



**Report on the Maritime Trade  
of the Province of Sind for  
1903-04  
(1904)**



**Government Document**



**REPORT**  
**BY**  
**THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND**  
**ON**  
**THE MARITIME TRADE**  
**OF**  
**THE PROVINCE OF SIND**  
**FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR**  
**1903-1904.**



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**PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT.**

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No. C-490 of 1904.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,  
Karachi, 16th September 1904.*

Report by the Chief Collector of Customs  
in Sind on the Maritime Trade of the Province  
of Sind for the official year 1903-04.

Submitted to Government.

2. The year constitutes a record in the trade of the Port of Karachi. The exports of Indian products (free) increased from Rs. 7,47,38,119 to Rs. 12,79,11,857 or by 71 per cent. The imports of merchandise show an increase of Rs. 28,75,298 in value, but import duty a decline, accounted for wholly by sugar, which was kept out by the countervailing duties. Excluding the duty on this commodity, the proceeds of import duty increased from Rs. 29,30,102 to Rs. 31,81,720. It is probable that the excellent results above recorded will be surpassed during the current year.

3. Mr. Aitken discharged the duties of Chief Collector with zeal and judgment.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,  
Commissioner in Sind.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,  
Revenue Department,  
BOMBAY.

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*Notes.*—The maximum length of this Report, with Appendices, has been fixed at 15 pages. (*Vide* Government of India letter No. 3315 S. E., dated the 30th May 1904, embodied in Bombay Government Resolution No. 4637, dated the 18th June 1904.)

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# REPORT

## ON THE

## MARITIME TRADE

### OF THE

# PROVINCE OF SIND

## FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

# 1903-1904.

The following statement (introduced for the first time in this review) shows in tabular form the general details of the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind, both Foreign and Coasting, for the three years 1901-02, 1902-03 and 1903-04. It embraces the trade not only of the chief port, Karachi, but also of the subordinate ports of Sind, *viz.*, Keti Bandar and Sirganda :—

	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase or Decrease in 1903-1904 as compared with 1902-1903.
<b>(I) FOREIGN TRADE—</b>				
<b>IMPORTS—</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<i>Private—</i>				
Merchandise ...	6,43,96,140	5,18,80,537	5,47,56,020	+ 28,75,483
Gold ...	6,22,530	9,03,368	12,20,885	+ 3,17,517
Silver ...	3,42,402	22,38,022	31,59,969	+ 9,21,947
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> ...	<b>6,53,61,072</b>	<b>5,50,21,927</b>	<b>5,91,36,874</b>	<b>+ 41,14,947</b>
<i>Government—</i>				
Stores ...	1,28,15,452	1,62,23,996	1,46,63,845	— 15,60,151
Gold ...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	2,49,300	...	1,19,810	+ 1,19,810
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b> ...	<b>1,30,64,752</b>	<b>1,62,23,996</b>	<b>1,47,83,655</b>	<b>— 14,40,341</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b> ...	<b>7,84,25,824</b>	<b>7,12,45,923</b>	<b>7,39,20,529</b>	<b>+ 26,74,606</b>
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
<i>Private—</i>				
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	43,14,903	36,61,497	32,92,611	— 3,68,886
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	8,42,75,375	7,62,69,299	12,98,56,612	+ 5,30,87,313
Gold ...	...	1,300	...	— 1,300
Silver ...	2,66,287	4,18,339	18,17,892	+ 13,99,053
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> ...	<b>8,88,56,565</b>	<b>8,03,50,435</b>	<b>13,44,66,615</b>	<b>+ 5,41,16,180</b>
<i>Government Stores—</i>				
Foreign Manufactures ...	81,240	44,593	1,13,996	+ 69,403
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	8,153	11,815	16,217	+ 4,402
Gold ...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	48,050	22,927	32,000	+ 9,073
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b> ...	<b>1,37,443</b>	<b>79,335</b>	<b>1,62,213</b>	<b>+ 82,878</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b> ...	<b>8,89,94,008</b>	<b>8,04,29,770</b>	<b>13,46,28,928</b>	<b>+ 5,41,99,058</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE.</b>	<b>16,74,19,832</b>	<b>15,16,75,693</b>	<b>20,85,49,357</b>	<b>+ 5,68,73,664</b>
<b>(II) COASTING TRADE—</b>				
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
<i>Private Merchandise—</i>				
Indian Produce and Manufactures	1,88,80,512	1,94,20,913	2,05,24,957	+ 11,04,044
Foreign Manufactures ...	1,53,22,259	1,42,20,520	1,64,18,033	+ 21,97,513
Gold ...	10,95,000	...	...	...
Silver ...	74,74,149	18,15,496	5,22,422	— 12,93,074
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> ...	<b>4,27,21,920</b>	<b>3,54,56,929</b>	<b>3,74,65,412</b>	<b>+ 20,08,483</b>

	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase or Decrease in 1903-1904 as compared with 1902-1903.
<b>(II) COASTING TRADE—</b>				
<i>continued.</i>				
<b>IMPORTS—continued.</b>				
<i>Government Stores—</i>				
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	5,87,169	12,22,337	6,07,010	— 6,15,327
Foreign Manufactures ..	19,10,527	26,23,446	31,34,111	+ 5,10,665
Gold ...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	81,70,000	57,27,000	89,73,000	+ 32,46,000
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b> ...	56,67,696	95,72,783	1,27,14,121	+ 31,41,338
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b> ...	4,83,89,616	4,50,29,712	5,01,79,533	+ 51,49,821
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
<i>Private Merchandise—</i>				
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	3,42,83,941	2,05,73,422	1,69,17,526	— 36,55,896
Foreign Manufactures ...	16,43,027	15,20,370	17,06,682	+ 1,86,312
Gold ...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	500	46,927	1,73,711	+ 1,26,784
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> ...	3,59,27,468	2,21,40,719	1,87,97,919	— 33,42,800
<i>Government Stores—</i>				
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	2,908	44,156	67,171	+ 23,015
Foreign Manufactures ...	5,57,621	13,70,036	7,49,270	— 6,20,766
Gold ...	...	30	...	— 30
Silver ...	1,32,567	9,87,342	6,84,358	— 3,02,984
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b> ...	6,93,096	24,01,564	15,00,799	— 9,00,765
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b> ...	3,66,20,564	2,45,42,283	2,02,98,718	— 42,43,565
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF COASTING TRADE.</b>	8,50,10,180	6,95,71,995	7,04,78,251	+ 9,06,256
<b>TOTAL OF ENTIRE TRADE</b> ...	25,24,30,012	22,12,47,688	27,90,27,608	+ 5,77,79,920

2. The total value of the trade during the year 1903-04 is the highest on record. It amounts to nearly 28 crores of rupees against 23 crores in the previous year, the increase being 26 per cent. The trade on private account alone is Rs. 24,98,66,820, against Rs. 19,29,70,010 in 1902-03, showing an improvement of Rs. 5,68,96,810 or 29 per cent.

3. During the year under report, the total number of vessels which entered into and cleared from the ports in the Province was 6,106 with a burthen of 23,97,909 tons against 7,114 vessels of 18,92,409 tons in the preceding year, showing a falling-off of 1,008 vessels, but an increase of 5,05,500 tons.

4. The following statement compares the gross collections during the years 1901-02, 1902-03 and 1903-04:—

	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Duty (exclusive of Duty on Salt).	52,62,716	38,15,913	33,28,582
Export Duty ...	2,08,635	1,43,136	1,52,959
<b>TOTAL OF GROSS DUTY</b> ...	54,71,351	39,59,049	34,81,541
<b>Refunds and Drawbacks—</b>			
Imports ...	2,92,940	6,50,308	95,308
Exports ...	139	1,475	323
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	2,93,079	6,51,783	95,626
<b>TOTAL NET DUTY</b> ...	51,78,272	33,07,266	33,85,915
<b>IMPORT DUTY ON SALT</b> ...	3,156	4,076	2,887

5. The gross amount of Import and Export Duties (exclusive of Salt) realised in the Province of Sind fell from Rs. 39,59,049 in 1902-03 to Rs. 34,81,541 in 1903-04, showing a decline of Rs. 4,77,508 or 12 per cent.

### CHIEF PORT, KARACHI.

1903-1904.

#### GENERAL TRADE.

(Excluding Government Stores and Treasure.)

6. The following table shows the trade divided under four principal heads:—

Divisions.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase or Decrease in 1903-1904.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports ...	13,53,72,362	19,36,02,989	+ 5,82,30,627
Foreign Indian Ports ...	64,41,347	47,65,414	— 16,75,933
British Ports in other Presidencies ...	4,97,27,930	4,99,44,789	+ 2,16,859
British Ports within the Province ...	3,67,727	4,00,577	+ 32,850
Total ...	5,65,37,014	5,51,10,780	— 14,26,224
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,19,09,366	24,87,13,769	+ 5,68,04,403

7. The trade with Foreign External Ports, that is, with countries beyond India, is referred to later on as Foreign Trade, and that with British and Foreign Indian Ports as Coasting Trade.

#### FOREIGN TRADE.

8. The values of Merchandise (free and dutiable) and Treasure (excluding Government Stores and Treasure) imported from and exported to foreign countries during each of the past five years are contrasted in the following table:—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase or Decrease in 1903-1904 com- pared with 1902-1903.
<b>(1) FOREIGN TRADE.</b>						
<b>IMPORTS.</b>						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise—						
Free ...	38,85,178	30,47,515	36,73,586	31,93,074	30,02,842	— 1,90,232
Dutiable ...	3,83,77,192	4,25,93,421	6,07,22,554	4,86,87,463	5,17,52,993	+ 30,65,530
Total ...	4,22,62,370	4,56,40,936	6,43,96,140	5,18,80,537	5,47,55,835	+ 28,75,298
Treasure ...	16,26,078	3,30,006	9,64,932	31,41,390	43,30,854	+ 12,39,464
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	4,38,88,448	4,59,70,942	6,53,61,072	5,50,21,927	5,91,36,689	+ 41,14,762
<b>EXPORTS.</b>						
Merchandise—						
Indian { Free ...	5,75,58,645	2,80,75,101	8,17,39,012	7,47,38,119	12,79,11,857	+ 5,31,73,738
{ Dutiable ...	5,32,870	7,68,375	25,36,363	15,31,180	14,44,440	— 86,740
Total ...	5,80,91,315	2,88,43,476	8,42,75,375	7,62,69,299	12,93,56,297	+ 5,30,86,998
Foreign Merchandise ...	51,51,023	43,10,239	43,14,903	36,61,497	32,92,611	— 3,68,886
Total ...	6,32,42,338	3,31,53,715	8,85,90,278	7,99,30,796	13,26,48,908	+ 5,27,18,112
Treasure ...	4,29,833	7,50,452	2,66,287	4,19,639	18,17,392	+ 13,97,753
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	6,36,72,171	3,39,04,167	8,88,56,565	8,03,50,435	13,44,66,300	+ 5,41,15,865
GRAND TOTAL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ...	10,75,60,619	7,98,75,109	15,42,17,637	13,53,72,362	19,36,02,989	+ 5,82,30,627



## IMPORTS.

9. The Import Trade in dutiable articles has risen from Rs. 4,86,87,463 in 1902-03 to Rs. 5,17,52,993 in 1903-04, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 30,65,530 or 6 per cent. The principal commodities in which there was an increase were Ghee, Sugar (refined), Hardware and Cutlery, Copper, Steel, Mineral Oils, Wood (Teak and other Timber), Woollen Manufactures, Apparel, Matches, and Soap. There was, however, a decrease in Cheese, German Silver, Iron, Zinc, Rapeseed, Silk (raw), Cotton Grey Piece Goods, and Paper and Paste, board.

10. Imports of Free Merchandise show a decline of Rs. 1,90,232 or nearly 6 per cent., having gone down from Rs. 31,93,074 in 1902-03 to Rs. 30,02,842 during the year just ended. The principal articles in which the decrease is noticeable are Railway Plant and Rolling Stock, Hides and Skins (raw), Wool (raw), Cotton Twist and Yarn and Sewing Thread. The articles which, on the other hand, show an increase are Hops, Machinery and Millwork, Coal, and Printing and Lithographing Materials.

11. Imports of Treasure amounted to Rs. 43,80,854 during the year under report against Rs. 31,41,390 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 12,39,464 or 39 per cent. The figures are the highest recorded during the past nine years.

12. Taken together, the imports of Free and Dutiable Merchandise and Treasure show an increase of Rs. 41,14,762 or nearly 8 per cent. as compared with those of the previous year. The causes of increase and decrease in various articles are given below.

## LIQUORS.

13. Imports on the whole show a decrease of 19,933 gallons in quantity and Rs. 2,027 in value. Ale, Beer and Porter declined to the extent of Rs. 10,341, but the figures are not below the average of the preceding 3 years. In Spirits, a falling-off of gallons 4,861 is noticeable in quantity and an advance of Rs. 25,758 in value. This was due to the importation of higher priced Whisky from the United Kingdom. Brandy exhibits a diminution of Rs. 11,444, principally in imports from France, following upon an increase in the previous year. Champagne and Claret fell to the extent of Rs. 12,543 and Rs. 13,973, mainly in imports from Belgium and France, respectively. The decrease is ascribed to overstocked markets.

## PROVISIONS.

14. Imports of Provisions have fallen by Rs. 43,416. The decline is noticeable chiefly in cheese, the imports of which are, however, but little below those of 1901-02.

## SUGAR (REFINED).

15. The value of the imports of Sugar (refined) shows an improvement of over 21 lakhs of rupees, which has followed upon a decrease of 48 lakhs of rupees noticed in the last report. The principal countries which show an increase are—

			Rs.
United Kingdom	...	...	+17,34,219
Holland	...	...	+ 2,30,539
Mauritius	...	...	+ 9,86,245
Egypt	...	...	+19,22,442
Java	...	...	+ 3,84,297
Straits Settlements	...	...	+ 3,04,839

Those which exhibit a decrease are—

Austria-Hungary	...	...	—27,30,882
Belgium	...	...	— 1,42,782
Germany	...	...	— 1,02,863
China—Hongkong	...	...	— 4,25,255

## TEA.

16. Imports of Tea exhibit an increase of Rs. 35,569, having risen from

Rs. 52,307 in 1902-03 to Rs. 87,876 during the year under report. China alone is responsible for the increase.

#### METALS.

17. There is an improvement to the extent of Rs. 9,11,449 in imports of Metals, which advanced from Rs. 34,15,583 in 1902-03 to Rs. 43,27,032 in 1903-04. Steel alone shows an increase of Rs. 9,65,767, having advanced from Rs. 22,76,238 in 1902-03 to Rs. 32,42,005 in 1903-04. Belgium has been the chief source of supply of Steel, and the rise is due to larger importations of Basic Steel, which is preferred by up-country merchants to Iron, the prices of the two being almost the same. Copper also shows an increase, which is due to ordinary trade demand.

#### RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.

18. Imports under this head decreased from Rs. 4,05,428 in 1902-03 to Rs. 6,056 in 1903-04.

#### OILS.

19. The imports exhibit an increase (principally in Mineral Oils) of 6 lakhs gallons, which has followed upon a similar decrease in the year 1902-03.

#### COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.

20. During the year under review, the imports amounted to Rs. 2,65,886 against Rs. 94,427 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,71,459. They are, however, still below the average of the previous five years. As stated last year, cheaper Indian Coal is ousting English Coal.

#### COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

21. There is a falling-off of Rs. 3,20,563 in imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn, the figures being the lowest recorded since 1886-87. The decrease was brought about by a rise in the price of raw Cotton and consequently of Twist and Yarn also.

#### COTTON GOODS (PIECE GOODS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.)

22. There is again a decrease, which amounts to Rs. 22,18,311, in the value of Cotton Goods, which is due to larger imports from Bombay having checked foreign imports and also to the cause assigned for the decrease in Cotton Twist and Yarn in paragraph 21, above.

#### WOOL (RAW).

23. Wool (raw) again shows a decline to the extent of Rs. 35,305, noticeable principally in Imports from Mekran and Sonmiani. The imports from the Las Beyla territory by land, however, increased by Rs. 61,256.

#### WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

24. The trade under this head has more than doubled. The figures advanced from Rs. 9,99,140 in 1902-03 to Rs. 20,15,480 in 1903-04. The imports from the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary and Germany were larger, and the increase is due to the replenishment of the reduced stocks of the previous year, which had been allowed to run low owing to higher prices.

#### APPAREL.

25. The imports of Apparel have been gradually increasing year by year. This year they rose by Rs. 98,243. This is ascribed to the increased demands for articles of European clothing.

26. The increase and decrease under other articles are due to ordinary fluctuations in trade.

#### EXPORTS.

27. The year 1903-04 was a record year for exports of Indian products (free) to foreign countries. They are more than double the average of the previous four years, and show an increase of Rs. 531,73,738 or 71 per cent. over the last year, when the exports amounted to Rs. 747,38,119 against Rs. 12,79,11,857 in 1903-04. Wheat and raw Cotton are the principal articles that have contributed to the increase. The other articles which show an improvement are Gram, Indigo, Hides and Skins (raw), Castor Seed, Cotton Seed, Rapeseed, Tilseed, Wool (raw) and Shell Lac. A decrease has, however, taken place in Barley, Juari, Pulse, Wheat Flour, Ghee, Tea, Animal Bones, and Linseed.

28. Rice, the only dutiable article, again shows a decrease, having declined from Rs. 15,31,180 in 1902-03 to Rs. 14,44,440 in 1903-04, but this is more than the average of the previous four years.

29. The total value of exports of both Free and Dutiable Merchandise amounted to Rs. 12,93,56,297 in 1903-04 against Rs. 7,62,60,299 in 1902-03.

30. The trade in re-exports of Foreign Merchandise is gradually declining. In comparison with the previous year, there is a decrease amounting to Rs. 3,68,886 or 10 per cent., the figures being Rs. 36,61,497 and Rs. 32,92,611 in 1902-03 and 1903-04, respectively. The articles responsible for the fall are Dates, Ghee, and Sugar (refined). An improvement is, however, observable in Kerosine Oil, Wool (raw), and Cotton Coloured Piece Goods.

31. Exports of Treasure are the highest on record, and have more than quadrupled those of the past year, owing to larger exports of Silver Coins to Persia, where better prices were obtainable. The figures for the past two years are Rs. 4,19,639 and Rs. 18,17,392, respectively.

32. The Export trade on the whole, i.e., the trade in Indian and Foreign Merchandise and Treasure, rose from Rs. 8,03,50,435 in 1902-03 to Rs. 13,44,66,300 in 1903-04, showing an increase of Rs. 5,41,15,865 or 67 per cent. The variations in the principal articles are explained below.

#### EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

##### WOOL (RAW).

33. Exports of Foreign Wool rose from Rs. 23,36,935 in 1902-03 to Rs. 23,69,461 in 1903-04, i.e., to the extent of Rs. 32,526. The exports have been chiefly to the United Kingdom, where higher prices were ruling.

##### COTTON PIECE GOODS.

34. An increase of Rs. 76,297 has taken place under this head. It is noticeable principally in Coloured Piece Goods, and has followed upon a decrease in the previous year.

##### SUGAR (REFINED).

35. The value of Sugar (refined) fell from Rs. 5,96,696 in 1902-03 to Rs. 1,19,640, principally in exports to Arabian and Persian ports. In 1902-03, the exports to these ports were abnormal, owing to the imposition of heavy countervailing duties on Austro-Hungarian Sugar, which induced Merchants to re-export to foreign ports from bond, and under claim for drawback, large quantities which, when originally ordered out, were really intended for consumption in India.

#### EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

##### RICE.

36. The decrease under this head, which is referred to above in paragraph 28, is ascribed to a smaller demand from the Arabian and Persian ports. Exports to British East Africa, however, increased from Rs. 78,406 to Rs. 3,32,073.

##### WHEAT.

37. Exports of Wheat are the highest on record, having amounted to Rs. 7,48,41,747 against Rs. 3,87,09,571 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 3,61,32,176. The United Kingdom took the largest share of the exports of Wheat. The increase is no doubt in a great measure due to the completion of large irrigation works in the Panjab and in Sind, which brought extensive areas of hitherto uncultivated land under the plough and materially increased the yield.

##### BARLEY.

38. Less demand from the Persian Gulf ports has brought about a decrease under this head.

##### GRAM.

39. The trade is higher than that of any year in the last twenty-one. France took Gram worth Rs. 2,39,441 against none in the previous year.

##### JUARI AND BAJRI.

40. A smaller demand from the United Kingdom has caused a decrease under this head. The figures are, however, above the average of the past five years.

##### PULSE.

41. The decline is due to less exports to Ceylon and British East Africa.

**WHEAT FLOUR.**

42. The falling-off is ascribed to a smaller demand from British East African ports.

**OTHER SORTS.**

43. The increase is due to larger exports to the United Kingdom.

**TEA.**

44. Exports of Tea dwindled down from Rs. 1,04,777 in 1902-03 to Rs. 8,726 in 1903-04. The tea planters are no doubt able to make more convenient arrangements at other ports for shipment. Shipments of Tea from Karachi have never been very large, and ship agents are probably not disposed to make special arrangements for the comparatively small quantity that is sent to this port for export.

**INDIGO.**

45. Indigo shows a partial recovery from the decline of 1902-03, when it fell from 6 lakhs to 1 lakh of rupees. Almost the whole of the exports, amounting to over 2 lakhs, were made to Russia.

**COTTON (RAW).**

46. Owing to larger crops and the high prices ruling in European markets on account of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory supplies in the American cotton market, exports have nearly doubled those of the previous year. The following countries are principally responsible for the increase:—

United Kingdom	...	...	+ 4,03,591
Austria	...	...	+ 4,74,234
Belgium	...	...	+ 19,67,637
Germany	...	...	+ 41,78,745
Italy	...	...	+ 56,34,540
Russia	...	...	+ 3,50,260

**HIDES AND SKINS (RAW).**

47. There is a considerable increase, amounting to Rs. 11,29,979, in the value of exports of Hides and Skins (raw). The principal countries concerned were the United States of America and France, where better prices were ruling.

**ANIMAL BONES.**

48. Animal Bones show a decline of Rs. 2,94,856, following upon an increase of over 7 lakhs in the previous year.

**COTTON SEED.**

49. Cotton Seed rose from Rs. 1,64,322 in 1902-03 to Rs. 5,88,533 in 1903-04, i.e., by Rs. 4,24,217. The increase is said to be due to the improvements made in crushing Machinery at home, in consequence of which a larger demand for the seed has arisen and better prices are offered.

**LINSEED.**

50. Linseed fell from Rs. 7,76,828 in 1902-03 to Rs. 3,51,633 in 1903-04, i.e., to the extent of Rs. 4,25,195, owing to short crops.

**RAPESEED.**

51. Rapeseed rose from Rs. 32,88,789 in 1902-03 to Rs. 45,87,643 in 1903-04, i.e., by Rs. 12,98,854, principally in exports to the United Kingdom and Germany. The increase is due to better crops in Sind and the Panjab, but the volume is still considerably below that of 1901-1902.

**TILSEED.**

52. The export trade under this head advanced, in consequence of better crops, from Rs. 36,23,440 in 1902-03 to Rs. 46,73,156 in 1903-04, i.e., to the extent of Rs. 10,49,716. Austria-Hungary, Belgium and France have contributed to the increase.

**WOOL (RAW).**

52-A. Exports of Indian Wool rose from Rs. 46,55,390 in 1902-03 to Rs. 52,27,220 in 1903-04 owing to the reasons assigned in paragraph 33, above.

53. The increase and decrease under other heads are due to ordinary trade fluctuations.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE.****Imports (Salt excluded).**

54. There is a decrease, amounting to Rs. 4,87,246 or nearly 13 per cent.,

in the gross amount of Import Duty (exclusive of Salt) realised during the year under review, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 38,15,644 and Rs. 33,28,398, respectively. The decline, as in the previous year, is principally observable under Sugar (Austrian), the imports of which were restricted by the heavy countervailing duties which were levied during the greater portion of the year. Collections on account of additional duty amounted to Rs. 1,37,438 in 1903-04 against Rs. 7,08,160 in 1902-03, and special duty yielded Rs. 9,240 against Rs. 1,77,382 in the preceding year. The ordinary 5 per cent. duties on Sugar rose from Rs. 4,09,765 in 1902-03 to Rs. 5,18,561 in 1903-04. The gross amount of Import Duty (excluding the additional and special duties on Sugar) improved from Rs. 29,30,102 in 1902-03 to Rs. 31,81,720 in 1903-04. Import Duty on Cotton Goods shows a decline, while that on Silver Bullion, Kerosine Oil and Woollen Goods exhibits an increase.

#### EXPORTS.

55. Rupees 1,24,173 were realised on account of Export Duty during the year just ended against Rs. 1,13,522 during the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,651 or nearly 9 per cent., owing to larger exports of Rice to Kathiawar dutiable ports, which more than compensated for the decline noticed above in exports to foreign external ports.

#### REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

56. There is a considerable decline, amounting to Rs. 5,41,296, in the Refunds of Import and Export Duties, the figures having fallen from Rs. 5,64,667 in 1902-03 to Rs. 23,371 in 1903-04. Sugar is the only article responsible for this diminution, as it alone shows a decrease of Rs. 5,42,363, in consequence of the absence of the large refunds made under Government orders on account of differential duty on Austro-Hungarian Sugar.

57. Besides the amount of Refunds shown above, Rs. 60,354 have been adjusted up to date, through the Exchange Account, on account of exports to Kashmir under Customs seal during the year under review against Rs. 1,12,000 debited in the preceding year.

58. Payments on account of Drawback fell from Rs. 87,116 in 1902-03 to Rs. 72,257 in 1903-04, i.e., by Rs. 14,859. The decline is chiefly in Sugar, and the cause has been explained above in paragraph 35.

#### GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

59. The value of Merchandise imported from and exported to the principal countries during the past two years was as follows:—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	3,36,20,094	3,42,41,427	3,52,60,012	7,70,60,279
Austria-Hungary ...	52,88,210	27,98,022	9,93,261	19,79,131
Belgium ...	34,27,828	39,34,888	1,00,38,822	1,59,06,986
France ...	4,67,566	3,20,824	24,17,931	50,45,776
Germany ...	16,16,354	19,95,601	1,24,00,538	1,73,91,235
Holland ...	4,08,449	6,34,861	...	4,69,750
Italy ...	1,98,080	1,44,079	10,28,499	68,32,131
Russia ...	13,62,077	17,99,998	83,900	5,63,963
British East Africa ...	37,634	28,145	6,33,440	5,03,495
Portuguese East Africa...	13	4,832	...	1,07,165
Java ...	...	3,84,297	...	...
Siam ...	...	2,52,944	...	...
Egypt ...	2,34,568	21,67,749	1,02,09,696	4,38,738
Mauritius...	15,07,833	24,95,833	75,453	1,36,205
United States ...	10,57,085	12,01,873	16,57,442	26,22,887
Aden ...	7,764	6,772	1,22,060	1,48,424
Arabia ...	2,33,125	2,65,457	16,54,372	9,79,961
Ceylon ...	29,689	19,712	2,64,652	2,39,968
China ...	6,64,726	2,85,582	6,040	1,29,918
Japan ...	1,62,918	1,44,149	1,24,520	2,50,384
Mekran and Sonmiani ...	2,94,214	1,90,213	5,67,132	5,91,905
Persia ...	4,43,114	2,17,976	19,06,725	6,72,545
Straits Settlements ...	19,513	3,23,819	7,962	9,337
Turkey in Asia ...	5,37,438	7,23,884	2,61,547	3,72,615



### TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

60. The trade of the Port of Karachi with the world in Merchandise, imported and exported, was distributed as under in the past two years :—

Countries.				1902-03.	1903-04.
				Rs.	Rs.
Europe	...	...	...	10,88,39,491	17,13,20,274
Africa and adjacent Islands	...	...	...	1,28,65,411	60,22,658
Asia	...	...	...	73,07,511	62,29,287
America	...	...	...	27,95,198	38,28,510
Australia	...	...	...	3,722	4,014
TOTAL				13,18,11,333	18,74,04,743

61. The percentages of the total trade are shown below :—

Europe ... 92 per cent. (the United Kingdom alone claiming 59 per cent.)

Africa ... 3 "

Asia ... 3 "

America ... 2 "

### BALANCE OF TRADE.

62. The excess of Exports or Imports of Merchandise and Treasure (exclusive of transactions on Government account) for each of the past five years is shown below :—

Year.		Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports on Imports.	Excess of Imports on Exports.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899-1900	...	4,38,88,448	6,36,72,171	1,97,83,723	...
1900-1901	...	4,59,70,942	3,39,04,167	...	1,20,66,775
1901-1902	...	6,53,61,072	8,88,56,565	2,34,95,493	...
1902-1903	...	5,50,21,927	8,03,50,435	2,53,28,508	...
1903-1904	...	5,91,33,689	13,44,66,300	7,53,29,611	...

### 63. GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION (PRIVATE).

Year.		Imports.	Exports.
		Rs.	Rs.
GOLD—			
1899-1900	...	7,32,481	...
1900-1901	...	1,16,489	...
1901-1902	...	6,22,530	...
1902-1903	...	9,03,368	1,300
1903-1904	...	12,20,885	...
SILVER—			
1899-1900	...	8,93,597	4,29,833
1900-1901	...	2,13,517	7,50,452
1901-1902	...	3,42,402	2,66,287
1902-1903	...	22,38,022	4,18,339
1903-1904	...	31,59,969	18,17,392

64. It will be noticed from the above that the imports of Gold have been steadily increasing since 1901-02. During the year under report, they improved to the extent of Rs. 3,17,517, the figures for the past two years being

Rs. 9,03,368 and Rs. 12,20,885, respectively. The rise is attributed to the large excess of exports over imports, which was met in part by the import of Gold and Silver.

65. The following table, prepared in accordance with Government Resolution No. 7687, dated the 14th September 1894, compares the quantity of Foreign and Indian Coffee imported and exported during the past three years :—

	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Imports into Karachi—			
From Foreign Ports ... ..	4	2	...
From Customs Ports (other than Bombay)	81	85	94
From Bombay ... ..	778	117	141
Exports from Karachi to Foreign Ports—			
Foreign Coffee ... ..	1	...	...
Indian Coffee ... ..	...	...	11

#### SHIPPING, FOREIGN TRADE.

66. The total number of steam and sailing Vessels employed in the Foreign Trade was as follows :—

	1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered ... ..	435	372,595	496	552,103
Cleared ... ..	445	468,472	525	736,475
TOTAL ...	880	841,067	1,021	1,288,578

67. The numbers of Vessels flying the principal flags which entered the port were—

255 British (other than British Indian).  
19 Austro-Hungarian.  
59 Arab.

#### COASTING TRADE.

68. In comparison with the year 1902-03, a very slight decrease, amounting to Rs. 2,60,501, is noticeable in the total value of Merchandise imported from and exported to Coast Ports. The figures for the past two years were Rs. 5,47,39,768 and Rs. 5,44,79,267, respectively. The distribution of the trade is as follows :—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ... ..	18,76,670	19,10,308	77,153	47,395
Bombay ... ..	2,93,54,921	3,22,54,172	1,52,91,446	1,38,45,546
Burma ... ..	4,45,240	1,95,361	1,31,708	1,95,227
Madras ... ..	5,16,493	5,63,901	3,39,489	3,22,866
British Ports within the Province.	1,47,912	1,69,910	2,17,885	2,22,017
Cutch ... ..	67,092	91,316	15,92,458	9,04,490
Kathiawar ... ..	8,02,554	11,87,996	36,57,609	20,99,763
Goa ... ..	14,704	12,400	1,286	1,31,484
Diu ... ..	503	...	15,127	...
Pondicherry ... ..	825	...	...	...
State of Travancore ... ..	1,81,750	3,07,829	4,908	2,124
Damaun ... ..	...	10,040	10	...
Golkwar's Territory ... ..	2,025	4,122	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,34,10,689	3,67,08,355	2,13,29,079	1,77,70,912

69. From the above, it will be seen that there is an increase of Rs. 32,97,666 in imports and a decrease of Rs. 35,58,167 in exports. Bombay claims 8 per cent. of the total import trade and 78 per cent. of the export trade.

70. Imports of Cotton Goods of both Foreign and Indian Manufactures, from Bombay show an improvement of Rs. 17,56,567. This counterbalances, to some extent, the decline in direct imports from foreign countries noticed above.

71. The variations in the principal articles of Indian produce exported to Bombay are shown below :—

	Rs.		
Cotton (raw).	...	...	... + 19,59,145
Indigo ...	...	...	... — 34,940
Wheat ...	...	...	... — 28,25,841
Skins (raw)	...	...	... — 34,231
Linseed ...	...	...	... — 1,98,195
Rapeseed...	...	...	... + 71,093
Wool (raw)	...	...	... — 12,930

72. *Cotton (raw).*—Owing to better crops, larger exports were made to Bombay, where favourable prices were obtainable.

73. *Indigo, Wheat, raw Skins, and Wool.*—Direct shipments to foreign countries checked exports to the Bombay Presidency.

74. *Rapeseed.*—The increase is due to larger crops and favourable prices

75. *Linseed.*—The decrease is due to short crops.

#### SHIPPING COASTING, TRADE.

76. The steam and sailing Vessels, including Country Craft, that entered from and cleared to coast ports during the past two official years were as follow :—

	1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Arrivals ...	2,005	550,192	1,533	6,25,445
Departures ...	1,969	450,472	1,328	4,21,808
TOTAL ...	3,974	10,00,664	2,861	10,47,253

#### SUBORDINATE PORTS.

##### *Keti Bandar and Sirganda.*

77. During the year under review, the value of Merchandise, excluding Treasure, imported into and exported from the subordinate ports (from and to Karachi, Cutch and Kathiawar) aggregated Rs. 10,88,431 against Rs. 9,95,457 in 1902-03, showing an increase of Rs. 92,974 or 9 per cent.

##### KETI BANDAR.

##### *Coasting Trade.*

78. There is a slight decrease to the extent of Rs. 2,904 in Imports into Keti Bandar of both Indian and Foreign Merchandise, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 1,48,906 and Rs. 1,46,002, respectively. The decline is noticeable in Tobacco (unmanufactured), Rice not in the husk, Salt, Betelnuts, Cotton Piece Goods (Foreign), and Metals.

79. An increase, amounting to Rs. 1,54,819, has occurred in the exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures. The figures advanced from Rs. 3,74,773 in 1902-03 to Rs. 5,29,592 in 1903-04. The articles that contributed to this increase are Animals (living), Rice in the husk, Tobacco (unmanufactured), Ghi, and Cotton Seeds. The trade in exports of Foreign Manufactures is very insignificant, and calls for no remarks.

## CUSTOMS REVENUE.

80. Rs. 71 were collected on account of Import Duty against Rs. 36 in the previous year. The Export Duty fell from Rs. 7,388 in 1902-03 to Rs. 5,389 in 1903-04.

81. The Officer in charge of Customs at Ketī Bandar reports that there were better rice crops during the year, and the Export trade should have improved considerably, but for the silting up of the Ochito River, which was referred to in the last report. The trade was also said to be hampered by the conservancy fees, which were recovered for the first time last year from sea-going vessels visiting Ketī Bandar. The levy of these fees has, however, since been discontinued under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

## SIRGANDA.

*Coasting Trade.*

82. During the year under notice, there has been again an increase of Rs. 3,085 and Rs. 3,710 in imports of Foreign and Indian Manufactures, respectively. The figures for the former were Rs. 38,713 in 1903-04 against Rs. 35,628 in 1902-03, and the latter Rs. 49,920 against Rs. 46,210. The increase in Indian Produce is due to larger imports of Drugs and Medicines, Tobacco (manufactured), other sorts, Pulse, Wheat Flour, Hardware, Jute, Gunny Bags, and Sugar (refined), and that in Foreign Manufactures to larger imports of Cotton Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Apparel, Aniline Dyes, Glass and Glassware, and Brandy.

83. The value of Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures fell from Rs. 3,89,638 in 1902-03 to Rs. 3,23,158 in 1903-04 or to the extent of Rs. 66,480, while that of Foreign Manufactures rose from Rs. 88 to Rs. 372. The articles responsible for the falling-off in Indian Produce and Manufactures are Rice not in the husk, Jowari and Bajri, Wheat, Pulse, Hides and Skins, Bones, and Firewood. The value of Rice not in the husk has decreased by Rs. 53,992, but this has been brought about by a fall in the price from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 during the year, the quantity having actually increased from Cwt. 69,831 to Cwt. 71,131. The decline in exports of Wheat, Pulse, and Jowari and Bajri is ascribed to exceptionally good crops in Cutch.

## CUSTOMS REVENUE.

84. Collections on account of Import Duty declined from Rs. 233 in 1902-03 to Rs. 113 in 1903-04, while those on account of Export Duty rose from Rs. 22,226 to Rs. 23,397. The increase in Export Duty is due to larger exports of Rice to Cutch ports.

85. From Sirganda also comes the complaint that the creek is gradually silting up, thus making the port inaccessible to all but very small vessels. I have had the matter under consideration for some time with a view to devising some means of keeping the channel clear.

## ADMINISTRATION.

86. The report under this section relates to all the ports in Sind. The statement appended shows the Receipts and Expenditure for 1903-04 contrasted with those of the previous year.

87. *Receipts.*—The total gross Receipts, Imperial and Provincial, were Rs. 35,26,273, being less by Rs. 4,71,725, or nearly 12 per cent., than those of the year 1902-03, when they amounted to Rs. 39,97,999. The net receipts, however, exceed those of the previous year by Rs. 1,36,310, or about 4 per cent., in consequence of smaller refunds of countervailing duties on Sugar.

88. *Customs Duty.*—The decline in Import Duty and the increase in Export Duty have been dealt with above. A difference will be noticed between the amount of Import Duty shown in the statement and in paragraph 54, above. This is due to a sum of Rs. 18,567 being included in the former on account of Differential Duty refunded by the Kashmir Darbar. The variations under Refunds and Drawbacks have already been explained in paragraphs 56 to 58, above.

89. *Overtime Fees.*—The decline under this head is attributable to the enforcement of the recent orders of Government, in consequence of which the levy of the additional amount which used to be credited to Government has been discontinued.

90. *Warehouse and Wharf Rent.*—There is a marked increase, owing partly to larger quantities of goods having been left unclaimed and partly to the recovery of dues on some consignments of Piece Goods which were lodged in the Warehouse for a long time, pending the settlement of a dispute in connection with the same in a Court of law.

91. *Unclaimed Goods.*—The net sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,867 against Rs. 1,134 in the previous year.

92. *Fees for Amending Documents.*—As compared with 1902-03, there is a decrease of Rs. 1,522, being nearly half the amount received in that year, owing to some changes of procedure which tended to reduce the number of amendments on payment of fees.

93. *Penalties under the Sea Customs Act.*—There is an increase of Rs. 1,066, which is explained in paragraph 101, below.

94. *Expenditure.*—The Expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 10,559, or 7 per cent. The principal items of expenditure are noted below.

95. *Salaries* show a net increase of Rs. 11,897, owing to the revision of establishment, which came into effect about the middle of 1902-03.

96. *Purchase of Dead Stock.*—The decrease under this head is due to the purchase of new furniture for the additional staff in 1902-03.

97. *Clothing to Peons.*—No expenditure was incurred, as the biennial supply was made in the preceding year.

98. *Water Supply and House Tax* also show a decrease which is due to the removal of the Plague Tax levied by the Municipality.

99. *Overtime Work Fees.*—Payments increased by Rs. 1,186, owing to a more active export season.

100. *Percentage of Cost of Establishment on Collections.*—Particulars of the past two years are shown in the following statement in a contrasted form :—

Year.	Cost of Collection.	PERCENTAGE ON			
		IMPERIAL RECEIPTS.		TOTAL RECEIPTS.	
		Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.				
1902-03	1,25,100	3.14	3.88	3.13	3.87
1903-04	1,36,997	3.90	4.08	3.89	4.07

The above figures include only the total expenditure on account of Salaries, in accordance with the practice hitherto followed. Taking the total amount of expenditure, including that under Contingencies, into account, the gross and net percentage will be 4.45 and 4.66.

101. *Cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act (Section 167).*—371 cases were disposed of during 1903-04, exclusive of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act, resulting in the collection of Rs. 2,648 on account of penalties, while in 1902-03 350 cases were adjudged and Rs. 1,582 realised as penalty. Of the 371 cases, 315 fell under clause 17 (shortage in manifested goods), 19 under clause 37 (misdeclaration in Bill of Entry), 10 under clause 73 (smuggling dutiable goods), and the remaining 27 under various other clauses of Section 167 of the Sea Customs Act. The increase in the total amount of fines is mainly due to the heavy penalties imposed in a case in which some Persian travellers attempted to smuggle jewellery of considerable value.

No appeals were preferred against the orders passed in any of these cases.

102. *Gauging and Testing.*—2,452 consignments of Liquor and perfumed Spirit, consisting of 4,980 items, were dealt with during the year under report, and of these 1,094 consignments, made up of 2,239 items, were gauged, and the rest passed after examination.



One hundred and sixty seven samples of Petroleum, Gunpowder, Carbide of Calcium, Cylinder Oil, Lubricating Oil, etc., were sent to the Testing Officer, Manora, to be tested.

Besides the above, 37 samples of Spirit, Oil and various other substances were sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, for the purpose of being tested. All the samples of Wood, Naphtha and Denaturalised Spirits were found to pass the test. Two samples of Turpentine and one each of White Zinc, White Zinc Paint and Boiled Linseed Oil, although declared to be genuine, were found to have been adulterated to the extent of 90 and 60 per cent., respectively.

#### REMARKS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT.

103. Mr. W. E. Young was in charge of the Department until the 12th May 1903, when he resigned it to proceed on furlough, and I succeeded him. There have been no other important changes.

The establishment generally has worked very creditably. Having no previous knowledge of local conditions, I have been much indebted to the experience and sound judgment of Mr. C. F. D'Abreo, the First Assistant Collector. During his absence for three months on privilege leave, Mr. P. Phillipowsky, the Second Assistant, carried on his duties most satisfactorily, Mr. E. R. Critchell, the Head Appraiser, acting as Second Assistant Collector.

The whole Appraising Department has worked with praiseworthy zeal during an unusually busy season, and it would be difficult to make special mention of one without injustice to the rest. Of Mr. G. W. Judd, it is almost needless to say that he has maintained his character for tireless energy, good sense and tact. The heads of the different branches of my office also deserve mention—namely, Mr. Alimo, the Overseer, Mr. Tellis, the Head Accountant, Mr. Hiranand Mulchand, the Cashier, and Mr. Sitaldas Gobindbaksh, all of whom have managed their departments in a manner that left little to be desired.

E. H. AITKEN,  
Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

