## REPORT

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## ADIVINTGRAREON

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 <br> <br> TEMTSE DEPARTRHENTM}

IN TAE<br>PROVINCE OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

FOR THE YEAR

1922-23.


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1923.
[Price As. 3.]

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# BOARD OF REVENUE, BIHAR AND ORISSA. 

$$
\text { No. } 23-45-2
$$

Frov
RAI BAHADCR H. L. KGASTGIR, offg. secretary to the board of revenue, blHAR AND ORISSA, To

> THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Palna, the 8th September 1923.

## Sir,

I am directed to submit the accompanying Report of the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, on the administration of the Excise Department during the year 1922-23.
2. The gross excise revenue of the year amounted to Rs. $1,54,31,391$ showing an increase of over 30 lakhs as compared with the preceding year and of over 20 lakhs as compared with the previous highest revenue recorded. The remarkable increase in the revenue was due mainly to the reaction from the anti-drink campaign which was vigorously carried on by the non-co-operation party in the previous year and partly to the prosperous condition of tho people due to good harvests. The same reasons contributed to the increase by over 50 per cent. in the license fees obtained at the settlements for the current year. There is no reason to think that the results were due to any sudden or general recrudescense of intemperance among the people. On the other hand, as compared with the year 1919-20, which may be taken as a normal year, the consumption of country spirit decreased from $1,367,842$ L.P. gallons in that year to $1,241,250$ L.P. gallous in the year under report while the revenue rose from Rs. $67,95,932$ to Rs. $70,13,606$. The number of country spinit licenses was reduced by 111 as compared with the previous year.
3. The interest taken by Adrisory Committees showed no material change. Action was takea as far as possible on their recommendations for the abolition or changes of sites of shops.
4. The detective mork of the Excise staff showed a marked advance. One thousand eight hundred and nincty three cases of illicit distillation of spirit were detected by the staff during the year while about $7 \frac{1}{2}$ maunds of contraband opium and $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$, of cecaine were seized.
5. In paragraph 73 of the Report the Excise Commissioner has drawn attention to the importance of adjusting punishments in excise case3 to the nature of the crimo in order that they may have a deterrent effect. The Board addressed Government on this matter in its letter No. 23-100-6, dated the 9th December 192?, and necessary action has been taken by Government in drawing the attention of all District Officers to the inalequacy of sentences frequently passed by trying Magistrates in exciso cases and to the necessity ia such cases of moring the 1 iigh Court for exhancement of the sentences.
6. The Bcard regrets to notice that in five districts excise offices were not inspected by the District Officer during the year, and that in Hazaribagh the Excise office has not been inspected by the Deputy Commissioner now for three years, whilst the Ranchi office could hardly bave fallen into the discreditable condition in which it was recently found had the work received an adequate scrutiny at inspection. Inspections by District officers, with their special knowledge of their jurisdiction, are of high value to the excise administration, and the Board trusts that they will not be neglected.
7. The Board considers that Mr. Berthoud is to be cordially congratulated upon his skilled and successful guidance of the department during the year, and associates itself in the commendation bestowed on the officars mentioned in the Report.

I have the bonour to be,

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Your most obedient servant,
H. L. KHASTGIR, Offg.. Secretary to Board of Revenue.
E. H. BERTHOUD, Esq., I.c.s., COMMISSIONER of EXCISE and SALT, bIHAR and ORISSA, To

The SECRETARY to the BOARD of REVENUE, billar and orissa.

Dated Patna, the 18th July, 19:3.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit the following report on the administraticn of the Excise Department in the Province of Bilar and Orissa for the year 1922-23. I was in charge of the department throughout the year.
2. Laws in force. -The Bihar and Orissa Excise Act II of 1915 and Opium Act I of 1878 and the Statutory rufes framed thereunder, as amended from time to time were in force throughout the Province.
3. Administrative changes.-The principal administrativo changes and reforms which took place during the year were :-
(a) The enhancement of the duty on country spirit in Jamshedpur town (Singhbhum).
(i) The substitution of $\Omega \mathrm{J}$. P. strength of spirit for $20 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. in all the districts of the Orissa Division and the Santal Parganas, and of 30 U . P. for $25 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. in tho Dhanhad Subdivision of Manbhum.
(c) The abolition of minimuin prices for country spirit in the districts where they existed previously.
(d) The enhancement of the retail price of country spirit in most of the districts of the l'rovince
(e) The introduction of the systen of settlement on the sliding scale in 33 country spirit shops in the districts of Shahabad, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Balasore, Sambalpur and Rancii, and its extension to several country spirit shops in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Hazaribagh and Manbhum, as well as to 4 opium shops in Balasore.
(f) The reduction in the limit of retail sale and possession of country spirit for strengths of $30 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. and $50 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. in the colliery area of Manbhum.
(g) The enhancement of the treasury price of opium from Ris. :5 to Rs. 63 par seer throughout the l'rorince from 1st April 1922 on account of the increase in the cost price of opium.
(h) The enhancement of the daty on thang from lis. 2 to Rs. 3 per seer in the districts of the Patna, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, in the district of the Santal Parganas and in portions of the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur lying south of the Ganges.
(i) Excise Superintendents were relieved of Income-tax work in the districts of Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Palamau from 1st January • 1923. The Superintendents of six other districts had been similarly relieved in the previous year as mentioned in last year's report.
(j) The work of the finger-print section of the Excise Intelligence Bureau was transferred to the Police Department.
4. Total Revenue and charges (Imperial Return Nos. I and II, Appendix A).-The Excise revenue and charges of the province for the last 5 years are shewn below:-


The rerenue was a record. The amount shown above as charges for 1022-23 differs from that shown in Imperial Return II by Rs. 76,000, which under the orders of the Government of India is debitable to the Salt Department.
5. Discrepancy between the figures roturned by the District Officers and those furnished by the Accountant. General, Bihar and Orissa.-The figures for revenue have been compared with those furnished by the Accountart-General, Bihar and Orissa, and the result is shown below :-


The difference is in course of adjustment.
6. Actual receipts :- FIuctuations under differert heads (Provincial Table I, Apperdix B).-Deducting the advance collections (Rs. $14,44,864$ ) for $19.3-24$ from the total collections during the year unter review and adding thereto the collections for $2922-23$ (Rs. 7,87,670) made in adrance during 1921-22, the actual receipts on account of the year's
demand amounted to Rs. 1,47,74,197 against Rs. 1,21,52,477 (after similar adjustment) of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. $26,21,720$ or abcut 21.6 per cent. The increase in revenue (Rs. $30,43,987$ ) was shared by every head except foreign liquor and charas and was large under the heads country spirit (Rs. 15, 21,106 ), tari (Rs. 5,90,267), ganja (Rs. 5,50,291), opium (Rs. 2,51,301), pacheai (Rs. 89,869) and miscellaneous (Rs. 29,085). The decrease under the heads foreign liquor and charas was Rs. 5,821 and Rs. 8 , respectircly. The fluctuations in the revenue from different excisable articles are discussed in detail under the appropriate heads.

## 7. Demand, collection and balance-(Provincial Table 1,

 Appendix B).-Out of the gross demand of Ils. $1,56,38,919$ a sum of Ris. $1,64,31,391 \mathrm{or} 98.7$ per cent. w: $s$ realised within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. $2,07,528$. Rupees 28,105 have been realised since the close of the year and Rs. $50,2 \pm 7$ have been remitted as irrecoverable. Of the remainder, Rs, 52,783 are believed to be irrecoverable and the recovery of Rs. 42,967 is said to be doubtful.
## 8. Incidence of Excise Revenue-(Imperial Return No. $V$,

 Appendix A).--Column 26 of the Imperial Return V shows separately for each district, as well as for the whole province, the average total excise revenue per head of population which varied from Re. 10 in Angul to Re l.09 in Patna. In working out figures for this column, revenue derived from duty on excisable articles exported to adjoining states has been left out of calculation. Including such figures, the incidence of total excise revenue per head of population on the census figures of 1921 for the whole province works out at 7 annas 3 pies against 5 annas 10 pies. in the preceding year. The figures for 1921-22 for the adjoining presidencies and provinces were Bengal 6 annas 3 pies, United Provinces 4 annas 10 pies, Central Provinces 11 annas 11 pies and Madras Re. 1-2-6.9. Fxcise charges-(Imperial Return II).-The total charges excluding refunds amounted to Rs. $10,16,333$ against lis. $10,02,039$ in 1921 22 , an increase of Rs, 16,293 ; out of this a sum of Rs. 76,000 is to be debited to the Imperial Head "3-Salt" under orders of the Government of India. The increases occurred under the heads of "Rewards" (Ris. 14,934), "Salaries and establishments" (Rs. 3,181), "Contingencies and. special charges" (Rs. 2,853) and "Construction and repair of huildings"'(Rs. 197), while there were decreases in other lieads, viz., "Allowances" (Rs. 4,240): and "Other charges" (Ris. 630). Expenditure on rewards increased owing to the detection of a very large number of illicit distillation cases (iide paragraphs 71 and 72 below) for which larger rewards had to be paid. This was essential expenditure as the adminisiration of the Department cannot be efficient unless illicit distillation is checked. The increase under "Salaries and establishments" was due to the Superintendents on the time-scals having received increments of salary during the latter part of the year. The increase under "Contingencies" was due to increase in the rate of postage. The decrease in "Allowances" was due to the fact that grain compensation allowance was paid to the peons for a few months ouly during the year.
10. Results of settlements for the current Jear up to the 31st MIay 1923.-Table XIII in Appendix B compares the results of the settlements of excise and opium licenses for the current year made under the auction system with those of the year under review; figures up to the 31st May have been shown in both cases. Compared with the preceding year, there has been an increase of Rs. 14,08,939 in the demand under country spirit and of lis. 13,02,635 under other excisable articles; the total increase amounts to lis. $27,11,574$ or more than 51 per cent. of the last year's dernand. 212 country spirit and 45 orium shops have been settled under the sliding scale system for the year $1923-2+$ against $11 \%$ coustry spirit and 17 orium shops in 1022-23. The license fees for the sliding scale shops may le soughly estimated at Rs. $10,00,00$ i per annum azainst Rs. $9,97,051$, the actual de, nand for such shops for the y ar 19:2\%3.

Country epirit.-There have been increases in country spirit Heense fees in all districts except l'urnea and Pari, owing to good harvests and keen competition amongst the bidders due to the cessation of the activities of the non-co operation morement. The decrease of Rs. 57,646 and Rs. 7,356 shown against Purnea and Puri are only apparentas the license fees of 89 shops in Puraea and of 2 town slops in Puri in which the sliding scale system has been introduced for the first time during the current year are not included in column $\overline{0}$ of Table XIII while their fees for 1922-23 are included in column 3.

Other excisable articles.-There have leen increases in the license fees demand for excisable articles other than country spirit in all districts except Balasore, mainly under the foliowing heads:-

| Ganja |  |  |  |  | Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ... | ... | ... | .. | 0,77,582 |
| $\mathrm{O}_{\text {Pium }}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,56,445 |
| Tari | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,54,563 |
| Paclwai | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90,597 |

The increases are due to the same reasons as are given against country spirit. The decrease of Rs. 33,864 shown against Balasore is only apparent and is due to the fact that the license fees of 28 opium shops in which the sliding scale system has been introduced fer the first time during the current year are not included in column 6 of Table XIII, while those of the previous year are included in column 4.
11. Selection of liquor shop sites and Local Excise Com-mittees.-The provisions of sections 30 to 35 of the Excise Actand the rules framed thereunder were duly carried out. New Advisory Committees were formed in November and December, 1922, for municipal towns in all districts and for the rural areas of the Chota Nagpur Division. The Committees were constituted exactly as in the previous year.

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

The following were among the more important subjects discussed at the meetings held in July:-
(1) Prohibition of drinking of country spirit and tari on the premises of shops.
(2) Removal of country spirit and tari shops from road sides.
(3) Prchibition of sale of tari by women and children.
(4) Empowering Police officers to remove women ard children from the vicinity of tari shops.
(5) Separation of the residertial room of salesmen from the country spirit shops to check sales after prescribed hours.
The following action was taken during the year on the recommendations of the Advisory Committees:-

| Pataz | ... | - | Two c juntry spirit shops were abolished. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kissinganj | ... | ... | One country spirit shop was abolished. |
| Forbesguaj | ... | ... | One country epiait skop was abolisbed. |
| Cuttack | ... | $\cdots$ | One opiam and two country eririt shops were abolished. |


| Balamore |  |  | Ove country sifirit shop was abolished. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clatra | ... | ... | Two tari siops mere abolished. |
| Palamau |  | ... | The site of ens cutstill mas charged. |
| Dhaubal (mining area) |  |  | The limit of rossession and retail sile of country spirit was reduced within the mining area. |
| Singhbhum (rura!) | ... | ... | Five outstills were aboliahed and one ganja and ons opium ships were opened. |

Other recommendations of the Adviscry Committees about the change of sites of shops were very carefully considered and effeçt was given to them wherever it was practicable.
12. Number of villages in which liquor or drugs shops were opened.-The number of villages in which drug shops were opened for the first time during the year is noted below. No liquor shop was opened in any village for the first time:-

|  | Name of district. |  |  |  | No. of villages. | Nature of sliops. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 3 |
| Cultac | ... | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | - 0 | ... | 1 | Bhang. |
| Dalascre | - | - | $\cdots$ | -•• | 1 | Bhang. |
| Singhblum | .. | ... | ..' |  | 1 | Ganja opium. |

In Cuttack, one bhang shop was opened at Chattarhat to meet the local demand. Similarly another bhang shop. was opened at Deula in Balasore district as there was no shop within a radius of 25 miles.

In Singhbhum, one new ganja and opium shop was opened at Dumaria on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, as the portion of the district known as Dast Alkosh in Dhalbhum parganas was without any drug shop and it was suspected that supplies were illicitly obtained from Mayurbhanj state.

## SECTION II-COUNTRY LIQUOR.

(Imperiai Returns I, III, IV, ID (a) aind $V$, appendix $A$, page ii to iii and ríto $x$ and procincial tables IV and $V$, appendix $B$, payes x.xii to xxrii).

## Country spirit.

13. Distillery and outstill areas.-There was no change in the distillery and outstill areas in the year under report and therefore no map has beea attached to this report.
14. Distilleries and wareliouses-The old contracts for the Tholesale supply of country spirit terminated on the 31st March 1922 and new contracts were eatered into for three years with effect from the list April 1929 with the promietars of the five distilleries in the Proviace.

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

| Nare ol Contractors, |  | Distileries owncd by them and the quantity manufactured. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No. of } \\ \text { wartbonses. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total quantity of count ty <br> spinit isnent on poyment <br> of duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  | 3 | 4 |
| Ch audhuri MuLammad Euksa |  | Manpur (Gaya) 368,67! L. P. gallons. | 23 | 357,553 L. P. galhons |
| Camppur Sugar Werks Limited |  | Marhourah (Maran) 312,077 L. P. gallins. | 29 | 271,470 L. P.gallons |
| Fai Salib Thakur Das .i. | .. | Mankatha (Monghyr) 212,223 T. P. gallons, Fanchi 105,741 L, P. galions. | 21 | 300,461 L. P. gallotes. |
| Deulavi Habibur Rabman |  | Sultanganj (Bhagalpur) 323,646 L. P. gallons. | 18 | 811,756 L. P. gal'ous. |
|  |  | 1,32.2301 L. P. gallons | 91 | 1,241,280 L.P.galions, |

The Marhourah distillery exporled $20,1 \leqslant 0 \mathrm{~L} . \mathrm{P}$. gallons of spirit under bond to the United Provinces. The contract rates for the supply of country spirit to retail shops were Rs. 1-10-3 in the districts of the Patna, Iirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions and Rs. I-14-0 in the disiricts of the Orissa Division. The rates of the differont areas are shown in column 21 of the Provincial Table V, Appendix B.

The number of warebouses was 91 as in 1021-22. The stock of spirit fell sbort of the prescribed minimum in many warehouses on account of irregular supply of transport by the railways. The wholesale Contractors were also to blame for delay in despatching consignment of spirit from their distilleries. Some of the warehouses orned by Chaudhuri Muhammad Buksh, Maulavi Habibur Rahman and Rai Sakib Thakur Das ran out of stock occacionally and spirit had to be brought from the Asansol distillery in Bengal and Katni distillery in the Central Provinces to replenish stocks at a heary extra cost to the Contractors. In Cuttack, the warehouse was without spirit for a fortnight with the result that several shops were closcd. Similarly some of the shops scrved by the Dhanbad warehouse were closed for want of spirit. The loss of revenue in Cuttack has already been recovered from the Contractors and action has been taken to recover the loss in Thanbad. The difficulty complained of in the report for 1921-22 in connection with thefts of spirit in transit by rail, continued during the year under report. The Bengal-Nagpur Pailway authotities have consented to book spirit consigaments at railway risk but the East Indian Railway authoriics have not. The matter has been referred to Government.

## 15. IBetail vend licenses in the contract distillery

 area.-Tre number of licenses in the distillery area was 1,540 against 1,650 in the previous year. As a further step towards minimising the temptation to drink, 111 shops were closed viz., 21 in the district of Monghyr, 18 in Sambalpur, 12 in Ranchi, 11 in Bhagalpur, 9 in Saran, 8 in Muzaffarpur, 7 in Champaran, 6 in Purnea, 4 in each of the districts of Shahabad and Cuttack, 3 in each of the districts of Patna, Gaya and Dalasure and 2 in Hazaribegh. One new shop was opened in the district of the Saital Parganas on account of local demand.16. Consumption of conntry spirit.-The totai quantity of country spirit issued on payment of duty was $1,2+1,280 \mathrm{~L}$. P. gallons, compared with low, 251 L. P. gallons in the preceding year, showing an increase of 161, 090 L. P. gallons or 15.09 per cent. The increase was shared by ant
uistricts excert Patian and Singhhum. The incrases merc large in Hazari-
 callo: s), Purnea ( $15,467 \mathrm{~L}$. P. gallcns), Manhum ( $11,69 \pm \mathrm{L} . \mathrm{P}$. gallons), Aluzaffarpur ( $11,212 \mathrm{~L} .1 . \mathrm{g}$ gallons) and Monghyr ( $10,70 \mathrm{~L}$. P. galloas) and were mainly due to the reacion from the anti-drink campaign of the non-cooperation movement, aud to the prosperous condition of the people on account of good harrect. In 1919-20, waich may le taken as a normal year (as the rou-co-operation trouble commenced in January 1920) the corsumption was $1,967,5+2 \mathrm{~L}$. F. gallons. Thus it wll be seen that the consumption is still kept under check. Patna and Singiblum are the only districts which showed decreases in concumption of $4,55 y$ and $5,523 \mathrm{~L}$. P. gallons, respectiveir. The decrease in latna was due to the re-opening of many tari shops which remaine unsetied during 19:2-22 while that in Siaghbham was due to the closure of the two town shops in Jamshedpur for a morth oring to the strike among the employecs of the Tata Company.
17. ITaximum prices of country rpirit. -The retail prices of country spirit were rerised in the districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Clampraran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalrw, Purnea, Cuttack, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Manbhum. In the municipalities of Gaya, Chapra and Darlhanga the prices for all strengths wete increased by 7 annas per bulk gallon. In the municipalities of Arrah, Betiah, . Motihari, Muzafforpur, Monghyr, Jamalpur, Bhagalpur, - Purnea and Purulia where no maximum prices were prescribel, the retail prices were fixed at Rs. 9-3-0 for streugth of 30 U. P., Rs. 6-9-0 for strength of 50 U . P. and

- Rs es-8-() for strength of 71 U . P. per bulk galion as the shops were settled according to the sliding scale system in which a fixed price is a necessary condition. In certain rural areas in the districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Puruca the prices of 30 U . P. strength was increased by 14 annas and of 50 U . P. and $\cdot 70$ U. P. strencths by 7 annas per bulk gallon. In the town of Cuttack the price of 25 U . P. strength was increased by Re. $0-E-3$ and of 50 U . P. strength by Re. $0-12-9$ per bulk gallon. Similar changes were made in the other districts named above.

13. IInimum prices of country spirit.-Minimum prices for the rotail sale of country spicit which were fixed in the town of Cbapra, town of Sambalpur, distillery area of the Giridih subdivision, town of Ranchi and colliery area of the Dhaubad subdivision and certain shops in the Sadr Subdivisioa of Manbhum were abolished with effect from the 1st April $1 \leq 22$ on account of the introduction of the sliding scale sjstem of settlement in which fixed retail prices are preseribed.
14. Revision in the rates of daty.-The rates of daty on country spirit remained the same as in the previous year in all districts except Singhbhum where in the case of the two town shops at jamshedpur the duty on strengths abore 70 U. P. Was raised from Rs. 5-10-0 to lis. 9-6-0 and on strengths of 70 U. P. or less from Res. 5-7.6 to Rs. 6-4-0 per L. P. gallon from the list July 1922 as a cor llary to the increase in the retail prices effected towards the close of the ycar 1021-2.
2). Rovisicnin tie issiae strengths.-With a view to discoarage the use of strong liquor, spirit of $25 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{P}$. strength was substituted for 20 U. P. strength in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Sambalpur and the Suntal liarganas. In the colliery area of the Dhanbad subdivision spirit of $\ddot{0} 0 \mathrm{U}$. P. strongil was subsituted for 25 U . P. from the 1st Apiil 1922.
15. Limit efrotail sale and possassion.-On the recommenda. (i)n of tho liseise Advisory Commitees for the Dhenbad mining area and the 1):awhal municipality, the liwit of retail sale and passession of country spirit in the D'anbad suldivision was reluced from three bottles to one bottle in the ave of 30 U. P. strensth and from 3 battles to 2 botiles in the cace of 50 K. P. from the lit $A$ pill 1922 .
16. Roventie under the contiact sapply sy3tem. -The total rercaue from country spint amounted to his 70,13, ceso vil., Ifs. $21,20,711 ;$ froa lionse fes aud his $10,93,150$ from du'y agingt ha. $57,43,579$ viz.

Rs. 17,21,693 from license fees and Rs. 40,21,853 from daty in 1921-22, giviag a net increase of Rs. 12,70, 28 or $22 \cdot 1$ per cent. The increase under the head duty which amounted to $R^{\prime} 5.5,71,267$ was shared by all districts except Patna, and was due to increased consumption. The increase under the head license fees, which amounted to Rs. $6,99,0 \geqslant 0$ was shared by all districts except Purnea, Sambalpur and Singhbhum and was due to better settlements consequent on the cessation of the anti-drink movement.

Columns 17 to 19 of Imperial Return V, Appendix A, shows for cach district, the incidence of taxation from license fees and duty. The incidence of taxation was highost in Cuttack (9.08) and lowest in Sambalpur (1.82).
23. Outstills.-The number of outstill licenses issued during the year mas 178 against 181 in 1921-22. Three outstills mere abolished in Siaghbham and one in Angul, while one new outstill was opened in Palamau. The revenue which was from license fees only, amounted to Rs. 6,57,871 against Rs. $4,07,052$ giving an increase of Rs. $2,50,819$ which was shared by all districts where the outstill system was in vogue except Shahabad, which showed a small decrease. The increase in revenue was due to better settlements.
24. Total revenue from country spirit.-The total revenue from country spirit amounted to Rs. $76,71,737$ against Rs. $61,50,631$ in 1921-22. The incidence per head of population was 3 annas 7 pies against, 2 annas 10 pies in $1921+22$.
25. Convictionfor drunkenness.-Provincial Table IV, Appendix B shows the number of persons convicted for drunkenness in the various municipal towns, as well as the proportions per 10,000 of the population. The number of such convictions increased considerably in Chapra, Lalganj, Monghyr, Jamalpur, Colgong, Cuttack, Kendrapara, Balasore, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, nanclii and Dhanibad, while it decreased in Gaya, Tikari, Arrah, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Hajipur and Purulia. As staled in previous reports, the fluctuations are not a reliable index of an increase or decrease in drunkenness, the figures for any particular area depend on the activity or otherwise of the local police during the jear.
26. Area with no country spirit shops.-The Khondmal subdivision in Angul and the major portion of the Kolhan in Singhbhum were kept free of spirit shops as in the previous year.

In the Khordmals the number of offences detected during the year was 33 against 36 in the previous year. Ont of these, 32 were combined offences of manufacture of liquor and possession of distilling apparatus and 1 was unlawful sale of country spirit. Classified by caste, the accused persons sent up were 34 Khonds, 3 Pans and 8 Sundhis. The Deputy Commissioner of Angul reports that the attitude of the Sirdars, Sarbarabars and Presidents towards the prevention of Excise offences remained satisfactory during the year. They gare material assistance to the Excise officers in many cases.

In the Kolhan (Singhbhum) 6 cases of illicit distillation of country spirit, 21 cases of smuggling of state liquor, 1 case of sale of pachwai and 2 cases of illicit possession of liquor were detected during the year against 3 cases of illicit distillation of country spirit, 1 case of illicit sale of pacheai and 2 cases of smuggling of state liquor in 1921.22.
27. Temperance movement-A movement known as "Parha" or " Unusti" movement was started among the aworiginals in the district of Ranchi. It was organised by a body calling itself "The Chota Nagpur In rovement Society ${ }^{3}$, the object of which is to elevate the social and meral status of the aboniginals so that they might compete, on lesel terms with the more adsanced alien settlers in the district and assent their claims, to first considcration in all matters connected with their country. One of tee tenets of this society was abstention from alcobol. The morement afected the saies of country spirit in certain shors in thanas Boro, Madar and Kura.

Thure was also a temperaiace movement in the district of Sumbalpur amongst the gondas, a low caste liviog in the Sadr subdivison. Its object was to abolish the drinking habit. It lasted for a short time only and died out in September 1922.
28. Non-co-operation movement.-As stated in the report for 1921-22, the actirities of the non-co-operation movement agaiast the Excise Department slackened towards the close of that year. The trouble that remained, gradually abated and eventually disappeared by September 102\%. There was occasional picketting of shops in the districts of Patna, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Puruea, Balasore and the Santal Parganas with the usual assaults, intimidation, smasling of cousumers' bottles, etc.

In the districts of Patna, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and the Santal Jarganas, scme difficulty was experienced in the settlement of tari shops as the non-co-operators dissuaded the owners of trees from letting out their trees to the pasis. Complaints of the cutting of shoots of palm trees were reported from the districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and the Santal Parganas.

The trouble was acute in the Santal Parganas and particularly in the Pakaur and the Rajmahal subdivisions. Vigorous picketting went on in many places. On one occasion there was a breach of the peace at Mahespur in the Pakaur subdivision and the Military Police had to be sent there with the Suldivisional Offcer. There were three cases of incendiarism, viz., the country spirit and opium shops at Pakaur.were set on fire and. along with other things, 150 gallons of liquor and $5 \frac{1}{2}$ scers of opium were destroyed. The tari shops at Madia and Borio were also burnt down. The Deputy Commissioner of the Santal Parganas reports that there is every reason to believe that this was done by the non-co-operators who failed in their attempts to spoil the Excise settlements. Some of the mischiefmakers were, however, dealt with severely and owing to the prompt action taken, the atmosphere soon cooled down.

Though the trouble gradually subsided, the mischievcus propaganda of the non-co-operators that any one could freely manufacture liquor, continued to have evil effects. Illicit manufacture of spirit and tari were prevalent on a large scale as will appear from paragraphs 71 and 72 of this report. In the Santal Parganas, a party of 2 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Petty officer and 7 peons accompanied by some outsiders went to detect illicit distillation cases at Katband in the Godda subdivision. The people offered a combined resistance and sererely assaulted the party and prevented them from searching the suspected houses. The Deputy Commissioner reports that this was due to the lawless spirit and the false rumour that free manufacture would be allowed.

## TARI.

29. Licenses for retail sale.-The number of licenses for retail sale of fermented tari was 5,370 against 4,855 in 1921-22. The increase in the number of licenses is due to the settlement of many shops which remained unsettled during the year 1921-22 on account of the non-co-operation morement. In 19:0-21, the number was 5,609. Eight licenses were issued for the sale of fresh tari against 9 in 1921-22. These licerses were issued in the districts of the Santal Parganas, Cuctact, Saıbalpur, Ranchi and Manbhum.
30. Revenue from tari.-The total receipts from tari amounted to Rs. $15,47,035$ (Rs. 15,43,569 from fermented tari shops, Ris. 40 from unfermented tari shops and Rs. 3,426 from rent of tari trees) against Rs. 9,50,768 (Rs. $9,49,115$ from fermented tari shops, Rs. 25 from unfermented tari shops and Ris. $1,6 \equiv 5$ from rent of tari trees) in 1921-22. The increase is due to good harrests as well as to the cessation of the activities of the non-co-operatior. morement.
31. Collection of tarilicense fees.-The bulk of the tari revenue was collected by the Excise officials, only very small amounts being paid by the licensees through the post-offices or directly into the treasury.

## Pachwal.

32. Licenses for retail sale.-The total number of licenses issued for the retail sale of pachwai was 316 as compared with 315 in 1921-2\%. The number of licenses was increased by 6 in Ranchi and 1 in the Santal Par. ganas as there was a local demand, while 2 licenses in Sambalpur and Manbhum and 1 in Purnea and Singhbhum were abolished.
33. Home-brewing licenses, - The total number of home-brewing licenses issued was 773 against 364 in 1921-22. The large increase in the issue of home-brewing licenses is attributed to the absence of the anti-drink and non, co-operation movement during the jear under report.
34. Revenue. -The total receipts from pachwai amounted to Rs. 2,62, $£ 56$ (Rs. 2,61,083 from retail lonses, Rs. 790 from home-brewing licenses and Rs. 383 from special lionses) against Rs. $1,72,387$ (Rs. 1,71, 852 from retail licenses, Rs. 371 from home-brewing licenses and lis. 164 from special licenses.) in the preceding year. The increase is due to good harvests and keen competition amongst the bidders at the time of settlements.
35. Cancessions relating to free home-brewing,-The concessions erjoyed by aboriginals as regards frea home-brewing of pachoui remained unchanged during the year under report. The privilege was withdrawn from the Jamskedpur area in the district of Singhbhum during the current year.

## SECTION III-FOREIGN LIQUOR.

(Imperial Tables I, III and IV, Appendix A, pages ii and iii and vi to ix and provincial Tables XIV and XV, Appendix $B$, pages xl to xlii.)
36. Foreign liquor : licenses and revenue.-The total number of licenses of different kinds for the sale of foreign liquor, other than dena, tured spirit, issued during 1922-23 was 143 against $145^{\circ}$ in the previous year. Seren new licenses were issued, viz., 1 "on and ofi" license in Singhbhum, 3 "off" licenses (1 each in Champaran, Palamau and Singhbhum), 1 hotel license at Ranchi, 1 canteen license at Dinapur and 1 medicated wine license at Nonghyr while 1 hotel license at Puri, 5 Dâk Bungalow licenses (3 at Patna and 2 in Singhbhum) and 3 medicated wine licenses ( 2 at Hazaribagh and 1 at Patna) were discontinued during the year under report. The revenue from foreign liquor was derived from license fees only : the receipts in 1922.23 amounted to Rs. 39,698 against Rs. 45,344 in the preceding year.
37. Consumption.-The recorded quantities of foreign liquor of different kinds sold in liceased shops are shown in Imperial - Table IV, and Provincial Tables XIV and XV appended to this report. The totals werowines 3,922 gallons, spirits 17,025 gallons and beer 32,158 gallons against 4,893 gallons, 14,967 gallons and 31,365 gallons respectively in $1921-22$. These figures do not represent the actual quantities of foreign liquor consumed in the Province as many cousumers obtain their supplies direct from Oalcutta and other places. The increase or decrease in the sales in licensed shops is therefore no indication of the actual increase or decrease in consumption. Foreign liquor does not compete with country spirit, on the other hand some of the oonsumers in the districts of Shahabad and Purnea are reported to have resorted to country spirits of the highar strengths owing to the high prices of imported liquor.
38. I? eer.-There is no brewery in this Province:
39. Foreign liquor made in India.-Shajahanpur and Albion rum and Cawnore whisky are the only Indian-made foreign liquors consumed in this Province.
40. Denatured spirit.-Denatured spirit is not manufactured in any of the distilleries in this Province. One hundred and twenty-three licenses for retail sale of denatured spirit and 29 for its possession in excess
of the crdinary limit rere issued during 19?2-23 against 102 and 25 respect. irely in 1921-22. Three licenses for the wholesale sale of denatured spirit were issued during the year, riz., 1 at Patna, 1 at Gaya and 1 at Saran. The retail vendors of this Prorince generally obtained their supplies from Calcutta and Asansol. The total quantity of denatured spirit sold during the year was 3,760 gallons against 3,385 gallons in 19,21-22. The revenue from license fees amounted to Rs. 766 against Rs. 941 in the preceding year. Denatured spirit is generally used for the manufacture of varnish, as a fuel and in a certain process for the utilization of the bye-products of shellac. Its use as an intosicant is not suspected in any district,

## SECTION IV-HEMP DRUGS,

(Imperial Tables I, III and IV, Appendix A, pages II and III and Provin: cial Tab.e $X$, Appendix B, page XXVI).

## GANJA.

41. Licenses for retail sale. -The number of licenses for the retail sale of ganja issued during the jear was 1,185 against 1,235 in 1921-22. Two shops were abolished in Shahabad, 3 in Saran, 1 in Champaran, 21 in Monghyr, 14 in Bhaqalpur, 3 in Purnea, 6 in Cuttack and 1 in Sambalpur. One new shop was opened at Dumaria in Singhbhum on the recommenda. tion of the Advisory Commiltee.
42. Rates of aty.-The rates of duty remained the sams as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 20 per seer in the districts of the Oriss. Division and Rs. 30 per seer in the rest of the province.
43. Consumprion.-The total quantily of ganja sold in the retail shops was 73,625 seers against 68,734 seers in $1921-22$ and 76,619 sears in 1920-21. Owing to enhancement of the duty the consumption was checked in 1921-22 and the figure for that year was the smallest ever obtained. But owing to good harvests, consumption increased during the year, as compared with the previous year, in all the districts of the Province except Gaya, Sambalpur and Manbhum. The increase exceeded 10 per cent. in Shahabad ( 1,145 seers), Purnea (1,024), Muzaffarpur (508), Saran (341), and Balasore (2.0). The decrease in Gaya ( 498 seers) is attributed to high retail price due to the settlement of the shops at the highest bids. In Sambalpur and Manbhum, the decreases are small: The arerage incidence of consumption per thousand of population was 2 seers 2 chattacks as compared with 2 seers in 1921-22. The total quantity of ganja issued on payment of duty to retail shop; in the Province was 74,072 seers against 69,658 seers in 1921-2.
44. Sources of supply :-Wholesale and reteil prices. As in prerious years chur and round ganja manufactured under Government supervision at Navigaon in the district of Rajshahi in Bengal, was consumed in the Province. Ths goladars obtained their supply direct from Naugaon. The Co-nperative Society of ganja growers at Naugaon supplied the wholesale dealors of this Province and charged Rs. 150 and Rs. 24.5 a maund for the crop of 1921 and 1922, respectively. The goladurs sold to the retail vendors at prices ranging from Rs. $4-6 \cdot 0$ to hs . 12 a seer. The retail prices varied between Rs. $37-8.0$ and Rs. 90 a seer.
45. Exportio on payment of duty.-Five thousand and forty-nine seers of ganja were exported to Nepal on payment of duty against 3,933 seers in 1921-22. Exports to Feudatory States on payment of duty were 534 seers against 520 zeers in 1921-2?. The total duty realized on gamja exported amounted to Rs. 1,67,490 against Rs. 1,35,210 in 1921-玉\%. The increase is due to the larger quantity exported.
46. TEvarue.-The total revenue from ganja amounted to Rs. 37,07,137 (lis. 14, 19,925 from license fees, Rs. 21,19,722 from duty on issues to retail shops within the Province and Rs. $1,67,490$ from duty on exports) agrinst lis. 31,50846 (Rs. $10,5 \approx, 021$ from license $f \in e s$, Rs. $19,66,585$ from duty on fssuts to retuil shops within the Province and Rs. 1,35,210 from duty ou
exports) in 1921-22. The incidence of taxation during the year works out. at Rs. $47 \cdot \mathrm{~S}$ per seer (license fee Rs. $19 \cdot 2$ and duty Rs. 28.6) against. Rs. 433 (license fee Rs. 151 and duty Rs. 28.2) in the previcus year, On account of the taxation being the highest ever imposed, the revenue was a record. The incidence of taxation per thousand of population was Rs. 1035 against Rs. $88 \cdot 1$ in 1921-22.
47. Cocch Bihar system of supply-Ganja is exported to the Drissa Feudatory States, other than Bonai and Gangpur which take their supply from Sambalpur on payment of duty, under what is known as the Cooch Bihar system of supply. The States undertake to enforce complete prohibition of the cultivation of the hemp plant, and also the sale and possession of all ganja, other than Rajshahi ganja, within their territories, to cooperate with Government in all measures for the suppression of smuggling and ilicit cultivation of ganja, and to enforce the same rates of duty as are in force in the neighbouring British districts, in return for which they are supplied with Rajshahi ganja duty-free from the golas in the British districts. The five States of Bamra, Kalahandi, Patna, Rairakhol and Sonepur are also reguired to supply ganju to their licensed retail vendors at such rates as may be prescribed by the Political. Agent in consultation with the Commissioner of Excise and Salt.

Goladars in Cuttack and Angul continued to supply garja aggregating 217 seers to eight of the Orissa Feudatory States against 22.5 seers issued to the same States in 1921-22. Mayurbhanj, Nilgiri, Keonjhar, Nayagarh, Dhenkanal and Athyarh, imported 1,440 seers, 120 seers, .640 seers, 874 seers, 680 seers, and 50 seers, respectively, direct from Rajshahi. The total quantity of ganja issucd duty-free to the States of Bamra, Patna, Sonepur and Rairakhol, was 740 seers against 1,360 seers issued to the first-named three States and Kalahandi in 1921-22. There were no issues to Kalabandi during the year under review and to Rairakhol during the previous year.

The Cooch Bihar system worked well during the year under review and the Chiefs and the Superintendents of the States co-operated loyally in working it. The number of licenses in force in the States was 111 against 131 in 1921-22, the decrease being in the Athmalik, Khandpara and Nilgiri States. The quantity of ganja consumed in the States was 55 maunds 2 seers 14 chattacks, against 51 maunds 4 seers 9 chattacks in 1921-22. The total ganja revenue realized by the States amounted to Rs. 67,708 against Rs. 76,628 in the previous year, the decrease is reported to be due to the license fee on ganja in. Dhenkanal State being incorporated with the license fee on opium which amounted to Rs. 16,530.

The total number of cases dealt with in the States was 3 against 4 of the previous year. -

## Bhang.

48. Collection, storage and supply of bhang.-On the expiry of the terms of contract the grant far the exclusive privilege of collection, storage, and wholesale supply of bhang in the Provicce was renewed with Messrs. Karam Chand Lall and Sons of Dinapore for 3 years with effect from 1st April 1922. They collected 1,148 maunds in Purnea during the year under report (exclusive of the previous year's balance of 232 maunds) which was stored in the central gola at Bhacalpur. The quantity issued under bond to wholesale dealers was 854 maunds of which 381 maunds were issued to wholesale dealers in Bihar and Orissa and 473 maunds to Bengal. One maund was issued to Assam from the Bhagalpur district gola.
49. Enhancement of duty.-The duty on bhang was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per seer with effect from 1st April 1922 in all districts except those of the Tirhut Division and in the district of Purnea and portions of the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur lying north of the Ganges. In the districts of the Tirhut Division and in Purnea and in the north Gangetic districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur the duty remained at Rs. 2 per scer as in the previous year.
-50. Wholesale prices.-The contractors sold bhang to wholesale dealers at Rs. $3-7-0$ per maund. The wholesale price charged by the goladars to the retail rendors in Monghyr was Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per maund and in Ranchi Rs. 40 per maund. In other districts the price varied from Rs. 10 to lis. 20 per maund.
50. Licenses for retail sale and druggists' permits.-The number of licenses for the retail sale of bhaing was 296 against 294 in the year 1921-22. $\Lambda$ new shop was opened in each of the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Manbhum and Singbblhum while one was abolished in Shahabad and another in Sambalpur. 'The number of druggists' permits issued was 33 against 32 in 1921-22.
51. Consumption.-The total quantity of bhang sold in the Province was 10,54 seers against 19,244 seers in the previous year, a decrease of 3,690 seers. There was a decrease in consumption in all but $\overline{5}$ districts. Large decreases occurred in Gaya ( 1,237 seers), Shahabad ( 816 seers), Patna ( 575 seers), Manbhum ( 371 scers), the Santal Parganas ( 182 scers), Hazaribagh (180 seers), and were due to the enhancement of duty and the consequent -ncrease of the retail price. The decrease in Gaya was also attributed to the fact that in tho previous year people took to this drug when the non-co-operation movement provented them from indulging in liquor whereas during the year under report there was no such interlerence and the consumers rcturned to their normal habits. The increase in consumption in other districts was small and calls for no comment.
52. Retail price.-The retail prices of bhang ranged from Rs. \& to lis. 15 in Bihar districts. In Chota Nigpur and Orissa the prices ranged between Rs. 5 and Rs. 20 per seer.
53. Erports of bhang beyond the province-Besides 474 maunds of bhang which were exported to Bengal and Assam, exports to the Feudatory States in Orissa and Chota Nagpur on payment of duty were 4 maunds 31 seers against 4 maunds 30 seers in 1921-22. Exports to the Feudatory States without payment of duty amounted to 4 mauads 30 scers against 3 maunds 23 seers in 1921-22.
54. Revenue.-The total rēvenue from bhang amounted to Rs. 86,079 (Rs. 40,001 from license fees, Rs. 46,078 from duly) against Rs. 77,183 (Rs. 37,550 from license fees, Rs. $29,3: 3$ from duty). Tha increase in revenco was due to the enhancement of duty and better settlement of shops. The incidence of revenue from blang per thousand of population was Rs. 2-8-6 against Rs. $2-4.3$ in 1921-2!, the incidence of consumption was 7.3 chattacks against 0.0 chattacks in 1921-22.

## CHARAS.

56. Licenses -2 licenses were issued only in the district of Gaya during the year against the same number in 1921-22.
57. Consumption and prices.-The quantity of charas consumed during the year was 11 seers 4 chattacks against 8 seers 2 chattacks. Retail rendors obtained their supply as usual from Calcutta and Birbhum on payment of duty at those places. One of the licensees purchased 5 seers of charas also from Patna where 25 seers of the drug was seized in 1921-22. The retail price of charas in Gaya was Rs. 110 per seer.
58. Revenue.-The receipts from charas amounted to Rs. 364 (Rs. 21 b from license fee and Rs. 150 from duty on the quantity sold in Patna) against lis. 372 (license fee) in 1921-22.

## SECTION V-OPIUM.

(Imperial Taúles I, III and IV, Appendix $A$, pages ii and tii anl eito ix.).
53. Licenses and permits.-The total number of licenses issued for the rctail sale of opiun mas 535 against 537 in 1921-22. A new opium
shop was opened in the district of Singubhum on the recommendation of the Excise Advisory Committee and 1 in the district of Shahabad which was not settled last year was re-opened this year. 2 shops were abolished in the district of Balasore, 1 in Cuttack (on the recommendation of the Excise Advisory Committee) and 1 in Sambalpur. The total number of druggists' permits issued during the year under the opium and morphia rules were 133 and 80 against 143 and 75 respectively in the previous year. A new license for the sale of poppyheads was issued in the district of Patna in addition to the renewal of 1 such license at Bhagalpur.
60. Consumption.-The tntal quautity of opium issued in 1922.23 to shops within the Province was 28,626 secrs against 29,063 seers in the previous year. The consumption decreased in 10 districts and increased in 10 and remained stationary in the district of Shahabad. The decrease was generally attributed to the rise in the retail price of the drug on account of the enhancement of the treasury price of opium and was heavy in the districts of Gaya ( 327 seers), Balasore ( 274 seers) and Sambalpur ( 136 seers). The increase was large in the districts of Patna ( 137 seers), Ranchi ( 93 seers), Purnea (89 seers) and varied from 8 to 69 seers in the remaining 7 districts. The increase in Patna was attributed to increased smuggling of opium to Calcutta, in Ranchi it was reported to be due to the better condition of the people and in Purnea to the absence of the non-co-operation movement.
61. Treasury prices.-The cost price of opium, which is credited to the Central revenue head "IV-Opium" was raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 23 a seer with effect from lst April 1922. The Treasury price was at the same time raised from Rs. 55 to Rs. 63 a seer throughout the Province.
62. Retail prices.-The average retail price at which opium was sold in the districts is shown in column 18 of Imperial Return IV. As a natural consequence of the increase in the treasury rates, retail prices were generally higher than in the previous year, viz., by Rs. 5 a seer in the districts of Ranchi and Singhbhum, by Rs. 8 in Angul, by Rs. 10 in Saran, Muzaffarpur, Hazaribagh and Manbhum, by Rs. 15 in Champaran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Balasore and Puri, by Rs. 25 in Shahabad and by Rs. 20 in the remaining districts of the Province.
63. Exports to Feudatory States.-The total quantity of opium issued to the Feudatory States in Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions from the treasuries in British districts was 227 maunds 17 seers at an aggregate price of Rs. 5,73,111 against 228 maunds 26 seers of the value of Rs. $5,03,030$ in 1921-22.
64. Revenue.-The total revenue from opium amounted to Rs. $20,61,713$ (Rs. $5,48,228$ from license fees, $1 \mathrm{~s} .11,49,605$ from duty on issues to retail shops within the Province and Rs. $3,63,880$ from duty on exports) against Rs. $18,07,412$ (Rs. $4,70,968$ from license fees, Rs. $10,16,334$ from duty on issues to retail shops within the Province and Rs. $3,20,110$ from duty on exports) in 1921-22, showing an increase of Rs. 2,51,301. The increase was due to the increased fees at which the licenses were settled and to the enhancement of the treasury price of opium.
65. Madak, Chandu and Morphia.-The habit of smoking Madak prevails to a certain extent in most districts but it is usually confined to tormas and important centres of trade. Chandu smoking is indulged in chiefly by Chinese workmen in Patna and in some of the collieries in the Dhanbad subdivision. The smoking babit is not on the increase and there are no smoking dens. There is no indication of the use of Morphia as a substitute for opium otherwise than for medicinal purposes or of the use of any kind of patent opium pills.
66. Smuggling of opium from other provinces and dindian States.-The following statement will show the number of cases the
detected during the year in which the opium seized was suspected to hare been smuggled from beyond the l'rovince:-

| Prorince or State of o:igin. |  |  |  |  | Number of seizares. | Quantity seized. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13 | $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { Md. } & \text { Sr. } & \text { Ch. } & \text { T. } \\ \mathbb{2} & 23 & 12 & 13 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Rejputana | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |  |  |  |  |
| Afglanitan | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 12 |  | 8 | 80 |
| United Provinecs |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 4 |  | 311 | 120 |
| Nepal | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 10 |  | 361 | 131 |
|  |  |  | To:al | . | ... |  | 181 | 1324 |

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

## SECTION VI.-COCAINE.

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

67. Licenses.-76 licenses were issued during the year to approved chemists and druggists for the sale of cocaine on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner against 73 in the provious year at a fee of he. 1 per license. 7 new licenses were issued while 4 licenses of the previous year were not renewed.
68. Consumption and import.--The total quantity of cocaine sold under licenses amounted to 1 lb .10 ozs. 397 grs. against 1 lb .14 ozs. and 223 grs. in the previous year. As desired by the Government of India a statement showing the import, corsumption and stock of cocaine during the year 1922-23 is given below:-

Lbs. ozs. dis. grs.
(1) Stock at the beginaing of the year $\cdot \ldots$ i $\quad 8 \quad 3 \quad 13$ (revised figures.)
(2) Imported-

69. Illicit use of cocaine and prosecutions.-The number of yersons convicted of illicit sale and possession of cocaine during the year was 27 against 15 in the preceding year and the total quantity of the drug scized was 1 ll .7 ozs. 5 drs .10 grs . against 4 ozs. 5 drs. 20 grs. seized in $1921-92$. In one case the drug mas in sealed packets with original labels, the total weight being 1 lb .4 ozs. 1 dr ., the rest was in small paper packets.
70. Disposal of confiscated cocaine. - No confiscated cocaine was held in stock in my office during the year.

## SECTION VII.-OFFENCES AGAINST THE EXCISE AND OPIUM LAWS.

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

71. Arrests and Prosecutions.-Work of Exxcise and other Officers. $-3,764$ persons were prosecuted for offences against the Excise and Opium Acts against 2,625 in the year 1921-22. The number of offences detected was a record. The number of arrests increased in 12 districts, decreased in 8 , and was stationary in 1. The increase was most marked in Gaya (110 against 63), Monghyr ( 112 against 49), Bhagalpur (59 against 29), the Santal Parganas ( 715 against 264), Cuttack ( 56 against 26), Balasore ( 95 against 39), Sambalpur ( 432 against 242) and Manbhum ( 565 against 200). The largest decrease in the number of detectious took place in Palamau where the number of arrests fell from 57 in the previous year to 11 in the year under report. Great credit for the better results of detection work is due to the Excise officcrs who were responsible for the prosecution of 3,543 persons against 2,253 in the previous year. The number of persons sent up by Police officers fell from 342 in the precious year to 221 in the year under report. Fixcise and Yolice officers generally worked in harmony and co-operation. The Police officers readily gave their help whenever it was sought for by the Excise officers as did the Railway officials. Parcels were searched occasionally by the Railmay authorities under section 58 of the Railway Act but this did not result in the discovery of any contraband article. One important opium case was detected in Patna, on information given by a Railway official.

There was $n$ ) occasion to seek the help of the Postal Department in connection with any case.
72. Classification of cases. $-1,893$ cases of illicit distillation were detected during the year against 1,015 in $1921-22$, The number rose particularly in Gaya ( 55 against 12), Monglyr (54 against 13), the Santal Parganas (449 against 225), Balasore (21 against 5), Sambalpur (182 against 31) and Manbhum (552 against 173); while the decrease in Palamau (4 against 50 ) was remarkable. It will be noticed in the administration report of 1921-22 that the number of illicit distillation cases increased considerably in that year on account of the propaganda of non-co-operators who generated a spirit of lawlessness and caused the ignorant classes to believe that they had obtained the right of free distillation at home. Although the anti-excise activities of the non-co-operation movement subsided, the effects of that propaganda continued during the year under report as is evident from the number of illicit distillation cases detected. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum reports that his Excise Superintendent was told not only by outsiders but by the convicts themselves that they were misled by the non-co-operators who advised them to give up drinking and if they could not do so, to distil their own liquor instead of buying from the licensed shops, and they were only too willing to follow the advice. There could be no better illustration of the demoralising effect of the anti-excise propaganda of the non-co-operation morement. The situation was, however, met as succesfully as was possible with the limited staff at my disposal. I had to move special parties of detective staff to places where illicit distillation was most prevalent. In spite of the large number of detections however there is no doubt that the detected cases represent only a small proportion of the undetected offences. There are now signs that the strenuous efforts to suppress this offence bave bcen successful and much ferer cases are being detected during the current year.

Tari cases increased from 205 to 496 ; the main increase took place in the Santal Parganas where the number rose from 29 to 202. The Deputy Com:missioner attributes this to the same reasons that led to the increase in illicit distillation cases. He says "t the huge increase in such cases was the direct outcone of the mischief-making propaganda of the non-co-operators". Cases of import (f ganja and blang rose from 38 to 105 . The increase was shared by the districts of Saran, Darbhanga, Monghgr and I'urnea. The accused in these cases were generilly poor men who were tempted to bring the drag from Nepal for teeir prirate corsumption as it is sold much cheaper there.

Cocaine cases increased from 18 in 19シ1-22 to 39 in the year of report. The largest number of cases viz., 14 were detected in Bhagalpur. The increase is believed to be due to increased facilities of communication between India and the countrics where cocaine is masufactured.

There is nothing remarkable about the cther chasses of cffences.
73. Convictions and imprisonment -The total number of persons convicted during the year was 3,354 against 2,256 in 1921-22. The percentage of conrictions to arrests was 89.1 against $85^{\circ} 9$ in the preceding year. As in the previcus year, prosecution against a a gool many accused in tari cases was withurawn on their compounding the cases otherwise the percentage of conviction would hare been higher still. The wumber of persons imprisoned ras 1,224 against 690 in the previous year. In most of the cases the sentences passed were considered to be adequate by the Collectors, still inadequate sentences were numerous, particularly in the districts of the Santal Parganas, Samba!pur, Ranchi, Manbhum and Singhbhum. In Ranchi alone as many as 283 inadequate sentences were passed. The apparent inability of some Magistrates to appreciate the heinousness of offences against the Excise laws is still a great obstacle to the suppression of these offences.
74. Section 68, Act II of 1915-The total number of caaes compounded under Section $C S$ of the Dihar and Orissa Excise Act II of 1915 was 3,724 against 2,515 in the previous year and the amount of composition fee levied was Rs. 40,606 against Rs. 20,163 . Practically all the cases compounded relate to breaches of conditions of license by the rendors. 100 cases against persons other than rendors were also compounded against 92. Such - cases in the previous year as the offences were more or less of a technical character.
75. Fines and revards.-The amount of fines imposed by Criminal Courts was Rs. 73,879 as compared with Rs. 31,495 in the preceding jear. Rupees 58,246 were realized against Rs. 26,023 in 1921-22. The total sum distributed as rewards amounted to Rs. 59,725 against Rs. 38,278 in the previous year. Of this sum 34.1 per cent. was paid to informers and others, $46 \cdot 1$ per cent. to Excise officers and $19 \cdot 8$ per cent. to officers other than Excesc. Rewards were promptly paid in the majority of cases; nevertheless there is much room for improvement in this respect. The effect of prompt distribution of rewards is obvious and it is to be regretted that inspite of repeated instructions there have been a number of cases of undue delay in the payment of rewards.
76. Account of important cases.-Brief abstracts of some important and interesting cases detected during the year are given below:-
(a) Detected by the Special Excise stafi-(1) A consignment of two boxes reached Barh on the East Indian Railway in Patna, on the 7th August 1922 under a parcel way bill from Phulera in Jaipur State, Rajputana. As the consignee, mentioned in the way bill, D. R. K. R. was unknown in Barh and Phulera was known to be a place from which several packages of opium seized a few days earlier at Jasidih in the Santal Parganas, had been booked, it was considered desirable to keep a watch orer the parcel at Barh. No body came to take delivery till the 10th idem, but information was received that day that the receipt for the parcel was with Z. D. of Maballa Karichack in the town, who was said to be at a loss to make out why any parcel should have been sent to him freight unpaid; it was further learnt that two strangers had been trying to get the receipt from Z. D. saying that it was intended for them. One of these strangers was subsequently traced as M. II. of Kazi-fathu-chak, a village in Monghyr district within a mile of the Patna border, who was putting up as a guest in the house of Z. Ds.' neighbour M. B. The boxes were obtained from the Railway station, axd, on being opened under the Suldivisional Magistrate's orders, were found to contain lalls of crude opium reighing a little orer a maund and slips of papers on some of which M. M.'s name was written. A woman who was present at M. H.'s arrest, casually remarked that she had scen the man the day before taking some parcels to the Steamer ghat. This led to forther enquiries, and
it was found that 3 packages which M. H: accompanied by one K. C. a local man, had left with the clerk at the Steamer ghat, were still lying there. These were opened and one was found to contain 19 seers of opium, carefully concealed within a package of tobacco leaves. M. II. and K. C. were placed on trial for illicit possession of 19 seers of opium; and in addition, M. H. alone was charged with possession of the one maund that had come by Railmay parcel. Both the accused were convicted by the lower court and on appeal before the Sessions Judge, K. C. was acquitted but the conviction of M. H. was confirmed and he was sentenced to l year's rigorous imprisonment in each of the 2 cases.
(2) The Special staff at Mokameh on suspicion searched 4 young Sikhs who were travelling in a down train dressed as soldiers and recovered 69 seers of opium in treasury cakes. The accused were sentenced each to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
(3) One F. Mf. was found travelling in a down train. He had kept cleverly concealed 11 seers of opium in his personal belongings which was discovered on search by the Special staff at Gaya. On conviction, he was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default further rigorous imprisonment for two months.
(4) Six Kabulis in a down train were suspected by the special staff at Barauni Junction. They were taking their food at the time and would not allow anybody to enter their compartment. With the help of the station staff and the polico they were with difficulty searched and this led to the discovery of 1 maund 1 seer 12 chattacks of Afgan opium which had been kept concealed in their bundles. Their punishment.varied from 5 to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
(5) On information that S. H. a notorious cocaine smuggler of Bhagalpur had sent his servant C. JI. to Calcutta to bring a large supply of cocaine, the trains were watched carefully for some days and at last he was arrested at Pirpainti where he attempted to alight. 1 lb .4 ozs .1 dram of cocaine was recovered from his possession. The case ended in conviction.
(b) Casesl detected by the District Excise staff-(1) The District Inspector of Excise, Patna, obtained information that one G. C. of Mahalla Nayatola, Bankipore, had stored cocaine and raided his house. No cocaine was found, but 20 seers of opium, in treasury cakes were recovered from an out-house, and some incriminating letters were also found. The accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 6 months.
(2) A relative of a cooly attached to the Marhaurah Distillery was caught in possession of a bottle of $\dot{y} \cdot 5 \mathrm{U}$. P. liquor. He mas awarded two months' rigorous imprisonment.
(3) One N. S. Was found carrying two cakes of treasury opium in a haversack. He was dressed as a Police Dafadar and was arrested by an Excise Sub-Inspector of the Santal Pargauas. The case ended in conviction. It was ascertained on enquiry that the accused was taking the opium to Bengal.
(4) A pecaliar case of illicit distillation was detected in Manbhum in which the accused was a Marwari having a grocer's shop at the Chasnalla Colliery. Distilling apparatus and fermented mahua wero found in his possession although he was not himself in the habit of drinking. Enquiries showed that he supplied the coolies of the Colliery with machua and aided, abetted and protected them in every way. Though the case was bighly contested, the accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fime of Rs. 150.
77. Assaults on Excise officers.-During the year under report there were 2 cases of assault on Excise officers in Muzaffarpur, 1 in Bhagalpur, 2 in the Santal Parganas, 3 in Cuttack and 1 in Sambalpur. The total number of such cases was 9 against 11 in the yeat 1921-22.

## SECTION VIII.-GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

78. Tours and Inspections.-Commissioner of Excise.- I was on tour for 115 dass and visited all the districts. I inspected all the Sadr Excise offices, the spirit warehouses situated at most district headquarters as well as some of the spirit warehouses situated at subdivisional headquarters and at outlying places, the outstills at Daltongunj and a few country spirit shops settled on the auction system in the district of Patna and some of those settled on the sliding scale system in the districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Dhagalpur, Purnea, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Ranchi and Manbhum. I also inspected the distilleries at Manpur (Gaya), 'Sultan gunj (Bhagalpur), Mankatha (Monghyr) and Ranchi, and a few ganja and bhang golas situated at district headquarters.
79. Deputy Commissioner of Excise.-Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Sen was Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Salt, from the 1st April 1922 to 15th February 1923, when he was granted leare for four months preparatory to retircment. He was on tour for 108 days and visited 11 districts and 10 subdivisional headquarters. He inspected the Excise offices, ganja and bhang goias, spirit warehouses and Excise shops situated at most of the Sadr and subdivisional headquartars of the districts visited, besides some of the outlying country spirit warehouses and shops. He could not tour for a longer period as he had to work as Secretary to the Bihar and Orissa Excise Committee which necessitated his presence at Patna. He helped the District Officer of Puri in setling the Excise licenses of the district at the last annual settlements.

Rai Bahadur Chuni Lal Ray succeeded Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Sen as officiating Deputy Commissioner of Excise. He was on tour for 25 days and made a very detailed inspection of the Sadr Excise Office at-Ranchi. He also supervised the annual settiement (including tari shops) of the district of Patna and gave instructions to the Superintendents of Excise for settling tari shops in the districts of Gaya and Muzaffarpur.

Both Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Sen and Rai Bahadur Chuni Lal lay

- held charge of the Excise Intelligence Bureau and the special Excise staff employed for the prevention of cocaine and opium smuggling besides exercising general supervision over the district administrative Excise staff.

80. Inspector of Distilleries and Warehouses;-Inspector Hemendra Nath Bhattacharjee was Inspector of Distilleries and Warchouses from 12th April 1922 to 7th September 1922 (when he was appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Palamau) and again from 28th November 1922 to 1st December 1922 after which he was appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Sambalpur. He was on tour for 96 days and inspected all the 5 distilleries in the province and 39 country spirit warehouses. He inspected the distillery at Sultangunj (Bhagalpur) twice.

Inspector R. W. Cumming, who succeeded Babu Hemendra Nath Bhattacharjee as Inspector of Distilleries and Warehouses, joined his duties on 13th January 1.923 and held the post up to 23 rd February 1923 after which he was appointed to offciate as Superintendent of Excise and Salt. Puri. He was on tour for 19 days during this period and inspected 4 out of the 5 distillerics and 6 country spirit warehouses. No Inspector was appointed to replace Inspector R. W. Cumming till May 1923.
81. Excise Intelligence Bureau. - The work of the bureau has been well spoken of by most of the District Officers and it continued to supp'y a useful function in the publication of interesting information regarding offences against the Excise and Opium Laws and the ever changing methods a dopted by smugglers.

The finger print section was transferred to the Police Department which arrangement allowed of a reduction of staff by one Sub-Inspector.
82. Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise.-The services of the Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta, Wt: a utilized for the standardization of 75 sets of glass hydrometers, 54 sets of brass
hydrometers, 69 odd spindles of glass hydromsters and 74 thermometers, and also for analysis and examination of $\dot{3} 9$ samples of $\mathbf{c}$ ountry spirit, 51 of distillery samples, 101 of water for reduction purposes, 4 of ganja, 3 of opiun and morphia and 13 of cocaine.
83. Tours of Superimiencients.-21 Superintendents of Excise and Salt (including Inspectors officiating as Superintendents) were employed during the year. Of these 1 was employed as my Personal Assistant and the remaining 20 held charge of excise work in all districts except Angul. All the Superintendents, excepting those of Muzaffarpur, Puri, Ranchi, Manblum and Singhbhum, spent the prescribed minimum number of days (150) or more on tour. In Muzaffarpur and Singhbhum, the shortage of is and 13 days, respectively, was due to a change of officers and the absence of the permanent incumbents on leave. In lianchi, the deficiency of 51 days is reported to be due to tho former Superintendent being kept at headquarters in coanection with an enquiry and to the cery bad state of the office which required the presence of the present Saperintendent at headquarters. The shortage of 21 days in Puri is attributed partly to the illness of the Superintendent and partly to Income-tax assessments which had accummulated during his absence on leave and required his presence at headquarters. The shortage of 21 days in Manbhum is explained by the Superintendent as due to a motor accident and illaess in his family but I do not consiler this explanation satisfactory.

The instructions contained in this office Circular No. 1E-C.O.,dated the 21st-26th June, 1920, regarding inspection of shops, etc., have not in some districts been strictly followed. In Manbhumi, 16 country spirit and 6 ganja, in Purnea, 9 country spirit, 9 ganja and 8 opium, in Muzaffarpur, 8 country spirit and 4 ganja, in Sambalpur, 6 country spirit, 2 ganja and 1 opium, in Bhagalpur, 4 country spirit, 7 ganja and 1 bhang, in the Santal Parganas, 5 country spirit, 2 ganja and 1 opium, in Hazaribagh, 1 country spirit, 1 ganja and 1 opium, and in Cuttack and. Puri, 1 ganja and 1 opium shops, remained uvinspected for two eonsecutive years (1921-22 and 1922-23). The number of such uninspected shops in the district of Ranchi is not available as the fecord is reported to be incomplete orring to the very bad state of the Sadr Excise office. Explanations of the omission were called for and in most cases they appear to be satisfactory ; the Superintendents of the districts concerned have been directed to inspect the unvisited shops as early as possible.
84.-Subordinate Dxecutive Establishment. -The strength of the subordinate exccutive service remained the same as in the previous year, riz., Inspectors 42, Sub-Inspectors 304, cadets 12, Petty Officers 101 and peons 877.
85.-Inspection by Divisional Commissioners and District Officers.-The Commissioners of the Patno, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions only inspected the. Excise offices at Arrah (Shahabad), Purnea and Chaibasa (Singhbhum), respoctively. The Commissioners of the Tirhut and Orissa Divisions inspected all the district Excise offees within their jurisliction, except the one at Chapra (Saran) and Angul, respectively. The Commissioner of the Tirhut Division also risited the Distillery at Marhaurah (Saran). All the District offcers, except the Collectors of Cutack and Puri, and the Deputy Commissioners of Angul, Hazaribagh and Ranchi, inspected their headquarters Excise ofinces. The office at Hazaribagh was not inspected by the Deputy Commis-ioner in the previous two years also.

ع气.-Officers deserving of special mention.-I am indebted to all District offers for ready cooperation in all Excise matters. I would specially mention Messrs J. T. Whitty (Monghyr), J. I. J. R. Cousics (lianchi), W. Johnston (Shahabad), W. H. Lewis (Singhbhun), J. P. J. Elmes (Paiamau), W. B. Brett (Gaya), R. E. Russell (Fatna) and A. C. Davies (Santal Parganas).

Rai Bahadur Satish Chadra Sen, Deputy Commissioner of Exeice and Salt worbed well bat his services were required as Secretary of the Excise Committee which diminished his utility as an inspecting officer.

Among the Excise Superintendents the Tork of the following was particularly good:-

Rai Bahadur Chuni Lal Ray (Patna).
Babu Kandhji Sahay (Saran).
Babu Durga Prasbáa Misra (Singhbhum and Monghyr).
Mr. W. J. Benneit (Cuttack).
Babu Nripendra Nath Das (Santal Parganas).
Maulavi Saiyid Fazal Hassan (Darblanga).
Rai Sahib Brajanandan Singh continued to be my Personal Assistant throughout the jear and gare complete satisfaction.
The work of the following Inspectors was commendable :-

1. Mr. R. W. Cumming (Hazarilagh, Inspector of Distilleries and Warehouses, and Puri).
2. Babu Hamendra Nath Bhattacharji (Inspector of Distilleries and Ware-houses, Palamau and Sambalpur).
3. Babu Surja Narayan Sahay (Shahabad).
4. Babu Hari Das Roy Chaudhuri (Patna).
5. Maulari Muhammad Hassan (Special staff).
6. Babu Hari Narayan Basu (Darbhanga).

## I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E. H. BERTHOUD,

Commissioner of Excise and Sall.

## APPENDICES.

## APP NDIX A-IMPERIAL RETURNS.



## APPENDIX B-PROVİNCIAム TABLES.

Thute No. I-Demand and actual revente under the sereral heads of excisable articles
siv \& $x$
xridxtii xriii to $\mathbf{z x i}$ xnii $\sqrt{n}$ xiii
; VI.-Statement showing receipts. issuez; and balance of spirits in distille*
ries and excise warehoases ... ...
istiii to xxy
xxil


; X.-Stack of ganja and lhang ia district ware'.ouses ... ... ixsi


; XIIl:- Watement shomiag results of sellenents up to 31st May 1 r23
xyix

21
shii \& aliji

APPENDIX A:
Imperial Rfturn I.-Excise Revenue for the year 1929-23.
$\qquad$

11 Excise.


Figares in italice represent revenae from ex wable articles iggn

IXA.
cise Revenue for the gear 1523-23.


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


## APPENDIX A.

Imperial letory IL.-Espendilure, 192a-23.


Imperial Retern Ill.-



$\therefore \mathrm{XA}$ :
$\therefore$
i-Consumption.



APPENDIX A.
Iupraisc Retorx IV-A.-Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Prcvinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond.

appendix a.
Impratal Retorn V.-Incidence of Revenue and Consumption.
$\because$


## OIX A.

Recente and Consumption.


Provixclar Table I.-Demand and actual revenue under the several heads of

［DIX B．
excisable articles，and remissions，aduanes collections，and bulances．

| Oапј， |  | Cbaras． |  | Opium． |  | Bhadg． |  | 部 |  | Total Exciso Revenae． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 甼 } \\ & \text { 䓢 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\ddot{a}} \\ & \stackrel{y}{\ddot{a}} \end{aligned}$ | 苞 | 薜 |  |  |  |  |  | 曾 吕 | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{0}{8} \\ & \frac{0}{6} \\ & \frac{4}{3} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 宕 |  |  |  |
| 13 | 24 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 23 | ${ }^{23}$ | $\pm$ | 25 | ${ }^{26}$ | 27 | 29 |
| Rs． | E．${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ka． | $\mu_{\text {s．}}$ | P．s． | Rs． | Rs． | Re． | Rs． | Rs． | Re． | Rs． | $\mathbf{n}_{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ ． | 8s． | B8． | sa． |
| 2，75，482 | 2，75，402 | 150 | 150 | 1，24，915 | 1，24，915 | 11，49 | 11，449 | 25 | 8，271 | 37，87，650 | 17，24，019 | 2，985 | 1，18，271 | 1，97，060 | 1，833 |
| 3，18，100 | 2，15，841 | 214 | 24 | ${ }^{85,994}$ | 85，894 | 21，735 | 31，689 | 3 | 7，911 | 11，8：477 | 14，45，899 | 24，764 | ${ }^{64,659 *}$ | 94，931 | 14，814 |
| 4，24，028 | 4．22，926 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 28，914 | 38，014 | 13，665 | 13，565 | 7 | 3，603 | 11，00，657 | 10，95，559 | ．．． | 43，691 | 1，08，093 | 4，299 |
| 9，18，688 | 9，16，319 | 964 | 301 | 2，39，833 | 2，39，823 | 16，769 | 4，723 | 25 | 19，764 | 43，13，684 | 42，68，477 | 27，049 | 2，30，451 | 9，08，975 | 27，168 |
| 1，76，905 | 1，78，780 | ．．． | ． | 17，874 | 17，874 | 901 | 901 | 3 | 5，565 | 7，84，651 | 7，90，971 | 12，479 | 43，947＊ | ${ }^{61,653}$ | 1，201 |
| 2，50，693 | 2，40，393 | ．．． | ．．． | 12，560 | 12，560 | 79 | 78 | 1 | 2，644 | 6，90，605 | 5，23，067 | 1，213 | 19，886＊ | 24，873 | 12，109 |
| 1，80，672 | 1，88，298 | ．．． | ．．． | 30，687 | 30，667 | 272 | 272 | 5 | 1，682 | 7，16，615 | 6，65，708 | ．． | 10，295＊＊ | 40，111 | 62，009 |
| 2，39，802 | 2，39，759 |  | ．．． | 35， 204 | 35，204 | 76 | 76 | － | 2，998 | 0，00，569 | 5，93，081 | 277 | 10，3c4• | 28，376 | 1，121 |
| 8，48，037 | 8．40， 488 | ．．． | ．．． | 96，305 | 96，305 | 1，323 | 1，325 | 14 | 11，714 | 26，98，919 | 23，56，826 | 13，999 | 99， 642 | 1，4，513 | 67，405 |
| 3，32，634 | 3，32，104 | ．．． | ．．． | 38，987 | 38，767 | 1，043 | 1，040 | 4 | 2，841 | 9，72，612 | 9，40，705 | 895 | 41，430 | 1，03，603 | ：2，019 |
| 2，9，686 | 2，94，330 | ．．． | ． | 50，441 | 80，383 | 1，432 | 1，425 | 4 | 2，003 | c，27，043 | 6，30，565 | $\cdots$ | 30，329： | 03，003 | 6，478 |
| 3，11，193 | 3，12，278 | ．．． | ．．． | 1，15，295 | 1，15，905 | ${ }^{26}$ | 25 | 3 | 2，662 | 7．47，968 | 7，4n，519 | ．＇ | $30,868^{\circ}$ | 01，540 | 7，447 |
| 1，62，180 | 1，53，137 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 52，14？ | 62，42 | 3，810 | 3，003 | 4 | 3，314 | 7，00，877 | 7，20，275 | 150 | 50，705＊ | 59，115 | 452 |
| 10，93，503 | 10，00，057 | ．．． | ．．． | 2，67，645 | 2，67，697 | 6，108 | 6，004 | 15 | 10，620 | 3，68，408 | 30，31，064 | 1，095 | 1，53，422 | 3，18，064 | ${ }^{86,369}$ |
| 1，33，760 | 1，38，763 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 3，02，834 | 3，92，483 | 6，508 | 5，508 | 2 | 1，685 | 6，43，697 | 0，412396 | \％ | 23，010 | 20，904 | 9，781 |
| 41，807 | 4，807 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 4．43，01 | 4，46，701 | 1，421 | 1.434 | $\cdots$ | 1，308． | 6，32，701 | 5，31，820 | $\cdots$. | 15，956＊ | 21，661 | 801 |
| 4，681 | 4，461 | ．．． | ．．． | ：5，820 | 85，380 | 50 | ${ }_{6} 0$ | ．．． | 22 | 62.851 | 89，061 | ．．＇ | 857 | 931 | ．．． |
| 1．11，215 | 1，11，245 | ．．． | ．．． | 2，01，185 | 2，01，85 | 3，637 | 9，637 | ， 3 | 162 | 3，71，749 | 3．71，157 | ．＂ | ${ }^{18,835}$ | ${ }^{32,117}$ | 656 |
| 1，18，483 | 1．17，186 | ．．． | ．．． | 1，33，335 | 1，33，336 | 1，129 | 1，129 | 2 | 1，607 | 3，94，480 | 3，28，026 | 1，184 | 15，538 | 18，508 | ．．． |
| 4，77，763 | 4，18，46， |  | ．．． | 12，29，525 | 9，29，595 | 11，748 | 11，740 | 7 | 4，754 | 29，10，58！ | 19，55．220 | 1，164 | 72，835 | 1，00，241 | 4，27 |
| 68，987 | 689737 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 4，962 | 44，622 | 4，224 | 4，264 | 4 | 2，448 | 6，50，707 | 6，91，545 | 704 | 33，3，3 | 56，812 | 4.546 |
| 00.633 | 59，723 | ．．． | ．．． | 0，006 | 48.623 | 1，732 | 1，792 | 2 | －1，202 | 8，73，973 | 6，62，922 | \＄，200． | 32，888＊ | 78，013 | 7，421 |
| 4，017 | 48， 163 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 35， 30 | 35，730 | 6，034 | 6，011 | ．．． | 881 | 4，83，693 | 4，69，604 | 635 | c5，985 | 1，31，622 | 433 |
| 2．16，809 | 2，18，819 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 45，605 | 45，665 | 5.120 | 5．030 | 11 | 3，830 | 15，30，4i0 | 15，33，998 | 1，231 | ［9，496＊ | 1．25，493 | 4，873 |
| 0.3818 | 43，36 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 64，322 | 64.223 | 3，129 | 3，159 | ．．． | 100 | 3，63，795 | 3，72，4c8 | ．．． | 22，094 | 37，383 | 11，397 |
| 4，3， 193 | 4.37 .137 | ．．． | ．－7 | 9，98，715 | 2，36，463 | 20.579 | 2：150 | 17 | 7.461 | 38，77，537 | 30，12，${ }^{\text {a }} \mathbf{6}$ | 6.731 | 2，31．400 | 1，48，971 | 28，102 |
| 35，16，265 | \＄7，（17，137 | 3.1 | ${ }^{36} 4$ | 20，63，013 | 30，61，713 | 66，239 | 88，0：9 | 78 | 64，523 | 1，58，38，919 | 1，64，31，391 | 50，287 | 7，87，6：0 | 11，14，5es | 1，57，41 |
| 31，65．584 | 3，51，5i6 | 573 | 372 | is，ci， 72 | 15，07， 412 | 77，310 | 77，163 | 7 | 25，43 | 1，28，40，534 | 1，23，87，004 | 25，553 | b，41，911 | 7，03，788 | 2，27．6\％ |

[^0]Provincial Table I.-Demand and aetual revenue under the several heads of


The figares in criamn 23 have been compited $t_{g}$ aduing !

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excisable articles, and remissions, advance collections, and balances.


[^1]Provirclal Table II.-


DIX .
Arrests, Conviclions, eic., under the Ercise and Opium Laws.


Provincial Table III,-Classifed statement of



Provincial Table III.-Classified slatemen


IIX D .
'fences against the Excise and Opium Laxs in the year 1922-23-concld.


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APPENDIX B.
Provinolar Table IV.-Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the Municipal areas in Bihar and Orissa during the year 1922-23 and two previous years.


## Exiil <br> APPENDIX B．

Proviscial Table IV．－Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the Municipal apeas in Bihar and Orissa during the year 1922－23 and two previous years－concld．

| Mase of Manisipality． |  | 1020－22． |  | 2921－28． |  | －1092－23．${ }^{\text {－}}$ |  | Besamitair |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\%$ <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 0 <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { " } \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \square \\ & \hline 0 \\ & \hline 0 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 吅吕 |  | 或 |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 8 | － |
| Chatra ．．＂．＂e ．．＂． | 8，225 | ＊＊ 32 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ： 1.8 | 2 | ． 244 |  |
| Giridik ．．．．．． | ＇18，874 |  | 29.9 | ． 4 | ．． 2.1 | － 9 | 87 |  |
| Banchi ．．i mo ．．． | 89，020 | 29 | 8.7 | 23 | 68 | ． 48 | 151 |  |
| Lohardaga in ．．． | 7.152 | 1 | 2.4 | － | 1．4 | 2 | $2 \cdot 7$ |  |
| Daltongan！－．．． | 9，817 |  | $2 \cdot 8$ | \％ 118 | － | $\cdots$ | 0 |  |
| Paralie ．．1 ．．．．．．． | 22，161 | 93 | 4.6 |  | 68.710.8 | 50 | $22 \cdot 5$ |  |
| maghansthpar an ．o． | 6，402 | 11 | 33＇4 | 129 |  | 10 | 116.4 |  |
| Jhaida ．a．．．．i．． | 6，737 | 23 | 40.9 | 28 | $45 \cdot 3$ | 27 | 39.0 | ． |
| Dhanbed i．l i．． | 11.873 | 18 | 13.4 | 9 | 8.8 | 32 | 28.7 |  |
| Chakradharpar $\because$－ | 7，944 | 1 |  | 3 | $8 \cdot 8$ | ． 1 | 1.8 |  |
| Chaibeses ．．．： | 0，178 | 4 | 4． 4 | is； | － | ； 4 | 43 |  |

Provincial Tabre V.-Statement showing the consumption of country spirit in the various local areas of ti;


## DIX B.

procince, rate of dusy, average strength, wiolesale and retail prices ant distrinuton of revenue between licence fees and du!y


Prorivctal Table V．－Statement showing the consumption of country spirit in the various local areas of the province，

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline District， \& Name of arca． \& 菭 \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \(\qquad\) \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
ion． \\

\end{tabular} \& 感 \&  \\
\hline 1 \& \({ }^{2}\) \& 3 \& ¢ \& 5 \& \({ }^{8}\) \& 7 \& 8 \& 9 \& 10 \& 11 \& 12 \\
\hline Hamaribag \(\{\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Giridih Colliers area \\
Hezaribaph topn ares and surfoonding area with radins of 10 miles． \\
The rest of the distriet in the new contract ares． \\
Outstill ares
\end{tabular} \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
105 \\
85 \\
\\
869 \\
. \quad 217
\end{array}
\] \& ． 460
569
4，452
1，522 \& \(\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 6 \\ 70 \\ 88 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& Sq．Mr．

76.0
113.8
63.7
62.5 \& 17,500
$17: 000$
12,414

7,183 \& | 58,556 |
| :---: |
| 61,528 |
| , |
| 8,$8 ; 218$ |
| $\ldots$ | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
17,205 ' 0 \\
12,850 \cdot 2 \\
78,581 \cdot 4 \\
\ldots
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | U．P． |
| :--- |
| $70 \cdot 6$ |
| 791 |
| $70 \cdot 4$ |
| ．．． | \& $16 \cdot 9$

$15 \cdot 1$
8.7
$\cdots$ <br>

\hline Banobi ．．．$\{$ \｛ \& | Municipelity of Banchi and adjacent places included in the nrbab area of that Mo． nluipality for exclise purpose． |
| :--- |
| Other arean |
| 104＊4＊＊＂ | \& （ \& | 111 |
| :--- |
| 221 |
| 272 | \& 199

8，775
2，170 \& 88
89 \& 40.7
850
80.3 \& 96,250
10,709

12,826 \& $1,22,288$

$3,06,891$ \& | ＇37，478＇ |
| :--- |
| 21，914：9 | \& 69.4

$60 \%$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
28 \cdot 6 \\
10 \cdot 0 \\
\\
\\
1 .
\end{gathered}
$$ <br>

\hline Falaman ．．． \& Palaman－＂．．．．．．．．． \& Nil \& 734 \& 5，916 \& ${ }^{83}$ \& $60 \cdot 2$ \& 8，843 \& ＂＊ \& ．＇． \& ．．．＇ \& ＂＇ <br>

\hline \& | Paralia town ．．．＂．．．．． |
| :--- |
| Area serred by the ware－house of Adra （thana Para，Raghunathpur，Naturia， Santuri nod the portion of thana（i－no． rangdi lying ourdh of Darkeshwar rive：） | \& $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}4 & 6 & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 0 \\ \text { nad } \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 9 & 12 & 0\end{array}\right\}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
22 \\
: \\
179
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& ${ }_{67}^{6}$ \& ${ }^{2}$

18 \& 2.7
$31 \cdot 8$ \& 21,000

13,933 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
26,192 <br>
44,202 <br>
<br>
\hline 1024

 \& 

8，477＇6 <br>
15，0070
\end{tabular} \& ${ }^{8} 9^{\prime} 1$ ${ }^{69} 1$ \& 38.6

808 <br>

\hline Yamblam．．．\｛ \& | Rest of the Sadt Snbdivision |
| :--- |
| Thara Tandi of Dharihad Subdiqieion |
| Rest of the |
| ditto | \&  \& 804

88
86 \& 2,862
193
009 \& 68
8
26 \& $46 \cdot 2$
864
$83 \cdot 4$ \& 14,418
12,000
18,000 \& $1,99,414$
4,044
2，38，330 \& 53，985 4
$1,213 \cdot \%$
$78,638 \cdot 8$ \& 200
700
$80 \%$ \& 60
3.9
18.4 <br>

\hline \[
siaghbham\{

\] \& | Jamshedpar town | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Rest of the dis illery area | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Outetill area | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \& $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}6 & 10 & 0 \\ 5 & 7 & 6 \\ 9 & 6 \\ 8 & 6 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ \& 67

12
690 \& 47
410

3,881 \& | 2 |
| :---: |
| 4 |
| 40 | \& $29 \cdot 5$

275
$120 \cdot 0$ \& 28,600

3,000
23,000 \& 70,706
8,084
$\ldots$ \& 21,6748
$11,5,8.2$
$\cdots$ \& $69 \%$
700 \& $37 \% 8$

19.7 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## DIX B.-conc!d.

- i rate of duty, average strength, wholesale and retail prices and distritution of revenue between license fees and duty:


APPEN
Provinclal Table VI.-Síatement sheoing receipts

$\nu=$ Distilliry : W. Warehouse

DIX B.
issues and lalance of spirits in distilleries and Excise warehouses during 1923-23.


Proviscial Table VI.-Statement showing receipts

$W=W$ arehonee $; D=D$ istillers.
From Eharagdiba Warebonse.

DIX D .



APPENDIX $B$.
Provincial Table VII.-Sub-heads of Tari Revenue.

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APPENDIX B.
Provivcial Table YIII.-Pachwai, home-brewing and apecial licenses and distribution of retenue.


APPEN
Provinolal Tabla IX.-Revenue from differen


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"arieties of Hemp Drugs, Prices, Rates of duty and Incidence of Consumption.


## $x \times x+1:$ <br> APPENDIX B.

$P_{\text {rovinctal }} T_{\text {able }}$ X.-Stack of ganja and blang in District Warehouses.


Figures in italies represent isbres withont payment of dufy,
-Inoladea quautity of Bhang collected darlog the year.

## Exxyii

APPENDIX E .
Propincial Tabib XI.-Slock Account of Opinm.

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APPENDIX B.
Provincill Table XII.-Statement showing incidence of license-fee per gallon L. P, of Country Spirit and per seer of Opium and Ganja.


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## APPENDIX B.

Pronimial Table XIII.-Statenent comparing the teaults of the Selthementa made of Ezcise and Upis $n$ licenses for the year 1922-23 with hose of 1923-2t up to 31 st Kay 1923.


 b coundios aud ic

Prownctal Table XIV.-Stateinent of the zoholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors under license granted in accorlance with Excise rules in Chapter IV of the Excise Manual, rol.II, for the
year 19:2-: year $19: 2-23$


## APPENDIX B.

Propinoral Table XV.--statement of retail vend and consumption of spirite and fermented liquor in the Prooince of Bihar aud Orissa during 1922-23.

APPEN
Provivolal Tabla XV.-Statistics of retail vend and consumption of spirits

D. \& O. O. P. (Escise) No. 7-300-25-9-1923-M. N. G. aud ofers.

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and formented linuors in the Province of Lihar and Orissa during 1922-23.



[^0]:    

[^1]:    

