

former, the greater portion of the total quantity of Opium sold is consumed by natives.

2. The price of Régie-Opium in Java being very high the average individual consumption there is light and does not exceed one half hun ( 0.19 grammes or about 3 grains). In the other islands the retail prices of Opium are much lower and the average quantity taken by natives for daily use may be put at four times as much as in Java, that is about 12 grains. As already mentioned, the average individual consumption is higher amongst the Chinese than amongst the natives; only in a few cases, however, is the quantity used more than 20 hun (7.72 grammes or about 119 grains).

Mr R. Laidlaw, M.P. put the following question:-

What amount of Revenue was derived from Opium in Java during each of the last ten years, and what was the proportion of such to the total Revenue?

The answer to this was:-

The figures for Netherlands-India during the last three years for which statistics are available are:-

	<u>1905.</u>	<u>1906.</u>	<u>1907.</u>
A. Opium Revenue.	£ 20,250,000	G 20,484,000	G 21,640,000
B. Total Revenue.	G128,152,000	G137,188,000	G151,588,000.
Proportion A to B.	15.8%	14.9%	14.3%

Dr. Tenney asked what proportion of the Revenue derived from Opium is disbursed in preventing smuggling.

The answer given was:-

	<u>1907.</u>
Cost of manufacture, etc.,	- - - G. 3,000,000
Expenses connected with special measures,	G. 173,000.
General expenditure for Police, Customs, etc.	G. 1,037,000.
Total -	<u>G. 4,210,000.</u>

This is 19% of the total revenue (G. 21,640,000) derived from Opium for the same year.

H.E. Mons. Miyacka having read replies (circulated separately) to questions put to him by the British Delegation at the previous sitting