	9,879	8,807	10,453
Surat - - -	720	799	928	865	1,445	2,826	3,406	3,531	3,920
Thana - - -	586	580	529	590	502	692	1,103	1,299	1,589
Nasik - - -	2,171	2,040	2,024	1,936	1,739	1,586	1,922	2,194	3,474
Khandesh - - -	1,033	1,154	890	1,205	1,276	1,576	2,771	6,698	8,115
Ahmednagar - - -	1,201	1,277	1,076	1,098	1,085	974	1,670	2,499	5,404
Poona - - -	964	1,134	992	952	974	1,205	5,190	5,852	7,266
Sholapur - - -	216	261	368	704	510	762	1,187	2,983	4,196
Satara - - -	565	524	345	603	697	967	1,252	1,207	1,815
Belgaum - - -	345	458	357	357	542	742	652	730	849
Dharwar - - -	326	343	314	265	263	280	351	380	424
Bijapur - - -	113	126	112	109	109	124	140	190	426
Kanara - - -	130	131	172	157	109	106	108	113	116
Ratnagiri - - -	177	176	184	183	179	191	173	164	181
Kolaba - - -	-	29	166	203	210	244	261	320	326
Karachi - - -	1,796	1,730	1,597	2,143	1,749	2,216	2,290	2,599	2,653
Hyderabad - - -	8,147	8,574	8,749	7,628	4,365	4,609	4,587	5,684	7,100
Shikarpur - - -	724	945	1,241	1,385	1,090	1,156	1,603	1,592	2,051
Aden - - -	212	246	207	244	265	239	259	265	239
Total - - -	23,856	25,022	25,106	26,955	38,048	63,267	84,237	87,528	108,822

I would draw special attention to the average consumption for three years previous to 1877-78:

(a) in the five Gujarat districts;

(b) in Bombay City;

and to the consumption in the same localities for the first complete year 1879-80 under the Opium Act, and the minimum guaranteed vend system.

In the former the average annual consumption of licit opium for each of the three years was 4,490 lbs., while in 1879-80 the consumption had risen at a bound to 36,352 lbs.

In the latter the average consumption for each of the three years was 919 lbs., while in 1879-80 it was

\* The duty levied by the Gaikwar on opium exported beyond his own territory.

9,246 lbs. In the one case the consumption was, in round numbers, multiplied 84, in the other 10 times. Is not the only fair inference not that the general opium consumption had increased so enormously in some 18 months, *but that licit opium had replaced that which was formerly smuggled for consumption?* The original minimum guaranteed vend system was in force in the Gujarat districts and in Bombay in 1879-80, and I submit that the above figures prove conclusively that smuggling was, as asserted by Messrs. Bell, Pedder, and Pritchard extensively prevalent in Gujarat before the introduction of the operation of the Opium Act, that it also largely prevailed in Bombay, and that a most decisive check was given to it by the minimum guaranteed vend system.

## APPENDIX XXI.

NOTE by Mr. HORNE on the SIGNATURES to the PETITION in favour of the PROHIBITION of the use of OPIUM, except for MEDICAL PURPOSES, presented to PARLIAMENT by certain MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS in Bombay (*vide* Question 25,603).

I have shown that every means was taken to give publicity to the petition after it had been presented to Parliament.

Nine months after the portraits of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and Dr. Khory appeared in the "Guardian," the illuminated petition was issued as a supplement to the "Bombay Guardian" on October 14th, 1893, and in the "Banner of Asia" for November 1893.

From "Times of India."

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang says:—"I do not remember, but I may have signed the petition without carefully reading it, for when I now read it carefully, I do not agree with it."

I have already shown how Dr. Pandurang signed the petition twice, which makes it hard to believe that it was done without his agreeing to the contents of it. When I visited him, he said that he did not know when he was being interviewed by the "Times of India" correspondent that the result of the interview would be made public. A fuller knowledge of the "Times of India" correspondent than they then had would also have tended to make the doctors cautious as to what information they gave him. The correspondent is Rustomji Pestonji Jehangir, Chief Opium Inspector, Bombay. To this fact Rev. A. W. Prantch, Mr. Man Sukh Lal, and others can witness.

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha says he never signed the petition, and Dr. Khory could not have done so, "because he is known to be a pro-opiumist."

In the "Bombay Gazette" of January 11th, 1894, Dr. Ranina wrote that Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha signed in his presence. To which a reply was given, and Dr. da Cunha was represented as saying that he always signed his name in full "J. Gerson da Cunha" and that that was "the nomenclature given to me in every book or paper in which I have the honour to be mentioned." In McLean's Guide to Bombay, however, for 1892, I find Dr. J. G. Cunha, and in the "Guide" for this year I find Dr. J. G. de Cunha. Also Dr. da Cunha's second public denial of his signature to the petition is somewhat qualified, which his first was not.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna says:—"I have read the petition to Parliament. I believe, so far as I remember, I signed a petition which was not worded in the manner this is worded, I really do not agree with the sentiments expressed in the petition."

Bhalchandra Krishna:—"I have received your printed letter, by registered post, dated the 22nd instant. In reply to it I have to state that I certainly did not sign the petition which has been published as the Anti-Opium Petition. The statements in it are so grossly wild and exaggerated that I could never subscribe to them."

Dr. Krishna pleads that he did sign a petition, but that it was not the petition we are considering. His name was deciphered in England as Bhalchandra Kinbun, and on the receipt for my registered letter which the Post Office brought back to me his signature might easily be read Kinbun. This is incidental proof that the petition Dr. Krishna signed was the petition we are now dealing with.

Dr. Mehta says:—"I have never signed the petition, and I am in favour of the drug."

V. N. Mehta:—"So far as I remember I never signed the petition. However, I cannot say one way or the other in the matter unless I see personally my signature."

There is a great difference in these two statements. I have not personally seen Dr. V. N. Mehta, but he is evidently not prepared to maintain the statement which the "Times of India" attributes to him.

Dr. N. P. Mehta:—"I have never signed the petition, being in favour of opium eating rather than alcohol drinking."

No reply received.

I learn from other sources that Dr. N. P. Mehta's statement in the "Times of India" was not made on the merits of the petition only, but was influenced by other questions.

Dr. Madon says:—"I am quite sure and remember well that I have not signed the petition. In my opinion the moderate use of opium, even as a habit, apart from its use in certain chronic diseases, where it is certainly beneficial, does no harm to the system generally."

Framji Edulji Madon:—"In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to give my honest and true opinion as follows: That to the best of my knowledge I well remember to have never signed the Anti-Opium Petition. I once remember to have signed a petition concerning the temperance movement. I was and am still strongly against the use of spirits by the masses. That I have not read the Anti-Opium Petition I am positive and certain. Whether one was offered to me to read I do not remember. My views regarding the use of opium I had expressed before in connexion with the use of Balagholi (containing opium) in children. According to my honest belief the moderate use of opium is not harmful, but beneficial."

REF. XXI.

From "Times of India."

From Letter to Myself.

Dr. A. G. Viegas says:—"I did sign the petition, but do not agree with the sweeping and condemnatory remarks in the petition which has been now read to me. Opium in moderate quantities is certainly beneficial in some cases and a sheet anchor in a few diseases. Its indiscriminate use is certainly dangerous, and proper restrictions should be placed, but care should be taken that this effect should not lead to substitution of alcohol for opium by the people, the latter being a much more deadly poison."

Accacio G. Viegas:—"In answer to your letter I have to say that I did sign an Anti-Opium Petition, and that I am against the indiscriminate use and sale of opium; but I am also of opinion that the drug in suitable cases and in proper doses is most beneficial, and in certain diseases it is our sheet anchor. It is certainly desirable that its sale and use should be controlled by proper restrictions."

I was shown a petition in which it is said, or hinted, that some opium eaters will go the length of selling their wives and children to get the drug; I repudiate this statement, if it does occur in the petition in question, as I have not known or heard of any opium eater having done so. You will know from this short letter what my views on opium are.

In this case the second statement is more qualified than the first.

Dr. Cowasji Pestonji says:—"I remember having signed the petition, taking it as a whole to do some good. I do not agree with all the points therein contained, particularly what is mentioned in paragraphs Nos. 2, 4, and 6."

Cowasji Pestonji:—"Since you are prepared to put a wrong construction on one's silence to your registered letter of yesterday's date, I beg to state that I did sign the medical Anti-Opium Petition, but when I saw extravagant paragraphs in the printed petition in the daily papers regarding selling of wives and children by the opium eaters, I was obliged to repudiate my signature thus far. In doing so I have qualified my statement, and I did it with my full will."

In one case three paragraphs are challenged, in the second only one paragraph.

Dr. A. F. Fernandez says:—"I remember having signed the petition, but probably under some misrepresentation, for I do not quite share the views therein stated. Only when abused opium produces its bad effects, and not when taken in moderation."

No reply received.

Dr. M. R. Sethna says:—"I remember having signed the petition, but to say the truth I had no time to read it, as I was very busy at the time. I am for opium, and had I read the contents I should not have signed it."

No reply received.

Dr. A. P. Andrade says:—"I signed the petition under misrepresentation."

Left. Letter returned.

Dr. Dinshaw Dorabji says:—"I remember to have signed some petition about opium but I have done so without reading such an exaggerated account as I find it in the accompanying petition. If I had read it carefully I would not have signed it."

Dinshaw Dorabji:—"I have received your registered letter to-day. I wish to withdraw my signature from the petition, as I find it to contain an exaggerated account."

Dr. Phirozsha Pallonji says:—"I remember having signed the petition, but I cannot say how I could have done so, when my views are very contrary to those contained in the petition. Perhaps I read something else, or must have signed it under some misrepresentation."

Phirozsha Pallonji:—"In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you that although I have a faint recollection about my having signed a petition anent opium (but what it was I do not remember now), still I can affirm, that I could not possibly have signed the petition in question, which has been lately made public, as my views have been, and are, different from those contained in the said petition."

These statements do not agree.

Dr. Cowasjee Motabhoj says:—"I remember to have signed the petition without reading it, but now on careful perusal of it I am of views quite contrary to those contained in the petition."

Cowasjee Motabhoj:—"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and in reply to the enquiry therein made, to inform you that I signed the petition without a careful perusal of the contents thereof, but when my attention was drawn to them subsequently, I could not, but with regret, repudiate my signature to it, as I did then and do now hold views quite contrary to what was embodied in the petition."

My letter refused.

Dr. Pereira says:—"I remember signing a petition about opium consumption. I signed it hurriedly, as I was busy at the time. I am in favour of a moderate use of opium, and therefore do not agree with the petition that appears in the 'Anti-Opium News' for September 1892."

Dr. S. W. Kane says:—"I remember to have signed some such petition. But now I find that I cannot subscribe to all the views therein expressed. On proper consideration of the question, I have come to believe that opium-eating is not always injurious to health as it is declared by the anti-opiumists to be."

S. W. Kane:—"I regret there has been considerable delay in replying to your note of the 22nd January last. I hope you will excuse me for it. I am sorry I have not been able to get a copy of the Petition which you refer to, and which contains my signature, I was so anxious to see it again before writing this. I am, however, prepared at once to admit that I did sign some such Petition soon after this anti-opium agitation was set on foot, though it will be difficult or nearly impossible for me now to identify it. I also recollect that it contained signatures of some of my brother practitioners. But I have reason to believe, from the few extracts that were now and then published in some of the local papers, that it contained some exaggerated



From "Times of India."

Dr. A. M. De Souza says:—"I remember to have signed some petition without a careful perusal of the document. On reading the petition as it now appears in the 'Anti-Opium News' for September 1892, I have reason to disagree with it. In my opinion a moderate use of the drug is not only harmless, but necessary to certain persons under many conditions."

Dr. F. X. Ferreira says:—"I remember having signed a petition, but did so under some misapprehension. I am for opium."

Dr. L. D. Almeida says:—"I have faint recollection of signing a petition about opium consumption. I must have signed under some misunderstanding or wrong information."

The following do not remember signing:—

Dr. Shantaram Vithal says:—"I do not remember having signed the petition. If I have done so it was perhaps after a hurried perusal of the document. On reading the petition now carefully I have reason to disagree."

Dr. R. N. Permanand says:—"I do not remember signing the petition, a copy of which appears in the 'Anti-Opium News' for September 1892, and to which my signature has been attached. I do not agree with the views contained therein."

Dr. Joshi says:—"I do not remember to have signed the petition taking an extreme view of the opium question. I am of opinion that opium used in moderate quantities by people accustomed to its use proves of great benefit to them, and that the total abstinence from it would lead the people to vices of a worse nature."

Dr. Merwanjee Kuvarjee says:—"I do not remember having signed such a petition. If I have it must have been under some misrepresentation, for my views are quite the contrary."

Dr. Eduljee says:—"I do not remember having signed the petition, but if I have done so it must have been under some false representation, or without a careful reading of it. On carefully reading it now I quite disagree with it."

From "Letter to Myself."

statements to which I cannot conscientiously subscribe. Besides, I freely confess that, within the last year or two, my own personal observation of the effects of small doses of opium on my opium-eating patients, and a careful consideration of the question, have led me to change my views; and this is another reason why I cannot allow my signature to remain in the petition.

A. M. De Souza.—I am in receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and in reply I wish to state that some years ago I recollect to have signed, with a half mind I may say, a petition as regards the subject matter; but I am quite certain that I could never have signed the petition in question, I mean the one containing that abominable statement, viz.:—An opium eater, especially, perhaps a native, will not have any scruple to sell his wife and children for the sake of procuring the drug, &c., &c.

During the last 20 years of my practice in Bombay and out of Bombay I have never observed such a thing, nor have I heard this said by my patients, even from the books, or dens, or by anybody else.

Yes, I have heard such and similar statements or remarks from those natives, and especially the Eurasians and the Anglo-Indians, addicted to the use or rather the abuse of alcohol; and they have told me that such is the case more in the United Kingdom.

I say, let the alcohol traffic be abolished or greatly checked by a heavy duty, and let the natives enjoy moderately the juice called toddy, which compares more favourably than even the best beer itself; and I say, not to encourage or seek to encourage by some such means as the petition in question, which I again declare I could not have very probably signed in the form you mention, since I know fully well that the injurious effects of opium were not half so bad as those of alcohol; especially of foreign brand, which is now being forced on the people of India to the great benefit both of the Government and the missionary societies, and which is done to the great detriment of the people, especially the natives, otherwise there would be prosperity everywhere amongst the subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India.

No answer.

L. D. Almeida.—I have received your registered letter, and in reply I wish to state that I wish to repudiate my signature formally in the petition concerning the consumption of opium. I do not know how I happened to sign such a petition, with which my views are quite the contrary.

No answer.

R. N. Permanand.—I am in receipt of your letter dated the 22nd ultimo. I ought to have replied to it immediately, but I have been too ill to write till now. With reference to your query permit me to say that I surely did not put my signature to the memorial which has appeared as the Anti-Opium Memorial. Some of the statements in it are so grossly exaggerated that I could never agree to subscribe to them.

No answer.

No answer.

Edulji Nushirwanji.—In reply to your registered letter dated the 22nd instant, I beg to inform you, that though I might have put down my signature to the Anti-Opium Petition under circumstances of which I have now no recollection, I now do formally withdraw it, or repudiate it as you term it, and that for the reason, that when I happened to read a printed copy of the petition bearing my signature, I found that it contained statements for the truth of which I could bear no testimony.

APP. XXI.

## From "Times of India."

Dr. A. Hyams says:—"I do not remember having signed a petition with a photo attached to it. At any rate my views are quite opposite to those contained in the petition."

Dr. P. J. L. De Souza says:—"So far as I remember I do not think I have signed such a petition. My views are quite at one with those of the gentlemen who have signed above."

Dr. Shivdas Permanandas says:—"I may have signed the petition. I have no recollection of it now. My views at present are more in favour of opium than against it."

Dr. E. C. Tukina says:—"As far as I remember I have never signed such a petition. While I am generally in favour of the beneficial effects of opium on its habitué, how can I have said to have signed such a petition?"

Dr. F. N. Biani says:—"I do not remember to have signed the petition as appears in the 'Anti-Opium News' of 15th September 1892. I am in favour of using opium in moderate and judicious doses."

Dr. B. M. Mody says:—"I do not remember having signed the petition as appears in the 'Anti-Opium News' for 15th September 1892; but if I have done it, it must be under some false representation or without carefully reading it. My views are quite contrary to what appears in the paper."

Dr. V. Desai says:—"I do not remember to have signed the petition as appears in the 'Anti-Opium News' for 15th September 1893."

Dr. Khote says:—"I do not remember to have signed the petition as appears in the 'Anti-Opium News' for 15th September 1892, I am not against moderate opium-eating under certain restrictions."

Dr. E. F. Sethna says:—"I do not remember to have signed the petition, and if I did, I must have done so without reading it. I am in favour of a moderate use of the drug."

Dr. Manji says:—"I do not remember at all having signed the petition. If I have, it must be without my reading it or under misrepresentation. As far as my experience goes, a moderate use of opium is not harmful."

Dr. Kandawala says:—"I do not remember having signed the petition. My views are in favour of the use of opium."

Dr. F. L. Kapadia says:—"I do not agree with the exaggerated accounts that appear in the petition published in the 'Anti-Opium News' for September 1892. If a person could do without opium, much better; but a moderate use of it to certain persons under certain conditions would not be harmful."

Dr. Dalal says:—"I do not remember having signed the petition. My views, on the contrary, are in favour of it."

Dr. H. N. Contractor says:—"At this date I do not remember whether or not I signed the petition. If I have, it was through misrepresentation, as my views were and are in favour of a moderate use of the drug."

## From Letter to Myself.

No answer.

No answer.

Shivdas Permanandas:—"As it appears in the 'Times of India' of Monday the 27th November 1893, I wrote in a book that was brought to me what appears under the heading, 'How anti-opium petitions are got up,' viz., 'I may have signed the petition. I have no recollection of it now; my views at present are more in favour of opium than against it.'"

I now add that had I been aware of the nature of the petition which I have since come to know, I should certainly not have signed the petition (if I did so) in the first instance.

Edulji Cawasji Tukina:—"In reply to your printed registered letter sent to me this day I beg to inform you that I never recollect to have ever signed an Anti-Opium Petition. As I am in favour of the beneficial effects of opium, I now beg to inform you that I now repudiate my signature to the petition sent to the Parliament. I wonder how my name appeared in that petition when I cannot recollect to have ever signed it, and when I am in favour now of the good effects of opium."

No answer.

Ratansha Manekji Modi:—"In reply to your letter dated the 22nd instant, I do not remember to have signed the Anti-Opium Petition. I do not think I have done it. I hold different views on the subject to those expressed in the petition."

My letter refused.

No answer.

No answer.

Not found.

No answer.

No answer.

My letter refused.

H. N. Contractor:—"Your letter to hand yesterday. In reply, I should say, I do not remember now whether I signed the Anti-Opium Petition or not. Had I, I might have through misrepresentation, misunderstanding, or mistake, because I am in favour of the appropriate use of the drug—but, not its abuse."

## APPENDIX XXII.

EXTRACT FROM "LIVES OF BOMBAY OPIUM SMOKERS,"  
by Mr. BUSTOMJI JEHANGIR. (See question 27,094.)

Syed Ulfat Hussein, a fairly well set up man, said:—I am a *haggar*, and am 50 years of age. I was born at Azimabad in Patna; I have smoked opium for the past 30 years, I took to the habit in consequence of bad health. My earnings are about eight annas a day, and I smoke between two and three annas worth of opium daily. If I do not take the opium I feel very sick and miserable, but if I get my daily supply I have a good appetite and feel cheerful. I was married and had one child, but both wife and child are now dead.

Bahadershaw Balashaw, who seemed to enjoy the best of health, said:—I am 55 years of age. I am now a mendicant. Formerly I had a *chundool* licence in Nassick. I began to smoke opium 16 years ago on the advice of a *doctor* who was attending me for asthma. The asthma does not trouble me so long as I get the *chundool*, but when I go up-country and cannot get it my old complaint returns. After I have smoked *chundool* I do not feel in the least intoxicated, on the contrary, I am quite active, and could easily walk 12 or 15 miles. I am very strong, and will lift any weight you like to give me, but I could not do it without *chundool*. I have three children, but none of them smoke *chundool*. I earn from 12 annas to one rupee a day, and spend two annas of my daily earnings on *chundool*.

Sheik Abdul Sheik Rehman, a tolerably healthy-looking man, said:—I am a *lascar*. My age is 30. I began smoking *chundool* when I was 16. I was then suffering from intestinal colic and dysentery, and went to a *doctor* who gave me some medicine, but as it did not do me any good he gave me opium. Since then I have always smoked *chundool*, as I find it does me more good than eating dry opium; the latter always gives me flatulence. Ever since I have taken *chundool* I have had good health and a good appetite. If a person has no food and is starving then he would be injured by smoking *chundool*, but a man who has good food is not injured at all. I earn about eight annas a day, and smoke about ten *pees* worth of *chundool* every day. I am a married man, but have no family.

Sheik Hussein Sheik Hamad, who appeared to have a good constitution, stated:—I was born in Indore. I am 40. I started to smoke *chundool* 15 or 16 years ago. I learnt the habit from some friends. My earnings average six annas a day, and I spend about two annas in *chundool*. I was formerly a farmer in Indore, but when my parents died I became a mendicant. I work five or six hours a day, and always have good health.

Baldev Parsadi, a well-built man, said:—I am a *Purdasi*, and was born at Agra. I am about 40. Formerly I was a railway porter, but now I work at docks. I have smoked *chundool* for the last eighteen years. I took to it in consequence of pains in my chest which was caused by a fall while I was in the railway service. Since taking to the habit, I have had very good health. If I gave up taking it I should be sick. When I am away and unable to get *chundool* I get asthma. I smoke about two annas worth of *chundool* every day.

Premji Devji, a well-set-up young man, said:—I am 28. I took to smoking *chundool* three years ago. I was then suffering from diarrhoea, and my uncle who had smoked *chundool* for the last 20 years advised me to try it. I am a sweatmeat seller, and earn about 10 annas a day, and spend two annas in *chundool*. I work about six hours a day.

Ibrahim Joseph, a good specimen of his race, said:—I belong to Kutch Mandvi, and am 50 years of age. I am a tailor and earn from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 a month. I smoke four annas worth of *chundool* every day. I acquired the habit 25 years ago from some friends. It always gives me strength. I work seven hours a day, and if I did not get the *chundool* I should die. I am a married man and have four children; none of them smoke *chundool*.

Fazul Khan Kher Khan, a somewhat thin but healthy looking man, of bright disposition, stated:—I am 50 years old, and was born at Nagur. I am a Victoria driver and work 12 hours a day. I earn from eight annas to a rupee a day and spend two annas of it in *chundool*. I learnt the habit from friends 30 years ago. If I did not smoke *chundool* I should not be able to work. I am married and have five children. It is not true that *chundool* intoxicates a man, but it makes him cheerful and happy.

Hussein Syed Nasib, a sturdy young fellow, said:—I was born at Kutch Mandvi. I am 35, and have been a smoker of *chundool* for 10 years. I work about seven hours a day. I make about three annas, and get my food. I smoke about two annas worth of *chundool* every day, because it gives me an appetite, and makes me feel well.

Cassam Hyderbeg, a bright, intelligent looking man, stated:—I am a maker of tooth-picks, and am 38 years of age. I make four or five annas a day, and regularly spend two annas in *chundool*, which I have smoked for about 20 years. Some friends introduced me to the practice. I have always had good health since I took to smoking it.

Rama Gunesh, apparently a man of active habits, said:—I was born at Goa, and am 50 years old. I am a goldsmith, and get three annas a day and my food. I work six hours a day. I took to smoking *chundool* 20 years ago, and smoke about three *pees* worth a day. I learnt the habit from some friends.

Mahomed Hussein Ali, a well developed Mahomedan, said:—I was born at Delhi, and am 30 years of age. By trade I am a gold embroiderer, and earn 10 annas a day, in which I work seven hours. I have acquired the habit of smoking *chundool* from friends five years ago, but I am not a regular smoker. When I take *chundool* I smoke three annas worth at a time. My health is very good.

Abdoola Currim said:—I was born in Bombay, and am now 65 years of age. I am a Victoria driver, and work 13 hours a day. I have smoked *chundool* for the last 30 years. My daily earnings are from 12 annas to one rupee. I smoke about three annas worth of *chundool* every day. If I did not smoke it, I should get sick and not be able to do my work. I am married and have several children, but none of them smoke.

Kaloo Noor Mahomed stated:—I am 37 years of age. I work for my brother, an hotel-keeper, who gives me my food and 8 annas a day. I learnt to smoke *chundool* 22 years ago from a friend who then held a *chundool* licence. I smoke three or four annas worth of opium every day. I work seven hours a day, but could not do half my work if I did not have the *chundool*.

Yakoot Noor Mahomed, a well-built young man, of healthy appearance, said:—Mangrola, in Kathiawar, is my native place. I am 25 years of age. I am a bottle seller, and make about eight annas a day. I took to smoking *chundool* by way of a luxury five years ago. When I first took to habit I consumed two annas worth a day, but now I smoke three annas worth. I work from six to seven hours a day. The *chundool* gives me a good appetite and keeps me in very good health; if I did not smoke it I should not be able to walk.

Ali Mahomed Soomar, who appeared to be in very good health, and had plenty of flesh on his bones, stated:—I am a native of Verawal, Kattiawar, and am 38 years of age. I am a bottle seller, and work five hours a day, during which I make eight annas. When I first learnt to smoke from some friends eight years ago, I smoked only six *pees* worth of *chundool*, but now I take three annas worth a day. If I leave off *chundool* I feel pains in my body, but as soon as I take it again it makes me active and fit for work.

Mahomed Cassum, a medium sized, bright, healthy-looking man said:—I am 50. I am a Victoria driver, and earn from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a day, and work from 12 to 14 hours a day. About 20 years ago I was

APP. XXII.

suffering from piles, and on the advice of friends took to opium. I keep all right as long as I smoke *chundool*, but when I leave it off I get sick and cannot do my work. I smoke from two to three annas worth a day. I have one child; my wife is dead.

Bava Sahib Ismail, a fleshy, well-set-up man said:—I was born in Sholapore, and am 40 years of age. I was a weaver in Sholapore, and came to Bombay to find work; but as not having succeeded in getting employment as a weaver, I now earn my living as a musician. I earn from eight annas to one rupee a day, and smoke four *piee* worth of opium daily. I learnt the habit from a friend in Sholapore. Formerly, I used to smoke only two *piee* worth. I am married, and have five children; none of them smoke *chundool*. My appetite is good when I get *chundool* regularly, but not otherwise.

Khervo Per Mahomed, a tall, muscular man, stated:—I was born at Aurangabad, and am 30 years of age. I am a butcher, and earn from 10 to 12 annas a day. I am married, and have two children. I have smoked *chundool* for the last 11 years. Some friends taught me the habit. Formerly I smoked five annas worth a day, now I have decreased the quantity to two annas for I cannot afford to spend more. I work 11 hours a day, but I could not do my work if I did not get opium. I left off smoking some time ago, but as I got diarrhoea I had to take to it again.

Malook Kanjee, a good-looking, powerful young fellow, said:—I belong to Kattiawar, and am 20 years of age. I am a Victoria driver, and earn about 12 annas a day. I work from 10 o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, and from eight at night till eight in the morning. I have smoked *chundool* for the last two years, and could not do half the work I now do if I did not take it.

Lampow Assoo, a bright, healthy looking Chinaman, said:—I am 51 years of age. I am proprietor of this *chundool* shop, and earn from Rs. 36 to Rs. 50 a month. I have been 30 years in Bombay, and contracted the habit of *chundool* smoking 20 years ago. I smoke from two to six annas worth a day. I take it as a luxury. I am very healthy and have a good appetite. I am a married man, and have one child.

Sulu Mahomed Ismail, thin, and not very bright, said:—I was born in Mauritius 35 years ago. I was formerly a grain merchant there, but am now a tailor, and earn from 12 annas to one rupee a day. I have smoked *chundool* for the last 20 years. I used to smoke between Re. 1 and Rs. 1-4-0 worth every day, but now I smoke only two annas worth. I work seven hours a day. I have never tried to do without *chundool*, because I know if I leave it off I shall suffer, and not be able to do my work.

Odhvadass Hemraj, thin, but extremely bright and cheerful, said:—I am a native of Shikarpur, and am 30 years old. I am an indigo dealer, and earn about one rupee a day. I have smoked *chundool* for a year and a half, and now smoke two annas worth a day. I learnt the habit from friends. I also take *ganja* when I feel sick. I work 10 hours a day. If Government close the *chundool* shops, I shall be perfectly satisfied to take dry opium.

Khivji Moolje, a thick-set man, said:—I was born at Porebunder, and am 32 years of age. I am employed by my uncle, who is a pearl broker, and I work seven or eight hours a day. I learnt to smoke *chundool* one and a half years ago from some friends. I smoke two annas worth a day. When I cannot get *chundool* I take dry opium. I should not be able to do my work if I do not take opium. I am married, and have one daughter, who is eight years of age.

Gotrangar Motigur, in good condition for his years, said:—I was born at Benares, and am 60 years old. I am a mendicant, and make from eight annas to two rupees a day. I acquired the habit of *chundool* smoking 40 years ago, and formerly smoked from 12 annas to one rupee's worth of *chundool* daily; I now smoke four annas worth. My health is very good.

Latiff Ismail, well formed, and in fair condition, said:—I belong to Kutch Mandvi, and am 30 years old. I am a fireman, and get Rs. 18 a month. When I am on shore I drive a Victoria, and work 16 or 17 hours a day. I learnt to smoke *chundool* 12 years ago, but I am not a regular smoker. When at sea I take dry opium, about 1 *piee* worth a day.

When on shore I smoke four or five *piee* worth of *chundool* daily, but would smoke more if I had more leisure time. I am married, and have one son.

Cassum Mir Hamad Mir, a tall, stalwart man, said:—I come from Kattiawar and am 35 years old. I am a tailor, work seven or eight hours daily, and earn eight annas a day. I have smoked *madat* for the last five years. I take it as a luxury. I am healthy, and have a good appetite. I am married, and have got three children.

Goolab Russool, nice looking old man, and apparently in good condition, said:—I was born at Baroda, and am 65 years of age. I am a mendicant, and get four or six annas a day and my food. I go out begging about five hours a day. I began to smoke *madat* 30 years ago. I took it for piles, and it has cured me. I smoke four annas worth of *madat* daily. I have two children.

Mahomed Chotoo, a powerfully-built man, said:—I am 25, and was born in Bombay. I am a dock labourer, and earn nine annas a day. I have smoked *madat* for the last two years. I smoke two annas worth a day. I learnt the habit from friends. My work lasts the whole night, and I am always able to do it.

Peroo Mir Alam Khan, tall, well-built, said:—I was born in Quetta, and am 40 years of age. I am a cook in a hotel and earn from ten annas to one rupee a day. I work about ten hours. I began to smoke *madat* four years ago. Some friends learnt me the habit. I smoke about four *piee* worth of *madat* daily. If Government close the smoking houses I shall take dry opium.

Suleman Tar, in very fair condition, stated:—I belong to Bombay, and am 30 years of age. I am a coal seller and earn six annas a day. I have smoked *madat* for eight years. Formerly I smoked eight annas a day but I have reduced the quantity to three annas, because I could not afford more. I acquired the habit from friends. I work from seven to nine hours a day, and am always fit to do my work when I take *madat*. If I did not take it I should want two men to carry me out of this place.

Kalekhan Nathikhan, a wonderfully fine old man, said:—I was born at Jeypore, and am 70 years of age. I am a serang in the service of the P. and O. Company, and earn from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 a month. I learnt the habit of *madat* smoking from friends 20 years ago, and smoke four annas worth a day. I work eight hours. I am a married man and have had seven children, but two of them are dead.

Phamdandass Jugundass, well built and of cheerful disposition, said:—I was born at Faizabad, and am 30 years of age. I am a mendicant and get a little money and my food and clothes. I started to smoke *madat* 10 years ago, but I am not a regular smoker.

After smoking several balls of *madat* this man played the *sitar* and sang some native songs in clear ringing voice.

Ali Bakat, well developed, bright, and intelligent, said:—I come from Teheran, and am 30 years old. I am a baker and earn from 12 annas to two rupees a day. I began to smoke *madat* 10 years ago. I was then suffering from eyesight, and was advised by friends to take it. Since taking it my eyesight and general health has improve. I smoke six *piee* worth a day. Formerly I took dry opium.

Ismail Ahnas, strong, active, said:—I was born in Muscat, and am 40 years of age. I am a Victoria driver and earn from 12 annas to one rupee a day. I commenced smoking *madat* 20 years ago for asthma. Since taking it I have not been troubled with that complaint. I smoke from five to six annas worth a day. I am married and have three children. I work 10 hours a day.

Gophur Baba, a handsome man of fine physique, said:—I was born at Rajapur in Rutnaghiri, and am 50 years of age. I am the owner of a *fattinur* and make from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 a year. I have smoked *madat* for the last seven years. I took it to reduce myself as I was too fat. I take four *piee* worth daily. Since taking it I am less corpulent, but my appetite is very good. Before taking opium I could not do my work.

Suleman Cassum, tall and strong, said:—I come from Rajapur in Rutnaghiri, and am 50 years of age. I am a dyer and earn from eight annas to one rupee a day. I took to smoking *madat* several years ago on account of rheumatism. I am now much better and enjoy good health. I smoke from two to four *piee* worth of *madat* every day. I am married and have one child.

Rama Mahadoo, of medium height and good condition, said:—I am 40 years of age, and come from Hyderabad. I am a dyer and earn from 10 to 12 annas a day. I work eight or nine hours. I began to smoke *madat* six or seven years ago for rheumatic pains. Since taking it I am feeling well, and have a good appetite. I smoke four pice worth of *madat* a day. I am married and have four children.

Kisimgur Barogir, strong, bright, and healthy, said:—I was born at Benares, and am 45 years old. I am a *sadoo* and got a little money and my food. Twenty years ago I suffered from enlargement of the spleen and piles and was advised by a friend to take opium. I took to it and have been much better ever since, but if I leave off taking it my old complaint returns. I smoke two or three pice worth *madat* every day.

Balishah Casimghab, a poor weakly looking man, said:—I come from Hyderabad, and am 20 years old. I am a dyer and earn from eight to twelve annas a day. I was suffering from dyspepsia a year ago, and in consequence took to *madat*. I smoke two pice worth a day. Since taking *madat* I am feeling very much better.

Narsoo Rama, rather thin, but bright and intelligent, said:—I was born in Bombay and am 20 years of age. I am a mill hand, and earn Rs. 15 per month. I began to smoke *madat* six months back, but I do not smoke every day. I took to it as I was suffering from indigestion. When I smoke I take two pice worth of *madat*. I am feeling better since taking to it.

Din Mahomed Abdul Reheman, a good specimen of his race, said:—I come from Nagpur, and am 40 years old. I am a kallassi, and earn eight annas a day. I have smoked *madat* for the last 12 years. A *hakim* advised me to take opium for intestinal colic, and an enlarged spleen. I smoke four pice worth of *madat* a day, and now feel very well.

Kurrim Khan Ghoree Khan, a man standing about six feet high, of healthy appearance, said:—I come from Delhi, and am 40. I am a bricklayer, and earn one rupee a day. Twenty years ago a doctor in Bhussaval recommended me to take opium for rheumatism from which I was then suffering. Since taking it, the rheumatic pains have not troubled me. I smoke two annas worth of *madat* daily.

Allabaku Pir Goolam, good-looking and apparently in thorough health, said:—I am a native of Benares, and am 30 years old. I am a hawker, and earn from eight to ten annas a day. I have smoked for 10 years. I take about two annas worth a day. When I do not take it I feel lazy and unable to do my work.

Cassum Joseb, in fairly good condition, said:—I belong to Kattiawar, and am 30 years of age. I am a fruit seller, and make Rs. 20 a month. I took to smoking *madat* 14 years ago, on account of have an enlarged liver. If I leave off smoking the pain returns. I smoke three annas worth of *madat* daily. I am married and got two children.

Sandoo Sarviji, apparently in good health, said:—I am 40, and was born in Bombay. I am a milkman, and earn 12 annas a day. I was advised to take *madat* three years ago for rheumatism. I smoke two pice worth a day. I do not get the rheumatic pains now. I have good appetite, and my general health is very good.

Tookaram Mahipatram, in fair condition, said:—I am 30, and belong to Satara. I am a dock labourer, and earn eight annas a day. I smoke between two and three pice worth of *madat* a day. I was advised to take it 10 years ago for fever and an enlarged spleen.

Aga Muhomed, healthy looking, though not very stout, said:—I am 53, and belong to Bombay. I am the licensee of this shop, and earn about Rs. 50 a month. I work from 6 in the morning till 10 at night and enjoy very good health. I commenced to smoke *madat* 35 years ago, and smoke two annas worth daily. I take it as a luxury. I am married and have had two children, but only one of them is living.

Kudershaw Boorashaw, tall, thin, but healthy, stated:—I was born at Hyderabad, and over 50 years of age. I am a beggar, and go out begging three hours a day. I have smoked *madat* for the last 20 years. I also take dry opium. I smoke only one pice worth a day. Some friends taught me the habit.

Mahomed Amir, a tall, well set-up man, said:—I am a native of Calcutta, and am 46 years of age. I am a

lascar in the service of the P. and O. Company, and earn Rs. 24 a month. I took to smoking *madat* 10 years ago, on account of indigestion. I am now very much better, and have got a good appetite. When on shore I smoke one anna's worth of *madat* a day, but when at sea I take only dry opium. I am married and have four children.

Sheik Enoos, in good condition for his years, said:—I am 65, and come from Rutnaghiri. I am a grocer, and earn eight annas a day. Ten years ago a *hakim* advised me to take opium for rheumatic pains in my joints. I smoke two pice worth *madat* daily. I am married and have two children.

Cassum Abdoola, short, but securely strong, said:—I come from Satara, and am 25 years of age. I am a lascar, and earn Rs. 12 a month. I took to smoking *madat* as a remedy for enlarged spleen three years ago. I smoke four pice worth a day. I am keeping very good health now.

Jamatsha Dilsha, rather languid looking, said:—I belong to Fazabad, and am 50 years of age. I am a mendicant, and get from six to ten annas a day, and my food and clothing. I took to smoking *madat* as a luxury 25 years ago. I smoke five annas worth a day, and keep very good health. I have not had any smoke yet, that is why I feel and look tired. As soon as I have had it I shall be active again.

Wahad Ahmed Ally, a well-conditioned man, said:—I was born at Hyderabad (Deccan), and am 39 years of age. I am a fortune teller, and earn from eight annas to two rupees a day. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the last 15 years. I smoke about four annas worth a day. I am married and have four children. My general health is very good. Nothing will induce me to give up opium smoking. It does me no harm. On the contrary, it gives me appetite, and I always feel cheerful.

Enait Ally Bashratli, a fine, handsome old man, in splendid condition, said:—I am 75 years of age and was born at Lucknow. Formerly I was a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway Company, but now I do no work. My son, who earns Rs. 26 a month, supports me. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the last 50 years. I smoke two annas worth daily. My eyesight is very good, and so is my general health. I have two children. I always advise my friends to take opium, for if taken in small quantities it does one lot of good.

Esoob Ally Khan Mahomed, a splendid specimen of his race, said:—I am 30 years old, and come from Mooltan. I am a dock labourer, and earn seven annas a day. I have smoked *madat* for the last four years. I take it for my cough. I smoke one pice worth daily. My health now is very good. I work about eight hours every day. If I did not smoke *madat* I would not be able to do half the work I do at present.

Abdool Rehman, a man of weak constitution, said:—I belong to Jubulpore, and am 46 years of age. I am employed in a shop, and earn six annas a day. I began to smoke *madat* when I was 25 years old. I smoke one anna's worth a day. I am married and have one child.

Sekh Baba, a well-built, and bright-looking young man, said:—I belong to Zanzibar, and am 25 years of age. I am cabman, and earn from eight annas to one rupee a day. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the last four years. I smoke three annas worth a day. I work 12 hours a day. I am married and have one child.

Sekh Chand Mahomed, over six feet and well-built, said:—I come from the Berars, and am 40 years of age. I am a beggar and earn about ten annas a day and food. I go out begging between seven and ten hours daily. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the last 15 years. I smoke two annas worth a day.

Ebrahim Balaram, rather delicate looking, I belong to Calcutta, and am 22 years of age, formerly a measurer of ground, but am now living by begging, as I cannot find a sufficient account of ill-health. I have smoked *madat* for the last two years. I smoke an anna daily.

Mahomed Jaffer, tall, bright-looking, strong, said:—I was born at Junjira, of age. I was formerly a lascar, sub-licensee for the sale of *madat*, Rs. 12 per month. Ten years ago I had severe pains in my right side.

APP. XXII.

doctors, and spent much money on trying to get cured, but without success. I was advised to take opium, and since doing so my pains have disappeared. I smoke about six pice worth of *madat* daily. I am married and have two children.

Alishaw Mahomedshaw, bright, and in good condition, said:—I belong to Allahabad, and am 37 years of age. I am a beetle leaves seller, and make nine annas a day. I have smoked *madat* for the last eight months. A friend advised me to take it as I was suffering from diarrhoea. I smoke three pice worth a day, and am feeling much better. I am married and have one child.

Haji Aga Khan, a big, well-built man, said:—I am 36, and belong to Bokhara. I take one pice worth of dry opium every day, as it keeps me active. I attend to my work daily. I am married and have two children.

Nazirshaw Omarshi, tall, and somewhat weakly, said:—I am 48, and was born at Hyderabad. I began to smoke *madat*, for asthma, ten years ago. I smoke six pice worth a day, and feel well so long as I take it. I earn my living by begging.

Abdoola Mahomed, a short, thick-set man of very happy disposition, said:—I am 45, and come from Arabia. I was formerly a soldier in the Hyderabad army, but left it in consequence of ill-health. I am now earning my living by begging, and make from six to eight annas a day. I have smoked *madat* for the last six years. I smoke about four pice worth a day. I am married and have one child. My health has very much improved since I began smoking *madat*, and I am now trying to find out some employment for me.

Mahomed Ismael, well-preserved for his years, said:—I was born in Hyderabad, and am 70 years of age. I am a coffee-seller, and work eight hours a day. I have taken opium for the last 40 years. Formerly I smoked *madat*, but now I take crude opium, as it is cheaper. I take opium as a luxury. I have two children and am quite happy.

Vazir Shai, tall, and of fine physique, said:—I am 45, and am a native of Delhi. I was a sowar in the Nizam's cavalry, but left it on account of ill-health. I now make my living by begging, and get about six annas a day and food. I have smoked *madat* for the last 10 years as a cure for asthma. It has done me much good, but if I leave it off my asthma returns. I smoke four pice worth a day. I am married and have one child.

Abdool Karim, thin, but healthy and cheerful, said:—I belong to Ahmednagar, and am 30 years of age. I am an ear-cleaner. I have to move about in the town the whole day. I earn from six to eight annas a day. I take *madat* to keep away a cough from which I suffer. I have smoked *madat* for the last three years. I take two or three pice worth daily. I have good appetite.

Sekh Chand Dada, short, but well built, said:—I am 30 years of age, and was born at Hyderabad. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the past six months. I smoke two pice worth a day. I earn my living by begging. My general health is very good.

Haji Osman, in fair condition, said:—I was born at Poona, and am 36 years of age. I am a lascar, work eight hours a day, and earn Rs. 15 a month. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the last 10 years. I smoke two pice worth daily. Opium smoking has done me no harm. My health is good, and I have good appetite. Why should I leave off smoking?

Haji Fakir Mahomed, tall, and in good health, said:—I belong to Kutch Mandvi, and am 46 years old. I am a hawker, and earn 10 annas a day. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the last 15 years. I smoke two annas worth daily. If I find that smoking does me no good, I will give it up.

Bahadur, a fairly strong man, said:—I was born at Allahabad, and am 45 years of age. I am a beggar, and make six annas a day and food. I began to smoke *madat* 20 years ago. I smoke two annas worth daily. I take it as a luxury. I go out for five hours and sometimes seven hours a day.

Kulekhan, somewhat delicate-looking, said:—I was born at Gwalior, and am 30 years old. I earn eight annas a day. I took to smoking *madat* four years ago. I smoke two annas worth daily. My general health is good, but I have lost my appetite and have taken no food.

Mahomed Khan Goolam Khan, medium-sized man, in fair condition, said:—I am 35 years of age, and was born in Delhi. When the Burmese Prince was dethroned I was then in the Commissariat, but I am now working as a bricklayer, and earn eight annas a day. I began to smoke *madat* five years ago. I took it for hernia. I am now very much better, and am able to do my work. I smoke two annas worth daily.

Bahadur Khan Fat'khan, of medium height, healthy appearance, and bright disposition, said:—I am a native of Jubulpore, and am 35 years of age. I go out begging, and earn one rupee a day. Five years ago I was suffering from lung complaint, and took to smoking *madat*. I am much better now, but if I do not smoke I feel very bad. I smoke two annas worth every day.

Hussein Cassum, medium-sized, but strong looking, said:—I am 30 years of age, and come from Poona. I am a dock labourer, and earn from nine to 12 annas a day. I have smoked *madat* for the last two years. I learnt the habit from friends. I smoke one anna worth of *madat* daily. I work about 10 hours a day.

Ramjan Bax well built, and of a very happy disposition, said:—I come from Allahabad, and am 39 years of age. I am a hawker, and earn from one rupee to one rupee and four annas a day. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the last eight years. I smoke four annas worth a day. I am married and have two children. My health is very good.

Soobhan Ruttonjee, small, but well set up, said:—I belong to Poona, and my age is 35 years. I am a butcher, and earn 12 annas a day. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the last two months. I smoke four pice worth a day. Formerly I took *ganju*, but since taking to *madat* I have given it up. My health is very good, and I attend to my work regularly every day.

Agir Ally Nazir Ally, good looking, well built, and very intelligent, said:—I am 40, and belong to Patna. I am a lascar in the P. and O. Company's service, and earn Rs. 25 a month. I have smoked *madat* for 12 years. I learnt the habit from friends. I smoke two annas worth a day when I am on shore, but when at sea I do not smoke at all.

Mohidin Salamat, apparently about 35 years of age, in good condition, said:—I come from Madras, I do not know how old I am. I am a lascar, and earn from eight to 10 annas a day. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the past 10 years. I smoke 11 pice worth a day. My health, as well my appetite, is very good.

Goolabdass Lalobhai, a smart, good looking young man, said:—I come from Ahmedabad, and am 27 years of age. I am a letter-writer, and earn Rs. 16 a month. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past five years. I smoke four annas worth a day. When I go to my native country I stop taking it. For the first two or three days I miss it, but, after that, the desire for it leaves me. I am married, and provide for my wife, and also my mother.

Baboo Sekh Amir Oola, bright, but in broken health, said:—I come from Delhi, and am 45 years of age. I make my living by selling beetle-leaves, my earnings being from six to eight annas a day. I work 10 hours daily. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last 10 years. I smoke five pice worth daily. Four years ago I tried to leave off the habit, but at once felt sick, and so I took to it again.

Khare Khan, a fine handsome old Arab, objected at first to answer the questions put to him, as he thought an agitation was being got up to close the smoking houses. After much persuasion, he stated that he was a horse-dealer, that he had smoked two annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last six years, and that his health was very good.

Mir Abbas Mir Khan Ally, a handsome looking man of splendid physique, said:—I come from Lucknow, and am 55 years of age. I am in the employ of a horse-dealer, and earn Rs. 1-8 a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past 20 years. I smoke five annas worth a day. If people get good food and *chundool* it will never hurt their health. It only injures the starving. I keep very good health, and am very strong. If you wish to gauge my strength I am willing to fight. I am married and have three children.

Abdool Rehman, tall, and not very strong, said:—I belong to Ajmere, and am 39 years of age. I have

smoked *chundool* for the past eight years. I took to it as I had asthma. I now feel very much better, but if I leave off *chundool* my old complaint returns and I pass restless nights. I smoke four pice worth a day.

Sekh Baban, strong and healthy, said:—I am 30 years of age, and come from Poona. I am a fireman in one of Messrs. Greave's Cotton Mills, and earn Rs. 18 a month. I work six hours a day. I was suffering from a severe cough two years ago, and took to smoking *chundool*. I smoke one anna's worth a day, and feel much better for it.

Haji Sulleman, in splendid condition for his age, active, and intelligent, said:—I am 70 years of age. I am a cabman, work 10 hours a day, and earn 12 annas. Twenty years ago I was very weak and had pains in my stomach. I took to smoking *chundool* on the advice of some friends. Since then I have been keeping good health. I smoke four pice worth daily. I am married and have three children.

Abou Bukur, cheerful and robust, said:—I come from Malabar, and am 40 years of age. I am a lascar in the P. and O. Company's service, and earn Rs. 20 a month. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury on and off for the last six years. When I am at sea I do not take opium in any form. When on shore, I smoke *chundool*, four pice worth a day. I am married and have four children. I also support my old mother.

Mahomed Ally, a very good specimen of a healthy old man, said:—I am 75. I am a Persian-writer and earn Rs. 20 a month. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past 40 years. I smoke three pice worth daily. I keep good health and work all day, but I must have my *chundool* or dry opium. My wife is dead, but I have two children.

Hurry Kherdari, small, but in good condition said:—I come from Satara, and am 40 years of age. I am a cabman, and earn from twelve annas to one rupee a day. I work ten hours a day. I have smoked *chundool* for the last eight years. I am not injured in any way. I smoke two annas worth a day. If I did not have it I should feel ill.

Sayed Sadoo, a remarkably fine man for his age, said:—I belong to Surat, and am 65 years old. I am a cabman, and earn about 12 annas a day. I have taken opium for the last 30 years as a luxury. Formerly I took *madat*, but now I smoke *chundool*. I smoke one anna's worth a day. If I did not take opium in some form I should not be able to do my work. I am quite healthy and have a good appetite. I am married and have two children.

Mahomed Yakub, of healthy and active appearance, said:—I am a native of Viramgaum, and am 25 years of age. I am a milkman, and earn from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last five years. I smoke four annas worth a day. I have stopped the habit, and do not mean to do so. My father is dead, but I have two children living. They do not eat or smoke opium.

Mahomed Rahim, a big, well built man, said:—I was born at Nasik and am 33 years of age. I am a lascar in the service of the P. and O. Company, and earn eight annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for five years. When I stop smoking it for a few days I get dysentery. I am very healthy and have a good appetite.

Sekh Ahmed Sekh, in good condition, said:—I am 45, and belong to Poona. I am a cloth-seller, and earn seven annas a day. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the last four years. I smoke three pice worth a day. I have good health while I take it, but if I could not get it I should die.

Sekh Ahmed, not looking very well on account of suffering from fistula, said:—I was born at Barreilly, and am 40 years of age. I am the keeper of a *madat* shop, and earn from 12 annas to one rupee a day. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the last 15 years. I smoke two annas worth a day. My general health is very good, as is my appetite. I do not look well on account of little sickness, besides, I am worried on account of my wife having been ill for the last five months.

Sulleman Moosun, a good-looking, healthy man, said:—I was born at Gogo, and am 45 years of age. I am a milkman, and earn from one rupee to two rupees a day. I have taken dry opium for the last 12 years for a cough with which I used to be troubled. I am very much better since taking it, and my appetite has also improved.

Sekh Ismael Sekh Mahomed, rather thin but enjoying good health, said:—I am a native of Janjira, and am 60 years of age. I keep a *chundool* shop, and earn 10 annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* for the last 30 years as a luxury. Formerly I smoked 12 annas worth a day, but I have now reduced the quantity to two annas a day. I stopped smoking so heavily because it did me some harm. I am keeping very good health now.

Buxshoo Ebrahim, in fair condition, said:—I am 50 years old, and come from Cochin. I am a knife-seller, and make eight annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last 20 years. I smoke two annas worth a day. I enjoy good health. I am married and have two children, but none of them take opium.

Mahomed Joolan Hussein, tall, and not very strong, said:—I am 37 years old, and come from Calcutta. I am a weaver, and earn Rs. 15 a month. Two years ago I was in a delicate state of health, and took to smoking *chundool*. I am feeling strong now, and my appetite has also improved. I smoke one anna's worth daily.

Mir Sekh Hussain, in rather poor condition, said:—I am 50 years old. I am a seller of bangles, and earn six annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past ten years. I smoke two annas worth a day. My health keeps good, so long as I get the *chundool*.

Ebrahim Esmael, healthy, active, and intelligent, said:—I am a native of Kattiawar, and am 38 years of age. I am a cabman, earn 12 annas a day, and work all night. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last 12 years. I smoke four annas worth daily. It has not done me any harm. In fact I get sick when I do not take it. I once left off *chundool*, but during that time I took dry opium.

Rahim Khan Mir Jan, healthy, and of cheerful disposition, said:—I am 55 years old. I am a tailor, and make Rs. 20 a month. I work ten hours every day. I have taken dry opium, as a luxury for the last 20 years. I take three pice worth a day. I am married and have two children. I have been twice to Cabul in the hospital service. I am very strong, and if Government want my services I am quite ready to join the army.

Fareed Bux Mahomed, well-developed and intelligent, said:—I am 38, and come from Aurungabad. I am a cabman, earn eight annas, and work nine hours a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for 10 years. I smoke two annas worth a day. My health is good so long as I take *chundool*.

Aloo Din Rahim Bux, healthy and smart-looking, said:—I come from Delhi, and am 30 years old. I am a gold embroiderer, and earn Rs. 34 a month, and work nine hours a day. I am not a regular smoker of *chundool*. I smoke every third day. I smoke four pice worth a day. I take it as a luxury. I began smoking *chundool* when I was 24 years old. I am not married, but I support my mother, who is in her native country.

Baboo Sadubhai, a small man, bright and intelligent, said:—I was born in Goa, and am 60 years of age. I am a tailor, and earn eight annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* for the last 20 years. I take dry opium when I go to my native country. I keep good health as long as I take *chundool*. I am married and have four children. I smoke two annas worth of *chundool* daily.

Chand Rajan Ahmed, of slender-build, but bright and active, said:—I am 40 years of age. I get my living as a tin-maker. I make about 10 annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* for the past 12 years for fever. My health now is good. I smoke two annas worth a day. I am married and have one daughter.

Asbun Bux Hussein, a fine, well-built man, said:—I am 25, and come from Fattipur. I am a dyer, and earn 12 annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past five years. I smoke two annas worth a day. I am married and have one child. I send part of my earnings to my old mother, who is in her native country.

Abdool Rehman Sekh Cassum, well-conditioned, said:—I am 45, and belong to Bombay. I am a gold embroiderer, and earn Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past 12 years. I smoke four pice worth a day. It would do me harm if I did not take it. I am married, have two wives and children. I work 10 hours a day.

Sekh Hyder Goolzar, thin, and rather delicate looking, said:—I come from Indore, and am 45 years of age. I sell country tobacco, and earn eight annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past 20 years.

Ara XXII.

I smoke three annas worth a day. My health is good, and so is my appetite. I work nine hours a day.

Sirdir Khan Buddur Khan, splendidly built, and of capital physique, said:—I come from Lucknow, and am 37 years of age. I am a goldsmith, and earn Rs. 35 a month. I have smoked *chundool* for the last three years. I smoke four pice worth daily. I take it as a luxury. My health is very good, and so is my appetite. My parents are living, and I provide for them. I work ten hours a day.

Din Mahomed Bhugvandass, in good condition, and cheerful disposition, said:—I belong to Bhopal and am 45 years of age. I am a beggar, and get three annas a day and my food. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past 10 years. I smoke three pice worth a day.

Nathoo Lalubhai, in the enjoyment of good health, said:—I come from Ahmedabad, and am 50 years of age. I am a cook, and earn eight annas a day and get my food. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury on and off for the last 30 years. I smoke five pice worth a day. Sometimes I leave it off for a few days, but it does not make any difference to me. I am married and have four children.

Gunpat Narayan, tall and thin, said:—I belong to Poona, and am 25 years of age. I am a coolie, and earn six annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last 10 years. I smoke six pice worth a day. I work from early in the morning till late in the evening. My mother is living, and I provide for her.

Mahomed Esoo, thick-set and healthy, said:—I was born at Ooran, and am 25 years of age. I am a fitter, and earn eight annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* for the last five months as a luxury. I smoke one unna's worth a day. My health is good, and I do my every day's work regularly.

Syed Jalal, under-sized, said:—I come from Nasik, and am 50 years of age. I am a seller of old clothes, and make eight annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last 30 years. It has done me no harm. I smoke three annas worth a day. I have never dropped the habit. I had five children, but two are dead. My wife is living, she does not smoke opium.

Sekh Mahomed Sekh Hussein, a big strong man, said:—I was born in Bombay, and am 38 years of age. I am a fireman in the service of the P. and O. Company, and earn from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 a month. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury, on and off, for the past eight years. I smoke two annas worth a day. When I go to sea I take dry opium. I work nine hours a day. My health is good, and so is my appetite. I am married, and have two children.

Esooji Pitale, tall wiry man, said:—I belong to Nagpore, and am 55 years of age. I took to smoking *chundool* as a luxury in Delhi 40 years ago. I smoke two annas worth a day. I am healthy, and have a good appetite. I am married, and have two children. I get my living as a cabman, and earn eight annas a day.

Hakim Ramjan Ally, in very good condition, said:—I am 70, and come from Faizabad. I am a native doctor, and earn from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 a month. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past 20 years. I smoke four annas worth daily. I am married, and have three children. The moderate use of opium will never injure anybody. If there was any truth in such a contention, I should not have reached my present good old age. My father was an opium-eater, and he died at the age of 85.

Ranezan Ally Budul, somewhat thin, but healthy, said:—I come from Faizabad, and am 45 years of age. I am a weaver, and earn eight annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for six years. I smoke two annas worth daily. My appetite is very good. I work eight hours a day.

Mahomed Hussein Goolam Hussein, thin but healthy, said:—I am 40, and come from Barroily. I earn my living by begging. I get about seven annas a day. Some years ago I went wrong in my head, and took to opium. Now I am in my full senses and able to work. Opium is a blessing, otherwise I should have before this died in a lunatic asylum.

Abdool Rehman, a fine, healthy, muscular man, said:—I am 45 years of age, and belong to Bombay. I am a lascar, and earn Rs. 16 a month. I have smoked *chundool*, on and off, for the last 12 years as a luxury. When on shore, I smoke from two to three annas worth opium a day, but, when at sea, I take dry opium. Six

years ago I had a *chundool* shop near the Royal Albert Docks in London, and all the lascars used to come there, but after two years some people did me out of some money, and so I had to take to the sea again. My health is very good, and when at sea I work 10 hours a day.

Abdool Rehman, healthy and cheerful, said:—I am 37 years of age, and come from Kutch Mandvi. I am a dyer, and earn Rs. 12 a month. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last seven years. I smoke three annas worth daily. I left it off some time ago, but had to take to it again, as I felt pains in my joints. If my health were not good I should not be able to work eight or 10 hours a day, as I do.

Soobрати Soolar, whose weakly appearance was accounted for by an internal complaint, said:—I come from Cawnpore, and am 45 years of age. I am a weaver, and earn seven annas a day. For the last 12 years, I have smoked six pice worth of *chundool* daily. I am married, and have one child.

Cumroodin Mahomed Essa, tall, and in very good condition, said:—I am 45, and come from Aurangabad. I am employed by the licensee of a *chundool* shop, and earn Rs. 30 a month. I have smoked *chundool* for the last 22 years. I smoke five annas worth a day. I took to opium as I was suffering from dysentery, and it cured me. Four years back I left it off for two or three days, but as I felt very bad, I took to it again. I was in a hospital for two months, but the medicines I was given did me no good. I am married, and have two children.

Husun Mumdul, healthy, well-built man, said:—I am 40, and come from Cambay. I am a cook, and earn Rs. 20 a month. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past 15 years, but my health is not injured in any way.

Ramjan Adam Saheb, tall, thin, but quite healthy, said:—I am 35, and come from Kurachi. I am a shampooer, and make from four to six annas a day and get my food. I learnt the habit of smoking *chundool* from friends 18 years ago. Formerly I smoked eight annas worth a day, but when my father died I had not so much money to spend, and so I reduced the quantity to two annas. Besides, I was formerly a bachelor, but now I am married, and have one child.

Ahmed Ally, Subedarally, well-built and smart looking, said:—I belong to Bombay, and am 30 years of age. I am a tailor, and earn 10 annas a day. I work 10 hours daily. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for eight years. I smoke three annas worth daily.

Abdul Kadir, a fine powerful man, said:—I am and come from Allahabad. I am a cloth seller, make Rs. 30 a month. I have smoked *chundool* 20 years, as a luxury. Formerly I smoked one ru' worth daily, but now I smoke only four annas. I reduced the quantity because the excess did me harm. I am now keeping very good health, and nine hours a day. I am married, and have six children, but none of them smoke.

Haji Ally, big well-built man, said:—I am 57, come from Arabia. I am a lascar, and earn Rs. 20 a month. I have smoked *chundool*, on and off, for the last 10 years, as a luxury. I learnt the habit in company with friends in China. I am not a regular smoker. When I do smoke, I take four pice worth. I am always cheerful and happy. My health is very good.

Hussein Juma, stout, and in good health, said:—I am 45, and belong to Kathiawar. I am a baker, and earn six annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* for 15 years. I took it as I had bleeding piles. I was in the Sir Jamsetji Jeejiboy Hospital for eight months with that complaint, but the medicines did not do me any good, and I left the hospital. Then I was under the treatment of some native doctors for another year, but I was not cured. Ultimately, friends advised me to take a little opium every day. I did so, and since then am much better, and my appetite has also much improved. I smoke three annas worth of *chundool* every day.

Aboo Bukkur Sekh Ally, tall, thin, and active, said:—Bombay is my native place, and I am 60 years of age. I am a mooka (priest), and get five annas a day and food. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for 20 years. I smoke four pice worth daily. My health is good.

Elahi Kadur, a big, well-set-up man, said:—I was born in Cawnpore, and am 64 years of age. I am employed as a mill-hand, and earn 14 annas a day. I



learned to smoke *chundool* from some friends 14 or 15 years ago. When I first took to the habit, I smoked four pice worth a day, but I now take two annas worth. I am married, and have one child. My wife and child are in Cawnpore, and I send them part of my pay every month.

Moosafkhan Hyder Khan, over 6 feet, a powerful man, said:—I was born in Lucknow, and am 29 years of age. I am a tailor, earn 10 annas a day, and work 12 hours daily. I learnt to smoke *chundool* from friends 10 years ago. I smoke four annas worth daily.

Goolam Hussein Boolki, short, but strong, said:—I am 52, and come from Benares. I am a weaver, and earn eight annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* for the past 16 years. I took it as I was suffering from colic. I was under medical treatment for one year and a half, but got no relief. Some friends advised me to take opium. I did so, and got much better. Four years ago I felt completely recovered, and gave it up for four months. The result was that my health began to fail, and my eye-sight became dim. On the advice of a native doctor I again took to opium. I smoke two annas worth of *chundool* every day, and now enjoy excellent health. I am married, and have two children.

Syed Oosman, thin, but healthy and intelligent-looking, said:—I am 60, and come from Aurungabad. I earn my living as a beggar. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for 30 years. Formerly I smoked nine annas worth a day, but as I do not get so much money now, I have reduced the quantity to two annas worth. I go out begging at 6 a.m., and return at 10 a.m., and again go out in the evening from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. I am in the enjoyment of good health.

Yakub Mahomed Hussein, a good specimen of his race, said:—I am 45, and was born in Deccan Hyderabad. I am a bricklayer, and earn 12 annas a day. I have smoked two annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last 20 years. A native doctor advised me to take it, as I was suffering from dropsy. When I go up country I take dry opium, as I cannot get *chundool*. I am married, and have two children. I am enjoying very good health.

Mazim Din Kalekhan, strong, healthy-looking man, said:—I am 30, and come from Cawnpore. I am a lascar in the P. and O. Company's service, and earn Rs. 25 a month. I take *chundool* as a luxury. But I am not a regular smoker. When I do smoke *chundool* I take from two to three annas worth. I have practised the habit for the last two years.

Nunekhan Hazi, a well-built man, standing over six feet, said:—I am 50, and was born at Teheran. I am a sweetmeat seller, and earn from six to eight annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last 15 years. I smoke two annas worth daily. A person who wishes to live long and enjoy good health must take opium.

Anga Gir Ramgir, a robust handsome man, said:—I am from Nasik, and am 45 years of age. I get my living by begging, which brings me in from eight annas to one rupee a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last 20 years. I smoke from one to two annas worth a day. I had left off smoking for about two years, but took to it again as I liked it. A year ago I was offered a place of a peon, but I would not take it, as I earn more by begging.

Sulleman Noor Mahomed, medium height, of good physique, said:—I was born at Poona, and am 30 years of age. I am a singer, and earn from 12 annas to one rupee a day. I have smoked four pice worth of *chundool* as a luxury for the past two months.

Balla Hurry, well-built and intelligent, said:—I am 25, and was born at Poona. I am a vegetable-seller, make 12 annas, and work 10 hours a day. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the past nine months. I smoke three pice worth daily. Since I have taken to opium my health has very much improved.

Mir Ally Hook, in good condition, said:—I come from Cutch Mandvi, and am 55 years of age. I am a shopkeeper. I have taken one pice worth of dry opium daily for the past seven years. If I did not take opium I should not be able to do my work. I am married and have six children, but none of them take opium. Why do Government want to close the opium shops? Opium has done us no harm; besides, we have never raised any complaint. Why should Government hear the Pedris and Mooktifaujwallas (clergymen and Salvationists). They know nothing about the matter. It is the

duty of Government to consult the opium consumer themselves before taking any steps in the matter.

Abdool Ibrahim, in rather poor condition, said:—I am 29, and come from Poona. I am a cloth seller, and make six annas a day. I have smoked two annas worth of *chundool* daily for the past 12 years. I left it off once for a short while, but as I began to lose my appetite I again took to *chundool*. My appetite now is as good as I could wish it to be.

Samon Khodabux, tall and well developed, said:—I was born in Deccan Hyderabad, and am 30 years of age. I get my living by selling rings, and make about eight annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for 14 years. I smoke six pice worth daily. My appetite is good and so is my health.

Syed Hussein Syed Ally, a strong healthy man, said:—I am 30, and come from Hyderabad. I am a horse broker, and make Rs. 40 a month. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past six years. I smoke six annas worth a day. I am not married. I have my parents whom I give half of my earnings.

Sooryat Ally Maudishaw, tall and healthy, said:—I was born at Hyderabad, and am 35 years of age. I am a labourer, and earn six annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* for the last 10 years. I smoke three pice worth a day. Some friends taught me the habit. When I leave of *chundool* I take dry opium, but if I do not take one or the other I get dysentery. If Government close these *chundool* shops I shall take dry opium.

Abdoola Khan Aliar Khan, healthy and of cheerful disposition, said:—I come from Delhi, and am 40 years of age. I am a cabman, and earn Rs. 13 a month. I have taken *chundool* as a luxury for the past 20 years. I smoke three annas worth a day. I once left it off, but did not feel any ill effects from doing so. I am married and have had five children, but only three of them are alive.

Sayed Mir Adar Alli, healthy and bright, said:—I am 24, and come from Lucknow. I am a carpenter, earn 12 annas, and work nine hours daily. I have smoked one anna's worth of *chundool* daily as a luxury for the past two years. I am married and have one child.

Osman Khan Sorab Khan, a well built healthy man, said:—I am a native of Delhi, and am 45 years of age, I am a tin-maker, earn from 12 annas to two rupees, and work eight hours a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last six years. I smoke four annas worth a day.

Shekh Amir Sekh Hussein, short and rather delicate looking, said:—I was born at Khundwar, and am 35 years of age. I am a tea seller, and make six annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* for the past ten years as a luxury. I smoke two annas worth a day. I once left it off for a time but could not take my food. Immediately after resuming the habit my appetite improved.

Mohidin Cassum, who seemed to be in very poor health, said:—I am 25, and come from Nasik. I am a singer, and earn ten annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for eight years. I smoke two annas worth daily. I have been suffering from fever these last 10 days.

Amik Luman Adookh, a fine, big, strong man, said:—I am 24, and come from Persia. I am an Arabic writer, and earn about one rupee a day. I have smoked four pice worth of *chundool* daily as a luxury for the last 12 months.

Sayed Daod, a fine healthy-looking old man, said:—I am 56, and come from Bahrampur. I have smoked *chundool* for the past 30 years. I smoke four annas worth a day. I enjoy the best of health, and am quite happy. I have 11 children. I am a pensioner.

Ram Govind, a strong, good-looking man, said:—I come from Satara, and am 36 years of age. I am a beggar, and earn six annas a day and my food. I have smoked *chundool* for nearly four years. I smoke four pice worth a day. I left it off for a month or two, but during that time I took dry opium. I go out begging seven hours every day.

Samuel Benjamin, well set up, said:—I am 36 years of age, and belong to Bombay. I am a Nalik in the 18th Bombay Infantry, and get Rs. 15 a month. I smoke six pice worth of *chundool* a day. I learnt the habit in Cabul. I keep very good health, otherwise I should be compelled to retire. I know many men in the army who take opium, without which they would not enjoy the excellent health they do now.

APP. XXII.

Mir Khan Bahadur Khan, short, good-looking, and in the best of health, said:—I come from Deccan Hyderabad, and am 25 years of age. I am a Persian letter writer, and earn 12 annas a day. I have smoked four annas worth of *chundool* daily as a luxury for the last two years.

Fakir Mahomed Sekh Mahomed, stout, healthy and intelligent, said:—I am 29, and was born in Hyderabad (Deccan). I am a fireman in the service of the P. and O. Company, and earn Rs. 18 a month. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past six years. I do not, however, smoke every day. I smoke every second or third day. I take three annas worth. While at sea I sometimes take dry opium. I have been keeping very good health.

Mahomed Yusuph, over 6 feet, strong, and well proportioned, said:—I am 28, and was born at Peshawar. I am a tailor, earn eight annas, and work seven hours a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last four years. I smoke two annas worth a day. If I do not take it I should not be able to do my work. My appetite is very good.

Sallum Noor Mahomed, very robust, said:—I was born at Poona, and am 39 years of age. I am a singer, and earn one rupee a day. I have smoked four pice worth of *chundool* daily for the past two months as a luxury. Formerly I used to drink country liquor.

Ebrahim Khamis, thin, but of fairly healthy appearance, said:—I am 37, and come from Junaghad. I am a Victoria driver, earn from 12 annas to one rupee, and work from eight to ten hours a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for 12 years. I smoke four annas worth a day.

Sayed Hyder, tall, strong, and active looking, said:—I come from Sholapur, and am 30 years of age. I am a stevedore's foreman, and earn one rupee a day. I commenced to smoke *chundool* eight years ago. Some friends taught me the habit. I do not smoke every day; when I do I take three pice worth.

Dhat Sekh Hussein, in excellent health, said:—I am 22, and was born in Bombay. I am a beggar, and get three annas a day and my food. I have smoked six pice worth of *chundool* daily as a luxury for the past three years.

Bhiroo Nathoo, good looking, bright, and healthy, said:—I was born at Benares, and am 35 years of age. I am a sweetmeat seller, and earn six annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* for the last two years. I smoke two pice worth a day.

Mijikhan Mamookhan, stout, active, and intelligent, said:—I was born at Lucknow, and am 50 years of age. I am a gold embroiderer, and earn from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month, and work eight hours a day. I was always strong and healthy. Some years ago I took a chill from sleeping on damp ground, and this brought on rheumatism. I had dreadful pain in my legs, in the sides, and between the shoulders. For several months I went on in this way. I was under the care of the doctor for many months, but as I got no better, one of my friends recommended me to take opium. I did so. By degrees I got stronger and stronger, and the pain left me. My appetite also improved, and I have never ailed anything to speak of since. When I do not take opium I cannot eat. I smoke four annas worth of *chundool* daily. I am married and have three children.

Itoo Manaji, tall, but not very strong, said:—I come from Kolapoor, and am 30 years of age. I am a cooly, and earn six annas a day. I smoke two annas worth a day. I work six hours daily.

Dugroo Bhicaji, well-conditioned, said:—I am 30, and come from Poona. I am a blacksmith, and earn 10 annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* for the past 12 years. I smoke one anna's worth daily. The *chundool* shops were closed in Poona last year, and as I did not get *chundool* my health began to fail me, so I came down to Bombay, and am carrying on my business here. I am all right now. I am married and have one child. They live with me.

Ramprasad Bhavani, thin and weakly, said:—I come from Dharwar, and am 30 years of age. I am a sweetmeat seller, and earn four annas a day. I am suffering from asthma, which is the reason for my taking opium. So long as I get my smoke I keep fairly in good health. I have smoked *chundool* for the last 10 years.

Gormoo Maini, a well-built young man, said:—I was born in Calcutta, and am 20 years of age. I am a lascar in the P. and O. Company's service, and earn

Rs. 13 a month. I have smoked *chundool* for about one year and a half. When on shore, I smoke four pice worth daily. When I go to sea I take dry opium for the first two or three days, and I then leave off the habit till I return to shore. My parents are living, and I give them part of my earnings.

Babaji Laximan, healthy, fine-looking man, said:—I was born at Alibag, and am 30 years of age. I read religious books amongst the Hindus, and earn Rs. 30 a month. I began to smoke *chundool* as a luxury six years ago. I smoke five annas worth of *chundool* every day. My health is very good, and so is my appetite. I am married, and have one son.

Sekh Abdool Rehman, tall and robust, said:—I am 30, and belong to Tallegam. I am a lascar, and earn Rs. 18 a month. I have taken *chundool* since I was 12 years of age. I now smoke four annas worth a day. I work hard all day. While I take *chundool* my health and appetite are good.

Amrit Laximoru, of medium height, and in good condition, said:—I am 35, and belong to Ooran. I am a cabman, and earn from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last 18 years. I smoke four annas worth a day. Three months ago I went to my native country, and not being able to get *chundool* there, I became sick, and had to return to Bombay. So long as I get *chundool* my health is good and am able to work. I work 10 hours a day. I am married and have two children. I also support my old parents.

Damodar Rupjee, small, but in good condition, said:—I belong to Jamnagar, and am 30 years of age. I am a cocoanut seller, and earn seven annas daily. I began to smoke *chundool* as a luxury four years ago. I smoke two annas' worth daily.

Fez Mahomed Goolam Khan, well built and in good health, said:—I am 48, and come from Lucknow. I am a commission agent, and earn from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 a month. I commenced to smoke *chundool* 20 years ago, but I am not a regular smoker. When I do smoke I take four pice worth. Sometimes I take dry opium. Some years ago I smoked one rupee's worth of *chundool* a day, but it was too much for my health, and I thought it was an expensive luxury, so I reduced the quantity. I am married and have two children.

Ahmed Hussein, in fairly good condition, said:—I come from Barreilly, and am 37 years of age. I am a tailor, and earn eight annas a day. I began to smoke *chundool* 11 years ago. Formerly I used to take it in large quantities, but now I am not a regular smoker. When I do smoke I take only four pice worth. I take it for asthma. I am now feeling considerably better. I send part of my earnings to my parents, but when was taking *chundool* to excess I was unable to send anything.

Noor Mahomed Goolam Mahomed, health bro, said:—I am 28, and come from Benares. I am a beggar and earn 10 annas daily. With the exception of two three annas for food I spend all my earnings in *chundool*. I have smoked *chundool* for the past seven years. My general health is not very good.

Abdool Rehman, strong, good-looking man, said:—I am 26, and come Nusserabad. I am a beggar, and earn about eight annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past three years. Formerly I smoked four annas worth a day, but I have now reduced the quantity to two annas worth.

Samatkhan Bundekhan, tall, thin, and of a very happy disposition, said:—I come from Delhi, and am 40 years of age. I am a blacksmith, earn 12 annas, and work 10 hours daily. I have taken *chundool* as a luxury for the past 12 years. I smoke two annas worth a day. My health and appetite are both good. I am married and have three children.

Nobob Mirza, thin, with shortened leg, but intelligent, said:—I am a native of Lucknow, and am 45 years of age. I am an Arabic teacher, and earn Rs. 15 a month. Some years ago I got a fall while flying a kite. I had to take to my bed, and was attended by a doctor. After a month I was able to move about, but the pain in my stomach and the chest did not leave me. Sometimes I felt better, sometimes worse, but never well. Some friends advised me to take opium. I did so and after a few days the pain disappeared. The habit afterwards settled on me. When I do not take *chundool*, my old complaint returns. I smoke one anna's worth daily. I am married and have one daughter.

Garib Parath, strong, well-built, active man, said:— I was born at Hyderabad, and am 40 years of age. I am a butcher, and earn 10 annas a day. I work 10 hours daily. I have taken *chundool* as a luxury for the last 16 years. I take four pice worth daily. I always have good appetite and health.

Budsbaw Laloo, tall, strong, and healthy, said:— I was born at Oodepore, and am 30 years of age. I am a cook, and earn Rs. 10 a month. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past 10 years. I smoke six pice worth daily.

Valoo Virchand, tall, robust, and in good health, said:—I am 22, and come from Guzerat. I am a Brahmin (priest). I get Rs. 6 a month, and food and clothes. I smoke two annas worth of *chundool* daily. I have taken it for the last two years.

Sekh Munir Sekh Currim, tall, well-developed and active, said:—I am 37, and belong to Mhow. I am a shopkeeper, and make Rs. 25 a month. I commenced to smoke *chundool* as a luxury six years ago. I am not a regular smoker, but when I do not have *chundool* I take dry opium. I smoke one anna's worth of *chundool* every day.

Kallidass Purundass, tall, thin, but healthy, said:— I belong to Lucknow, and am 40 years of age. I am a beggar, and get eight annas a day and food. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for 20 years. I smoke three annas worth a day. When I went to Cabul as a porter in the Commissariat Department I had to drop the habit as I could not get *chundool*. For the first few days I suffered, but the craving left me. I keep good health while I take it regularly. I earn more in begging, and so I do not care to serve any one.

Abdool Rehman Khan Ismail Khan, of average height and good health, said:—I am 45, and come from Delhi. I am a hawker, and make Rs. 13 a month. I began to smoke opium as a luxury 25 years ago. I smoke one anna's worth daily. My health is good and so is my appetite.

Ismail Alli, a robust young man, said:—I am 26, and belong to Bombay. I am a dock labourer, and earn eight annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past two years. I smoke two pice worth daily. I work ten hours every day.

Mahomed Esou, a nice-looking healthy young man, said:—I am 25, and was born in Bombay. I am a shopkeeper, and earn from eight annas to a rupee a day. I took to smoking *madat* two months ago on account of fever. I am now better. As soon as I am thoroughly recovered I shall leave off smoking *madat*, but I will continue taking dry opium, as it is a good preventive fever.

Abdool Latif, strong, healthy man, said:—I was born in Bombay, and am 40 years of age. I am a teacher, and have an income of Rs. 100 a month. I smoked *madat* for 15 years. I smoke eight annas worth a day. My general health is very good. I am married and have four children.

Abdool Moosa, a small man, health broken, said:— I was born in Bombay, and am 40 years old. I am a watchmaker, and earn Rs. 2 a day. I have smoked *madat* for the last 13 years. I smoke two annas worth a day. My health is not good. I never was strong. Thirteen years ago a friend advised me to take opium and I did so. Since then I am feeling somewhat better. Without *madat* I should be simply miserable.

Raja Khan Ghore Khan, a healthy old man, said:— I was born at Poona, and am 65 years of age. I am a milkman, and earn a rupee a day. I have smoked *madat* as a luxury for the past 30 years. I smoke one anna's worth daily, and drink two seers of milk. My wife is dead, but I have four children living with me. I also support my old mother. She does not smoke *madat*, but she takes little dry opium every day. She is 80 years old.

Abdool Rahman, tall, healthy, and active, said:— I belong to Allahabad, and am 38 years of age. I am a biscuit seller, and make Rs. 10 a month. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past four years. I take six pice worth daily. My parents are alive and I send them part of my earnings.

Cassum Khan Abdool Khan, tall, muscular, and full of vigor, said:—I am 35, and come from Dehra Dun. I am a gymnast, and make Rs. 20 a month. I have smoked from two to four annas worth of *chundool* daily during the last 12 years.

Mahomed Pir Mahomed, a very respectable looking old man, said:—I come from Peshawar, and am 80 years of age. I am a tobacco seller, earn eight annas, and work six hours a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the past 60 years. Formerly I smoked one rupee worth a day, but now I generally smoke two annas worth. When I earn more I smoke more. My wife is dead, but I have four children and six grand-children.

Goolam Rusul, strong, robust young man, said:— I am 25, and come from Jafferabad. I am a weaver, and earn eight annas a day. I have smoked two annas worth of *chundool* daily for the past two years. Last year I left it off for a few days, but was not able to do much work, so I took to it again. My health is good. I laugh, I eat, I drink, and am happy. I am not married, but I am engaged to a girl.

Syed Nazar, a healthy-looking old man, said:—I am 65, and come from Lucknow. I am a beggar, and get my food and eight annas a day. Twenty-two years ago a native doctor advised me to take opium, as I had dreadful pain in my hips and legs. My appetite left me and I had a bad taste in my mouth. I smoke five pice worth of *chundool* daily. My health now is very good. Smoking does not injure those who are well fed.

Gagita Sadoola, in fine condition, said:—I am 30, and come from Lucknow. I am a dyer, and earn 10 rupees a month. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last two years, but I am not a regular smoker. When I smoke I take two pice worth daily. My health is very good. I am married and have one child.

Nair Ally Mohulril, slightly withered, said:—I am 50, and belong to Ajmers. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last 15 years. I smoke four pice worth a day. I am married, and have two children.

Mahdoo Davul, a thin wiry man, said:—I belong to Hyderabad, and am 40 years of age. I am a butcher, and earn two rupees a day. When I was 35 years of age I was attacked with rheumatism. A doctor advised me to take opium. I did so and felt better. I smoke three annas worth daily. I work 10 hours a day. I am married, and have three children.

Mahomed Bakir, in poor condition, said:—I am 50, and come from Ahmedabad. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last 16 years. Formerly I used to smoke 12 annas worth, but since the last few months I have reduced the daily quantity to two annas worth. I wish the *chundool* shops were closed, then I would take dry opium, which would not cost more than two pice.

Munekhan Chunokhan, medium height, strong, and cheerful, said:—I come from Rampur, and am 30 years of age. I am a tea seller, and earn 10 annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last six years. I smoke two annas worth daily. I am not married, but I have my parents. They live in Rampur, and I send them 5 rupees a month. I earn from 10 annas to 14 annas a day.

Narayan Bahoo, a fine, robust young man, said:—I was born at Lucknow, and am 25 years old. I am a cloth merchant, and earn 40 rupees a month. Five years ago some friends taught me to smoke *chundool*. I smoke two annas worth a day. I am much benefited by its use. Before I commenced smoking *chundool* my health was not very good. Now I am enjoying good health. I am married, and have one son.

Sekh Hussein Sekh Maneek, slenderly built, said:— I am 35, and come from Patna. I have taken dry opium for the last four years. I take one pice worth a day. I was in the Hospital Department during the last Afghan War. There I took a chill from sitting on some wet grass. Then I was seized with pains in the chest and back. Some friends advised me to take opium, and I did so. I am much better now, but have not quite recovered.

Fazul Fadoo, tall, thin, but of healthy appearance, said:—I was born at Decca, and am 37 years of age. I am a blacksmith, and make from 12 annas to one rupee a day. I commenced to smoke *chundool* as a luxury 12 years ago. I smoke six annas worth a day. I am married, and have two children. I also support my old mother.

Sekh Bahadur Abdool Rehman, tall and powerful looking, said:—I come from Hyderabad, and am 36 years of age. I am a beggar, and make from eight

APP. XXII.

to 10 annas a day. Some friends taught me to smoke *chundool* 18 years ago. I now smoke two annas worth a day. If Government close the *chundool* shops I will take dry opium. I am very strong, and enjoy the best of health.

Dost Mahomed Bhisti, sickly looking, said:—I am 50, and come from Thana. I began to smoke *chundool* 22 years ago. I am a beggar, and earn four annas a day, and get my food. I smoke three annas worth daily. When the Government closed the *chundool* shops in the Thana District I had to come to Bombay, as my health got bad.

Allabux Rujub, a powerful young man, said:—I am 20, and come from Lucknow. I am a weaver, and earn six annas a day. I have smoked *chundool* as a luxury for the last three years. I smoke three pice worth a day. I work 10 hours daily.

Dost Mahomed Goolam Mahomed, in very good health, said:—I am 100 years old. I am a beggar, and earn eight annas a day. I have taken two pice worth of opium as a luxury for the last 45 years. My wife is dead, but I have six children living.

Hematali Khan Mir Mahomed Khan, a well built man, said:—I am 40, and am a gold embroiderer. I work 10 hours, and earn a rupee daily. I have taken *chundool* worth six pice daily as a luxury for the last 20 years. I am married, and have two children. My general health is good.

Pir Khan Sayed Khan, in good condition said:—I am a dyer, and am 60 years old. I work seven hours daily, and earn about 10 annas. I have commenced smoking *chundool* since the last two months. I take it for fever.

Mahsum Sekh Esub, a nice looking robust man, said:—I am 35. I am a wood seller, and earn 12 annas a day. I have smoked two annas worth of *chundool* for the last 10 years. My general health is very good. If you wish to try my strength, I am willing to fight the best boxer in Bombay.

Sayed Survar Jamal, health-broken, said:—I am a beggar, and am 50 years old. I earn four annas a day. I have smoked two annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last eight years. I sometimes smoke *ganja* also. My general health is not good.

The following persons are all soldiers in the Sikh Army. Most of them are between 24 and 35 years of age, and have seen service in Afghanistan, Burmah, Egypt, and North-west Frontier. They are regular opium-eaters. They have been consuming it almost since their birth. They are all specimens of fine warriors. Their energy, endurance, and bravery are not at all affected by their addiction to opium. They are physically, morally, and mentally, one of the finest races in India. They say that without opium they would soon be useless:—

Brahmsing Martahsing.	Succhesing Dulesing.
Brahmsing Duftawarsing.	Kevalsing Jeysing.
Bursing Kirhasing.	Sundersing Metapsing.
Atraursing Molasa.	Chandsing Dhunsing.
Fakursing Tehansing.	Karamsing Nihalsing.
Menjabsing Hursing.	Kisamsing Miasing.
Brahmsing Fatesing.	Mooluksing Boosar.
Bahasing Metahsing.	Hurnamsing Chotesing.
Polasa Ramsing.	Sundersing Kansing.
Chagersing Gurdesing.	Kakusing Nakusing.
Achersing Gurdesing.	Naransing Fatesing.
Sundersing Bellasing.	Hurnamsing Hirasing.
Pansa Chiasam.	Budumsing Namsing.
Chandasing Jeversing.	Gujersing Ramsing.
Gurdesing Tarasing.	Mungalsing Kansing.
Dayabsing Balatsing.	Moolsing Zohichand.
Sundersing Bhavansing.	Hirasing Satsing.
Malatsing Ratlamsing.	Hakimsing Malsing.
Lachmansing Bukursing.	Bejansing Fatesing.
Bulakasam Kansing.	Naransing Mangalsing.

Haji Ahmed Moti, in very good health, said:—I am 55. I am a salt merchant, and earn two rupees a day. I have smoked six annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last 30 years. I always take good food, and that is the reason why I keep good health. I am married, and have three children.

Zerab Ally Shaw Isphan Ally Shaw, a tall, well built man, said:—I am 50 years old. I am a beggar, and earn 12 annas daily. I have smoked six annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last 20 years.

Kedir Rehman, a healthy old man, said:—I am 60 years old. I am a butcher, work six hours a day, and earn 12 annas daily. I have smoked three pice worth of *chundool* daily for the last two years. I took it for asthma. I feel better now. I am married, and have three children.

Hakim Mahomed Hussein, a tall healthy looking man, said:—I am 56 years old. I am a doctor and earn from two rupees to four rupees daily. I have smoked six annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last 40 years. I am married, and have six children.

Rahim Gangaji, a strong young man, said:—I am 25. I am selling hides and skins. I earn 12 annas daily. I have smoked two annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last eight years. My health is very good. I am married and have one child.

Sadia Aga Mahomed, a stout healthy looking woman, said:—I am 65 years old. I am selling *madat*, and earn Rs. 40 a month. I have smoked four annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last 40 years. I am married and have eight children. Two of them smoke *chundool*.

Bhagoo Waman, health-broken, said:—I am 50 years old. I am a beggar, and earn five annas daily. I have smoked two annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last 20 years for asthma. I keep fairly good health so long as I get my *chundool*, but when I do not get it I feel very sick. If Government wishes to close the opium-smoking houses I would advise them to first open a few hospitals.

Pirbhai Nurbhai, in good condition, said:—I am 35 years old. I am a mill-hand, and earn Rs. 18 a month. I have smoked one anna's worth of *chundool* as a luxury for the last six years. I am married and have two children. I work ten hours daily.

Goolam Busul Sekh Husen, a robust man, said:—I am 29 years old. I am a fitter. I work 10 hours a day, and earn about 12 annas. I have smoked *chundool* for the last six years.

Khoja Mahomed Taj Mahomed, a healthy looking man, said:—I am 50 years old. I am a cart-driver, work 10 hours, and earn eight annas daily. I have smoked two pice worth of *chundool* daily for the last 20 years. I am married and have two children.

Fate Mahomed Sekh Chand, in very good condition said:—I am 40 years old. I am a lascar, work 7 hours and earn eight annas daily. I have smoked one anna's worth of *chundool* daily as a luxury for the last eight years. I am married and have two children.

Rehanshaw Mavashaw, a cheerful, healthy looking man, said:—I am 50 years old. I am a boatman and earn seven annas daily. I have smoked two annas worth of *chundool* for the last 12 years. It has done me no harm.

Sekh Buchoo Sekh Mohidin, said:—I am 40 years of age. I am a beggar. I earn eight annas a day to get my food. I have smoked two annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last 10 years. My health is very good.

Goolam Mahomed Buksh, a powerful looking man, said:—I am 50 years old. I am a weaver, and earn eight annas daily. I have smoked one anna's worth of *chundool* daily for the last 15 years. I am married and have four children.

Dilivar Khan Bahadur Khan, a robust man of cheerful disposition, said:—I am 45 years old. I am a cabman. I work 10 hours daily, and earn about a rupee a day. I have smoked three annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last eight years.

Nabab Khan Bahadur, said:—I am 45 years old. I am a tin-maker. I work nine hours, and earn 10 annas daily. I have smoked three annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last 10 years. I am married and have children. My health is very good. I have nothing to complain.

Sekh Ali Mahomed, in very good condition, said:—I am a baker, and am 40 years old. I earn 10 annas daily. I have smoked two annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last 10 years. I am married and have three children.

Sawlal Bal Govindlal, a well-built young man, said:—I am 29 years old. I am a photographer, and earn about three rupees a day. I have smoked six pice worth of *chundool* daily for the last three years. My health is very good. I work seven hours daily. I am married and have two children.

Sawli Ramia, in very good health, said:—I am 30 years old, and am a cart-driver. I work 12 hours daily, and earn 10 annas. I have smoked one anna's worth of *chundool* daily for the last five years.

Din Mahomed Ekoo, slightly withered, said:—I am 50 years old. I am a beggar, and earn six annas daily. I have smoked two annas worth of *chundool* daily for the last 10 years. I took it for asthma. I am better now, but have not completely recovered.

## APPENDIX XXIII.

ABSTRACTS of EVIDENCE of the HON. W. LEE-WARNER, U.S.I., and the HON. FAZALBEAI VISHRAM, absent at Calcutta on duty with the Council of the Governor General when the Royal Commission was at Bombay.

[See page 373 of this Volume.]

The Honourable Mr. W. LEE-WARNER, I.C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.

Replies to questions based on paragraph 5 (1) and (2) of letter from the Government of India, No. 3915 Ex., dated 8th September 1893.

1. What is your experience as regards the consumption of opium by the different races of people in the districts with which you are personally acquainted? Please name the districts:—Since my attention is specially called to the effect which the proposed prohibition would have on the Native States, I content myself with submitting the briefest remarks upon the other and more general questions.

2. What is your experience as regards the effect of such consumption on the moral and physical condition of the people:—I am acquainted with the districts of Satara, Nasik, Poona and Karachi, the City of Bombay, and the States of Kolhapur and the southern Maratha Country, in which I have served in various capacities. I have visited most of the Native States and every district in Sind and the Presidency on tour. I have served as political agent, as under secretary, Political Department, Bombay, and as under secretary in the Foreign Department to the Government of India, also for many years as political secretary to the Government of Bombay. The experience I have gained does not enable me to answer the first question, since my first impressions in one district have been corrected in another, the only conclusion I have drawn is, that between province and province, and district and district, the most contrast exists in the matter of the extent to which and the classes by whom, opium is consumed.

3. What is your opinion as to the disposition of the people of India (a) in regard to the use of opium for medical purposes; (b) as to their willingness to pay in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures? It is possible upon the above-mentioned experiences to express an opinion on the next question. I cannot however attribute any of the moral or physical degeneracy, which is common in India, and more marked in some districts than in others, to the use of opium. I attribute it to other moral and social causes, *s.g.*, vicious habits and early marriages.

4. Should, in your opinion, the sale of opium in British India be prohibited except for medical purposes? Could such prohibition be extended to Native States with which you are acquainted? Supposing total prohibition to be impracticable, can you suggest any change in the system at present followed for regulating and restricting the opium traffic and for raising a revenue therefrom? Be good enough to state what, in your opinion, would be the political effect upon Native States in this Presidency resulting from the prohibition of opium therein, and how such prohibition would be regarded by the people thereof. Be good enough to frame an estimate, if possible, showing on what it is based, of what would be the claims for compensation in the Native States of this Presidency, exclusive of Baroda, which would result from restrictive measures: I have frequently discussed the opium question with high Native officials and non-officials. I apprehend that the restriction of opium to medicinal purposes, unless each man is to be his own doctor, would be bitterly resented by all classes, by those who never use it as well as by those who use it, indicating a dangerous departure from the tolerant principles of British rule.

I am convinced that the taxpayers would not willingly consent to pay for the prohibition, and I believe that they would equally resent such a measure even if the British taxpayer paid the cost of the necessary compensation to opium-growers or proprietors, and made good the loss of revenue to the Indian treasury.

5. Reserving the second clause of question 4, I am of opinion that there is no moral justification for restricting the sale of opium to persons requiring it for medical purposes. I feel that, as a matter of sentiment, it would be desirable if the British Government did not manufacture or sell opium, but that as a matter of honesty and morality there is no difference between selling the right to manufacture or to sell opium, and selling the produce of the poppy direct. I foresee that any alteration of the present system would involve a sacrifice of revenue, an adulteration of the article, an increased supply and distribution of it, and fresh taxation, which would strain beyond the limits of endurance the loyalty and contentment of the people of India.

6. I now proceed to the main question, as to whether the prohibition of the sale of opium, save on medical certificate, could be extended to the Native States.

To answer this question, which raises momentous issues affecting British relations with the Native States, I must

- (a) submit some remarks on our principles of interference;
- (b) examine the past history of our opium dealings with the Native States;
- (c) inquire whether the price to be paid for such prohibition would correspond to the advantages gained by it.

7. *Principles of interference with the States.*—As to (a) I assume, for the sake of argument, that the British Government having legislated and imposed upon British subjects legal restrictions as to the growth and use of opium, desires to impose upon the allied States under British protection, the obligation to legislate in a similar manner for their own subjects. The question is, how such an obligation can be justified. The paramount protecting power has, by treaty and usage, acquired and exercised its rights of interference under four heads, namely, (i) for the common defence; (ii) for the settlement of the external affairs of the States; (iii) in the exercise of the royal prerogative; and (iv) for the regulation of the internal administration of the States. Clearly any action taken in this matter will fall under the fourth division. But whereas the rights of the British Government to station troops in foreign territory or regulate native armaments therein; or its right to undertake for the States all international or interstatal settlements, and to bind them by its own diplomatic action, or its prerogative to settle disputed successions, and take charge of the administrations during minority, rest in every case upon the clearest titles and admissions of the Queen's allies, and in many cases upon principles declared in the statutes of the Imperial Parliament, the right of the British Government to interfere in the internal administrations of the States, opens up a question of great delicacy and controversy. If the measure of intervention now proposed is to be examined by the light of public faith and policy, it is essential to analyse British rights of interference in the internal affairs of the States in order to see whether past theory, practice, and treaty will justify a demand for their co-operation in suppressing the sale of opium.

Notwithstanding treaties disclaiming interference and theories of sovereignty, interference with the internal affairs of native states has been justified in the past, either—

- (a.) when adopted in the interests of the states, or
- (b.) when adopted in the interests of the British Government.

APP XXIII.

Under class (a) history affords instances of six recognised grounds of intervention, namely,—

- (i.) to settle disputes as to succession,
- (ii.) to prevent the partition and dismemberment of a State,
- (iii.) to suppress rebellion against the lawful ruler,
- (iv.) to arrest gross misgovernment,
- (v.) to secure religious toleration,
- (vi.) to check offences against natural law or public morality.

Under class (b.) the British Government, in the interests of the whole empire, has (i.) asserted jurisdiction over Europeans and Americans, over railways that are parts of the general system, and over telegraphs, and has protected its mails in foreign territory; it has (ii.) occasionally suppressed a mint which issued spurious coin; and it has (iii.) asserted a right, which every nation possesses against other nations and *a fortiori* against subordinate allies, of protecting vital British interests at all hazards where the safety or paramount interests of the empire require it. My first proposition then is, that the interference now suggested can only be justified, if it is justifiable at all, under class (a.) (vi.) "to check offences against public morality," or under class (b.) (iii.) to protect "vital British interests." Interference to prevent suttee is justified under the former, and the opium agreements taken for the protection of the British revenue are the furthest step yet taken in the direction of the latter. A scrutiny of these precedents shows that by no logical process could the obligation to suppress the sale of opium under the altered conditions now proposed be forced on the states. Lord William Bentinck had the courage to make suttee a criminal offence in British India on the 4th of December 1829. Six years later the widow of a Bombay Native Chief in the Mahi Kantha was burned alive, despite the protest of British officers. In 1854 the obligation of personal liberty was still so imperfectly recognised that Sir Henry Lawrence negotiated with Udaipur for the suppression of seizing people for sorcery, and in May 1860 Lord Canning included a provision against suttee in the Patiala Sanad. No doubt public opinion would now in 1894 endorse the punishment of suttee in every protected Native State, because the public conscience of united India, at last, if not universally at least sufficiently condemns it. But other crimes like those punished by the age of consent Act, are not yet ranked as offences against public morality, and no one can pretend that the conscientious objections of certain British subjects to the opium trade constituted a moral obligation to break treaties and public pledges against interference in the Native States, on the ground that "natural justice," or the law of nature compels the paramount power in this instance to set aside treaties and break pledges in deference to a higher law. An appeal to the law of nature brings into the arena of discussion the *tu quoque* argument. If the conscience of a few on the subject of opium justifies action, which was not taken in the case of suttee, where the whole of civilised opinion was on one side, until the lapse of many years, and which is not now taken in the age of consent question, why does the British Government turn a deaf ear to the millions of Mahomedans who would prohibit the import or sale of liquor, or to the greater millions of Hindus who detest the consumption of flesh? It cannot seriously be contended that the law of nature demands in this case the abandonment of pledges given to the Indian sovereigns, that the Company and the Crown (Statute 21 & 22 Vict. c. cvi. s. 67) will uphold their treaties which guarantee in the clearest terms their sovereign rights in the internal administration of their principalities. Nor, again, can it be urged that the "vital interests" of British rule require this sudden change of policy from the production and sale of opium to its suppression despite the protests of the Native States.

*The past History of our Opium Dealings with the States.*

8. British action in the past would give the contradiction to such a proposition. Between the interference which has been exercised in Bombay with the opium dealings of the Native States, and that which is now under discussion, there is all the difference between yea and nay. The vital interests of the British Government have justified the action hitherto taken, but that very action, and the arguments by which it has been supported, cut the ground from under the fresh position which the advocates of suppression of

the trade seek so take up. We have justified a departure from the rule and pledge of non-interference because the British from the date of their first contact with the States proclaimed their right to raise a revenue from opium, with which right the otherwise admissible rights of the States were incompatible. The new position is that we are to change our minds and abandon the revenue, and yet impose on the States disabilities not in the solid or vital interests of our revenue and of the imperial expenditure which confers so many benefits on the States, but in the interests of our own view of morality. In short, we abandon the fiscal justification recognised by the States, and plead a moral justification which the States do not accept, and which, for the reasons given, it would be contrary to our policy and pledges to enforce against their consent. We have never claimed a right to impose our conscience on the Queen's allies except where our conscience was the conscience of the civilised world, and the evil we have sought to prevent was an offence against humanity, or, what I have called, the law of nature.

I shall endeavour now to support my argument that our interference with the States of India, and the particular form of it which has been adopted in Bombay, have been based avowedly on the vital requirements of Indian finance. Under the Moghal Empire, from which we derived our rights in Bengal, an opium monopoly was asserted. As the Moghal power declined their rights also fell into abeyance, until in 1773 Warren Hastings assumed the monopoly in the Company's possessions in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The contract system was abandoned in favour of the direct agency system at the close of last century. The fall of the Peshwa and the break up of the Maratha confederacy extended British ascendancy to Rajputana, Central India, and Bombay by the year 1817, A. D. Our increased knowledge of the country proved that the Bengal monopoly could not be maintained without co-operation in Western and Central India. After some attempts to prevent the export of opium from that side of India by buying up the produce of a restricted cultivation, we settled down in 1829 to the principle which has in the main been followed since then, although owing to faulty regulations the principle was worked defectively until Mr. Pritchard restored its efficiency. Briefly the scheme was this. Central India and Rajputana were allowed to grow what they pleased, but their opium was not to leave the States save under passes granted at a special rate of duty to cover transit to the ports whence it was shipped or to markets it was to reach. The flaw in the scheme was that sufficient checks were not devised to prevent introduction of opium into our own adjoining districts. The Bombay States in their turn paid the penalty to geographical conditions. If they too had been allowed to grow opium it would have been impossible to protect the revenue, since their ready access to the sea would have defied proper supervision. Rajputana and Central India were to be allowed to produce opium, and if the Bengal monopoly were to be protected, the Bombay States were to be submitted to differential treatment. It was justly expressed that Baroda, whose isolation from the sea was completed by other arrangements more liberally than Kathiawar, girt by the sea, or Cutch in the same position, or Cambay, Savantvadi, Janjira, and even Kolhapur, and other States close to the seaboard. Accordingly Baroda got the benefit of the possible exemption from the prohibition to the growth which was enforced in the case of the other States. We have evidence of the views of Government in 1820 in a letter addressed by Secretary J. Farish to the Resident at Baroda, No. 1,031, dated August 16th, 1820. The Gaekwar was requested to fall into line with the intention of the Bombay Government to enforce Regulations I. of 1818 and II. of 1820. In informing him that His Highness would be supplied with Malwa opium from Kaira, the words were added, "at such rates as may check the inordinate use of it; and yet besides a profit to the retailers, be within the reach of those who may have been accustomed to indulge in opium, and yield a revenue to the Gaekwar Government." I quote this to support any argument that the rights of the Native States to make a revenue out of opium were recognised in 1820, subject to the conditions that their systems did not injure British finance, and in certain cases that special British rights acquired from the Peshwa were safeguarded. The State of Baroda got the benefit of its position in 1820, and it has retained its advantages in the engagement of 1878,

which introduced a sort of State monopoly, which was intended to prevent smuggling into British territory. I believe that some 3,500 acres in Baroda are under poppy cultivation. The rest of the Bombay States fared worse, because in their cases the paramount fiscal interests of the British Government and their special rights over opium could not be otherwise safeguarded. Under the approved system introduced by Mr. Pritchard, the Bombay States cannot cultivate the poppy or manufacture opium, and they adopt the British system of purchases from a depot or from Malwa, and of retail sale, while they receive three benefits in exchange—

(a.) A supply of free opium for their requirements to Cambay, the Palanpur, the Mahi Kantha and the Rewa Kantha Agencies; and a supply at a reduced rate of duty, viz.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the duty, to Cutch and the Kathiawar States,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the duty to the Satara Jaghirs, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the duty to the other States;

(b.) Compensation to certain States as follows for the loss of transit duties and cesses on manufacture, viz. —

	Rs.
Palanpur	- 31,500
Mahi Kantha	- 7,228
Rewa Kantha	- 7,137
	<hr/>
	45,865

(c.) Certain profits on the retail sale.

The duty remitted by Government under (a.) varies, of course, with the amount supplied, but in 1891-92 it was estimated at Rs. 1,47,354, which was less than in the previous year, I believe. If, then, an estimate is required of the cost to the British taxpayer of suppressing the opium traffic in the Native States of Bombay, the account would have to include these items, the value of the opium duty now refunded to the States, say Rs. 1,50,000 + the compensation of Rs. 45,865 now paid to them + something for loss of retail profits + Rs. 2,02,500 which the British Government now retains as its share of the duty on opium consumed in the States + a further compensation (which cannot be estimated without detailed discussion with the States), representing the value of their full rights to administer their estates as they please, which rights they would have a claim to resume when the vital fiscal interests of the paramount power no longer require compulsion on the protected States to adapt their administration to the Imperial monopoly. Their requirements for medicinal purposes would also have to be met.

#### The Profit and Loss Account.

9. Would the advantages gained compensate for the cost? The prohibition of the growth or manufacture or sale of opium except for medicinal purposes in British India would either be accompanied by a similar pro-

hibition in the Native States, or it would not. If it were not so accompanied, a complete failure of our attempts to suppress the traffic may be confidently anticipated. Despite an army of Customs officers on our frontiers, we never could prevent the drug from reaching our own people at a rate which would greatly stimulate the consumption of it.

A glance at the map of Bombay with its patchwork of foreign territory, its irregular frontiers, and the frequent enclaves of foreign jurisdiction will establish the proposition. If the prohibition is enforced against the Native States by compensating them and their raiats for the revenue they now raise in Baroda, Rajputana, and Central India, or for the revenue which they might raise when the argument of vital interests is withdrawn, and the revenue they do raise under present conditions in compensation and refunds in whole or in part of the duty in the States of Bombay, then a further question arises whether the prohibition which the law imposes can be enforced in fact. With due deference I submit that it could not be enforced. I take the instance of Cutch, with its area of 6,500 square miles, with its single British Agent to represent supervision, and with its ruler pointing to Article 10 of his treaty of 1819, "the Rao, his heirs, and successors, shall be absolute masters of their territory." Could the Rao and the British Agent enforce the simpler prohibition against infanticide practised by only one class of the community? On October 13th, 1819, the Rao "engaged to join heartily in abolishing the custom generally through the Bhayads." Twenty-one years later the Foreign (sic) Chiefs confessed, "in 1835 we renewed our engagement." "Now the two Governments have no confidence in the fulfilment of our engagements." Six years later another engagement was taken, and a few years ago the Bombay Government still felt no confidence that the practice had ceased to exist. A restrictive law against an article in popular demand passed in the teeth of public opinion would not only not be enforced, but it would entail opposition and resentment. Once this feeling gained ground amongst the 67 millions of people subject to the Native States, the 221 millions of people subject to the Queen-Empress would catch the contagion. I have no doubt that more than 200 millions of the population of India are not aware that the question of interference with their right to take opium if and when they desire it is under discussion. If their attention could be roused to the fact I should apprehend serious consequences; but confining my remarks to the feelings of the ruling families, I am convinced that not merely Nawabs like those of Cambay and Junagadh, who use it for purposes of hospitality, but scores of Chiefs who never use it at all would view with the greatest alarm the extension of interference by the paramount power to matters in which disputed views of morality, and not the recognised necessities of finance or public tranquility, could alone be pleaded as the justification for abandoning the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the country princes.

Honourable Mr. FAZALBHAI VISHRAM, Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and one of the leading Merchants of Bombay.

REPLIES to questions based on paragraph 5 (1) and (2) of letter from the Government of India, No. 3,915-Ex. dated 8th September 1893.

#### Questions.

1. What is your experience as regards the consumption of opium by the different races of people in the districts with which you are personally acquainted? Please name the districts?

2. What is your experience as regards the effect of such consumption on the moral and physical condition of the people?

3. What is your opinion as to the disposition of the people of India—

(a.) in regard to the use of opium for non-medical purposes?

(b.) as to their willingness to bear in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures?

4. Should, in your opinion, the sale of opium in British India be prohibited except for medical purposes?

Could such prohibition be extended to Native States with which you are acquainted?

#### Answers.

1. Contact with different classes of people in Bombay and Kathiawar.

2. In my opinion opium eating in moderation has no demoralising effect on the people, and there is no physical degeneration either.

3. (a.) It is considered to be a non-stimulant and an agreeable sedative besides being most valuable for medical purposes.

(b.) I am sure the people are unwilling, as well as unable, to bear any portion of the cost of prohibitive measures.

4. Certainly not.

6. What, in your opinion, would be the effect on the finances of India if the production and consumption of opium were prohibited, taking into consideration clauses (a.), (b.), and (c.) of the Resolution of Parliament, copy of which has been sent to you?

8. Supposing total prohibition to be impracticable, can you suggest any change in the system at present followed for regulating and restricting the opium traffic and for raising a revenue therefrom?

6. I have no statistics by me at present, but it goes without saying that the effect on the already crippled finances of India will be something enormous. Any prohibition of the production and consumption of opium will be most unwise.

8. On the whole, I think the present system is working very well, but I think that if Government were to take all the farms into their own hands and not let them out to contractors, the revenue is sure to increase materially. Under the present system it is a well known fact that opium contractors or "farmers" (as I believe they are called) make large profits in their contracts with Government from year to year.

## APPENDIX XXIV.

## NOTE ON CHILDREN'S PILLS OF BALA GOLIS, by Mr. J. M. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.

[Presented to the Royal Commission in continuation of his Evidence.]

In March 1891 inquiry showed that the number of shops at which Bala Golis were sold had risen from 150 in 1887 to nearly 300 in 1891; and also that bhang, dhatura, aconite, and other drugs harmful to children were occasionally used in addition to opium, and that the quantity of opium used was most uncertain, varying from a minute particle to a dose large enough to cause injury. It further appeared that most of the opium used in those pills was illicit.

To put a stop to these irregularities, in August 1891 it was arranged that children's pills should be prepared under the supervision of the licensed opium farmer, and that the regulation pills should contain nothing but a variety of harmless spices and from 9/50 to 9/25 of a grain of opium. On samples of these pills recently (27th January 1894) submitted to him for testing, Surgeon-Major Parker, the Superintendent of Government Drugs, reports, No. 586, dated 30th January 1894, that though the practice of using opium pills to quiet children may be open to objection it is inseparable from native habits and customs. Dr. Parker holds that the pills sent to him, being free from aconite, bhang, and dhatura, are comparatively harmless, and that to withdraw the existing supervision and restrictions on the manufacture of bala golis or children's pills would be a most dangerous procedure calculated to increase the rate of infantile mortality.

While few authorities deny that the pills are given not with the object of freeing the mother from the annoyance of a fretful child but with the intention of benefiting the child, Bombay professional opinion is almost equally divided on the question whether opium is beneficial or hurtful to children. Of 84 statements obtained in 1893 from members of the Grant College Medical Society, 27 were in favour of the use of the drug, 30 were against it, 25 gave no opinion, and two were doubtful. At the same time it is to be remembered that practitioners and physicians associate with opium cases of sickness in which the child is out of health either in spite of or because of the use of opium. Doctors do not as doctors see any of the mass of children who are given opium and who benefit from its use. The view that opium is beneficial to children finds support in the fact that the people of Malwa have been giving opium to their children for the last 300 years. In Bombay the case of the North Gujarat Memons and Khojas, two of the most vigorous and prosperous of the trading classes, is important evidence in support of the tonic virtues of opium. In 1893, when the rumour spread that the use of children's opium pills was likely to be stopped, over 350 Khojas and Memons, including leading men of both communities, petitioned the collector against the proposed prohibition. They and their fathers had always taken opium as children. It secured sleep, helped digestion, and kept off fever. To deprive their children of opium pills would be a serious evil. The case of the Khojas and Memons, which to a less extent is the case of the Banias and Bhatias from North Gujarat, is important not only from their notable robustness of body and mind but

because they are well-to-do. That Khoja women give their children opium is an answer to the common statement that such pills are given solely by the poor to keep their children quiet. It is beyond doubt that Khoja and Memon women give their children opium for their children's benefit. The practice is the result of long experience. There seems no reason to suppose that the lesson of experience is a mistaken lesson.

This experience of the higher classes of Gujaratis is supported by the experience of the higher classes of Hindus in the Bombay Dakhan, where Brahmins and Marathas, classes of notable keenness and endurance, commonly give their children opium from a few months to two or three years old. Rao Bahadur Balvant Ramchander Nathu, a Sirdar and Inamdar of the Dakhan, a competent witness of robust bodily and mental health, states (23rd January 1894) that he was dosed with opium as a child. He says the practice is most common. He has never heard of the death of an infant from eating opium. He knows of no instance of a lad or a man made a dullard or a failure from the effects of opium taken in childhood. Mr. K. Raghunathji, a Prabhu gentleman of Bombay, of unusual intelligence and information, writes on the 3rd of February 1894: Gujaratis and Marathas alike, more especially Marathas, use Balgolis or baby pills. They give these pills to their children to soothe them and also as a tonic. These Balgolis always do good. I have no knowledge of any child dying, I know of no lad turning out a failure because of Balgolis. Maratha women give their children opium in tiny pills varying from a poppy to a millet seed. The opium is given either dry or in milk. It is a soothing agent. Under its influence the child thrives.

It may be asked why should not the making of Balagolis be left to medical practitioners. The answer is medical practitioners never have and never would make children's pills. The ingredients are too many; the profit is too small. The pill making is grocer's not doctor's work. The bulk of the people who use the pills are at home in a grocer's shop, they are ill at ease in a practitioner's consulting room. Nor should the making be left to grocers. Grocers would use either illicit opium or other cheaper and more dangerous materials. They would take no care that the pills are of uniform strength. The pills would be made in hundreds of shops. No opium staff could check the manufacture. Whether opium is on the whole hurtful or beneficial to infants, it is a matter of the first importance that as the belief in the efficacy of opium is widespread, parents should be able to obtain pure opium instead either of adulterated opium or of arsenic bhang or dhatura. During the year ending 31st July 1893, under the contractor's supervision about 240 pounds of opium mixed with spices have been made into about 12 lakhs of children's pills.

17th February 1894.

J. M. CAMPBELL,  
Collector of Bombay.



## APPENDIX XXV.

APP. XXV.  
Hyderabad  
State.

LETTER from the MINISTER to His Highness the NIZAM to Mr. Plowden, the Resident at Hyderabad, containing the views of the Nizam's Government on the Opium Question.

[Handed in by Mr. Dunlop. See Question 27,898.]

Hyderabad, Deccan,

MY DEAR MR. PLOWDEN,

8th December 1893.

I HAVE much pleasure in complying with the request conveyed in Mr. Tucker's letter, No. 1891, dated 1st instant, to the effect that I should state in writing the views of His Highness' Government on the opium question which is now being inquired into by a Royal Commission.

2. If there were reason to believe that the use of opium is being carried to such an extent that it is physically or morally affecting the population, or any large class of the population, His Highness' Government would not hesitate to adopt measures to check, at least, the inordinate consumption of the drug. But nothing short of very strong evidence of the evil effects of opium would justify such an extreme measure as the general prohibition of the use of opium except for medicinal purposes.

3. So far as Hyderabad is concerned there is no doubt that the use of opium is not a public evil. On the contrary, there is a general feeling that opium in moderation is necessary for many persons, and that the use of it, far from being attended with bad results, is beneficial to those who have become accustomed to it.

4. Opium is used to a considerable extent in Mahomedan families, and is almost invariably given to young Mahomedan children. The Sikhs and Rajpoots are regular consumers of opium, and show no bad results from it. It is also used by many other classes in the city of Hyderabad, and in the Western Districts of the Dominions. In the Telingana Districts there is very little consumption of opium, the people being more addicted to drink.

5. In the year 1881 Sir Salar Jung, who was then Minister, acting under the advice of the Government of India, suppressed the cultivation of poppy and arranged to obtain supplies for licit consumption from Malwa, the Government of India undertaking to levy a pass duty on behalf of His Highness' Government of British Rupees 10 per seer.

This arrangement was regarded at the time with considerable dissatisfaction by many Jagirdars who had been in the habit of receiving a high rental for opium lands, and also by the ryots who cultivated opium. But all classes have now become accustomed to the existing arrangement, and it has certainly been a profitable one to His Highness' Government, for, whereas the revenue from opium prior to 1881 was estimated at H. S. Rs. 41,871 (British Rs. 36,000) it is now, including His Highness' Sur-ki-khas District, about British Rs. 4,37,000. At the same time the consumption of opium has decreased. It was estimated that in the year prior to the introduction of the new system the quantity of opium for consumption was about 31,000 seers. The average imports during the past three years is 26,000 seers, or 5,000 seers less than when the local cultivation of the poppy was permitted. This is no doubt the result of having raised the price of opium by the system of pass duty.

6. The average consumption of opium in the whole of His Highness' dominions is as little as 18 tolas per annum per 100 head of population. In the City of Hyderabad and its suburbs the annual consumption is 72 tolas per 100 persons, or rather less than three-fourths of a tola to each person per annum.

7. In the face of these statistics, and with the fact before us that no single class of the population can be pointed to as having become degraded by an over-indulgence in opium, His Highness' Government would be strongly opposed to any prohibition of the use of opium.

8. The suggestion that it should be prohibited except for medicinal purposes, seems to me a singularly impracticable one, for there are no druggists in His Highness' Districts who could be employed as agents for the sale of opium, nor are there medical men who could regulate the supply; and, moreover, how could it be ascertained that a purchaser required the opium for bona fide medicinal use and not as a luxury?

9. The existing rules which were framed in communication with the Government of India provide an effective check on the import and transit of opium from one district to another. It is also provided that a licensed dealer shall not sell to any one person at one time more than 5 tolas of opium.

The result of the import duty of Rs. 10 per seer, and the sale of opium contracts in districts, has been to raise the retail price of opium so that it now sells in the City at from 2½ to 2¾ tolas per rupee, and in the districts at 2 tolas per rupee. At these rates the ordinary classes of the people cannot afford an over-indulgence in opium.

10. Taking the questions referred to me *seriatim*, I would sum up the views of His Highness' Government as follow:—

1. Whether if the production and use of opium for non-medicinal purposes are prohibited throughout British India such prohibition could be extended to Native States?

His Highness' Government would be strongly opposed to the introduction of any such measure in these Dominions because—

(1.) there are no valid grounds for such a high-handed procedure; (2.) the distinction desired to be drawn between opium required for medicinal and non-medicinal purposes is an impracticable one; (3.) interference with the normal consumption of opium would be resented by those who are in the habit of regularly using the drug, and in the city of Hyderabad would be likely to engender a feeling the results of which might be most embarrassing to the Government; (4.) if the supply of opium is cut off, opium eaters will be likely to take to ganja or strong spirits, both of which are worse than opium.

2. The nature of the existing arrangements with the Native States in respect of the transit of opium through British Territory, and whether such arrangements could be with justice terminated?

The arrangements by which the opium supply for His Highness' dominions is obtained from Malwa is regulated by the agreement entered into with the Government of India on the 29th October 1892.

It is true that the Government of India could, under Article IV. of this agreement, withdraw from the arrangement on giving 12 months' notice, but in the event of such a course being adopted, and the supplies of Malwa opium cut off, His Highness' Government would certainly maintain its right to resume the system of local cultivation of the poppy, and I need scarcely say that the effect of this would probably be highly inconvenient to the adjoining British Provinces, for it would be almost impossible to check the smuggling of Hyderabad grown opium across the frontier.

3. To what compensation would the Native States be fairly entitled in the event of measures of prohibition being adopted?

I feel so strongly the practical impossibility of prohibiting the consumption of opium as proposed, that it seems almost unnecessary to refer to this question. But, supposing for a moment that the inquiry of the Royal Commission were to lead to results that would adversely affect the revenue derived from opium in the Hyderabad State, His Highness' Government would certainly expect to be compensated for any loss that might be caused thereby.

11. I have in the foregoing, frankly and without reserve, expressed the views of His Highness' Government on this subject, because the proposals now under inquiry by the Royal Commission are of grave importance both socially and politically; and believing, as I do, that there are no valid grounds for prohibiting the consumption of opium and that the course suggested by the anti-opiumists would not only be a dangerous one for any Government in India to adopt, but would be harsh and unjust to the people, I have felt it incumbent on myself to say that His Highness' Government would not, under the present circumstances of the case, accept any measure that might be calculated to unduly interfere with the consumption of the drug to the moderate extent it is now generally used.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

VIKAR-UL-UMRA.

APPENDIX XXVI.

MEMORANDUM ON THE SYSTEM OF OPIUM EXCISE IN THE HYDERABAD STATE, by Mr. A. J. DUNLOP, Senior Member, Board of Revenue in the HYDERABAD STATE.

[Handed in by Mr. Dunlop. See Question 26,754.]

*System of Administration.*

Up to the year 1880 there was no restriction on the cultivation of poppy nor on the local manufacture of opium; nor was any special attention paid to the sale of opium.

The supply of opium was derived partly from local sources and partly from Central India, or British territory.

2. In 1878-79 the area under poppy cultivation was—

	Bigas.
Government and Surfkhas lands	- 4,553
Jagir lands	- 1,944
Total	- 6,497

or about 5,000 acres, and it was estimated that the local production of opium amounted to 17,302 seers. In the same year the imports of opium into Hyderabad amounted to 14,291 seers, and, deducting 636 seers exported, it was estimated that the opium available for consumption in 1878-79 was 30,957 seers, equivalent to about 442 chests of 140 lbs. each.

Opium imported, either from beyond the frontier or from the districts, into the City of Hyderabad, and also opium exported beyond the frontiers, were subjected to a uniform customs duty of Rs. 1 per seer.

The total income from opium in 1878-79 (1288 Fasli) was estimated as follows:—

*Government and Surfkhas.*

Revenue from lands under poppy cultivation, \*H. S. Rs. 22,941 = Government Rs. 19,622.

Export and import duty on opium, H. S. Rs. 18,930 = Government Rs. 16,193.

Total, H. S. Rs. 41,871 = Government Rs. 35,815.

*Jagirs.*

Revenue from land under poppy cultivation, H. S. Rs. 27,191 = Government Rs. 23,258.

Total, H. S. Rs. 69,062 = Government Rs. 59,073.

3. Shortly after the enactment of the India Opium Act (I. of 1878) and a consequent change in the opium system of the British provinces adjoining Hyderabad, it was found that the opium revenue of these provinces was likely to be affected by the absence of a sufficient control over the cultivation, manufacture, and sale of opium in His Highness the Nizam's dominions.

4. Negotiations were accordingly entered into with the Nizam's Government with a view to raising the price of opium in Hyderabad to the level pertaining in the adjoining provinces, so that there would not be the same inducement to smuggle opium from Hyderabad into British territory. It was finally resolved by Sir Salar Jung, who was then Minister and Regent of the Hyderabad State, to adopt, in accordance with the Resident's advice, the same system as had been shortly before introduced into Berar with good results, viz., to prohibit the local cultivation of poppy in both Government and Jagir lands, and to obtain supplies of opium from Indore in Central India, the Government of India undertaking to collect, on behalf of the Nizam's Government, a duty on all consignments of opium at a rate of not less than Rs. 600 per chest of 140 lbs.

5. In pursuance of this arrangement, a notification was issued on the 2nd October, 1880, prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium throughout the whole of His Highness' Dominions.

6. At the same time Opium Rules (having the same effect in Hyderabad as a legal enactment) were framed very much on the same lines as the Berar Rules, and on the 10th October 1880 it was notified that these Rules would be brought into effect from the 1st January 1881, from which date the import of opium was prohibited except under a pass issued by the Opium Agent at Indore, the rate of duty being fixed at Rs. 10 per seer, or Rs. 700 per chest.

The export of opium was at the same time prohibited, provision being made for the transit of opium through

the Hyderabad State, from Bombay or Central India to the Madras Presidency.

7. Subsequently, on the 29th October 1883, the terms of the new system were embodied in a formal memorandum of agreement between the British Government and the Government of His Highness the Nizam, a copy of which is as follows:—

"Memorandum of agreement between the British Government and the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

"For the protection of the common interests of the British Government and the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in the matter of the opium revenue, His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has agreed, as regards His Highness' territories, that—

- "(1.) The cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium shall be absolutely prohibited.
- "(2.) With the exception of opium booked through by rail to the Madras Presidency, no opium shall be imported without a license from His Highness the Nizam.
- "(3.) With the same exception, no opium shall be exported.
- "(4.) The import of opium shall, as far as possible, be confined to what is absolutely requisite for licit home consumption.
- "(5.) The transport, possession, and retail sale of opium shall be permitted only under license from His Highness the Nizam.

"II. His Highness the Nizam further agrees to communicate to the Resident at Hyderabad all alterations which it may from time to time be found necessary to make in the rules which have been framed to give effect to the above conditions, and not to make any alterations the effect of which will be to diminish the securities provided by the rules for due observance of the said conditions.

"III. And the British Government has agreed that the Opium Agent at Indore shall issue passes for the transport from Indore to Hyderabad of such quantities of opium as may from time to time be applied for by His Highness' Government through the Resident at Hyderabad; and shall levy on the same, on behalf of His Highness' Government, pass duty at the rate which may, from time to time, be fixed by the British Government; and shall remit the said duty through the Resident at Hyderabad in such manner as may be from time to time arranged: provided that, if the British Government fix a rate of pass duty lower than Rs. 600 (six hundred) per chest of 140 lbs. avoirdupois, the rate charged on opium supplied to Hyderabad shall not be less than Rs. 600 per chest of 140 lbs. avoirdupois, except with the previous consent of His Highness' Government.

"IV. Lastly, it is provided that either of the parties to this agreement shall be at liberty to withdraw from it after giving to the other party 12 months' notice."

This agreement remains in force to the present day, and the rate of duty has been maintained at Rs. 700 per chest.

8. Up to the year 1892 the whole of the opium imported under the new arrangement was brought by rail to the City of Hyderabad, from whence it was sent by dealers under passes issued by the Excise Officer to the different districts. It was found, however, that the trade, which had to supply an area of 82,698 square miles, was inconvenienced by being centralised at Hyderabad, and in 1892 it was arranged with the Resident that opium may be imported from Indore to either Aurangabad in the northern part of the State, Gulburgah on the western side, Warangal on the eastern side, of the City of Hyderabad as a central depot.

9. Rules for the control of imports of opium have been framed by the Resident and are appended.

10. Government opium godowns are established at the four places to which opium can be imported, and all consignments are weighed on arrival and kept in the godown until they are sold or despatched to the districts. Opium issued from the godowns is covered by a pass

\* H. S. is Hathi Sikka, the term for the Hyderabad coinage in rupees.

which shows the quantity and destination of the opium, and this pass has to be delivered up to the officer in the district or taluka to which the opium has been sent.

#### System of Controlling the Internal Opium Trade.

11. Any person may import opium for wholesale dealings, on his obtaining a permit from the Resident (the application being submitted through the Nizam's Government) and on his paying at Indore a duty of 10 British rupees per seer. But he can only sell the opium to a licensed retail vendor or wholesale dealer, and is prohibited from selling a smaller quantity than five tolas. A wholesale dealer is required to take out a license, for which the charge is Rs. 16.

12. For the official year that has just commenced, the excise commissioner has sold the monopoly of importing opium from Indore to one person, who has undertaken to pay H. S. Rs. 30,000 = Government rupees 25,661 for it. Some objections have been raised to this departure from the usual course, and the matter has not yet been finally decided by His Highness' Government.

13. The monopoly of the retail vend of opium is sold at auction by districts or sub-divisions of districts. Retail vendors are prohibited from selling to one person at one time more than five tolas of opium. The number of shops is fixed by the revenue officers. Opium cannot be sold at any but recognised shops. The licensed vendors are bound to keep an account of the opium sold daily, showing both the name of the purchaser and the quantity of opium sold to him. Shops have to be kept closed from 9 p.m. to sunrise.

A clause is inserted in the license to the effect that drunkards, persons of notoriously bad habits, or gamblers, shall not be allowed in the opium shops.

Muddutkhanas and chandul shops, known in Hyderabad as bambookhanas, because the chandul is smoked through a bamboo pipe, are prohibited by law, and the police have instructions to prevent the opening of any such places.

14. The rules, in short, provide for a very thorough control over the opium trade, and heavy penalties are impossible for any breach of them. My experience, however, is that the rules are not so strictly enforced in the Hyderabad State as they are in the adjoining districts of Berar under British Administration.

15. In the city and suburbs of Hyderabad, including the Military Cantonment of Secunderabad, persons were formerly allowed to establish shops for the retail sale of opium on taking out a license, for which the charge was Rs. 16. This system was stopped in 1889, and since then the monopoly of the retail sale in the city and suburbs has been put up to auction in the same way, and under the same conditions as have been described above for the districts.

16. Since the stoppage of cultivation of poppy, the quantity of opium annually imported into Hyderabad, and the revenue obtained by the Nizam's Government from the pass duty of Rs. 10 per seer are shown below :—

Years.	Chests of 140 lbs.	Duty.
		Govt. Rs.
1882	306	2,14,550
1883	375	2,62,500
1884	371	2,59,700
1885	356	2,48,100
1886	368	2,57,250
1887	364	2,54,800
1888	391	2,73,500
1889	347	2,43,250
1890	319	2,22,950
1891	396	2,77,550
1892	425	2,97,850

The average imports of 11 years is 365 chests, on which the duty is Government Rs. 255,500.

17. It is to be regretted that when the Nizam's Government decided to stop the cultivation of opium, they did not at the same time arrange for the sale of opium in jagir estates, by Government agency. It would have been better at that time for Government to have acquired a complete monopoly of the opium trade, giving, of course, compensation to Jagirdars for any loss they might sustain. The population of the

Hyderabad State is 11,530,450, which is distributed as follows :—

	Population.	Percentage of total population.
Government Districts, including City and Surfkhas managed by Government.	7,988,484	69
Surfkhas under His Highness	228,643	2
Jagirs	3,313,323	29
Total	11,530,450	100

It will thus be seen that 29 per cent. of the population belongs to jagir estates, and as the Jagirdars, although bound to observe the opium rules already referred to, are free to make their own arrangements for the wholesale and retail sale of opium with their jagirs, the result is that there is competition between the Government and jagir contractors, which prevents Government realizing the same revenue for opium farms (and thus indirectly raising the price of opium) as is obtained in the adjoining province of Berar, where the monopoly of the sale of opium is undisturbed by the private rights of any Jagirdars.

18. Taking for comparison the Berar figures for 1891-92, the consumption of opium in that year in Berar was 18,898 seers, on which the Government realized a pass duty of Rs. 188,980 and by sale of opium contracts Rs. 300,800, making a total revenue for the year of Rs. 489,780, so that the Berar Administration realised Rs. 25-13-0 for every seer of opium consumed.

The imports into Hyderabad for 12 months of about the same period were 27,755 seers. It is not possible to show the actual revenue derived from the farms for the retail sale of this quantity, because 5,604 seers were sold in jagirs, but a fair estimate of the total revenue in 1891-92 may be taken as follows :—

	H.S. Rs.	Govt. Rs.
Pass duty	-	2,77,550
By sale of Government farms	215,135	= 1,84,000
Jagirdars' income, about	-	40,000
Total	-	= 5,01,550

Those figures give an average of nearly Rs. 18 per seer, or Rs. 7-13-0 per seer less than the amount realised in Berar.

19. It is now under consideration to get over the difficulty of divided jurisdiction by leasing the rights of Jagirdars in the matter of opium, but nothing has yet been decided.

20. The quantity of opium consumed in each district in the past three years and the revenue derived therefrom, are shown in the accompanying statements.

The average revenue derived by His Highness' Government and Surfkhas from opium in the three years 1890 to 1893 is as follows :—

	H.S. Rs.	Govt. Rs.
Pass duty	-	2,66,117
Opium farms in districts	84,310	= 72,217
Government revenue in the City of Hyderabad	87,469	= 74,820
Surfkhas revenue	27,464	= 2,464
Total	-	= 4,37,618

21. The average imports of opium in the three years referred to are 26,600 seers. In 1878-9, prior to the introduction of the new system, the imports were 14,291 seers and the local production about 17,302 seers, giving a total, as already shown, of 30,957 seers. It will thus be seen that the consumption of opium has fallen off, and this is the natural consequence of the increase in the selling price of opium.

At the same time the Government revenue has risen from Government Rs. 36,000 in 1878-79 to an average of Government Rs. 4,38,000 in the past three years.

22. As I have shown, the Government revenue on a seer of opium is about Government Rs. 18, and adding about Rs. 6 for original cost and carriage, the price to the wholesale importer cannot probably be less than Rs. 24 per seer.

23. The retail price of opium is from 2½ to 2½ tolas per Halli Sicaa rupee in the City, and about 2 tolas per rupee in the districts, which is equal to from Government Rs. 34-3-0 to 24-12-0 per seer.

24. The incidence of revenue per head of population in the whole of the dominions is 3 pies.

25. The average consumption of opium per 100 head of population is 18 tolas per annum, or 32 grains per head per annum. In the City and suburbs it is 72 tolas per 100 persons, or about one-third of a grain per head per day.

*Proposal to prohibit the use of Opium.*

26. On the general question as to whether the use of opium should be prohibited except for medicinal purposes, my view is that such an extreme course could only be justifiable if it were proved, beyond all doubt, that the use of opium is carried to such an extent, and so abused that it is undermining the health, strength, and moral character of the population, or any large class of the population. Nothing short of this would justify interference with the habits of the people. My own experience, gained from 24 years' service in the country, the last 10 of which have been in Hyderabad, is that there is absolutely no evidence to show that opium is consumed to such an extent in the Hyderabad State as to amount to an abuse of it. Medical evidence, based on experience gained from hospital or private practice, may or may not show that there have been cases in which persons have ruined themselves by an over-indulgence in opium, but any such isolated cases cannot be held to justify a Government in decreeing the prohibition, except for medicinal purposes, of opium. For my own part I can only say that, while I see much drunkenness among the lower classes of the native population caused by excessive indulgence in country spirits, and while the consumption of European liquor is seriously increasing, I cannot recall a single instance in which I have seen a person the worse of opium smoking or eating.

27. Since the question has been raised in its present form, I have heard many people remark on the good effects of a moderate use of opium and of the necessity for it under certain conditions; but in connexion with this I wish merely to confine myself to saying that, if there is to be any interference with the habits of the people from philanthropic motives, or on moral grounds, then such interference would be better directed towards checking the consumption of European liquor, for this habit is growing among the younger generation in Hyderabad, and is infinitely more injurious, and more prevalent, than the habits of excessive opium smoking or eating.

28. Opium is used to a considerable extent in Mahomedan families, and it is almost invariably given to young Mahomedan children as a preventative or cure for their ailments. Any interference on the part of Government with this practice would, I believe, be much resented.

Rahtores and Marwaries also use opium freely. Sikhs, of whom there are 4,600 according to the last census, are also regular consumers of opium. The poorer classes, which form the greatest mass of the population, cannot afford much opium at its present price, and confine themselves mainly to liquor drinking.

29. It seems to me practically impossible, even if it were desirable, to give effect to the suggestion that the use of opium should be limited to medical purposes, for who is to decide that opium demanded by a purchaser is going to be used medicinally or as a luxury?

30. As I have already shown, our rules limit the quantity of opium which any single person may hold at a time to five tolas. The present value of this quantity is about Rs. 2, and in practice it is found that the sales are of much smaller quantities. There are no druggists' shops or medical practitioners in the Hyderabad districts to whom the duty of selling opium could be entrusted, and I regard this suggestion as a singularly impracticable one.

31. It is in my opinion possible for His Highness' Government to make opium still more expensive to the consumer. This is the really effectual way of checking an over-indulgence in opium and is all that is necessary. The prohibition of the general use of opium in a large native City like Hyderabad would, I believe, arouse a bitter feeling among the consuming classes, the results

of which might be most embarrassing both to His Highness' Government and to the Government of India, and it is an entirely impracticable measure.

It would also drive the people to the use of liquor, which is worse for them than opium.

32. It is instructive to note that Sir Salar Jung, who knew well the feeling of people in Hyderabad, and who seems to have been reluctant to suppress the cultivation of opium, stated in his order of October 1880 to Jagirdars and others that the cultivation and manufacture of the poppy are prohibited *under the advice of the Resident*. I should be sorry to predict the results if the present Government in Hyderabad were to issue an order that the use of opium was prohibited under the advice of the British Government.

33. The present Minister, the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur, has, in his letter of the 8th December 1893, to the Resident, expressed very decided views on this question.

In reference to the proposed prohibition of the use of opium the Minister has said:—

"His Highness' Government would be strongly opposed to the introduction of any such measure in these dominions, because (1) there are no valid grounds for such a high-handed procedure, (2) the distinction desired to be drawn between opium required for medicinal and non-medicinal purposes is an impracticable one, (3) interference with the normal consumption of opium would be resented by those who are in the habit of regularly using the drug, and in the City of Hyderabad would be likely to engender a feeling the results of which might be most embarrassing to the Government, (4) if the supply of opium is cut off, opium eaters will be likely to take to ganja or strong spirits, both of which are worse than opium."

On the question of compensation to Native States, the Minister has said:—

"I feel so strongly the practical impossibility of prohibiting the consumption of opium as proposed, that it seems almost unnecessary to refer to this question. But, supposing for a moment that the inquiry of the Royal Commission were to lead to results that would adversely affect the revenue derived from opium in the Hyderabad State, His Highness' Government would certainly expect to be compensated for any loss that might be caused thereby."

And in concluding his letter the Minister said:—

"I have, in the foregoing frankly, and without reserve, expressed the views of His Highness' Government on this subject, because the proposals now under inquiry by the Royal Commission are of grave importance both socially and politically, and believing, as I do, that there are no valid grounds for prohibiting the consumption of opium, and that the course suggested by the anti-opiumists would not only be a dangerous one for any Government in India to adopt, but would be harsh and unjust to the people, I have felt it incumbent on myself to say that His Highness' Government would not, under the present circumstances of the case, accept any measure that might be calculated to unduly interfere with the consumption of the drug to the moderate extent it is now generally used."

34. The existing arrangements with the Government of India may, as I have shown, be terminated on 12 months' notice. But supposing that the Government of India were to prevent the import of opium into Hyderabad, His Highness' Government would then be entitled to remove the restriction on the local cultivation of the poppy, and the Government of India would find itself in a worse position, for not only would the Hyderabad State produce sufficient opium for its home consumption, but it would also, in all probability, manufacture largely for export, and the expense to the British Government of preventing smuggling on the frontiers of so large a territory would be so heavy that it could not be entertained.

35. On the other hand, if the Government of His Highnesses the Nizam were induced, against their own convictions, to prohibit the use of opium as proposed, they could not reasonably be expected to adopt this course without receiving compensation for the loss of revenue, and such compensation could not be fixed at less than the amount of revenue the Government is now receiving from opium, plus the Jagirdars' losses, and the whole may be stated at about 5 to 5½ lakhs of British rupees annually.

**RULES for IMPORT of OPIUM by RAILWAY into the HYDERABAD STATE.**

*Extracts from Residency Orders, No. 16 and 15, dated respectively the 15th August 1892 and 1st August 1893.*

APP. XXVI,  
Hyderabad  
State.

I.—No station master shall, without the special orders of the Resident, receive any opium offered for consignment to any station outside His Highness' territories.

II.—The importation of opium into the dominions of His Highness by rail is prohibited unless—

- (a) it has been consigned from Indore;
- (b) it is consigned to the Hyderabad Station to the care of the Talukdar of the Abkari, or to Gulburga or Warangal station to the care of the First Talukdar of these districts;
- (c) it is covered by a pass granted by the Deputy Opium Agent, Indore.

Should opium consigned to any place in His Highness' dominions not mentioned in clause (b) arrive at any railway station in Hyderabad territory, the station-master must detain it and report the matter, through the Superintendent, Railway Police, for orders of the Resident.

*N.B.*—Opium can also be consigned to Aurangabad via Khandwa and Nandgaon, but as such consignments do not enter His Highness the Nizam's territory by rail, they do not come within the scope of these rules.

III.—Opium consigned to any of the places mentioned in clause (b), Rule II., shall be made over to the consignee or his agent on his producing the pass mentioned in clause (c) of the same rule in the presence of the senior officer of the railway police, and of the Customs officer at the station. It shall be the duty of these officers to see, before the opium leaves the station, that

the seals of the packages are unbroken, that their weight tallies with that entered in the pass, and that the term for which the pass is valid has not been exceeded. The date on which the package reaches the station shall be deemed to be the date of import, and not the date on which the delivery may be made. Should it appear to the railway police officer that the package has been opened *en route*, or that there is other reason for suspicion, he is authorised to open the package and weigh the opium.

IV.—The Superintendent of Railway Police shall keep a register in the form attached, and he should report all suspicious cases for the orders of the Resident.

V.—There are no restrictions on the transport of opium from stations in the territories of His Highness to the other stations within the same territories, but immediate information regarding such consignments shall be given to the senior police officers at the station of despatch and receipt by the respective station masters.

Opium in transit through the Bombay Presidency is liable to be examined at Ahmednagar. Therefore, when opium under transport from one station to another in His Highness the Nizam's dominions will have to pass through Bombay territory, the sender must, prior to despatch, report the consignment to the Superintendent of Railway Police or the senior officer of railway police present at Hyderabad; who will despatch an advice of it in the form annexed direct to the Collector of Ahmednagar, granting a duplicate to the sender.

The duplicate must be produced before the station master of the station of despatch at the time of booking, and that officer shall refuse to receive any consignment that does not agree with the particulars entered in the duplicate. All such refusals shall be reported without delay to the Superintendent, Railway Police.

**FORM.**

*Advice of the despatch of the following Consignments of Opium from to*

Serial No.	Date.	Chests.		Packages.				Destination.	Route.
		Number.	Weight.	Half Chests.		Bags.			
				Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.		

**OPIUM--HYDERABAD STATE.**

*Statement showing Supply of Opium to each District including City and Suburbs.*

Name of District.	Population.	Quantity of Opium supplied.			Average of Three Years.
		1,300 F.	1,301 F.	1,302 F.	
<b>Western Division.</b>					
Aurangabad	828,975	2,695	2,530	6,615	3,943
Bir	642,722	1,890	1,715	1,050	1,553
Parbhani	805,335	1,820	1,260	380	1,153
Nander	632,529	1,030	525	660	738
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,909,561</b>	<b>7,435</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>8,705</b>	<b>7,386</b>
<b>Southern Division.</b>					
Baichur	512,455	220	165	245	210
Lingsgur	620,014	90	68	161	106
Gulburga	649,258	500	490	571	520
Naldrug	649,272	1,218	1,985	2,745	1,983
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,430,999</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>2,819</b>

APP. XXVII.  
Hyderabad  
State.

postpone or delay the orgasm. Opium eaters begin by taking a small quantity once or twice a day, and as soon as they become accustomed to it they increase the amount until they arrive at an average or habitual dose, which they seldom exceed. As a rule, opium eaters accustom themselves to a dose, which varies from two to eight grains, taken twice a day before their principal meals. But the regular dose may go far beyond this, and many opium eaters take from 30 to 40 grains of solid opium twice a day every day of their lives (*vide* Appendix A). The reason of this appears to be that when the opium habit is acquired the individual derives so much benefit from the drug that he increases the quantity under the impression that the more he takes the better he will be. A small number of people take the average or habitual dose three times a day, and a still smaller number take it whenever they feel inclined. The latter class are to a certain extent objects of ridicule and go by the name of "yad-aphim" (*yad* memory, and *aphim* opium). The ordinary mode of taking opium in Hyderabad is either alone as a pill or made into a pill with sweet almonds. A few people smoke it in the form of *madat* or *chandus*.

The effects  
of the opium  
habit.

6. I have had to treat patients for opium poisoning, and in two instances (one Native and one European)\* for the effects of sudden discontinuance of large doses of opium; but I have never yet been called upon to treat, nor have I ever met with a diseased or depraved state of the constitution due to the opium habit; and during the time I have had charge of the Afzul Gunj and Residency Hospitals in Hyderabad 671,595 patients have passed through my hands. There is no indication that I know of whereby an opium eater can be recognised as such, and opium most assuredly does not produce emaciation. My experience and conclusions have led me irresistibly to the opinion that opium taken regularly, in no matter what dose, provided the habit has been fully acquired, has no deteriorating effect upon the physical or moral condition. On the contrary, I am firmly convinced that the habitual use of opium is beneficial. No doubt at first and sometimes afterwards it causes disagreeable constipation (*vide* Appendix A.) and therefore possibly drowsiness and malaise; but when once the opium habit is confirmed, and it is surprising how quickly this state is arrived at, these unpleasant results as a rule completely wear off. The constipating effect is no longer disagreeable, as the opium now merely prevents looseness and irregularity of the bowels, and this is unquestionably one of the actions of the drug which is most highly prized in India. But there is a great deal more than this to be said for the opium habit. Opium eaters assert, and I am persuaded they are right, that opium conduces to the regularity of all their functions:—regularity of meals, regularity of sleep, and of digestion; and that it keeps them cheerful, contented, happy, and well. The opium eater takes his pill, or pills, of opium half an hour or so before his early meal at 7 or 8 a.m., and again before his afternoon meal or dinner at 2 or 3 p.m.; the drug digests slowly with his food, and, instead of feeling drowsy or heavy after meals, as non-opium eaters often do, that is invariably the time when his mind is most active and his body most vigorous (*vide* Appendix A). The popular or prevailing notion that opium produces sleep, lethargy, or sloth in the habitual opium eater is an entire delusion (*vide* Appendix B), and such terms as "drowsy," "stupor," "heavy," "drugged," "narcotised," and "sleeping off the effects of the opium," etc., applied to the opium eater are altogether unmeaning and misleading. The opium eater can sleep at normal times like anybody else, but he probably sleeps less than people who do not take opium and he never takes opium as a hypnotic (*vide* Appendix A).

The effect of  
sudden discon-  
tinuance of  
opium.

7. The result of sudden complete cutting off of opium depends on the amount to which the individual has been accustomed. If the amount has been small and the health good, it is insignificant. The results of suddenly stopping opium which has been taken in large quantities may be stated as follows:—

- (a.) Opium delirium tremens.
- (b.) Pains all over the body.
- (c.) Disorders of digestion.
- (d.) Diarrhoea and bowel complaints.
- (e.) Coma and convulsions.

\* The case of the European was that of a young man who arrived in Lahore, where he was not known, and the chemist refused to supply him with the enormous doses of laudanum, four ounces daily, to which he had been accustomed.

Opium delirium tremens is the name given to the condition of melancholia and moroseness, with loss of appetite and sleeplessness, which occur when the opium habit of large doses is suddenly checked. If the opium eater is suffering from very acute and high fever or inflammatory disease, the sudden discontinuance of his opium while in this state may be followed by coma and convulsions. The opium habit can be dropped suddenly with impunity under all circumstances if a dose of belladonna, proportioned to the amount of opium the patient has been in the habit of taking, is substituted for it at the accustomed times and continued in diminishing doses for a week or ten days after the stoppage of the opium.

Comp  
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effect  
opium  
alcohol

8. There is no comparison between the effects of the opium habit and the habitual use of alcohol. The dietetic use of alcohol is of doubtful benefit, and even when employed in moderation it may lead to excess. The excessive use of alcohol means the tendency to drunkenness and chronic alcoholism, or the production of insidious effects on the general health, which destroy numerous lives in Europe every year, and would do the same in India if the alcohol habit were to become general. On the other hand, the use of opium is always beneficial; the largest habitual quantities of opium never produce degrading or disastrous results; and there is no such thing as excess if the opium habit has been fully acquired. Finally, my experience in Hyderabad, where habits of drinking are doing infinite harm, has taught me that the one chance for inebriates of escape from disgrace and ruin lies in the substitution of the opium habit for the abuse of alcohol. If this is so in India why not in England? Surely it would be much better to enquire fully into the assured advantages of the substitution of the opium habit for alcoholism, in England, than to attempt to interfere with the ancient custom of opium eating in India, about which the very least that can be said is that it has done more good than harm.

9. I have no hesitation in recommending the habitual use of opium in European children during the period of dentition; and whereas formerly many children used to die in my practice from enteritis, which is the scourge of European infant life in India, now I rarely if ever lose a case from this disease. As regards adults, I believe it is likely that the habitual use of opium in Europe would save or prolong many of the lives which end in acute and chronic lung diseases, and that it would promote longevity and happiness just as it does in India. In the case of people in arduous and responsible positions in England, such as engine-drivers and railway signalmen, it would appear to be a legitimate subject for investigation whether the opium habit would not tend to keep their minds clear and on the alert while on duty, and prevent the drowsiness which, as is well known, so often leads to accidents and loss of life.

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It is difficult to publish one's honest opinion on the advisability of recommending the opium habit without laying oneself open to misinterpretation. My deliberate opinion, formed, as stated above, by conviction and experience in the face of previously conceived and almost inveterate prejudice against the drug, is perfectly clear and definite, that, if stimulants are to be taken at all, the opium habit may be consistently recommended on the ground that opium is the only stimulant which does no harm whatever and at the same time may possibly do a great deal of good.

EDWARD LAWRIE,  
Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad (Deccan).

#### APPENDIX A.

#### INTERVIEWS WITH OPIUM EATERS.

(Two Hyderabad Gentlemen.)

(1.) Nawab, A. J., *stat.* 68: hale, hearty old man. Has always enjoyed good health and was never ill but once, with dysentery when he was 30. Began to take opium at the age of 22. At that time he was very stout and he took it by advice of his friends to reduce his fat. Began with a two-grain dose, soon took two grains twice a day, and at the end of seven months gradually increased the amount, until at the age of 35 he had become habituated to 90 grains a day. Never took less than 90 grains a day after that until he was 65 years

old; and then, as he heard rumours that the sale of opium was likely to be restricted, he commenced reducing the dose and he now takes 70 grains a day, 25 before his morning meal and 45 before his afternoon meal. He states that from the time he began to take opium his general health improved and his corpulency decreased, so that at the age of 30 he was like other people. He has never taken opium as a hypnotic and has never suffered from sleepiness or laziness, and he does not as a rule sleep in the daytime, even in the hot weather. He goes to bed at 9.30, and gets up at 4.30, and this has always been his custom. The Nawab is a strictly religious Mahomedan and has never taken alcohol. When I asked him if he looked upon opium eating as in any sense wrong or a vice, the only reply he gave was, "I say my prayers five times a day." When asked if opium ever made him sleep he said that he had several times taken half as much again as his usual dose and that it had not made him sleepy. The only bad effect opium has ever had is that it made him constipated when he first began to take it. Now it does not do so.

(2.) M. Y. A., *etat.* 51. Spare, wiry physique, and healthy appearance. Never ill and has only occasionally suffered from slight ailments. Says he began to take opium when he was 18 years old. He had wounded his hand and lost a large quantity of blood, and his friends advised him to take opium to obtain relief from pain and from the effects of the hæmorrhage. At the end of three months, when the wound had healed and he had acquired the opium habit, he began to increase the dose from two to four grains twice a day, until at the age of 40 he was taking 24 grains a day. Says he had no particular reason for increasing the dose after this, but ten years ago he went to Baghdad and then began to take more in order to prevent himself from feeling the cold. Now he takes 16 grains of opium before his morning meal and 32 before his afternoon meal. He does this regularly every day and his general health is excellent. Opium never acts as a narcotic. When I asked him how long he slept at night he replied "Never more than an hour." He meant by this, however, that he wakes up habitually every hour throughout the night, *i.e.*, that he is a very light sleeper. He goes to bed at nine and rises at four. Opium has never increased his tendency to sleep and he never suffers from lassitude and never drinks alcohol. He is always full of vigour in every way.

## APPENDIX B.

The following extract is taken from notes of an inquiry into opium eating at the Jail, conducted by my Assistant, Dr. Mahomed Abdul Ghany:—

## OPIMUM EATING INQUIRY.

Central Jail, Hyderabad, Deccan.

- (1.) Number.—1.
- (2.) Name, age, and sex.—Nhunay Sab, *æt.* 22, male.
- (3.) Occupation.—Drummer.
- (4.) Amount of opium taken daily.—36 grains twice a day.
- (5.) Duration of opium taking.—8 years.
- (6.) Cause of addiction to opium taking.—"Drummers, to rise early in the morning, take opium."

The reason for the opium habit in this case is given in my assistant's own words, and at the time they were written he had no idea why the inquiry was being made. Their meaning is plain. Drummers are a class who have to get up very early in the morning, and in order to make sure of being able to do so they take opium. This confirms the statement put forward in paragraph 6, that the opium habit means alertness of all the faculties, and that it is of itself incompatible with lassitude or sloth.

## APPENDIX C.

Momorandum by Mrs. DORA FLOWERS, M.D., in medical charge of the Zenana Department of the Afzulgunj Hospital, Hyderabad (Deccan).

My experience of opium eating amongst the female population of Hyderabad is, that five women out of every ten are addicted to it. Opium is much more

consumed by the upper classes than by the poorer women. As a rule, women take to opium eating when verging on middle age, and I have seldom found it taken by women under 30. Almost invariably the reason given for the habit is that it was resorted to for the relief of dyspeptic and neuralgic troubles so common amongst women here. In most cases the advice of a Hakim or an experienced friend has induced them to begin eating it. As regards its effects, I have never seen it produce any repulsive symptoms, nor does it lead to vicious habits of any sort. In fact, it is not used by the women as an intoxicant, nor for sensual self-indulgence at all. Indeed, the majority of opium eaters are very pious ladies, much given to religious observances, who do not know what vice is. They are always half apologetic when mentioning the habit, but state that it gives them relief from feelings of illness, and enables them to perform household and other duties with more ease and comfort than they could do without it. The dose is generally increased up to a certain point, at which it remains fixed. I have known it consumed in from two-grain to ten-grain pills of the crude opium, which is that most generally used. I do not think opium eating amongst women here is to be reprobated, as it certainly gives them a strength, perhaps artificial, yet essential to the performance of their duties. It corresponds to the glass of Burgundy or claret that a delicate European lady takes to support her strength; and it is not so injurious, as the tendency to take alcohol often grows till it is taken in excess and produces all the repulsive and dreadful consequences of alcoholism and drunkenness. The opium eater never exhibits such symptoms. The cases of vice and moral degradation I have met with amongst the women of Hyderabad are always associated with the habit of drinking alcohol. This vice is met with here, and is attended with painful results. In fact, the increasing consumption of alcoholic liquors is leading many to moral degradation and poverty. The habit of giving opium to infants is extremely prevalent in Hyderabad. In the majority of cases it does no harm, in fact, I have been surprised to see how well children thrive on it; but I have come across two or three cases where an over-dose has been given and the child has been saved with difficulty. I have had two such cases, and have heard of death resulting in one or two others. Opium is the poison usually taken when a woman is tired of life and commits suicide, but drowning is just as frequently resorted to. The only objection I have ever had to the habit of eating opium is that it has appeared to me difficult to cure a confirmed opium eater of diarrhoea or dysentery when these supervene in spite of the daily dose, as they occasionally do. At the same time I have found these diseases far less prevalent amongst opium eaters than amongst those who do not partake habitually of the drug.

*Précis of Evidence of the Ladies and Nurse of the Salar Jung Zenana.*

There are about 200 ladies in the Zenana of the late Sir Salar Jung and his brother the late Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur. Many of them are of advanced age, one is 95, and all are well preserved and in an average state of good health. Every one of them takes opium habitually, some began its use at the age of 10. They take it in quantities varying from two to 12 grains twice a day before their principal meals, early in the morning and about six in the evening. They do not take it to produce sleep, but as a stimulant to give them strength and energy. They also say that taking it prevents cold, bowel complaints, rheumatic pains in the joints, and cramps in the limbs. In the majority of the Begums it has no constipating effect. Mrs. Bourillon, who is employed as nurse to the infant son of the late Sir Salar Jung, and has lived in the Zenana for four years, knows all the Begums well. She states that to deprive them of opium, or to make it dearer or more difficult to procure, would in their opinion be to rob them of a reliable safeguard against ill-health.

Mrs. Bourillon volunteered the statement that she is herself an opium eater. She has taken opium habitually for the last six months. She had a severe cold with tightness of the chest, and she began to take it by the advice of the Begum Sahib. Since she has become accustomed to it, her general health and condition have improved in the most surprising manner. Formerly she used always to feel drowsy in the day-time, in fact, she could not do without her daily sleep. Now she

APP. XXVII.  
Hyderabad  
State.

## IV.

LETTER to A. J. DUNLOP, Esq., Senior Member, Board of Revenue, Hyderabad State.

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 7th Bahman 1303 Fasli, on the subject of the inquiry of the Royal Opium Commission and enclosing a translation of First Assistant Resident's letter No. 193, dated 6th December, calling for a written statement of the views entertained here on this subject.

In the Committee held on the 18th Azar 1303 Fasli, I have already expressed my general opinion that no restriction should be imposed on the use of opium, and in maintaining the same view now, I beg to say that the greatest harm will be done by preventing the use of this drug, and those who are addicted to its daily use will suffer to a very large extent in health.

The advantages derived from the use of opium when it is administered as a medicine, or is habitually consumed, need not be described. Opium, no doubt, is a *poison*, but the prevention of its use by those who are accustomed to it would prove fatal to them. A large number of people both in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and in the British territories are given to the use of this drug, and it is the duty of both these Governments to see that the health of these people is not affected in any way.

From a revenue point of view, the Nizam's Government has suffered a loss by the prohibition of the opium cultivation. Although other crops such as cereals, &c. are sown in its place, they are not so profitable as an opium crop, because a single crop of the latter produces three such valuable products as (1) opium, (2) poppy seed, and (3) poppy heads.

In any case I am of opinion that neither the traffic in opium nor the use of the drug should be prohibited. If any prohibition is to be made on the grounds that that use of the drug leads to intoxication, then it becomes

incumbent on me to point out the evils of drink, and the injurious results which follow from the use of spirits.

Liquor is consumed to a large extent in England and other cold countries, but scientists and doctors have shown that it causes *delirium tremens*, burns and destroys the liver, spoils the teeth, impairs the eyesight, shatters the brain and constitution and produces many other injurious results, and consequently they have tried to restrict its use.

Many countries are still advocating the prevention of the consumption of liquor. In India drink is mostly used by way of imitation, without any regard to the climate and other circumstances of this country. The consequence is that such injurious results ensue as is beyond the power of pen to describe. It is therefore necessary and desirable that the use of liquor and not that of opium should be prohibited, as the former is entirely fraught with evil results.

(Signed) SHER LALL MOTI LALL SAHOO.

TRANSLATION OF EVIDENCE OF SETH BHAGWANDAS,  
BANKER OF HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

The practice of consuming opium has become universal in this country. If the opium-eater cannot get his opium, he will become a wreck, that is to say he will become physically unfit for any work. His health is therefore dependent on his opium. In my opinion an order for the prohibition of opium could not be enforced. The climate of this country warrants the use of opium as a specific for good health. Opium-eaters suffer no ill effects from the climate. The effects of opium-eating are not so pernicious as those produced by liquor. There are many men who, if told to take liquor, will rather lose their lives than touch a drop, and at the same time, such men who are addicted to opium find it impossible to break off the habit.

(Signed) BHAGWANDAS.

## APPENDIX XXVIII.

APP. XXVIII.

STATISTICS regarding the CONSUMPTION of OPIUM and the Revenue derived from OPIUM in the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS (BEBAR).

[Presented by Col. K. J. L. Mackenzie, C.I.E., Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. See Question 27,953.]

## STATEMENT I.—DETAILS AS TO OPIUM REVENUE AND CONSUMPTION.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Year.	Population.	Number of Shops.	Amount realized by Sale of Contract to vend in each Year.	Opium received during the Year.	Opium consumed during the Year.	Incidence of Revenue, Col. 4, on Total Population, Col. 2.	Consumption of Opium in Seers per 100 head of the Population, Col. 6 ÷ by Col. (2 ÷ by 100).	Amount of Duty realised on Opium imported.	Remarks.
			Rs.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Seers.	Rs.	
1870-71	2,227,654	516	1,66,820	—	—	—	—	—	The revenue shown in col. 4 is not for opium alone, but includes also revenue obtained from ganja and other drugs which it is customary to lump up with the opium farm. The main portion of the revenue, however, comes from opium.
1871-72	"	537	1,92,407	—	—	—	—	—	
1872-73	"	559	2,04,730	—	—	—	—	—	
1873-74	"	565	1,92,019	—	—	—	—	—	
1874-75	"	506	1,58,546	—	—	—	—	—	
1875-76	2,206,398	511	1,56,362	—	—	0 0 11	—	—	
1876-77	2,433,182	512	1,74,589	—	—	0 2 0	—	—	
1877-78	2,227,654	514	1,64,414	—	—	0 1 2	—	—	
1878-79	"	524	1,98,155	—	—	0 1 5	—	—	
1879-80	"	532	2,11,020	—	—	0 1 6	—	—	
1880-81	"	549	2,41,320	386 3 42	354 2 54	0 1 8	'5	—	
1881-82	2,451,196	550	2,23,200	443 16 72	442 9 64	0 1 5	'6	—	
1882-83	2,672,673	555	2,57,806	518 19 63	501 25 65	0 1 6	'8	—	
1883-84	"	579	3,47,600	487 31 43	465 11 62	0 2 0	'7	1,75,350	
1884-85	"	580	3,62,000	403 3 69	401 23 24	0 2 2	'6	1,61,350	
1885-86	"	585	2,94,800	396 29 78	434 10 41	0 1 9	'6	1,58,550	
1886-87	"	594	3,09,035	509 4 13	481 23 51	0 1 10	'6	2,03,700	
1887-88	"	601	3,10,745	458 18 65	464 15 42	0 1 10	'6	1,82,700	
1888-89	"	603	3,03,820	475 18 20	465 0 0	0 1 9	'7	1,90,400	
1889-90	"	604	2,99,005	511 2 70	515 22 61	0 1 9	'8	2,10,700	
1890-91	"	587	3,07,230	447 7 67	467 24 0	0 1 10	'7	2,01,950	
1891-92	"	585	3,00,800	483 15 4	472 17 73	0 1 10	'7	1,87,950	
1892-93	2,806,093	478	2,64,075	456 29 33	400 13 51	0 1 5	'6	1,82,350	



STATEMENT II.—CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

District.	Population according to last Census.	DETAILS OF POPULATION BY RACES.								Sale of Opium in 1892-93.	Consumption of Opium per head of the Population in Tolas.
		Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Forest Tribes.	Jains.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsis.	Others.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Amraoti	655,046	584,178	47,522	17,391	5,040	29	629	235	1	Mds. s. t. 108 39 72	·5
Akola	574,782	518,046	51,302	1,545	3,305	67	305	145	7	127 6 74	·7
Buldana	691,021	442,588	34,405	7	3,823	30	103	5	0	76 27 59	·5
Ellichpur	315,798	243,992	30,645	39,745	1,269	1	122	23	1	84 27 74	·8
Basim	366,181	371,537	23,020	440	3,073	12	88	0	2	24 2 06	·2
Wun	471,613	371,084	20,727	77,968	1,702	38	89	5	0	36 23 26	·3

APP. XXVII

Hyderabad  
Assigned  
Districts.

## APPENDIX XXIX.

APP. XXIX.

Central  
Provinces.

## MEMORANDUM ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EXCISE REVENUE FROM OPIUM IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(See Questions 28,101, 28,102, 28,103.)

ambla.

1. This Note describes the growth of the system of Opium Excise administration in the Central Provinces, and supplements the information regarding the existing arrangements there in force which has already been supplied to the Royal Commission by the Government of India.

## I.—REVENUE and SYSTEM of CONTROL in the KHALSA.

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ply.

2. The district of Sambalpur has from the first been supplied with Government opium. This district lapsed to the British Government in 1849, and till the early part of 1861 was administered by an officer styled the Principal Assistant to the Governor-General's agent at Hazaribagh. Then for about a year the district was under a deputy commissioner subordinate to the commissioner of Orissa, and on the 30th April 1862 it was transferred to the Central Provinces. From 1852 up to 1882 licensed vendors were supplied from the Government Treasury with Bengal excise opium; since the latter year the district has received its annual stock from the Ghazipur Factory. The issue price has always been Rs. 22 per ser. The poppy has at no time since 1865-66 been cultivated within the district, and if there was any local cultivation in earlier years no statistics are now ascertainable.

3. In all districts except Sambalpur the regulation of the source of supply has been closely connected with the extent to which opium was grown locally, and the two subjects may therefore conveniently be dealt with together.

Monopolists of the right of retail vend were, up to the beginning of the year 1873-74, allowed to make their own arrangements for obtaining supplies of opium, subject to certain rules purporting to be framed under Act XXI of 1856.\* Those rules prohibited the growth of opium without a license, and permitted licensees† cultivators to sell their produce only to licensed retail vendors or to persons holding the written permission of the district officer or the tahsildar to purchase for export from the district or sub-division, as the case might be. Import from foreign territory was allowed under pass granted by the district officer, or by the tahsildar of the sub-division into which it was desired to bring opium, and there was no import duty.

4. Section 34 of Act XXI of 1856 required licensed vendors to sell only opium obtained from the Government stores, but also provided that the Government might exempt any district or districts from the operation of this rule. Accordingly by Home Department Notification No. 185, dated the 24th April 1862, all districts except Sambalpur were exempted from the operation of the section, and by Notification No. 186 of the same date sections 21, 22, 23, and 25 to 29 of Act XIII of 1857 were extended to all districts of the Central Provinces. The second notification was issued because Act XXI of 1856 (the Abkari Act) provided

only, so far as opium was concerned, for the collection of a revenue on the sale of the drug, and not for controlling cultivation of the poppy, so that so much of the rules referred to in the foregoing paragraph as prohibited cultivation without a license and made licenses obtainable only on payment of fees lacked a proper legal basis.

5. Act XXI of 1856 was repealed by Act X of 1871 (the Excise Act), and in October 1872 a new set of rules for regulating the cultivation, import, &c. of opium was issued. The duty on cultivation was raised to Re. 0-8-0 per acre, and district officers were required to arrange for the measurement of plots sown and for ascertaining the amount of outturn in each case. The right of licensed vendors to import from foreign territory remained unaltered, and cultivators were, as before, bound to sell only to licensed vendors or to persons licensed to purchase for export.

6. By the end of the year 1872, it had been brought home to the local administration that Sambalpur was yielding a higher revenue from opium than any district in the provinces except Nagpur, and that this must be due solely to the Government system of supply enabling a full excise to be levied on consumption. Raipur and Bilaspur being contiguous to Sambalpur, there seemed to be every probability that the Government system of supply would work well in them also, and it was extended to those two districts with effect from the 1st April 1873, local cultivation being at the same time prohibited by executive order. This measure had the result of raising the net\* opium revenue of the Chhattisgarh Division, which comprises the districts of Sambalpur, Bilaspur, and Raipur, from Rs. 38,979 to Rs. 78,216 in a single year. In 1874-75 the net revenue of the Division further rose to Rs. 1,06,944, and from the 1st June 1875 the system was extended to the five districts of the Nagpur Division and to Seoni. In three (Chanda, Bhandara, and Balaghat) out of these six districts there was no cultivation, and an executive order formally prohibiting cultivation in them was issued; in the remaining three, where cultivation existed, arrangements were made that cultivators should either export their produce or sell it to Government, and that all produce should be weighed as gathered under official supervision.

7. Net revenue rose in the six districts to which the Government supply system was thus extended in June 1875 from Rs. 97,823 in 1874-75 to Rs. 1,17,619 in 1875-76. The reason why results were not so good in the case of these districts as they had been in Chhattisgarh was that much illicit opium was introduced into them from Betul and Chhindwara, the chief centres of local cultivation. In order to eliminate this source of danger to the revenue, the new system was extended, with effect from the 1st April 1876, both to those two districts and to Mandla. A boundary of jungle and hills was thus placed between the two systems instead of the previous border line, which was, for almost its entire length, unmarked by natural obstacles.

8. In March 1876 an order was issued that in all districts where cultivation of the poppy had not been prohibited the cultivators must dispose of their produce each year by the 15th May. This further restriction

\* Rules under Act X of 1871 only issued in October 1872, i.e., nearly at the end of the period referred to.

† Fees were payable at the following rates:—

For a license to sow with opium a plot under 3 acres . . . 8 annas.  
Do. . . . . of 3 acres or above . . . 1 rupee.

\* i.e., after deducting the cost price of opium supplied by the Bengal Government.

APP. XXIV.  
—  
Central  
Provinces.

was accompanied by increased strictness in measuring plots and ascertaining out-turn, and in paragraph 38 of the Excise Report for the year 1876-77 it was remarked that the result had been a decrease in cultivation in all districts under the Government system and also in Hoshangabad. On the other hand, in Jubbulpore, Nimar, and Saugor, where, as in Narsinghpur, Damoh and Hoshangabad, licensed vendors still made their own arrangements for obtaining opium for sale to consumers, cultivation showed a tendency to increase.

9. No more districts were brought under the Government supply system in 1877-78, but the net revenue continued to rise, and stood for the year at Rs. 3,84,349\* against Rs. 3,58,629\* in the preceding one, and from the 1st April 1878 the system was extended to three more districts (Jubbulpore, Damoh and Narsinghpur). By this time cultivation was almost entirely confined to the Jubbulpore and Betul districts. In Jubbulpore, however, cultivation suffered heavy loss in 1876-77 from hail, and many gave up cultivation of the poppy in consequence; while in Betul, in spite of numerous prosecutions, cultivators habitually kept back the greater part of their produce. In November 1878 it was decided that no more licences for local cultivation should be granted, and since then the poppy has not been grown in any part of the provinces.

10. The remaining three districts (Saugor, Hoshangabad and Nimar), in which farmers had previously been allowed to buy opium in the open market, were brought under the Government supply system from the 1st April 1879, and in the following June the Opium Act of 1878 was extended to the Central Provinces, ousting the operation of Act X of 1871 so far as it concerned opium. No rules permitting cultivation of the poppy have been framed under Section 5 of the Act of 1878, and local production is therefore punishable under Section 9.

11. In Appendix A to this Note are given statistics of the number of licences granted for the cultivation of the poppy, the area sown and the annual outturn in the several districts of the provinces from the year 1866-67 to 1877-78. The chief producing districts were Betul, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Nimar and Hoshangabad, the first three of these producing more than enough to meet the local (i.e., district) demand. From Betul opium was exported to Berar and to the Central Provinces districts lying to the south and east, while the Jubbulpore District supplied the northern and central districts, as well as parts of the Nerbudda Valley and the less distant parts of Chhattisgarh. Though there were thus some tracts where the local produce was in excess of the local demand, the provinces as a whole were, even when cultivation was least restricted, always largely dependent on imports from other parts of India, and there has never been a time when a system of supplying retail vendors, on payment of a direct duty, with locally produced opium only, was practicable.

12. In Betul and Chhindwara the prohibition of cultivation caused some discontent, and complaints are still occasionally heard. In Wardha the Settlement operations of 1892-93 have brought to light the fact that though the rents paid for land under opium were often very high, no reductions were made by landlords when cultivation of the poppy was stopped, and in several cases of this kind it has now been found necessary to reduce rents. The following quotations from reports by the Settlement Officer, Rai Bahadur Purnesham Das, will serve to make this point clear:—

(1) *Rent-rate Report* (Karanja group, Arvi Tahsil).—A large portion of the rent enhancement provided for will be counterbalanced by reductions, which will be granted in cases of excessive payments of ordinary tenants and those made for opium cultivation.

(2) *Rent-rate Report* (Arvi group, Arvi Tahsil).—The cultivation of opium has been prohibited since the introduction of the Excise Act, but the former high payments have since continued untouched. They undoubtedly press on certain lands, and have resulted in the indebtedness of their occupants.

(3) *Assessment Report* (Anji group).—The fields on which rents have been reduced are mostly those on which opium was grown at the former Settlement, and although the cultivation of opium was prohibited on the introduction of the Excise Act, the same high rents were realized by the mulguzars.

Similar cases will no doubt come to notice when assessment work is taken up in the other districts where opium was formerly grown.

13. The system of requiring licensed vendors to supply themselves with opium purchased from Government justified itself, wherever introduced, by financial

results, and it is safe to say that, on the whole, the interests of the local Administration and of the people were best served by the entire prohibition of cultivation. Deputy Commissioners, to whom the work of buying up the local crops in districts under the Government supply system was entrusted, found it impossible to prevent illicit retention of the produce, and cultivation being considerable in a few districts only, the continued protection in those districts of the interests which had been affected by its prohibition elsewhere would have involved more trouble to the executive than their importance warranted.

14. So long as local cultivation was permitted, the local produce was, as already stated, bought up by Deputy Commissioners on behalf of Government in all districts under the Government supply system, and was issued to licensed vendors at prices which varied from time to time.

Thus, in 1876-77, the following rates prevailed in respect of local opium:—

	Rs.
For Betul opium	18 per ser in Wardha.
“ “ “	19 “ “ in Mandla and Seoni.
“ “ “	20 “ “ in Raipur.
Local opium of other districts.	16 “ “ in the district where raised.

The opium purchased on behalf of Government outside the provinces and that supplied from Bengal and Ghazipur have always been issued at Rs. 22 per ser in the Khalsa, except in the Chanda district, where licensed vendors in parts near Berar and the territories of His Highness the Nizam were supplied at rates varying between Rs. 19 and Rs. 21 per ser from June 1875 to April 1880; the sole exception now existing is the Sironcha tahsil of that district, where the issue price was, in 1879, fixed at Rs. 20 per ser, and has since remained at that figure. From 1875-76 to 1877-78, both years included, local produce was supplemented by purchases made in the open market at Indore, through a commission agent specially appointed by Government, the opium thus obtained costing from Rs. 10-5-0 to Rs. 13-12-0 per ser delivered at Nagpur and being supplied to all districts except Sambalpur. In 1878-79 the Ghazipur Factory supplied Bengal opium to all districts under the Government system except Sambalpur, and by 1883 all districts without exception received their stocks from that factory. From 1883 to 1888, Malwa opium was received under the orders of the Government of India; since the latter year, opium produced in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and costing Rs. 7-4-0 per ser, has invariably been supplied.

15. In October 1880. Opium Rules framed under Act I of 1878 were issued. They have been slightly modified from time to time but the only change that need be noticed here is the distinction laid down in 1892 between opium and intoxicating drugs, and the reduction of the quantity of the latter which may legally be possessed by a private person from two tolas to one tola. A copy of the rules as they now stand forms Appendix B to this note.

16. In Appendix C will be found for each year in which a separate report on the operations of the Excise Department has issued—

- (1) the number of shops in the provinces licensed for the retail sale of opium and madak;
- (2) the sales to retail vendors of Government opium and confiscated opium in the Khalsa;
- (3) the amount of (a) direct duty, (b) licence fees realized on account of opium.

In the method of controlling retail sale, there has been scarcely any change since the provinces were first formed in 1861. It has always been the rule, and is the rule now, to sell annually to the highest bidder, provided he be a respectable man and solvent, and subject to his furnishing suitable security, the right to retail opium in a particular shop or group of shops; and at no time in the history of the provinces have the monopolists been bound down either to sell at a specified price or to guarantee any minimum, aggregate, annual sale. The price of the drug to consumers has been made as high as possible, not merely by subjecting the annual sale of monopolies to a strict competition, but also, as has already been shown, by obliging retail vendors to pay a fixed price of Rs. 22 per ser for their supplies. The result of the policy pursued by the Administration has been gradually to raise the retail price of the drug from 4 to 6 tolas per rupee—which ruled under the old system when no direct duty was levied—to 2 to 2½ tolas, which may now be said to be the normal price.

17. The policy followed in regard to licensing shops for the sale of crude opium may be stated as follows.

\* These figures include profits on supplies of opium to Feudatory Chiefs and certain Zamindars—vide foot-note to Appendix C.

Rules under  
the Opium  
Act, 1878.

Retail sale

Opium  
shops.

Except in districts which border on Native States, and into which there is reason to believe that foreign opium is smuggled, permanent shops are not numerous, because the drug is portable and keeps; but in order to give reasonable facilities to the rural population for obtaining supplies for medicinal purposes temporary shops are licensed for fair or market days only. Each temporary shop is, as a rule, sold and licensed along with the nearest permanent shop. In districts into which foreign opium is smuggled from Native States, it is impossible to obtain high fees for the privilege of vend at any place near the border, and there is the danger that the holder of a shop may sell smuggled opium under cover of his license: the plan followed in such cases is to establish shops near the border pretty freely, licensing them to respectable persons for what they will fetch, and watching closely the quantity of Government opium purchased for sale by the licensees. In the current year (1893-94) the total number of shops for the sale of crude opium is 1,374, of which 881 are permanent, and 493 temporary: each shop serves, on an average, 58 square miles and 7,312 persons.

Madak shops.

18. The Administration has always, and especially since 1891-92, drawn a marked distinction between the smoking and the eating of opium. The former habit is condemned by respectable native opinion throughout the provinces, and the policy followed has been to check its extension, so far as this is practically possible. The only preparation of opium which can legally be smoked is that known as madak, and a detailed account of this preparation is given in Appendix D to this Note. †Chandu is very possibly made and smoked by stealth here and there in the Northern districts, but no licences have ever been issued for its manufacture or sale, and indulgence in it, except by occasional travellers, appears to be rare.

In 1890 it was determined to prohibit the consumption of madak on the premises of licensed vendors, and it was at the same time laid down that the number of shops for the sale of the drug was to be restricted as far as possible, and that no madak license was to be given except to a licensed opium vendor. The orders which issued to secure practical effect being given to this decision are reproduced as Appendix E. to this Note. The policy therein indicated has already led to a marked decrease in the number of madak shops, and though there has been no corresponding diminution in the quantity of crude opium consumed, it seems probable that there has been some falling off in consumption of this particular preparation. In the current year the number of opium shops licensed for the sale of madak is 131 only, as compared with 298 in 1890-91.

Consumption of opium in the Khalsa per head of population.

19. Appendix F shows, for the year 1892-93, the population of each district in the provinces, the total consumption of opium in it, and the average consumption per head. No particular castes can be singled out as specially addicted to the drug: it is eaten by persons of all classes and all ages, but smoking is for the most part confined to persons who are prohibited by religion or by caste custom from indulging in liquor.

II.—SMUGGLING OF OPIUM INTO THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

20. A few words may be added regarding smuggling, which was very general in the days when the local cultivation of the poppy was permitted, and when excise arrangements in Madras and in Berar were less strict than they are at present, but is now much less common.

Smuggling from the Madras side, from the Rewah State, and from Berar, was at one time prevalent; from Madras and Rewah it has now entirely ceased, and the retail price of opium in Berar has for some years been quite as high as it is in these provinces. But across the long line of frontier with Native States in the north and west, where the cultivation of the poppy is unrestricted, a great deal of smuggling still goes on, and is a constant difficulty in the way of efficient excise administration in the Hoshangabad, Nimar, Saugor, and Narsinghpur districts. Special measures have frequently been tried for the prevention of this illicit traffic, but so far with slight success. Neither special supervisors, patrol police, paid detectives, nor a system of liberal rewards, have yet had the effect of materially checking this traffic.

\* Vide paragraph 23 on page 41 of the Central Provinces Excise Manual.

† The statement in paragraph 43 of the Government of India's "Note on opium produced and consumed in India," that in a few cases the licence to sell opium includes the right to sell madak and chandu as well is not quite accurate. The manufacture or sale of chandu is never licensed.

III.—OPIUM ARRANGEMENTS IN FEUDATORIES AND ZAMINDARIES.

21. The preceding portion of this Note has dealt only with the arrangements in regard to opium which are in force in the Khalsa; but apart from the regularly settled areas of British districts there are a number (15) of Feudatory States attached to these provinces, and numerous large estates (jagirs and zamindaris) the owners of which have hitherto had some degree of control over their local opium administration. The following is a brief description of the system in force in the Feudatory States.

The existing arrangements have been in force since 1880 in the case of the Chhattisgarh feudatories and Bastar, and since 1831 in the case of Makrai, in the Hoshangabad district. The feudatories of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts (with the sole exception of Bastar) are supplied with opium at Rs. 17 per ser, and those of the Sambalpur district at Rs. 22 per ser. The Bastar State is supplied with opium at Rs. 12-8-0 per ser, and Makrai in the Nerbudda Division at Rs. 10 per ser. All these States make their own arrangements for the retail sale of the drug, but they are not allowed to issue opium to their vendors at a less rate than Rs. 22 per ser, and the cultivation of the poppy is unknown throughout their area.

22. Besides the chiefs of Feudatory States there are several non-feudatory zamindars who have hitherto enjoyed excise rights in respect to opium, have made their own arrangements for the retail vend of the drug, and have enjoyed the revenue therefrom. These zamindars are supplied with Government opium at the following rates:—

Rs. 22 per ser in Raipur and Bilaspur.  
" 14 " Hoshangabad and Ohhindwara.

All these landholders are bound to prevent cultivation of the poppy in their estates, and to issue opium to their retail vendors at rates not less than that at which the Khalsa retail vendors purchase from the Treasury, viz., Rs. 22 per ser. The zamindars of Hoshangabad and Ohhindwara are known as "Jagirdars," and in their case the interests of Government are specially safeguarded by requiring their retail vendors to purchase direct from the Government Treasury at Rs. 22 per ser, of which Rs. 14 are credited to Government, and the balance, Rs. 8, to the account of the jagirdar concerned. It may be added that the Government of India has recently expressed its disapproval of the control over Excise administration now exercised by the local zemindars; accordingly, these rights are now being gradually withdrawn, and their territories will, when this has been done, be treated as a part of the Khalsa for excise purposes.

23. The yearly issues of opium under these arrangements are as follows for the period 1881-82 to 1892-93:—

Year.	M.	S.	C.
1881-82	119	0	0
1882-83	100	15	8
1883-84	114	10	0
1884-85	118	17	8
1885-86	135	13	8
1886-87	126	35	8
1887-88	121	15	0
1888-89	125	31	0
1889-90	149	38	0
1890-91	136	34	8
1891-92	171	35	8
1892-93	155	29	8

Since 1888-89 there has been a marked increase in issues, most of which has occurred in the Chhattisgarh division. In 1887 the Chief Commissioner directed that the subject of excise arrangements in that division should be considered by the Commissioner and the Political agent. This was done, and though no new rules were issued, the fact that the attention of each chief and zamindar was specially drawn to the subject has tended to improve excise administration in their estates, and to put a stop to the illicit traffic in the drug which was previously common in these remote and little visited tracts. The appointment of Government diwans to assist the chiefs, and the gradual extension of the sphere of the Chhattisgarh political agent's duties to all the Feudatory States of the Chhattisgarh division have worked in the same direction.

H. V. DRAKE-BROCKMAN,  
Officiating Commissioner of Excise,  
Nagpur,  
24th February 1894.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of LICENSES GRANTED for the CULTIVATION of OPIUM, the AREA CULTIVATED, and the ANNUAL OUTTURN in the several DISTRICTS of the CENTRAL PROVINCES.

DISTRICT.	1866-67.			1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.			1870-71.			1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			
	No. of Licenses.	Area sown.	Produce in Maunds.	No. of Licenses.	Area sown.	Produce in Maunds.	No. of Licenses.	Area sown.	Produce in Maunds.	No. of Licenses.	Area sown.	Produce in Maunds.	No. of Licenses.	Area sown.	Produce in Maunds.	No. of Licenses.	Area sown.	Produce in Maunds.	No. of Licenses.	Area sown.	Produce in Maunds.	No. of Licenses.	Area sown.	Produce in Maunds.	No. of Licenses.	Area sown.	Produce in Maunds.	No. of Licenses.	Area sown.	Produce in Maunds.	No. of Licenses.	Area sown.	Produce in Maunds.				
Nagpur	164	181	14	296	257	10	245	335	3	177	236	12	103	120	16	121	153	19	160	126	9	23	63	6	160	140	11	148	97	3	30	44	2	9	4	1	
Wardha	608	1,125	—	523	879	—	730	1,242	80	444	609	55	219	367	15	403	776	97	336	617	32	224	162	12	446	327	24	95	55	6	35	30	4	—	—	—	
Chanda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhandara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balaghat	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandla	209	34	1	385	49	2	238	50	1	197	73	3	89	32	—	78	28	—	39	14	—	4	1	—	4	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	
Seoni	133	178	27	152	194	10	170	230	18	213	277	14	89	112	6	118	81	5	119	112	5	164	162	6	182	158	7	168	141	6	21	51	3	—	—	—	—
Chhindwara	732	1,293	—	656	1,151	—	777	1,392	—	955	1,457	45	332	1,108	60	743	1,720	86	686	732	28	534	552	21	666	641	18	972	1,055	27	60	65	1	—	—	—	—
Betul	1,263	2,877	232	1,726	3,389	353	2,132	4,385	431	1,846	3,896	381	1,409	2,669	215	1,503	2,612	317	1,803	2,612	156	1,315	1,662	24	1,529	2,030	120	1,633	2,341	115	1,304	1,568	137	1,325	1,539	60	
Nimar	1,116	2,638	470	609	1,500	276	442	705	85	308	427	38	382	572	53	356	562	63	36	66	8	309	309	31	299	314	39	265	303	117	335	352	35	123	150	—	—
Hoshangabad	223	396	7	305	514	21	337	518	22	270	457	23	328	522	28	340	614	34	338	732	41	174	214	24	304	326	26	101	206	10	38	116	20	48	57	3	
Narsinghur	41	35	4	46	37	2	27	26	1	29	37	2	25	38	2	51	75	4	57	78	4	21	17	1	28	21	1	50	36	2	19	18	1	4	7	—	
Jubbulpore	444	423	87	598	393	32	434	223	24	587	350	45	649	443	78	1,052	578	72	836	608	60	873	640	79	405	389	49	820	400	61	887	519	55	773	359	24	
Damoh	380	333	5	256	242	6	118	86	1	21	7	—	26	8	—	23	18	—	4	4	—	22	13	—	10	4	—	8	3	—	21	6	—	9	3	—	
Baugor	—	—	—	24	24	1	41	44	1	32	48	6	67	81	3	98	133	4	90	146	4	73	53	5	100	73	4	107	64	4	148	90	8	115	51	1	
Raipur	1,567	2,460	14	971	1,659	10	760	1,026	6	515	780	14	342	305	14	333	180	5	193	86	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bilaspur	156	233	—	1,241	339	—	77	30	1	57	35	1	36	30	1	55	32	32	72	50	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sambalpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Upper Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	7,685	12,268	861	7,789	10,699	728	6,523	10,386	674	5,711	8,808	639	4,296	6,922	480	5,339	7,872	738	4,787	5,983	351	3,806	3,848	209	4,139	4,426	299	4,460	4,903	351	2,913	2,867	275	2,406	2,179	113	

\* This district was abolished on the 1st July 1878, a small portion being transferred to the Madras Presidency, and the remainder being constituted a subdivision of the Chanda District and styled "Sironcha."

## APPENDIX B.

## OPIMUM RULES IN FORCE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following rules have been made by the Chief Commissioner under sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

*Interpretation Clause.*

In these rules—

- (1.) As regards officers serving in the Central provinces, "Commissioner" and "Deputy Commissioner" mean the Commissioner of Excise and the deputy commissioner of a district, including any assistant or extra-assistant commissioner duly authorised by a deputy commissioner to exercise all or any of the powers or duties conferred or imposed on a deputy commissioner by these rules. As regards officers serving in other presidencies or provinces, "Commissioner," "Deputy Commissioner," and "Collector" mean officers thus designated in the presidencies or provinces in which they serve.
- (2.) "Opium" means the inspissated juice of the poppy.  
"Intoxicating drugs" includes madak and chandu and every preparation and admixture thereof, and kafa, and all other intoxicating or narcotic preparation of opium and of the poppy, but does not include poppy-heads.  
"Poppy-heads" mean the dry capsules of the poppy.
- (3.) "Farmer" means a person who has obtained a farm from the deputy commissioner of a district of the Central Provinces, under Rule XXIX. or XXXIV.
- (4.) "Licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained a license for retail vend from the deputy commissioner of a district of the Central Provinces, under Rules XXIII., XXVII., or XXX.
- (5.) "Medical practitioner" means a medical practitioner to whom a license has been granted by a deputy commissioner under Rule VII.
- (6.) The sale of any quantity of opium exceeding two tolas, or of intoxicating drug exceeding one tola, or of poppy-heads exceeding one seer is a wholesale.
- (7.) The sale of any quantity of opium not exceeding two tolas, or of intoxicating drugs not exceeding one tola, or of poppy-heads not exceeding one seer is a retail.
- (8.) The words "import," "export," and "transport" have the respective meanings assigned to them in the Opium Act, 1878.
- (9.) "Transit" means the import, transport, and export of opium passing through the Central Provinces from one place to another outside such provinces without change of ownership.

*Manufacture.*

II. The manufacture of intoxicating drugs under a license from the deputy commissioner or a farmer is permitted.

*Possession.*

III. Any person may have in his possession—

- (a) two tolas of opium,
- (b) one tola of an intoxicating drug,
- (c) one seer of poppy-heads;

provided that such opium, intoxicating drug, or poppy-heads have been purchased from the Government, or from a farmer or a licensed vendor, or a medical practitioner.

IV. The possession of more than—

- (a) two tolas of opium,
- (b) one tola of an intoxicating drug,
- (c) one seer of poppy-heads,

by a farmer or licensed vendor at his licensed place (or places) of vendor in transport (under pass) thereto is permitted.

V. Medical servants of Government or, with the permission of the deputy commissioner, medical servants of any municipal committee or other public body may have in their possession opium and poppy-heads for *bona fide* Government purposes.

VI. With the sanction of the commissioner, the deputy commissioner may especially authorise the

possession by any person of a quantity of opium or intoxicating drugs not exceeding one seer.

VII. The deputy commissioner may grant to any medical practitioner residing within his district a license in Form I., hereto annexed, or in such other form as may be prescribed by the chief commissioner from time to time, for the possession and retail of opium, intoxicating drugs, and poppy-heads for medical purposes only; provided that such medical practitioner shall not have in his possession at one time more than one seer of opium, one seer of intoxicating drugs, and five seers of poppy-heads.

*Transport.*

VIII. When a farmer or licensed vendor desires to transport opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads, he shall obtain an entry in his shop pass-book by an excise officer for each consignment in such form as the commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

IX. The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken in transport.

X. Any revenue officer not inferior in grade to a Naib-Tahsildar, or any police officer not inferior in grade to a head-constable, may, at any time, examine a consignment in transport.

*Import.*

XI. The import of opium and poppy-heads on account of Government is permitted.

*Export.*

XII. The export of opium and poppy-heads on account of Government is permitted.

*Transit.*

XIII. When accompanied by a passport issued by the opium agent at Indore or his authorised assistants, certifying prepayment of the duty from time to time ordered by the Governor-General in Council to be levied at the scales, the transit of opium from the scales at Bhopal by road through the town of Hoshangabad to Itarsi, and thence by rail is permitted; and when accompanied by such passport the transit by rail of opium which has passed the scales established at places other than Bhopal is permitted.

XIV. The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken in transit.

XV. The destination of a consignment shall not be altered from that which has been specified in the passport.

XVI. Delivery of opium in transit shall not be taken from the railway company by the owner or consignee, or by any other person, without the written authority of the deputy commissioner.

XVII. Opium in transit may be detained and examined as to all particulars specified in the passport, or as to the prepayment of duty, or as to tampering in transit, or change of destination of the consignment, or as to the due observance of these rules at any station at which the chief commissioner may direct such detention or examination either generally or specially. The railway officials shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to the Government official or officials authorised in writing by the deputy commissioner to make such general or special examinations, and on the requisition of such Government official or officials shall detain any consignment pending the order of the deputy commissioner, and shall be indemnified for acting on such requisition.

*Sale, Wholesale.*

XVIII. Opium in quantities of not less than half a ser, and poppy-heads in quantities of not less than five sers, shall be supplied on prepayment at such rates as the chief commissioner may from time to time direct from the deputy commissioner's office, or such other offices as the chief commissioner may direct, to a farmer or licensed vendor or medical practitioner, or to the committee of any public hospital or charitable dispensary.

XIX. Subject to the provisions of Rule VIII. regarding transport, a farmer or licensed vendor may sell any quantity of opium to another farmer or licensed vendor, and a quantity not exceeding one ser of opium or five sers of poppy-heads at one time to a medical practitioner.

APP. XXIX.

Central  
Provinces.

APP. XXIX.  
Central  
Provinces.

*Sale, Retail.*

XX. Opium or intoxicating drugs or poppy-heads may be retailed under licenses from the deputy commissioner or from a farmer, and in accordance with the conditions specified in each license.

XXI. No opium or poppy-heads shall be sold wholesale or retail which has not been bought from some Government officer or from a farmer or licensed vendor.

XXII. No larger quantities of opium than two tolas, or of intoxicating drugs than one tola, or of poppy-heads than one ser, shall be sold, except to a licensed vendor, farmer, or medical practitioner, or under a special order from a deputy commissioner.

XXIII. Licenses for the retail of opium or for the manufacture and retail of intoxicating drugs may be granted by the deputy commissioner, and the settlement of the vend of opium, and of the monopolies of manufacture and retail of intoxicating drugs, shall be made periodically under the instructions of the commissioner. The commissioner may from time to time restrict or increase the number of opium shops and of licenses allowed for the manufacture and retail of intoxicating drugs, and shall decide whether the shops or licenses shall be settled or contracted for separately or in groups.

XXIV. Licenses for the retail of opium shall be granted by the deputy commissioner to licensed vendors in Form II. hereto annexed.

XXV. Licenses for the manufacture and retail sale of intoxicating drugs shall be granted by the deputy commissioner in Form IV. hereto annexed.

XXVI. Whenever the deputy commissioner grants a license for the retail of opium or of intoxicating drugs, he shall demand such duty and shall impose such conditions on the license over and above those specified in the license as may from time to time be prescribed by the chief commissioner; and every person taking out such a license shall give such security for the performance of his engagement, or make such deposit in lieu of security as the deputy commissioner may require.

XXVII. Licenses for the retail of poppy-heads shall be granted by the deputy commissioner on such terms as the commissioner may prescribe.

XXVIII. Licenses for the retail of opium, intoxicating drugs, and poppy-heads shall be granted for one year only, unless the chief commissioner shall otherwise specially direct.

*Farm of Duties leviable on Retail Vend.*

XXIX. With the sanction of the commissioner, the deputy commissioner may let in farm the duties leviable on the retail of opium, and all or any intoxicating drugs for a term not exceeding two years in any district or part of a district, and with the sanction of the chief commissioner for a term not exceeding five years. The commissioner may prescribe rules—

- (a) for the invitation and acceptance of tenders for such farms;
- (b) for the requisition of security for the due fulfilment of the engagements entered into by the farmers; and
- (c) as to the form and conditions of such leases.

XXX. When the duties leviable on the retail of opium or any intoxicating drugs are let in farm, the farmer may make his own arrangements for the retail of opium or for the manufacture and retail of any intoxicating drug within the limits of his farm, and may grant licenses for the same in such form as may from time to time be prescribed for this purpose; provided that no opium except that supplied from the deputy commissioner or other officers appointed by the chief commissioner (Rule XVIII.) shall be sold or shall be used in the manufacture of intoxicating drugs. Such licenses shall be countersigned by the deputy commissioner, and when so countersigned shall have the same force as if they were granted by the deputy commissioner.

XXXI. Before entering into engagements for any such farm of the duties leviable on opium or on intoxicating drugs as aforesaid, the commissioner may make such reservations and restrictions with respect to the grant of licenses by the farmer as he thinks fit.

XXXII. Every farmer shall file in the deputy commissioner's office, in such form as may from time to

time be prescribed by the commissioner, a list of all licenses granted by him.

XXXIII. With the sanction of the chief commissioner obtained through the commissioner, the deputy commissioner may cancel any lease granted under Rule XXIX., or may, within the period of the lease, impose any new reservation and restriction on the farmer. If a lease be cancelled for any cause other than a breach of the conditions of the lease, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses be imposed during the lease, the chief commissioner may award to the farmer compensation for any loss thereby caused to him.

XXXIV. The deputy commissioner may farm the duties leviable on the retail of poppy-heads on such terms as the commissioner shall from time to time prescribe.

*Disposal of Opium on expiry of License.*

XXXV. If any licensed vendor or farmer shall have in his possession on the expiry of his license or farm any opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy-heads which he is unable to dispose of to the satisfaction of the deputy commissioner, by private sale, to other licensed vendors or farmers, he shall surrender the same to the deputy commissioner, and the incoming licensed vendor or farmer, or if the expired license or farm is not renewed, any licensed vendor or farmer within the district, when required by the deputy commissioner, shall be bound to purchase the articles aforesaid to the extent of two months' supply, at such price and in such quantities as the deputy commissioner shall adjudge; provided that the price of opium thus adjudged shall in no case exceed the rate at which it can be procured from the Government; provided also that if such articles be declared to be unfit for use, the deputy commissioner shall cause them to be destroyed.

*General.*

XXXVI. Except where otherwise specially provided in the foregoing rules, the possession, transport, import, export, or sale of opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads by, or on behalf of, the Government shall be unrestricted.

*Disposal of Things confiscated.*

XXXVII. Opium confiscated under the Opium Act, 1878, shall be disposed of as may be directed by the commissioner, if certified after examination by the deputy commissioner to be fit for use; if declared by him to be unfit for use, it shall be immediately destroyed.

XXXVIII. If the opium so confiscated be added to the stores and prove of inferior quality, it may be issued to retail vendors at a special rate proportionate to its quality, but shall be subject in other respects to the same conditions as other opium.

XXXIX. Intoxicating drugs confiscated under the said Act shall be immediately destroyed.

XL. Poppy-heads confiscated under the said Act shall be disposed of as the deputy commissioner may direct.

XLI. All property, other than opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads, which is confiscated under the said Act, shall be sold under the orders of the magistrate or other officer by whom the confiscation was adjudged.

*Rewards.*

XLII. Any magistrate convicting an offender under Section 9, or any magistrate or other officer ordering under Section 12 the confiscation of opium, or any other articles liable to confiscation under the Act, may forthwith grant (in such proportion as he thinks fit) to any person or persons who have contributed to the conviction of the offender, or to the seizure of the opium or other article confiscated, as a reward,—

- (1) a sum not exceeding the amount of the fine (if any) imposed, plus the value of the opium and other articles confiscated; or
- (2) if no fine be imposed, or if in the opinion of the magistrate or other officer aforesaid the amount of fine imposed is an inadequate reward,

a sum not exceeding Rs. 100, plus the value of the opium and other articles confiscated, or with the sanction of the Commissioner of Excise, not exceeding

Rs. 500, plus the value of the opium and other articles confiscated.

XLIII. In any case in which in the opinion of the commissioner any person has performed any service of special merit in respect of the prevention or detection of opium smuggling, or of any offence against the Opium Act, 1878, the commissioner may grant to such person a reward not exceeding an amount of Rs. 500. The commissioner, or a deputy commissioner, with the sanction of the commissioner, may incur, at his discretion, expenditure not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case, for the employment of informers or for any other purpose connected with the prevention or detection of opium smuggling, or of any offence against the Opium Act, 1878.

The commissioner shall from time to time report the circumstances under which any reward may have been granted or expenditure may have been incurred under this rule.

*Control and Appeal.*

XLIV. All deputy commissioners shall, as regards any matter arising in the administration of these rules, be subject to the general control of the commissioner.

All executive orders of deputy commissioners under these rules shall be appealable to the commissioner, and an appeal from the orders of the commissioner shall lie to the chief commissioner; but the decision of the deputy commissioner as to the value of the opium which has been seized shall be final.

FORMS.

I.—SPECIAL LICENSE TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS UNDER RULE VII.

Special license is granted to \_\_\_\_\_, following the profession of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_, in the district of \_\_\_\_\_, for the retail of opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads, on the condition that the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall not have in his possession at one time more than one ser of opium, one ser of intoxicating drugs, and five sers of poppy-heads, and that such opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads shall be procured from the deputy commissioner's office, or a licensed vendor or farmer, and shall be used *bona fide* as medicine, or in medical preparations or prescriptions.

District \_\_\_\_\_  
Dated \_\_\_\_\_

II.—LICENSE FOR RETAIL SALE OF OPIUM.  
(Granted by the Deputy Commissioner.)

District \_\_\_\_\_  
No. of license in Register \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of retailer \_\_\_\_\_  
Locality of shop \_\_\_\_\_

Be it known that \_\_\_\_\_, resident of \_\_\_\_\_, District \_\_\_\_\_, is hereby authorised by the deputy commissioner of \_\_\_\_\_, to sell opium by retail and wholesale, under the provisions of Rules VIII. and XIX. of the Central Provinces' Opium Rules to another licensed vendor, or to a medical practitioner licensed under Rule VII. of those Rules, in his shop at \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_, from the date of this license to the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_ upon the following conditions:—

I. That he shall pay to Government a monthly duty of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

II. That he shall sell no opium, but such as he may purchase from Government or a licensed vendor, and that he shall not receive or have in his possession opium obtained otherwise; and that all opium purchased by him from the Treasury shall, after entry (under Rule VIII.) in the shop pass-book of the quantity of opium purchased, and of the time allowed for transport to the shop, be taken to the shop for which the pass is granted (and not to any other shop or place), and shall also be taken to the said shop within the time allowed in the pass-book.

III. That he shall not receive any wearing apparel or other goods in barter for opium, and that he shall not sell any opium on credit, nor allow any opium to be consumed on his premises.

IV. That he shall not open his shop, or make sales therein, before sunrise; that he shall not keep it open, or make sales therein, after \_\_\_\_\_ and that he shall not harbour any person therein during during the night.

V. That he shall not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he shall prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he shall give information to the nearest magistrate or police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.

VI. That he shall have constantly fixed up, at the entrance of his shop, a sign-board bearing the following inscription, in legible characters, in the vernacular language:—

(Name of vendor.)

“Licensed to retail opium.”

VII. That, if so required by the Deputy Commissioner, he shall keep up daily an account in this form, showing the receipts and deliveries of opium at his shop each day, and the balance in store:—

Date.	Quantity of Opium in Store from Yesterday.			Quantity of Opium received this Day, and whence received.			Total Quantity to be accounted for.			Quantity sold this day, with Name, Caste, and Residence of each Purchaser of half a tola or upwards.			Quantity left in Store.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.

VIII. That he shall at once produce his license and accounts for inspection on demand of any officer of the departments of excise, police, customs, salt, opium, or revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable; and that he shall not prevent any such officer, of whatever rank, from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

IX. That if the holder of this license does not intend to renew it on the expiry of the period for which it is granted, he shall give notice to the Deputy Commissioner that he contemplates its surrender, at least 15 days before the expiry of the period for which it is granted, i.e., before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_.

If such notice be not given, and if this license be not re-called by the deputy commissioner under the autho-

rity reserved to him in Clause X., this license, and any counterpart engagement for the due observance of these conditions that the license-holder may have entered into, shall remain in force as if this license and the engagement were formally renewed for a further term of one year, viz., to the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_.

X. This license may be re-called by the deputy commissioner:—

- (a.) For default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in Clause I.;
- (b.) For violation of any of the conditions specified in this license;

\* Opium shops may not be kept open after 9 p.m.

APP. XXIX.  
Central  
Provinces.

(c.) If the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace, or of any other criminal offence;

(d) If there is reason to believe that the licensee either smuggles himself, or connives at smuggling.

Should the license be re-called for any of these causes, the license-holder shall have no claim to any compensation whatever, or to any refund of any duty or instalment of duty already paid. But it shall be in the discretion of the deputy commissioner to make such compensation or refund, should he consider it necessary or advisable to do so. Should the deputy commissioner desire to recall this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted, for any cause other than those herein-before specified (a), (b), (c), (d), he shall give 15 days' previous notice and remit a sum equal to the duty for 15 days, or if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation, in default of notice, as the chief commissioner may direct.

XI. This license may be surrendered by the license-holder on his giving one month's notice to the deputy commissioner and paying such fine not exceeding the amount of the duty for six months, or the loss caused to Government by the failure to carry out any condition imposed, as the deputy commissioner may adjudge. Should the deputy commissioner be satisfied that the reason for resigning the license is adequate, he may, with the sanction of the chief commissioner, remit the fine.

XII. On the infringement of any of the above articles, or any of the conditions imposed by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules made thereunder, this license, and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium, or for the manufacture or sale of madak or chandu, shall be forfeited.

III.—LICENSE FOR RETAIL SALE OF OPIUM.\*

(To be granted by a farmer.)

District.  
No. of license in register.  
Name of retailer.  
Locality of shop.  
Be it known that \_\_\_\_\_, resident of \_\_\_\_\_,

Mauzah \_\_\_\_\_, District \_\_\_\_\_, is hereby authorized by \_\_\_\_\_, the farmer of \_\_\_\_\_ to sell opium by retail and wholesale, under the provisions of Rules VIII. and XIX., of the Central Provinces' Opium Rules, to another licensed vendor or to a medical practitioner licensed under Rule VII. of those rules, in his shop at \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_, from the date of this license to the \_\_\_\_\_, day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189 \_\_\_\_\_, upon the following conditions:—

I. That he shall pay to the farmer monthly duty of \_\_\_\_\_

II. That he shall sell no opium but such as he may purchase from the farmer \_\_\_\_\_, and that he shall not receive, or have in his possession, opium obtained otherwise.

III. That he shall not receive any wearing apparel or other goods in barter for opium, and that he shall not sell opium on credit, nor allow any opium to be consumed on his premises.

IV. That he shall not open his shop, or make sales therein before sunrise; that he shall not keep open, or make sales therein after \_\_\_\_\_, and that he shall not harbour any person therein during the night.

V. That he shall not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he shall prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he shall give information to the nearest magistrate or police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.

VI. That he shall have constantly fixed up, at the entrance of his shop, a signboard bearing the following inscription, in legible characters in the vernacular language:—

(Name of vendor.)

“Licensed to retail opium.”

VII. That, if so required by the deputy commissioner, he shall keep up daily an account in this form, showing the receipts and deliveries of opium at his shop each day, and the balance in store:—

Date.	Quantity of Opium in Store from Yesterday.			Quantity of Opium received this Day, and whence received.			Total Quantity to be accounted for.			Quantity sold this Day.			Quantity left in Store.			
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	

VIII. That he shall at once produce his license and accounts for inspection, on the demand of any officer of any of the departments of excise, police, customs, salt, opium, or revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable; and that he shall not prevent any such officer, of whatever rank, from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

IX. The license may be recalled by the farmer—

(a) for default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in Clause I.; and by the farmer or deputy commissioner—

(b) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license;

(c) if the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace, or of any other criminal offence.

X. On the infringement of any of the above articles, or any of the conditions imposed by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules made thereunder, this license, and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium, or for the manufacture or sale of madak or chandu, shall be forfeited.

IV.—LICENSE FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND RETAIL SALE OF MADAK OR OF CHANDU.

(To be granted by the deputy commissioner.)

District.  
No. in register.  
Name of vendor.  
Locality of shop.  
Be it known that \_\_\_\_\_, resident of \_\_\_\_\_

Mauzah \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_, is authorised by the deputy commissioner of \_\_\_\_\_ to manufacture and sell by retail madak (or chandu, as the case may be), in his shop at \_\_\_\_\_, from the date of this license to the \_\_\_\_\_, 189 \_\_\_\_\_, upon the following conditions:—

I. That he shall pay to Government a monthly duty of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

II. That he shall purchase all the opium he may use in the manufacture of madak (or chandu, as the case may be), direct from the deputy commissioner's or sub-divisional office, and that all opium purchased by him from the Treasury shall after entry (under Rule VIII.) in the shall pass-book of the quantity of opium

\* To be counter-signed by the deputy commissioner.



purchased and of the time allowed for transport to the shop, be taken to the shop for which the pass is granted (and not to any other shop or place), and shall also be taken to the said shop within the time allowed in the pass-book.

III. That he shall not receive any wearing apparel, or other goods in barter for the drug, and that he shall not sell the drug on credit nor allow any of the drug to be consumed on his premises.

IV. That he shall not open his shop, or make sales therein, before sunrise; that he shall not keep it open, or make sales therein after\* and that he shall not harbour any suspected persons therein.

V. That he shall not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he shall

prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he shall give information to the nearest magistrate or police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.

VI. That he shall have constantly fixed up at the entrance of his shop a sign board bearing the following inscription, in the vernacular language of the country :—

(Name of vendor.)

“ Licensed vendor of madak (or chandu).

VII. That, if so required by the deputy commissioner, he shall keep up daily the following account showing the receipts of opium in his shop, the quantity used in the manufacture of madak (or chandu), and the balance remaining in store at the end of the day :—

I.—OPIUM.

1.	2.			3.			4.			5.			6.		
Date.	Quantity of Opium remaining in Store Yesterday.			Quantity received To-day, and whence received.			Total Quantity of Opium to be accounted for.			Opium used in the preparation of Madak (or Chandu).			Quantity remaining in Store.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.

II.—MADAK OR CHANDU.

1.	2.			3.			4.			5.			6.		
Date.	Quantity remaining in Store Yesterday.			Quantity manufactured out of Opium To-day.			Total Quantity of Madak or Chandu to be accounted for.			Madak or Chandu sold to day.			Quantity remaining in Store this Day.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.

VIII. That he shall at once produce his license and accounts for inspection, on the demand of any officer of the departments of excise, police, customs, salt, opium or revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable; and he shall not prevent any officer, of whatever rank, from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

IX. That if the holder of this license does not intend to renew it on the expiry of the period for which it is granted, he shall give notice to the deputy commissioner that he contemplates its surrender, at least 15 days before the expiry of the term for which it is granted, i.e., before the day of 18 .

If such notice be not given, or if license be not recalled by the deputy commissioner under the authority reserved to him in Clause X., this license, and any counterpart engagement for the due observance of these conditions that the license-holder may have entered into, shall remain in force as if this license and the engagement were formally renewed for a further term of one year, viz., to the day of 18 .

X. This license may be recalled by the deputy commissioner—

- (a) for default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in Clause I.;
- (b) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license;
- (c) if the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace, or of any other criminal offence.

\* All madak shops must be closed at 9 p.m.

Should the license be recalled for any of these causes, the license-holder shall have no claim to any compensation whatever, or to any refund of any duty, or instalment of duty, already paid. But it shall be in the discretion of the deputy commissioner to make such compensation or refund, should he consider it necessary or advisable to do so.

Should the deputy commissioner desire to recall this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted, for any cause other than those above specified (a), (b), and (c), he shall give 15 days' previous notice, and remit a sum equal to the duty for 15 days, or, if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation, in default of notice, as the chief commissioner may direct.

XI. This license may be surrendered by the license-holder on his giving one month's previous notice to the deputy commissioner, and paying such fine, not exceeding the amount of the duty for six months or the loss caused to Government by the failure to carry out any condition imposed, as the deputy commissioner may adjudge.

Should the deputy commissioner be satisfied that the reason for resigning the license is adequate, he may, with the sanction of the chief commissioner, remit the fine.

XII. On the infringement of any of the above articles, or any of the conditions imposed by the Opium Act, 1873, or by the rules made thereunder, this license, and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium, or for the manufacture or sale of madak or chandu, shall be forfeited.

APP. XXIX.  
Central  
Provinces.

V.—LICENSE FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND RETAIL SALE OF MADAK OR CHANDU.

(To be granted by a farmer.)

District.  
No. in register.  
Name of vendor.  
Locality of shop.

Be it known that \_\_\_\_\_, resident of \_\_\_\_\_, District \_\_\_\_\_, is authorised by \_\_\_\_\_, the farmer of \_\_\_\_\_, to manufacture and sell by retail, madak (or chandu, as the case may be), in his shop at \_\_\_\_\_, from the date of this license to the \_\_\_\_\_ 189\_\_\_\_, upon the following conditions:—

I. That he shall pay to the farmer a monthly duty of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_.

II. That he shall purchase all the opium he may use in the manufacture of madak (or chandu, as the case may be) direct from the farmer \_\_\_\_\_, and not from any licensed opium vendor, and that all opium purchased by him from the former shall after entry (under Rule VIII.) in the shop pass-book of the quantity of opium purchased and of the time allowed for transport to the shop, be taken to the shop for which the

pass is granted (and not to any other shop or place), and shall also be taken to the said shop, within the time allowed in the pass-book.

III. That he shall not receive any wearing apparel or other goods in barter for the drug, and that he shall not sell the drug on credit, nor allow any of the drug to be consumed on his premises.

IV. That he shall not open his shop, or make sales therein before sunrise, that he shall not keep it open, or effect sales therein after \_\_\_\_\_, and that he shall not harbour any suspected person therein.

V. That he shall not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he shall not permit gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he shall give information to the nearest magistrate or police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.

VI. That he shall have constantly fixed up at the entrance of his shop a sign board bearing the following inscription, in the vernacular language of the country:—

(Name of vendor.)

“Licensed vendor of madak (or chandu).”

VII. That, if so required by the deputy commissioner, he shall keep up daily the following account showing the receipts of opium in his shop, the quantity used in the manufacturing of madak (or chandu), and the balance remaining in store at the end of the day:—

I.—OPIUM.

1.	2.			3.			4.			5.			6.		
Date.	Quantity remaining in Store Yesterday.			Quantity received To-day and whence received.			Total Quantity of Opium to be accounted for.			Opium used in the preparation of Madak (or Chandu).			Quantity remaining in Store.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.

II.—MADAK OR CHANDU.

1.	2.			3.			4.			5.			6.		
Date.	Quantity remaining in Store Yesterday.			Quantity manufactured out of Opium To-day.			Total Quantity of Madak or Chandu to be accounted for.			Madak or Chandu sold To-day.			Quantity remaining in Store this day.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.

VIII. That he shall at once produce his license and accounts for inspection on demand of any officer of any of the departments of excise, police, customs, salt, opium, or revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable empowered under section 14, Opium Act; and that he shall not prevent any such officer, of whatever rank, from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

IX. This license may be recalled by the farmer—  
(a) for default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in Clause I.;

and by the farmer or deputy commissioner—

- (b) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license;
- (c) if the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace, or of any other criminal offence.

X. On the infringement of any of the above articles, or any of the conditions imposed by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules made thereunder, this license, and any other license or licenses that the holder may have taken out for the sale of opium, or for the manufacture or sale of madak or chandu, will be forfeited.

## APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of SHOPS LICENSED for RETAIL SALE of OPIUM and MADAK, the QUANTITY of OPIUM issued, and the RECEIPTS from DUTY, and LICENSE FEES in the KHALSA.

1. Year.	2. Number of Shops for retail Sale of						3. Details of Opium used.				4.	5.	6.
	Opium.			Madak.			Purchased by Government.		Con- fiscated.	Total issued.	License fees.	Duty, in- cluding Cost Price of Opium pur- chased by Government, and Sale Proceeds of confiscated Opium.	Total.
	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Total.	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Total.	Quantity.	Cost Price.	Quantity.	Quantity.			
							Mds. Srs.	Rs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 27	5,410	—	18 27	1,05,989	16,434	1,22,423
1872-73	990	—	990	—	—	—	15 22	4,500	—	15 22	1,79,980	13,684	1,93,673
1873-74	1,128	—	1,128	—	—	—	100 8	29,057	—	100 8	1,85,637	88,170	2,73,833
1874-75	1,746	—	1,746	—	—	—	114 19	33,198	—	114 19	2,15,057	1,00,738	3,15,795
1875-76	1,300	69	1,369	—	—	—	216 25	79,969	—	216 25	1,92,067	1,80,304	3,81,461
1876-77	1,104	108	1,212	—	—	—	289 35	1,11,454	0 4	289 39	2,11,167	2,47,206	4,58,463
1877-78	1,105	107	1,212	1,257	—	1,257	383 20	1,41,813	—	383 20	2,11,710	3,14,452	5,26,162
1878-79	1,217	107	1,324	1,304	—	1,304	510 3	1,60,008	—	510 3	2,08,236	4,34,155	6,42,391
1879-80	1,396	131	1,527	447	—	447	621 15	1,80,353	—	621 15	2,19,263	5,40,093	7,59,456
1880-81	1,313	155	1,468	467	—	467	674 35	1,95,721	1 14	676 9	2,47,615	5,97,558	8,35,170
1881-82	1,315	162	1,477	418	—	418	609 9	1,78,675	—	609 9	2,61,814	5,35,340	7,97,654
1882-83	1,104	240	1,444	360	10	870	687 26	1,84,917	0 29	688 15	2,87,723	5,61,503	8,49,225
1883-84	936	293	1,230	330	10	330	630 9	1,85,374	—	630 9	3,08,750	5,62,423	8,66,203
1884-85	915	366	1,301	288	18	306	617 38	1,79,205	10 16	623 14	3,10,159	5,51,214	8,61,373
1885-86	946	413	1,359	290	18	308	626 13	1,81,634	2 19	628 32	3,15,746	5,52,890	8,68,636
1886-87	967	453	1,410	290	18	298	606 33	1,75,983	6 6	613 39	3,02,769	5,38,440	8,41,229
1887-88	944	463	1,406	285	12	297	579 14	1,68,015	10 22	589 36	2,75,362	5,17,411	7,92,773
1888-89	1,004	290	1,294	291	14	305	609 2	1,76,028	10 24	619 26	2,73,035	5,43,533	8,16,563
1889-90	1,031	373	1,404	292	12	304	634 9	1,83,925	1 3	635 12	2,72,452	5,53,803	8,31,255
1890-91	1,032	416	1,448	285	13	298	633 0	1,80,670	6 6	629 6	2,78,419	5,52,158	8,30,577
1891-92	994	432	1,426	107	53	220	639 17	1,85,973	1 4	640 21	2,84,869	5,62,745	8,47,704
1892-93	973	508	1,481	172	10	182	630 15	1,82,777	4 23	634 38	2,88,812	5,56,973	8,45,785

\* For the years 1877-78 to 1890-91 the statistics in columns 3, 5, and 6 include those of Feudatory States and of Zamindaris, the owners of which enjoy excise rights in respect to opium. Separate statistics for the Khalsa only are not now ascertainable.

## APPENDIX D.

## PREPARATION AND USE OF MADAK.

It is a fairly general tradition among madak smokers that the drug was introduced into these Provinces from Bengal about 80 years ago by one, Mir Salamat Ali, a Sadar Amin at Jubbulpore. There are no means, however, of confirming this statement, but it leads to the inference that the use of this confection is of comparatively recent introduction in the Central Provinces.

Madak is prepared in the following way:—

Take two tolas of pure opium, cut into small pieces with a knife, and put the pieces into as much water as a large breakfast cup will hold. Boil until the opium is thoroughly melted and mixed with the water. Strain the mixture through a thin cloth into a small brass bowl, squeezing the cloth to ensure that nothing of value is left in it. Pour the resulting liquid drop by drop through cotton wool placed on the edge of the bowl into another vessel. Boil the liquor thus doubly

strained until it becomes thick enough to adhere to the finger when inserted therein, i.e., until a consistency resembling that of freshly melted sealing wax is attained. Stir and allow to cool. Meanwhile strip leaves from a bough of babul, and dry them in the sun. Separate stalk and dust by shaking in a small sifting fan or basket used for cleaning grain taking the leaves so separated, and heat them in an earthen pot with a wide mouth until perfectly dry and black. Sprinkle with water to cool. Take about an ounce and half of the leaves thus prepared, and mix in with the opium syrup, using a piece of stick for the purpose. Make up the compound into balls, any number from 65 to 80.

Calcined babul leaves ready for mixing with opium syrup may be kept for months before use. Pan is sometimes used instead of babul leaves.

Madak balls are sold for one paisa each, and are smoked in a straight-stemmed pipe with a small brass-bound bowl. The pipe is termed in vernacular "Chungi."

APP. XXIX.  
Central  
Provinces.

## APPENDIX E.

## CIRCULAR No. 4.

From H. H. PRIEST, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces, to all DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, Central Provinces.

SIR, Dated Nagpur, 5th September 1890.  
In forwarding, for your information and guidance, copy of a letter from the secretary to the chief commissioner, containing the chief commissioner's orders regarding the proposal to close madak shops and prohibit the manufacture of madak, I have the honour to inform you that the instructions contained in that letter should have effect given to them from the 1st April 1891. From that date the consumption of opium, madak, ganja, foreign bhang, or majum on the premises of the licensed vendors of these drugs will be entirely prohibited, and a condition to this effect will be inserted

in all leases granted to such vendors. These orders should be promptly made known to all who are interested in the sale of drugs. When they come into force special care will have to be taken to prevent the illicit manufacture of madak, and for this end a watch must be maintained by both the police and excise officers upon all habitual assemblages of madak smokers, and the sources of supply should be quietly ascertained in all such cases. Attention is also invited to the instructions contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the secretariat letter, which should be very carefully complied with. From my own experience, I incline to think that it is possible to reduce considerably the number of madak shops in these Provinces, and deputy commissioners should carefully consider this point when submitting their annual proposals regarding the excise arrangements of their several districts in November next.

I have, &c.

H. H. PRIEST,  
Officiating Commissioner  
of Excise.

Copy of a LETTER No. 5106-500, dated the 14th August 1890, from L. K. LAURIE, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the COMMISSIONER of EXCISE, Central Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1767, dated the 8th instant, submitting the replies received by you from commissioners and deputy commissioners on the subject of your proposal to close madak shops and prohibit the manufacture of madak.

2. I am to say that after carefully considering the various arguments adduced, the chief commissioner is of opinion that, while there is much to be said in favour of the entire prohibition of the manufacture of madak, it is inadvisable, in view of the opinions expressed on the other side, to go as far as this at present. He thinks that the step which the facts and papers before him render justifiable and expedient, is to put a stop to the practice of allowing vendors of intoxicating drugs to maintain "taverns" for the consumption not only of madak, but of opium and ganja and all their pre-

parations. It should be a condition of all retail licenses hereafter granted for the sale of intoxicating drugs of any kind that the drug is not to be consumed on the premises. Persons who cannot do without their regular dose of a narcotic must carry home from the shops what they require and smoke, or swallow it in private. Gregariousness in habits of vice must no longer be encouraged by Government.

3. As a rule, I am to add, the opium and madak contracts should, in future, be sold together. The opium vendor should be also the madak vendor, and if he declines in any instance to combine the sale of the preparation with the sale of the drug from which it is prepared, the madak shop should be closed.

4. Finally, no new licenses to manufacture and sell madak should be given in places where there are no madak shops at present, even though there may be an opium shop. As an ordinary rule, madak-licenses should be granted only at large centres of population, where there is a considerable and permanent demand for the preparation.

## APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing CONSUMPTION of OPIUM per HEAD of POPULATION in the BRITISH TERRITORIES of the CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Districts.	Year.	Population.					Sales of Opium.†	Consumption per Head.				
		Hindus.	Mohamedans.	Animistic.*	Others.	Total.		Masbas.	Rattis.			
Nagpur	1892-93.	662,945	43,356	41,984	9,577	757,862	Mns. 73	S. 13	C. 13	T. 0	3	5.7
Bhandara		689,994	13,100	89,179	577	742,850	41	11	2	0½	2	1.0
Chanda		520,333	11,200	165,079	998	597,610	19	27	3	3½	1	0.6
Wardha		347,443	15,003	35,735	2,668	400,854	49	19	13	4½	4	5.9
Balaghat		282,169	6,901	93,917	344	383,331	45	21	11	4	4	4.5
Jubbulpore		603,997	38,269	97,358	8,522	748,146	35	24	3	0	1	6.6
Sangor		536,332	26,898	9,960	11,553	591,743	20	7	8	0	1	2.4
Damoh		293,818	10,331	14,375	7,189	325,613	6	30	11	1	0	6.4
Seoni		197,006	15,006	157,327	1,428	370,767	36	25	9	4	3	6.4
Mandla		146,868	4,699	187,324	482	339,373	17	12	18	0½	1	7.7
Betul		197,774	5,122	119,088	1,212	323,196	15	26	0	0	1	6.9
Chhindwara		220,967	11,188	105,740	1,548	332,443	23	33	0	0	2	5.6
Hooshangabad		428,400	24,164	70,062	5,076	525,702	33	28	0	0	2	3.7
Narsinghpur		306,784	13,528	44,198	2,516	367,026	22	20	8	0	2	2.8
Nimar		223,280	27,501	601	2,854	253,486	18	23	8	0	2	6.5
Raipur		1,125,259	12,641	115,402	1,696	1,255,698	88	1	14	4½	3	5.5
Bilaspur		760,100	8,261	58,646	426	827,433	47	13	3	0½	2	1.6
Sambalpur		766,268	3,531	26,353	241	796,413	39	17	6	2	1	7.2
Total		8,260,392	290,619	1,432,328	63,907	10,046,540	634	38	1	4½	2	3.4

\* The religion of the forest and hill tribes is recorded in the Census returns of 1891 as "Animistic."

† Includes 4 M. 22 S. 9 C. 4 T. confiscated opium.

## APPENDIX XXX.

APP. XXX.  
Central  
Provinces.

ABSTRACTS OF EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES tendered for Examination from the CENTRAL PROVINCES, and not examined by the ROYAL COMMISSION.

[See Question 28,103.]

*Abstract of evidence to be given by the Rev. Israel Jacob, Missionary Priest of the Church of England and Chairman of the District Council, Chanda.**Abstract of evidence to be given by Rai Bahadur C. Narainswami, Pleader of Nagpur.*

Question I. I have been a missionary for the past 20 years, the greater part of which I worked in Chanda, Central Provinces, and a few years at Indore, Central India, where abundance of poppy is grown and opium is manufactured and exported to other places.

My position and work have brought me into direct personal observation and acquaintance of several people of different status and position in society, who use opium in one form or another. I have taken an interest in the opium question, and discussed it with men of my own profession and intelligent native gentlemen of India. I have also read with attention what specialists have written on the subject.

Question II. My varied experience has led me to the deliberate opinion that opium eating, in moderate quantities, far from being harmful or injurious, is most beneficial to health at certain periods of life.

For instance, 95 per cent. of the population of Chanda use it as a prophylactic against infantile diseases. The administration of it to little infants is an absolute necessity with the labouring classes of people.

The suppression of opium manufacture, or laying further restriction on the sale of it, will be felt a great hardship by these people. Its use by the adult population is very limited.

Opium eating at the age of 50 is considered most efficacious in its effects in checking maladies of a certain nature incident to that stage of life.

Yes, my observation has led me to draw a distinction between the eating of opium and the smoking of it in the form of madak and chandu. The latter was observed to ruin the human system and to demoralize the consumer. The appearance of the madak smoker is generally emaciated, and he looks stupid, dull, and listless. Opium smoking therefore is, I consider, very demoralizing in its effects.

Question III. The public opinion is not adverse to its use either medicinally or as a mild stimulant in small doses.

Question IV. If due regard is to be paid to the liberty of the ryot, I do not think it feasible, or at any rate advisable, to prohibit the growth of poppy and the production and sale of opium for any purpose.

The suppression of the sale of opium will, I fear, lead to serious and sad results.

Question V. Yes, I am acquainted with the present system in these Provinces for regulating the sale of opium. The system in vogue at present is the best, and I do not think any change or alteration is either called for or necessary.

Question VI. The people will, on no account, be willing to bear extra taxation to meet the loss of the revenue from opium to Government in any shape.

## ADDENDA.

No. 1.—The consumption of opium in British India is comparatively very small. Its effects, morally and physically, are not perceived to be great, calling for any interference.

No. 2.—The use of opium *per se* is not an evil. It is not so deleterious an article as ganja or liquor. Therefore, its use need not be prohibited by law, more so as it is generally used as an article of necessity rather than of luxury.

No. 3.—Since opium is not an evil article *per se*, the revenue derived from it by Government is not an iniquitous one, and therefore it should not be surrendered.

No. 4.—Government have adopted wise and just measures to check the abuses of opium eating and smoking, and no further restrictions are necessary, except the closing of dens for madak smoking, where it is not so done already.

Question I. I had opportunities of informing myself on the use and effects of opium generally, and with special reference to the people in these Provinces and Berars.

Some of my servants were in the habit of eating and smoking opium, and I often watched their conditions.

During my practice as a pleader for the last 29 years in the Central Provinces and Berars, I have often come across persons in the habit of eating and smoking opium. I have also sometimes seen people smoking opium in Madakkhanas.

There are several forms in which opium is used. It is called—

Madak,	Arak,
Sadak,	Sith,
Chandu,	Posteen,
Kasumbha,	Burush, &c.,

according to the different modes in which it is manufactured. In these Provinces madak is used generally by low-caste Mahomedans, Kunbus, Marathas, and Koshtees. Many Marwarees and some Brahmans are in the habit of eating opium, and they, however, take special care to use nourishing food, such as milk, cream, sweetmeats, &c. after taking opium.

Question II. The effects of opium on persons habitually using it for pleasure (who generally indulge in large quantities, though commencing at first with small doses) and not as medicine, are to a great extent pernicious. The physical condition of persons always using opium is generally undermined. It gets gradually deteriorated. They lose all their energies. There is no lustre or bloom left on their features. They look pale and yellowish. Their vital and generative organs get affected. Their mind gets muddled and their brain weakened. They, in fact, become unfit for any active pursuit in life. By the use of this drug one's moral character is affected for the worse. When one gets to the habit of using opium he loses all control over himself, and cannot do without it. In case of poor and lower classes who are habituated to the use of opium, they resort to the offences of theft, &c., when they have no money to buy it. The eating of opium is not so bad as that of smoking it. By smoking, one's constitution gets spoiled much sooner than by eating opium. When opium is taken in very moderate quantities, with nourishing food along with it, the poisonous effects of the drug are, in the majority of cases, minimized.

Question III. The use of opium is generally disliked. Habitual opium eating or smoking is looked upon by the public as a disgraceful practice, and a person who is a slave to this habit is looked down upon. Public opinion is adverse to the use of opium, except for medicinal purposes or in very small quantity.

Question IV. There is no doubt a great possibility of smuggling, but this smuggling would not, I think, permit the importation of so much opium as to make the people use it in such large numbers and in such large quantities, as they are doing at present. There is, however, this danger that for want of opium, the people used to it may take to liquor, which will be worse.

No poppy is grown, and no opium is manufactured in these Provinces, so there is no fear of any smuggling taking place in these Provinces, except by way of importation, which can easily be stopped by the same means which are now adopted for preventing the importation of smuggled opium.

Question V. I do not think that entire prohibition of the sale of opium, except for medical purposes, is unpracticable in these Provinces, where, as I have already stated, no poppy is grown and no opium is produced; but where its prohibition is impracticable, I think that if the manufacture in the form of madak and chandu be made

APP. XXX.  
Central  
Provinces.

penal and the licensing of the manufacture and the sale in the form of madak and chandu be entirely stopped, and the sale of opium only be allowed, the consumption would be greatly checked. There appears to be necessity of making any modifications in the present system of regulating the sale of opium.

Question IV.

I do not think the people would in any way be willing to bear any extra taxation on account of the loss of revenue by the prohibition or further restriction of the use of opium. As far as my experience goes, native opinion is decidedly opposed to fresh taxation in any shape or form.

*Abstract of Evidence to be given by Rao Sahab Balwant Rao Bhuskutey, Jagirdar of Timorni and Honorary Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Nimar.*

Question I.

Yes; I have had opportunities both, special and general, for informing myself on the subject of the use and effects of opium. I have a number of dependants, amongst whom opium eaters form a part. I have also come across people who are habituated to the use of the drug in question, but, in my experience, I have found that such opium consumers do not exclusively belong to a particular sect or class of people, and higher classes of people are not seen smoking opium. On tours to my Jagir villages, I have found that smoking is much resorted to by lower orders of people. In my visits to parts out of British India, I met with people taking opium in liquid form called Kusambba. It would not be out of place, were I to mention that this Kusambba is also used in some parts of British India, though to a very limited extent.

Question II.

As far as my experience goes, opium-eating of itself does not necessarily lead a man to immoral practices, but physically it does affect the human constitution to a greater or less degree according as the consumers get nourishing food or otherwise. There is undoubtedly a noticeable difference between eating and smoking

opium; smoking, even with a good diet, utterly impairs human health, while eating opium in small doses serves as a tonic, and the more so in old age.

Opium-eaters are not at all, in the opinion of the public, held in any low estimation; opium smokers, on the other hand are looked upon with great abhorrence, and are very much censured.

I dare say that if the growth of poppy be entirely prohibited, it would be a death-blow to those who are already accustomed to it. I should even go the length of saying that some of them would succumb to death, for I have met with people who, trying to get rid of this practice, have fallen victims to death after suffering from several diseases as diarrhoea, &c., and others in their turn could not but retain their long-continued habits. Prohibition will also encourage smuggling on all sides.

With regard to this question, my knowledge and information are limited, but I could suggest that smoking only should be entirely prohibited, except in the cases of those who are already addicted to it, they may be allowed this privilege for reasons stated in answers to the last question. And for these habitual smokers a place should be fixed wherein they should be allowed to smoke at particular times of the day, and with a limited number of pills. This would not be innovation to them, as they are already habituated to resort to such assemblies. I can confidentially say that this modification would not go to prohibit smuggling in its entirety, but it would be a kind of check to a certain extent, as these people would be ashamed to resort to these public-houses.

People would never be willing to bear extra taxation for the prohibition or further restriction, as it has been already pointed out that eating is not censured by them, but, on the contrary, is held as a tonic, and in case of smoking where restriction is necessary, the resulting loss cannot be compensated by extra taxation for the aforesaid reasons or additional taxation, as the practice of smoking is in use in lower classes of people who are very poor.

The QUESTIONS referred to in the preceding ABSTRACTS are questions issued by the Local Administration, Central Provinces, to the Witnesses selected to give Evidence. These Questions are printed below.

*List of Questions to be answered by Witnesses who have been selected to give Evidence before the Royal Opium Commission.*

(1.) Have you had any special opportunities for informing yourself on the subject of the use and effects of opium either (a) generally, or (b) with reference to any particular locality or class of people?

If so, what have these opportunities been?

(2.) What opinion have you been led to form regarding the effects of opium on the moral and physical condition of the people who habitually use it? Have you been led by your experience to draw any distinction between the eating and the smoking of opium? If so, state what that distinction is.

(3.) What is the opinion of the natives with whom you are familiar regarding the use of opium? Is there any strong public opinion adverse to its use other than medicinally?

(4.) Do you think that, with reference to the habits of the people and the possibility of smuggling, it would be possible to entirely prohibit the growth of the poppy and the production and sale of opium, except for medical purposes?

(5.) Are you familiar with the present system in these Provinces for regulating the sale and manufacture of opium? If you consider that entire prohibition of sale, except for medical purposes, is impracticable, do you think that consumption could be checked by any modification of the existing Government system? If so, what modifications would you suggest in the present arrangements for (a) licensing the sale of opium, (b) licensing its manufacture and sale in the form of chandu and madak?

(6.) If prohibition or further restriction were to be decided on, and if the resulting loss of revenue were to make other taxation necessary, do you think that the people would be willing to bear such extra taxation?

Dr. J. A.  
da Gama,  
L.M.

14 Feb. 1894.

Dr. J. A. DA GAMA, L.M., called in and examined.

25,856. (Sir William Roberts.) You are a graduate in medicine of the Bombay University?—Yes.

25,857. To what district and to what races are your observations applicable?—I am a graduate in medicine of the Bombay University and a Knight Commander of the Order of Christ of Portugal. I have been practising physic for the last 22 (twenty-two) years in the district of Mandvi, Bombay, among the Khojas, Memons, Baniyas, Bhatias, Lohanas, and Marathas.

25,858. What is your experience of the use of opium?—Both men and women use opium habitually, generally after 30 years of age, in some cases earlier, but then for some ailment or other. The proportion is larger among the Mahomedans than among the Hindus, the per-centage of opium eaters among the former being about 8 or 10 per cent.

25,859. You mean of adult males?—Males and females.

25,860. Have you seen any injurious effects from the excessive consumption of opium?—I have no experience of the effects of the abuse of opium, but those who use it habitually have their physique improved, and have never had their moral condition in any way lowered by its use.

25,861. How do the people use it as a rule?—Usually, in this district, people take it twice a day—at 6 a.m., and at 6 p.m.—in the form of a pill, about a grain each, but the quantity is increased only up to the production of the desired effect, and not more, *i.e.* just enough to give the individual sufficient stimulus; and I have actually seen taken as much as 80 grains a day, *i.e.* 40 grains in the morning and 40 in the evening, without the least inconvenience to the individual, neither physically nor morally.

25,862. Have you any experience in the use of opium as a prophylactic against malarial fever?—I cannot say that opium is used here as a prophylactic, but for a long time I had prescribed with success a grain of opium with 10 grains of quinine in cases of ague. This dose shortened both the cold and hot stages of the fever, which was not the case when quinine alone was administered.

25,863. Does the use of opium as habitually indulged in lead to consequences as serious as those which follow the use of alcohol?—I emphatically say no to the first part of this question, because so far from seeing consequences from habitual use of opium as serious as those which might arise from the use of alcohol, I have found beneficial effects from its use in various cases, and markedly in some cases of habitual drunkards. I have by the administration of opium reclaimed some drunkards, who by indulging in other vices in consequence, or as an accompaniment of the alcohol abuse, had so debased themselves as to squander their fortunes, and had reduced their families almost to beggary, but who now, thanks to the regular use of opium, have retrieved both their moral character and their worldly affairs.

25,864. You are speaking from actual personal experience?—Yes.

25,865. What have you to tell us with regard to the use of opium in infancy and childhood?—Opium is administered to children in the form of pills, called bala golis or baby pills, containing a minute quantity of opium, and several aromatics and carminatives. I give here a rough formula of the composition of those pills:—

*The Formula for Bala Golis.*

Nutmeg -	-	2	tolas.
Mace (of do.) -	-	2	"
Cardamoms -	-	2	"
Catechu -	-	2½	"
Supari flowers -	-	2½	"
Bhang, washed, boiled in water, and dried	-	14	"
Sugarcandy (Chinese)	-	25	"
Opium -	-	5	"
Cinnabar, factitious	-	1½	"

56½ tolas for one lot or one mass.

One hundred pills or bala golis are made out of the weight of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tola of this mass. That is,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tola of this mass gives 100 pills.

25,866. What amount of opium is there usually in each pill?—About one-eleventh of a grain.

25,867. I presume they are not always of the same composition?—I do not know. This receipt was given to me by the maker. These pills are given to the children, one in the morning and one in the evening, and sometimes in

the middle of the day. When I first settled in this district 22 years since, such pills were administered universally to the children until they had reached the age of 2½ or 3 years. Well, I had been taught in the Medical College that the use of opium produced in children marasmus. I therefore used all my influence with the well-to-do people in this district to induce them to abandon the administration of bala golis to the children of their families. I have succeeded in this to a very large extent, but I find that the children to whom bala golis were not given have not fared better nor worse than those to whom they had been given. I had seen, and I still see, emaciated children to whom opium is being given, but they belong chiefly to poor classes of the inhabitants; further inquiries have convinced me that emaciation is not due so much to the administration of opium or bala golis to the children as to the want of proper and timely nourishment. Very frequently it happens among the poorer classes that a mother has no one to entrust her nursing to while she is at work to earn her wages, and through sheer necessity she is obliged to put her baby to sleep with opium to keep it quiet during her absence from home, and to nurse it at long intervals. It is chiefly owing to this long-interval nursing that makes those children thin. Now, however, I do not object to the administration of bala golis to children, as I find them decidedly beneficial in early life, when children suffer from diarrhoea, flatulence, &c.

25,868. What have you to say about the moderate use of opium?—As regards the expression "moderate use of opium" it cannot be said to be confined to a quantity which an individual may consume, but it is to be understood to be any quantity which will give the individual a stimulus which enables him to carry on his avocations; for a quantity short of the required one will keep him languid, and any quantity above that will make him drowsy. When only such a quantity of opium is taken no evil effects will result. So also with regard to the moderate use of alcohol, which I take it to be the consumption of that quantity which will not affect the head of the individual taking it. There is another distinction between the habitual use of opium and that of alcohol, namely, the stimulus afforded by opium is more lasting and more invigorating than that given by alcohol, which is temporary, and may serve as an adjunct to food, and in this wise the opium eater does not wish for more when he has had his required quantity of opium, whereas an alcohol drinker does take occasionally more than is good for him.

25,869. That is also the case, is it not, with regard to the excessive users of opium?—No, because they are not left without a stimulus—the stimulus is more lasting. The contrast between opium and alcohol becomes more salient when their abuse is considered. An opium eater, when he takes it in excess, will have to lie down until its effects are worn away, and at most he may do harm to his constitution (which I doubt, having seen that opium eaters have a long life); whereas an habitual drunkard, besides causing irreparable damage to his internal organs, is, while intoxicated, dangerous to himself and to his fellow creatures. I do not think that anybody has heard that a man was taken to a police chauki for being an opium eater, whereas the police records are full of the pranks of drunkards.

25,870. Have you ever made a post-mortem examination of an opium eater?—No.

25,871. Is it difficult for an opium consumer to give up the habit?—He may not give it up voluntarily but when he is told to give it up he will give it up easily, that is, supposing at first the use is stopped he feels languid, but gradually if he makes up his mind he gets accustomed to it and does not feel any the worse for it.

25,872. You have seen many cases in which people have given up the opium habit?—I do know several cases.

25,873. You did not put your signature to the petition which was sent to the House of Commons?—No, I wrote to the Secretary of the Anti-Opium Society declining to sign it.

25,874. Do you think that children lose their healthy appetite for food by taking bala golis?—No.

25,875. Do you mean to say that the moderate use of alcohol makes a man lose his head?—He does not lose his head, but he feels the effect.

25,876. You wrote the following letter to the Secretary of the Anti-Opium Society with regard to signing the petition:—

"DEAR SIR, Bombay, November 1891.

"I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 1891, accompanying a copy of the petition to be sent to

Name of District.	Population.	Quantity of Opium supplied.			Average of Three Years.
		1,300 F.	1,301 F.	1,302 F.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Medak	364,735	328	523	373	408
Indur	639,598	290	495	685	490
Elgandal	1,094,601	128	299	178	202
Bidar	901,984	295	351	372	339
Sirpur Tandur	231,754	220	190	205	205
Total	3,232,672	1,261	1,858	1,813	1,644
<i>Eastern Division.</i>					
Warangal	858,129	1,360	1,053	864	1,092
Nalgundah	624,617	359	826	379	522
Mahbub Nagar	674,649	247	172	115	178
Total	2,152,395	1,966	2,051	1,358	1,792
Total of Districts	10,725,627	12,690	12,637	15,598	13,641
Hyderabad City	804,823	8,177	6,125	4,070	6,124
Atraf Balda		35	20	3,360	1,139
Jagirs		2,689	5,604	6,383	4,892
Grand Total	11,580,450	23,591	24,386	29,411	25,796

Statement showing Revenue by Opium Contracts in Districts including the City Suburbs and Surfkhias.

Name of district.	Population.	Amount of proceeds of auction sale of opium.			Average of three years.	Incidence per head.	Remarks.
		1,300 F.	1,301 F.	1,302 F.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Western Division.</i>							
Aurangabad	828,975	19,827	20,263	31,525	23,872	0 0 6	
Bir	642,722	10,854	11,746	16,463	13,021	0 0 4	
Parbhani	805,335	14,295	14,782	16,240	15,106	0 0 3	
Nander	632,529	3,573	3,699	3,913	3,728	0 0 1	
Total	2,909,561	48,549	50,490	68,141	55,727	0 0 4	
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Raichur	512,455	1,099	1,165	1,296	1,187	—	
Lingsagur	620,014	865	1,435	1,435	1,245	—	
Gulburga	649,258	1,900	1,875	1,900	1,892	—	
Naldrug	649,272	5,751	7,617	7,931	7,099	0 0 2	
Total	2,430,999	9,615	12,092	12,562	11,423	—	
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Medak	364,735	452	1,088	846	795	—	
Indur	639,598	1,854	1,855	1,854	1,853	—	
Elgandal	1,094,601	847	815	815	826	—	
Bidar	901,984	1,331	2,028	2,857	2,073	—	
Sirpur Tandur	231,754	2,334	2,657	2,980	2,657	0 0 2	
Total	3,232,672	6,818	8,443	9,352	8,204	—	
<i>Eastern Division.</i>							
Warangal	858,129	2,833	7,226	7,226	5,762	0 0 1	
Nalgundah	624,617	1,081	2,296	2,270	1,882	—	
Mahbub Nagar	674,649	985	1,475	1,475	1,312	—	
Total	2,152,395	4,899	10,997	10,971	8,956	—	
Total of Districts	10,725,627	69,881	12,022	1,01,026	84,310	0 0 2	
City and Suburbs	415,039	1,04,123	1,06,713	51,571	87,469	0 0 4	
Atraf Balda	339,784	26,400	26,400	33,000	28,600	0 1 2	
Grand Total	11,580,450	2,00,404	3,15,135	1,85,597	2,00,379	0 9 3	



APPENDIX XXVII.

APP. XXVII.  
Hyderabad  
State.

ABSTRACTS OF EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES tendered for Examination at HYDERABAD from the HYDERABAD STATE and not Examined by the ROYAL COMMISSION.

CASE II.—(Hospital).

Malarious Remittent Fever with Complications.

Miss H., age 21.

I.

Memorandum by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD LAWRIE, Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad.

length of vice.

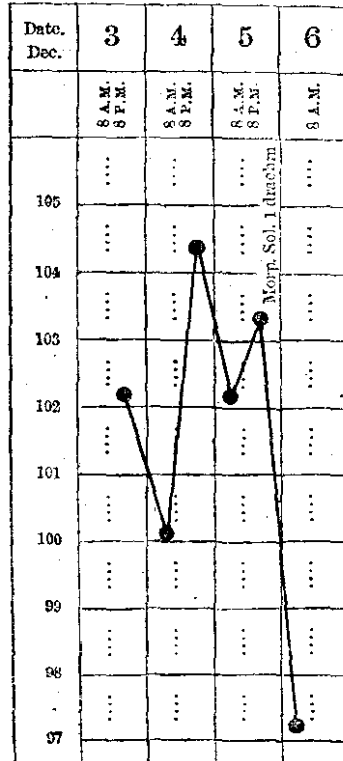
I have served in India for 21 years, during the last eight years of this period in Hyderabad.

Personal judgment against opium.

2. I was strongly prejudiced against opium, even as a remedy, when I came out to India in 1872. I regarded all opium eating and smoking as vice, and hardly dared to employ opium at all in diseases of children. The opinions I now hold are founded upon facts and circumstances which have come under my own observation.

Personal experience of opium in medicine.

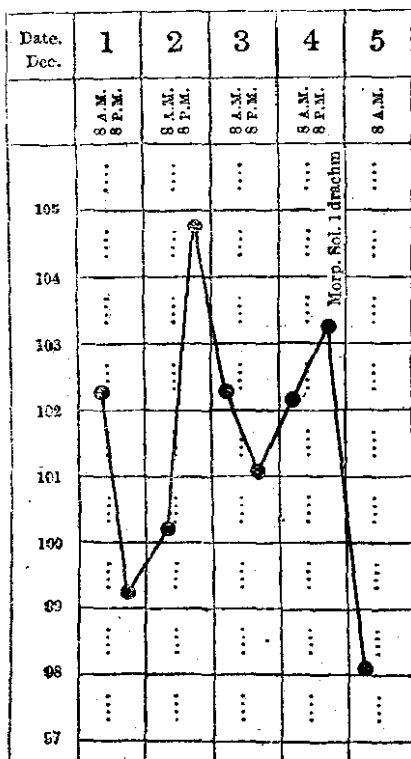
3. My experience of opium as a remedy is probably the same as that of hundreds of other medical men. At first I was much astonished to find that opium in full medicinal doses does not necessarily produce sleep. I then discovered that, though it does not produce sleep in cases where it is intended to do so, its general effect is almost invariably beneficial. The third stage in my personal experience of opium consists in the employment of the drug in bowel complaints, such as diarrhoea, enteritis, dysentery, and cholera, in which diseases its advantages are universally acknowledged, and also as a prophylactic and curative agent in certain forms of malarial disease. The statement which has been put forward of late—that opium is of no use in malarious fever except to relieve the pains of the disease—is incorrect. Fact takes precedence of opinion in a question of this kind, and the following facts disprove it. Malarious remittent fever was unusually prevalent in Hyderabad during the last three months of 1893, and the clinical charts which are here reproduced form part of the record of two recent cases in which this disease was arrested by one of the alkaloids of opium:—



CASE I.—(Private).

Uncomplicated Malarious Remittent Fever.

Mrs. P., age 29.



In the first of these cases, the patient had been ill for five days, and in the second for three, before coming under my observation. Both were characterised by intolerable headache, which prevented sleep, uncontrolled vomiting, and the absence of any intermission of the fever. All the known remedies had been tried without relief. In each case a full dose of morphine was given at about 9 o'clock p.m. The effect was that the headache disappeared, refreshing sleep was obtained, and both patients woke up next morning free from fever.

4. Opium is employed as a domestic remedy by all classes of people in India; it is given to Indian children from the age of a month up to two years, by the poor, to keep them quiet, and by poor and rich alike as a prophylactic against the bowel complaints, fevers, and other diseases which are incidental to dentition. It is taken by adults in Hyderabad to protect them against cholera, of which they stand in great dread, as well as against fever, diarrhoea, and dysentery. Personally, I believe that opium does afford very efficient protection against bowel disorders, such as acute enteritis in children, and diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera in adults. I have proved above that it exercises a curative action in malarious disease, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that it may have a prophylactic effect in the case of both bowel disorders and malaria, if only by protecting the system against chills.

Medicinal use of opium by the people.

5. In India, the opium habit (*adat*) is generally contracted on the advice of friends or of Hakims (*doctors*), much in the same way as the alcohol habit is in England. I may state at once that in Hyderabad the ordinary opium eater, whether male or female, is entirely above the suspicion of vice. Though the use of opium is frequently begun as a prophylactic after attacks of cold or bowel complaint, or as a remedy in painful diseases, it is taken by regular opium eaters and smokers as a stimulant or exhilarant, never as a narcotic. Among the higher classes it is very occasionally employed by young married men as an aphrodisiac. Its only alleged value in this respect is to

The opium habit.

APP. XXVII.  
Hyderabad  
State.

never sleeps in the day, and has not the smallest inclination to do so. She used to take a glass of brandy and water every afternoon. Since she has taken opium she has ceased to feel any desire for this stimulant, and has therefore given it up. She does not suffer from constipation. The most satisfactory benefit she has derived from the use of opium is the effect it has had on her tendency to obesity. For a long time before she took to opium she suffered great distress of body and mind on account of increasing stoutness. She could take no walking exercise, and always felt fatigued. Now, after her morning pill of opium, she is equal to any amount of work and exertion, and is free from the feeling of lassitude in the day. She can walk long distances not only without fatigue, but with enjoyment. If anything, her stoutness is decreasing, but, whether this is so or not, it no longer gives her any trouble. She feels fit and well, which she had not done for a long time before she began to take opium.

*Précis of the Evidence of Umtu Begum of the Salar Jung Zenana, aged 50 years, fat and healthy.*

Has taken opium for 40 years, ever since she was 10. She was given opium as an infant, but it was stopped at the age of eight. When she was 10 years old it was given to her again on account of dysentery. She has taken it ever since, and now takes 16 grains in the morning and 16 in the evening. She goes to bed any time between 10 and 12 at night, rises at 7, takes opium at 8 or 9 o'clock before her morning meal, and again at 6 p.m. before her dinner. Sometimes she sleeps in the day, if she feels inclined, but not regularly. She never takes opium as a hypnotic. It strengthens her and enables her to get through her household work with ease. The opium keeps her bowels regular, and she has never had dysentery since she began to take it. She says people take opium for all kinds of complaints, but they employ it as a medicine, not with the idea of promoting intoxicating or pleasurable effects. She thinks that if opium were stopped, very many people would take to other forms of stimulants, or, if too respectable to do this, they would die; and that without opium no matter what medicines they got they would not be cured of any of their ailments. There is no disgrace or anything to be ashamed of in eating opium, such as there is in taking alcohol. She herself would take her opium pills before anybody; but if she took wine, which she does not, she would never take it before people. She has never seen any harm result from eating opium. When people take it to excess it does them no injury as long as they keep to the doses to which they have become accustomed, and she believes they only take the larger quantities, not from any vicious motive, but because they think it may do them good. Thinks the Queen ought to stop alcohol, because it destroys men's lives; but never opium, because it keeps them in health, happy, and contented. She is very anxious to know why the Queen wishes to put a stop to opium, and would like Her Majesty to be informed that opium does not impoverish those who use it, as the amount a man spends on opium is small, and does not run away with much of his pay; whereas if he drinks alcohol he may spend the whole of his pay or more on the quantity required to satisfy him for one day. Her own income is 60 rupees a month. Out of this she spends about five on opium, and the precise value she gets out of this expenditure is that it enables her to thoroughly enjoy the remaining 55 rupees.

The Begum finished by saying "Tell the Queen to cut down the trees" (meaning the toddy palm trees), "and to break all the bottles" (meaning wine bottles), "but never to stop our opium."

[The Begum's statement is given in her own words: it was made in Urdu, and translated by Mrs. Fellowes, M.D.]

*Précis of the Evidence of R. A., stout and healthy looking.*

R. A., a native of Hyderabad, began the use of opium, while on tour in the Deccan 21 years ago, on account of a severe attack of diarrhoea. He acquired the opium habit after recovering from the attack, and then found that it enabled him to walk and shoot all day long without getting tired.

He has taken opium off and on ever since with no other bad effect than constipation. He has never found any difficulty in giving it up when he wanted to do so, but has always commenced it again because he enjoys better health with it than without it. For example, when he tried to do without it he invariably suffered

from indigestion, which always disappeared when he began it again. R. A. paid a visit to England with the late Sir Salar Jung (the elder), in the year 1876. He did not suffer from the cold in Europe like others did who did not take opium, and he could always stand any amount of out-door exercise without fatigue. This was particularly shown when they stayed with the late Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin. No one ever dreamed that he was an opium eater, and he used to astonish everybody by his endurance, and by the amount of walking he got through on shooting and other excursions. He returned to Hyderabad in the best of health. The same thing happened when he went a few years later to the Nilgherries. Those of his party who took opium did not suffer from the cold or from hill-diarrhoea and could take plenty of exercise. Those who did not take opium felt the cold extremely, and were constantly laid up with dysentery and diarrhoea.

R. A. states that whenever he has to undergo any unusual fatigue, such as stopping up all night on duty, or whenever he is ill, all he does is to increase his dose of opium, and this is attended with the happiest results. He said (and Dr. Lawrie can vouch for the truth of his assertion) "No one who knows me can say that I ever show signs of drowsiness or fatigue in the daytime, or that I am emaciated, or of a vicious disposition. I am never happier than when taking exercise, and if I want to undergo any unusual exertion all I have to do to enable me to go through it with ease is to increase my dose of opium."

[The above statement was made to Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie, who knows R. A. well, and can confirm its accuracy. R. A. is a man of temperate appearance, and no one could tell that he eats opium. Dr. Lawrie knew R. A. intimately for five years before he discovered that he is an opium eater.]

*Précis of Evidence of Nunnay Sab, aged 22 years, drummer.*

This witness is the individual mentioned in Appendix B. of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie's Memorandum on Opium. He is brought before the Commission on Opium as an example of a young man who takes opium to excess. He is a spare youth of average physique, and has what would be called in England a "soft" look; he is not the least unhealthy in appearance.

He has taken opium for 12 years, since he was 10 years old. He began it because being a drummer, and having to rise very early in the mornings, his friends advised him to take opium as the surest means of enabling himself to do so. At first he took small doses, but he gradually accustomed himself to smoke *madak* as well as to eat opium, and now he smokes and eats as much of the drug as he can get. He eats 40 or 50 grains of solid opium two or three times a day, and smokes *madak* to the extent of about 200 grains in the 24 hours. He is never ill as long as he can get large quantities of the drug, and he is not drowsy or sleepy during the day; but he is an absolute slave to opium and is miserable without it. If by any chance he is short of money, and cannot procure the amount of opium he wants he begs about the city until he obtains enough to buy it. Dr. Lawrie was a little sceptical about the quantity he is stated to take. He therefore, at Dr. Lawrie's request, brought his opium and *madak* to the hospital, and ate and smoked before the class. He first ate 48 grains of crude opium, and he then sat down and smoked 30 grains of *madak*. He showed no more sign of any effect than an ordinary person would after smoking a cigarette. He was asked if eating and smoking such a quantity gave him no sensation of sleepiness or of intoxication, and he replied that he had not taken enough to produce any unusual sensations. He is willing to appear before the Commission, and eat and smoke as much as they like.

II.

EVIDENCE OF MR. DORABJI, Commissioner of Customs,  
His Highness the Nizam's Government.

In my opinion it is a matter of utter impossibility to expect that by prohibiting the consumption of opium any of those benefits which the Government anticipates will be derived. Thousands and thousands of people in India are addicted to the use of opium, and the habit will never be dropped by them. The habitual use of other intoxicating drugs can be broken off, but it is impossible to eradicate the acquired practice of consuming opium, and those who are slaves to this drug

endure the greatest agony if they are deprived of it. It is also a matter of some consideration that an inebriate if deprived of one intoxicant to which he has been addicted will, as a matter of course, have recourse to another. Let us suppose that opium is put a stop to, the result will be that the consumption of liquor will be increased and the latter is much more harmful in its effects than opium.

An examination of the criminal records will show that liquor often incites crime, but that the use of opium does not do so.

(Signed) DORABJI.

### III.

EVIDENCE by NAWAB IMAD NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR,  
Abkari Commissioner.

1. I have been in the service of His Highness the Nizam's Government for the last 29 years, and have occupied various posts in the city as well as in the districts. In my opinion a wrong notion has spread abroad in Europe that opium has a poisonous effect on its consumer and that it renders him incapable of any work. In fact this is not the case; the people of this place do not call it a poison but an antidote of poisons. The use of opium produces many valuable effects. *Magzamat Adviyah*, in which the nature and quality of every article have been minutely described and which is held to be a book of authority on Yunani medicine, has the following paragraph in praise of opium:—

“In pains of a most severe nature no other medicine than opium has a more soothing effect, and none intervenes so successfully between ailment and death. In diseases resulting from cold, diseases of the eye and the ear, in coughs and asthma produced by heat, and in old standing fevers of a malarious nature, opium is very useful. In diarrhoea and ulceration of the bowels, no other medicine is more effective; and when a patient is subject to grief and sorrow, and in cases of weakness of the heart, thirst and hunger during a famine, in severe cold seasons, on occasions of removing one's teeth, in colic and inflammations of the urinal canal, opium has a marvellous effect. In the diseases of the head such as neuralgic headache, brow-ague, tetanus, delirium and insanity, also in diseases of the eye such as eye-ache, eye-sore, &c., ulceration and inflammation of the ear, opium is equally useful. If given with other ingredients which may be found necessary, opium is also useful in reducing swellings, pain in the joints, gout, and red rash.”

2. When taken in large quantities it has, no doubt, bad effects, as is the case with every other thing when taken to excess. If taken in small doses it is not only not injurious, but also strengthens the nervous system and improves the health and acts as a powerful preventative with respect to other diseases. Consul Gardiner says that the Chinese Protestant Christians, who do not use opium and are dissuaded from marrying early, largely succumb to the effects of old fevers. Chinese are of opinion that the use of opium prevents them from suffering from phthisis. Dr. Porter Smith, the great missionary doctor of China, has recorded as his opinion that a moderate use of opium is not dangerous to the health. Really the use of *Chandu* to a proper extent agrees very well with the constitution of mankind and reduces the severity of cough and consumption and checks the attacks of malarious fever.

3. The most important effect of opium is that it maintains the health and establishes the vital powers of man. In the province of Hyderabad there is not a child to whom opium will not have been administered until three years. Warlike races such as the Sikhs, Rajputs, Moguls, and Patans invariably use opium, but it does not interfere with their activity, vigour, and bravery to any extent. Especially the labouring classes acquire an incomprehensible power of endurance from the use of this drug. *Chandu* smoking is harmless so also is the drinking of opium dissolved in water. A moderate use of it improves the intellect and gives an additional tone to the organs of work. Opium consumption does not produce illness except when it is taken to excess—which, however, emaciates the body, and such cases are very rare. An opium-eater has generally a sanguine temperament, he does not quarrel with his neighbours, nor does he ill-treat his wife; but one subject to the effects of alcohol does all these ordinarily. The use of alcohol produces the diseases of the kidneys, lungs, and the heart, while opium protects one from such direful maladies. If it is used very carelessly, to an excess, it is undoubtedly injurious, but this is the mistake of the consumer and not the opium.

4. I am perfectly certain that if the use of opium be totally stopped in this country, the step would result in the loss of several lives, and it would be most difficult for weak and dilapidated persons to preserve their lives. Indeed, the use of a military force or some coercive measures of a serious nature would be necessary to stop the use of opium entirely. I have personal experiences of an incident which occurred the year before last, when on a certain day the opium contractor of the city had closed his shops. A large number of people evidently disaffected gathered round my bungalow and showed signs of a turbulence and seemed ready to sacrifice their lives; some of them had fallen prostrate from exhaustion and weakness as if they were suffering from years of sickness. I was obliged to take immediate steps to open the shops, by which the lives of several people were saved. Opium is for the people of this country as harmless and beneficial as wine is for the people of Italy or France or the beer to the people of England and Germany. Opium is used from an immemorial time in this country and the quantity consumed is so small that we may fairly presume that it is not in use at all. In the earliest days Arabs were the people who introduced opium in China and India with a view, no doubt, to prevent the consumption of alcoholic drinks, to which they were deadly opposed. Even now we see that in those countries where opium is largely used, the consumption of spirituous liquors is proportionately small. Opium is an antidote of the poisonous effects of alcohol, it not only replaces the habit of using spirits, but removes its bad effects also. The Nizam's Government never endeavoured to increase the consumption of opium, but on the other hand it tried to minimise its use as far as practicable by raising its selling price to a proper limit. The increase observed in the quantity consumed is more due to the increase of population than to anything else, and it must also be remembered that the quantity shown as consumed is not wholly used by men, a portion of it is also given as medicine to animals, especially to horses. As far as my experience goes, I can firmly assure the Commission that the use of opium among the people of this country is day by day on the decrease. Should the price of opium be raised so high as to render it inaccessible to the people, then as a necessary consequence the people will not be contented with only trying to smuggle it from other parts but will assuredly take to the use of other powerful and stupefying intoxicants such as *Ganja* and *Bhang*, the plant of which can be easily grown in one's own compound, or perhaps acquire the habit of drinking a more dangerous beverage such as the spirituous liquor is.

5. It must also be remembered that the cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium were going on from an immemorial time in this country, and that the local consumption was not in any way indebted to foreign imports, but since 1297 Hijri (1880 A.D.) this Government entered into a treaty with the Government of India. Ever since all the opium now consumed here is imported from British India. Should the Government of India now resolve to stop the supply to this province, it will become necessary for this Government to grow the poppy and make opium again locally. The average quantity of opium imported into this country for three years ending with Fasli 1300 is 47,887 lbs. and the amount realised thereon is Government Rs. 3,31,204, at the rate of 20 per cent. of Halli Sica and the rate of consumption per head\* per annum is about one dram. Even if the Government be prepared to award us the above sum as compensation it will not at all be advisable to stop its use here entirely, taking of course the well-being of the public into consideration. Should, however, the use of opium be forcibly stopped and the necessary compensation be not awarded, which is improbable, the step would have a serious effect on the finances of this State, which it would be impossible to replenish either by means of taxation or other measures.

6. In my opinion the measures now in force for the purpose of minimising the consumption of opium are quite sufficient and practicable for the present; and any step to entirely stop the use of opium would certainly involve loss of life, and the Government would be knowingly besmearing its hands with the innocent blood of the opium-eaters.

(Signed) IMAD NAWAZ JUNG.

Chudderghant,  
December 29, 1893.  
25th. Bahman 1303 F.

\* The population is 11,300,000.