



**Report on the Maritime Trade
of the Province of Sind for
1904-05
(1905)**



Government Document

REPORT
BY
THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND
ON
THE MARITIME TRADE
OF
THE PROVINCE OF SIND
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR
1904-1905.



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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 19th June 1905.*

Report by the Chief Collector of Customs
in Sind on the maritime trade of the province
of Sind for the official year 1904-1905.

Submitted to Government.

2. The trade of Karachi continues to advance by strides, the returns for 1904-1905 showing a very large increase over those for 1903-1904, which was itself a record year. The value of the import trade increased from 591 to 813 lakhs, or 37 per cent., and of the export trade from 1,344 to 1,807 lakhs, or 34 per cent. The realisations of import duty increased from 33 to 39 lakhs, or 18 per cent.

3. Mr. Aitken's administration of the department continues to be characterised by efficiency and tact, and the Commissioner endorses that officer's appreciation of the good work performed by the subordinate staff in all branches. The Merchandise Marks Act is now being worked by the Chief Collector in the spirit approved by Government.

W. T. MORISON,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

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Note.—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

1904-1905.

The following statement 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 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905. It embraces the trade not only of the chief port, Karachi, but also of the subordinate ports of Sind, viz., Keti Bandar and Sirganda :—

				1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE—						
IMPORTS—						
<i>Private—</i>						
Merchandise	...	...	...	5,18,80,537	5,47,56,020	7,70,36,793
Gold	...	...	...	8,08,368	12,20,885	14,84,685
Silver	...	...	...	22,38,022	31,59,969	28,56,464
TOTAL PRIVATE				5,50,21,927	5,91,36,874	8,13,77,942
<i>Government—</i>						
Stores	...	...	...	1,62,23,996	1,46,63,845	2,00,07,800
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	1,19,810	...
TOTAL GOVERNMENT				1,62,23,996	1,47,83,655	2,00,07,800
TOTAL IMPORTS				7,12,45,923	7,39,20,529	10,13,85,742
EXPORTS—						
<i>Private—</i>						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported	...	...	...	56,61,497	32,92,611	38,02,882
Indian Produce and Manufactures	...	...	...	7,62,69,299	12,96,56,612	17,58,77,531
Gold	...	...	...	1,300	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	4,18,339	18,17,392	10,92,784
TOTAL PRIVATE				8,03,50,435	13,44,66,615	18,07,73,147
<i>Government Stores—</i>						
Foreign Manufactures	...	...	...	44,593	1,13,996	65,308
Indian Produce and Manufactures	...	...	...	11,815	16,217	10,554
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	22,927	32,000	47,805
TOTAL GOVERNMENT				79,335	1,62,213	1,23,662
TOTAL EXPORTS				8,04,29,770	13,46,28,828	18,08,96,809
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE				15,16,75,693	20,85,49,357	28,22,82,551
(II) COASTING TRADE—						
IMPORTS—						
<i>Private Merchandise—</i>						
Indian Produce and Manufactures	...	...	...	1,94,20,918	2,05,24,957	2,46,72,220
Foreign Manufactures	...	...	...	1,42,20,580	1,84,18,039	1,73,63,897
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	19,15,496	5,22,422	14,72,150
TOTAL PRIVATE				3,54,56,994	3,74,65,412	4,35,08,267

				1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE—continued.						
IMPORTS—continued.						
<i>Government Stores—</i>						
Indian Produce and Manufactures	...			12,22,337	6,07,010	29,06,988
Foreign Manufactures	...			26,23,446	31,84,111	24,83,208
Gold	...			...	...	...
Silver	...			57,27,000	89,73,000	97,95,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	...			95,72,783	1,27,14,121	1,51,85,196
TOTAL IMPORTS	...			4,50,29,712	5,01,79,533	5,86,93,463
EXPORTS—						
<i>Private Merchandise—</i>						
Indian Produce and Manufactures	...			2,05,73,423	1,69,17,526	2,25,87,510
Foreign Manufactures	...			15,20,370	17,06,682	21,98,069
Gold	...			...	...	...
Silver	...			46,927	1,78,711	2,34,433
TOTAL PRIVATE	...			2,21,40,719	1,87,97,919	2,50,20,012
<i>Government Stores—</i>						
Indian Produce and Manufactures	...			44,156	67,171	21,538
Foreign Manufactures	...			13,70,038	7,49,270	6,96,733
Gold	...			30	...	...
Silver	...			9,87,842	6,84,358	4,43,846
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	...			24,01,564	15,00,799	11,61,617
TOTAL EXPORTS	...			2,45,42,283	2,02,98,718	2,61,81,629
GRAND TOTAL OF COASTING TRADE	...			6,95,71,995	7,04,78,251	8,48,75,092
TOTAL OF ENTIRE TRADE	...			22,12,47,688	27,90,27,608	36,71,57,643

2. The entire value of the trade amounted during the year under review to nearly 37 crores of rupees against 28 crores in the preceding year, showing an increase of about 9 crores or 31·5 per cent. The trade on private account aggregated 33 crores against 24 crores in 1903-1904.

3. The shipping entered at, and cleared from, all the ports in the province shows an increase of 1,573 vessels and 1,090,755 tons. The figures for the past two years are—vessels 6,106 and 7,679 and tons 2,397,909 and 3,488,664, respectively.

4. The gross collections on account of Import and Export duties (exclusive of Salt) improved by 18 per cent., having advanced from 34½ lakhs of rupees in 1903-1904 to 41 lakhs of rupees during the year under report, as will be seen from the subjoined comparative statement:—

				1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Duty (exclusive of Duty on Salt).				38,15,913	33,28,582	39,27,064
Export Duty	...			1,43,136	1,52,959	1,88,917
TOTAL OF GROSS DUTY	...			39,59,049	34,81,541	41,15,981
Refunds and Drawbacks—						
Imports	...			6,50,308	95,303	27,157
Exports	...			1,475	323	608
TOTAL	...			6,51,783	95,626	27,765
TOTAL NET DUTY	...			33,07,266	33,85,915	40,88,216
IMPORT DUTY ON SALT	...			4,076	2,887	3,177

CHIEF PORT, KARACHI.

1904-1905.

GENERAL TRADE.

(Excluding Government Stores and Treasure, but including Private Treasure.)

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

Divisions.			1903-1904.	1904-1905.
			Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports	...	...	19,36,02,989	26,21,46,657
Foreign Indian Ports	...	...	47,65,414	71,85,078
British Ports in other Presidencies	...	...	4,99,44,789	5,97,44,148
British Ports within the Province	...	...	4,00,577	3,76,256
TOTAL			5,51,10,780	6,73,05,482
GRAND TOTAL			24,87,13,769	32,94,52,139

6. 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.

7. 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 :—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	Increase or Decrease in 1904-1905 compared with 1903-1904.
(1) FOREIGN TRADE.						
IMPORTS.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise—						
Free	80,47,515	36,73,586	31,93,074	80,02,842	50,28,862	+ 20,26,920
Dutiable	4,25,98,421	6,07,22,554	4,86,87,463	5,17,52,993	7,20,06,911	+ 2,02,53,918
TOTAL	4,56,40,936	6,43,96,140	5,18,80,537	5,47,55,835	7,70,35,773	+ 2,22,79,938
Treasure	3,30,006	9,64,932	31,41,390	43,80,854	43,41,149	— 39,705
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,59,70,942	6,53,61,072	5,50,21,927	5,91,36,689	8,13,76,922	+ 2,22,40,233
EXPORTS.						
Merchandise—						
Indian { Free	2,80,75,101	8,17,39,012	7,47,38,119	12,79,11,857	17,39,97,967	+ 4,60,86,110
{ Dutiable	7,68,375	25,36,363	15,31,180	14,44,440	18,76,152	+ 4,31,712
TOTAL	2,88,43,476	8,42,75,375	7,62,69,299	12,93,56,297	17,58,74,119	+ 4,65,17,822
Foreign Merchandise	43,10,239	43,14,908	36,61,497	32,92,611	38,02,882	+ 5,10,271
TOTAL	3,31,53,715	8,85,90,278	7,99,30,796	13,26,48,908	17,96,77,001	+ 4,70,28,093
Treasure	7,50,452	2,66,287	4,19,639	18,17,392	10,92,734	— 7,24,658
TOTAL EXPORTS	3,39,04,167	8,88,56,565	8,03,50,435	13,44,66,300	18,07,69,735	+ 4,63,03,435
GRAND TOTAL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS	7,98,75,109	15,42,17,637	13,53,72,362	19,36,02,989	26,21,46,657	+ 6,85,43,668

IMPORTS.

8. Imports of dutiable articles show an improvement of 202 lakhs of rupees or 39 per cent. as compared with the year 1903-1904 and of 233 lakhs of rupees or 47 per cent. when compared with 1902-1903. The principal articles which show an increase are Ale, Beer and Porter, Cheese, Dates, Sugar, German Silver, Alizarine and Aniline Dyes, Kerosine Oil, raw Silk, Cotton Goods, Silk Piece Goods, Woollen Goods, Apparel, Glass Beads and False Pearls, Matches, and Paper and Pasteboard. Those in which there is, however, a decrease

are Spirits and Wines, Tea, Iron and Steel, Mineral Oil (other than Kerosine), and Candles.

9. There is an increase of 20 lakhs of rupees or 67 per cent. in the imports of free merchandise

The increase is chiefly noticeable in Hops, Steam Machinery, Railway Plant and Rolling Stock, raw Wool and Cotton Twist and Yarn. Coal shows a decline.

10. In comparison with the year 1903-1904, there is a slight decrease of 9 per cent. in the imports of Treasure, but the figures are above the average of the past 3 years.

11. The total value of the Import Trade (dutiable and free), including Treasure, has advanced from 5 crores of rupees in 1903-1904 to 8 crores in 1904-1905, or about 87 per cent., and is the highest on record. The causes of increase and decrease in the more important articles are explained below.

12. *Hops*.—Hops have advanced from Rs. 1,83,565 in 1903-1904 to Rs. 2,02,500. It is noticed that there has been a steady increase in the total quantity imported into India during the last three years, which points to greater activity in the Indian breweries.

13. *Liquors*.—There is an increase of 197,877 gallons in quantity and Rs. 1,67,475 in value. The whole of this increase is attributable to Ale, Beer and Porter. Gin, Brandy and Whisky all show a small decrease, which may perhaps be accounted for—at least to some extent—by the increase in the consumption of malt liquor; but a similar decline was recorded last year.

14. *Provisions*.—The increase amounts to 3 lakhs of rupees, for which Dates and Cheese are mainly responsible. The larger imports of Dates is attributed to a better crop. Cheese was largely imported to replenish depleted stocks, the previous year's imports having been small.

15. *Sugar (refined)*.—Imports show an advance of 37 lakhs of rupees, and though the quantity is 2,000 cwt. less than that imported in 1901-1902, before the levy of additional duties, the value is 10 lakhs higher than in that year. It should be noted, however, that 6 lakhs worth of Sugar was re-shipped to Bombay during the year owing, it is understood, to the loss of some cargoes *en route* for that port, and the imports into Karachi were consequently swelled by the quantities shipped to this port in replacement. The principal countries contributing to the increase in the gross imports are—

Austria-Hungary	+	68,30,097
Java	...	+ 31,23,425

The following countries show a decrease :—

United Kingdom	...	...	20,36,916
Belgium	...	...	8,39,260
Holland	...	...	5,62,613
Mauritius	...	...	14,51,391
Egypt	...	...	10,81,298
Hongkong	...	...	1,17,018
Straits Settlement	...	...	3,23,478

16. *Tea*.—The value of Tea imported during the past 2 years was—

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
	Rs.	Rs.
From foreign countries	87,876	26,854
From Bombay (foreign tea)	2,74,926	3,32,294
From Bombay (Indian tea)	5,972	6,083
From Calcutta (do.)	19,423	29,401
	<u>3,88,197</u>	<u>3,94,132</u>

The decrease in direct imports from foreign countries is more than counterbalanced by the increased imports from coast ports of both foreign and Indian tea.

17. *Hardware and Cutlery*.—The trade under this head rose by Rs. 67,180. Enamelled Iron shows a steady increase, and it may be surmised that it is gradually supplanting Earthenware and Porcelain, which shows a decrease.

18. *Metals*.—There is a decrease of 3 lakhs of rupees, which follows upon an increase of 9 lakhs in the preceding year. Steel (chiefly Basic Steel

from Belgium) accounts for both the advance and decline, the fluctuations under other heads having been comparatively unimportant.

19. *Machinery and Mill Work*.—Imports have advanced from 10 to 18 lakhs of rupees, which is reported to be due to the establishment of new industrial concerns in the interior, such as cotton ginning, ice making and soap factories, &c.

20. *Railway Plant and Rolling Stock*.—The increase of Rs. 46,010 follows upon a very large decrease in the previous year.

21. *Alizarine and Aniline Dyes*.—The value of imports under this head amounted to Rs. 2,81,360 in the year 1893-94, after which it gradually declined till 1900-1901, when it reached the low figure of Rs. 19,801. In 1901-1902, however, there was a revival, and it has since been steadily increasing, and has reached Rs. 1,69,289 during the year under report.

22. *Oils*.—The increase under this head is Rs. 1,63,037, but the imports of Kerosine Oil advanced from 22 to 24 lakhs of rupees owing, it is believed, to the extension of the circle of distribution in the interior of Sind and the Panjab. Bulk Oil finds favour with the poor. Imports in bulk and in cases were as follow :—

		In bulk. Rs.	In cases. Rs.
1903-1904	...	7,58,706	14,64,833
1904-1905	...	12,09,605	12,15,182
		+ 4,50,899	— 2,49,651

23. *Coal*.—The decrease of Rs. 67,787 is much more than made up by the increased imports of cheap Indian Coal, which is steadily replacing foreign Coal, as will be seen from the following comparative table :—

Foreign Coal.			Indian Coal.		
Private. Rs.	Government. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.	Private. Rs.	Government. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
1903-1904 ... 2,59,445	1,46,478	= 4,05,923	5,52,445	2,53,400	= 8,05,845
1904-1905 ... 1,91,658	17,895	= 2,09,553	5,82,664	24,44,713	= 30,27,377

24. *Raw Skins*.—The value of imports amounted to Rs. 72,938 in 1904-1905 against Rs. 53,916 in 1903-1904. Aden has, for the first time, supplied raw Skins worth Rs. 29,265.

25. *Raw Silk*.—The trade in raw Silk has had a chequered career since 1900-01, when the value amounted to Rs. 60,062. In the year 1901-02, it rose to Rs. 1,82,890 and in the following year dropped to Rs. 9,547. During the year under report, it has again risen to Rs. 64,599. Russia is the exporting country.

26. *Raw Wool*.—There is an increase of Rs. 69,698, which has followed upon a decrease in the previous two years. This comes chiefly from Mekran and Sonmiani and Persia, which are now recovering from a severe drought.

27. *Cotton Twist and Yarn and Piece Goods*.—The year 1904-05 was a record year for the import of Cotton Goods, both from foreign and coast ports. Imports of Grey Piece Goods from foreign countries are alone below those of 1901-02, which is accounted for by the fact that Indian Grey Goods are taking their place. No special reason need be assigned for the increase under this and the next three heads. It is only a leading item in the rapidly advancing trade of the port.

Foreign imports were as under :—

	1903-04. Rs.	1904-05. Rs.
Twist and Yarn ...	9,79,552	19,36,029
Manufactures ...	2,04,03,357	3,41,24,122

28. *Silk Piece Goods*.—The trade has risen from Rs. 52,834 in 1903-04 to Rs. 75,888 in 1904-05. The figures of goods of Silk mixed with other materials also show an improvement of about 33 thousand rupees.

29. *Woollen Goods*.—The trade under this head has continued to expand. It has risen from Rs. 20,15,480 in 1903-04 to Rs. 38,38,351 in the year under report.

30. *Apparel*.—The import of Apparel continues to increase and has risen this year by five lakhs of rupees.

31. *Candles*.—The decrease under this head is met by a large increase in the imports of country Candles from Burma, which no doubt checked foreign imports to a certain extent. It is also ascribed to an over-stocked market.

32. *Glass Beads and False Pearls*.—The trade under this head has doubled itself, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 65,764 and Rs. 1,31,875, respectively. The trade in these articles is actively pushed from Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany and Italy.

33. *Matches*.—The trade has been steadily increasing since 1900-01. The increase during the year under report amounts to about 23 thousand rupees.

34. *Paper and Paste Board*.—The increase under this head is only an apparent one as "old or waste newspapers for packing purposes," which were formerly posted under "unspecified articles," have been transferred to "Paper and Paste Board," under instructions from the Director-General of Statistics, Calcutta, conveyed in his letter No. 1531, dated the 22nd July last.

35. The increases and decreases in other articles do not exceed ordinary trade fluctuations.

EXPORTS.

36. Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures (free) again show an improvement. They have been steadily increasing since 1902-03, when they amounted to 7 crores of rupees. During 1903-04, they rose to 12 crores, and in the year under report to 17 crores. The principal articles contributing to the increase are Grains, Fish Maws and Shark Fins, Iron Ore, Indigo, Other Kinds of Vegetable Oil (Mava), raw Hides, Lac Seed, Mustard and Rape Seeds, raw Wool, and dressed Skins. Those which show a decrease are raw Cotton, raw Skins, Animal Bones, Castor, Cotton, Til and Lin seeds.

37. Exports of Rice, the only dutiable article, have risen from 14 to 18 lakhs of rupees or 29 per cent., owing to better crops.

38. The trade in re-exports, which was gradually declining, has again revived, showing an increase of over 5 lakhs of rupees, notably in refined Sugar, Kerosine Oil, and White and Coloured Piece Goods. Raw Wool shows a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value.

39. There is a decrease in exports of Treasure, which declined from 18 lakhs of rupees in 1903-04 to 10 lakhs in 1904-05, owing to short shipments to Gulf ports. The figures are, however, above the average.

40. Taken together, the value of the Export trade in free and dutiable articles, re-exports and Treasure has advanced from 13 crores of rupees in 1903-04 to 18 crores of rupees in the year under review, showing an increase of 34 per cent.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

41. *Refined Sugar*.—As a consequence of the heavy imports, re-exports rose from Rs. 1,19,640 in 1903-04 to Rs. 2,88,978 in 1904-05. Persia contributed nearly a lakh of rupees to the increase, and Ceylon, which took Sugar for the first time, as much.

42. *Kerosine Oil*.—Under this head, also, re-exports (to the Persian Gulf) advanced with the imports.

43. *Raw Wool*.—The decrease in quantity is slight, and the value shows an increase.

44. *Cotton Piece Goods*.—The exports were better than in 1903-04, but not above the average of the past few years.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

45. *Grain and Pulse*.—The exports under this head have risen to over 12 crores of rupees against 7 crores in the previous year, owing to better crops in Sind and the Panjab, and to an improved foreign demand, principally in Wheat and Gram, in consequence of the deficiency in the American Wheat and Maize crops.

The following countries have contributed to the increase under this head :—

1. Barley—Hongkong and the United Kingdom.
2. Gram—The United Kingdom, France, Mauritius and Ceylon.
3. Jowari and Bajri—Aden, Arabia, and Mekran and Sonmiani.
4. Pulse—Mauritius and Ceylon.
5. Wheat—The United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Cape Colony, Spain, Sweden, and Arabia.
6. Other Grains (Maize)—The United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Germany and Holland.

The decrease in Wheat Flour has been brought about by smaller exports to British East Africa.

46. *Fish Maws, Shark Fins and Salted Fish.*—The increases are due to a good fishing season.

47. *Ghi.*—British East Africa is primarily responsible for the decrease under this head. The export trade to that country has been decreasing since 1901-02.

48. *Iron Ore.*—The export trade under this head has recently developed in consequence of the working of the mines in the Pishin and Zhob districts of Baluchistan.

49. *Indigo.*—There has been a revival of the trade during the last two years. In 1900-01, the exports amounted to nearly 7 lakhs of rupees, whereas in 1902-03 the figures went down as low as Rs. 1,33,995. The increase in the year under report, which amounts to Rs. 1,50,166, is attributed to a larger European demand and to better crops. Against this increase, there is, however, a set-off to the extent of Rs. 1,41,765 in smaller exports to Bombay.

50. *Other Kinds of Vegetable Oil.*—The increase amounts to 63 thousand rupees, and is due entirely to Mowha Oil exported by the Panjāb Oil and Flour Mills to the United Kingdom, where it is used in the manufacture of Soap.

51. *Raw Cotton.*—The decrease amounts to 38 lakhs of rupees, but as the exports in 1903-04 were 132 lakhs of rupees above those of the preceding year, we may conclude that the reasons given for that increase (*viz.*, diminished supplies from America) were still in operation to some extent during 1904-05. Belgium, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom are the principal countries to which short shipments were made.

52. *Raw Hides.*—The export trade improved from 9 lakhs of rupees in 1903-04 to 15 lakhs of rupees in 1904-05, owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy. The increase is ascribed to a good European demand and to higher prices, but the supply also varies, being largest after bad years. The famine in Persia and Baluchistan in 1903-04 may furnish the best explanation of the large exports of Hides during the past two years.

53. *Raw Skins.*—Exports declined from 37 lakhs of rupees in 1903-04 to 27 lakhs in the year under report, principally to the United Kingdom and the United States. The exports last year were, however, exceptional.

54. *Lac Seed.*—There has been an abnormal increase of about 4 lakhs of rupees, due to the development of the trade and to higher prices obtainable in Europe.

55. *Animal Bones.*—A decrease of about 6 lakhs of rupees is noticeable in exports, principally to the United Kingdom, Belgium and France, owing to smaller receipts, which may be attributed to the fact that labour was more profitably employed in gathering the abundant crops.

56. *Seeds.*—

Castor	...	— 74 thousands of rupees.
Cotton	...	—584 do.
Linseed	...	—265 do.
Mustard	...	+112 do.
Rape Seed	...	+ 70 lakhs of rupees.
Til or Gingelly.	— 13	do.

The decrease under the first 3 items is ascribed to the crops being below the average, and that in Til to the failure of the crops in Upper Sind and to the crops of the Hyderabad district being below the average. Much may be due, also, to more extensive cultivation of food-grains. The decrease has also followed upon an increase of 10 lakhs of rupees in 1903-04. The increase under Mustard and Rape Seeds is due to better crops and a good European demand.

57. *Raw Wool.*—The increase from 52 lakhs of rupees in 1903-04 to 76 lakhs of rupees in 1904-05 is a natural result of the increase in the imports of the articles mentioned above.

58. *Dressed or Tanned Skins.*—During the year under report, exports amounted to 2 lakhs of rupees against 63 thousands of rupees in the preceding year, showing an increase of over a lakh of rupees. The opening of new and improved tanneries has led to the larger exports of tanned Skins, instead of raw, to European countries.

59. The increases and decreases under other heads are ordinary trade fluctuations.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

60. *Imports (Salt excluded).*—The gross Import Duty collected in the year under notice rose from 33 lakhs of rupees in 1903-1904 to 39 lakhs in 1904-1905, i. e., by 6 lakhs or 18 per cent., principally in Cotton and Woollen Goods.

61. *Exports.*—During the year under report, Export Duty to the extent of Rs. 1,43,971 was recovered against Rs. 1,24,173 in the previous year. The increase amounts to Rs. 19,798 or 15 per cent. and is due to larger shipments of rice to Ceylon, Aden, Somaliland and Turkey in Asia.

62. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—Rs. 4,411 were refunded during the year under report, against Rs. 23,371 in 1903-1904, on articles imported and exported. The decrease is due to the absence of refunds on account of differential duty on Sugar.

63. The amount adjusted up to date through the Exchange Account on account of refunds on exports to Kashmir in bond is Rs. 54,475 against Rs. 68,471 debited in the final accounts for 1903-1904.

64. Rs. 23,354 were paid as Drawbacks during 1904-1905 against Rs. 72,257 in 1903-1904. The decrease of Rs. 48,903 is chiefly in Sugar and Seeds.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

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

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	8,42,41,427	4,86,22,815	7,70,60,279	10,26,60,835
Austria-Hungary ...	27,98,022	1,04,78,904	19,79,131	15,15,423
Belgium ...	39,34,888	24,06,018	1,59,06,986	2,32,84,747
Denmark ...	...	...	...	6,40,890
France ...	8,20,824	4,24,028	50,45,776	1,57,73,585
Germany ...	19,95,601	36,82,837	1,73,91,235	1,89,74,876
Holland ...	6,34,861	1,34,794	4,69,750	17,20,785
Italy ...	1,44,079	3,38,226	68,32,131	35,56,341
Russia ...	17,99,998	16,85,392	5,63,963	3,26,935
Spain ...	4,252	7,736	41,400	19,67,792
Sweden ...	1,32,733	1,91,173	...	3,15,860
Cape Colony ...	1,967	8,885	18,007	2,77,583
British East Africa ...	28,145	30,428	5,03,495	4,06,307
Portuguese East Africa ...	4,832	120	1,07,165	84,526
Java ...	3,84,297	35,07,725	...	189
Siam ...	2,52,944	2,40,803	...	3,450
Egypt ...	21,67,749	10,85,003	4,38,738	5,17,715
Mauritius ...	24,95,833	10,39,973	1,36,205	2,31,622
United States ...	12,01,873	9,81,671	26,22,887	22,88,988
Aden ...	6,772	46,145	1,48,424	5,07,863
Arabia ...	2,65,457	2,88,437	9,79,961	13,23,851
Ceylon ...	19,712	20,225	2,39,968	7,60,134
China ...	2,85,582	1,01,493	1,29,918	3,28,683
Japan ...	1,44,149	42,876	2,50,384	60,317
Mekran and Sonmiani ...	1,90,213	2,51,327	5,91,905	6,88,928
Persia ...	2,17,976	3,13,311	6,72,545	7,69,823
Straits Settlements ...	3,23,819	681	9,337	100
Turkey in Asia ...	7,23,884	8,32,100	3,72,615	5,30,245
Dutch Borneo ...	...	1,84,348	...	...

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

66. 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.			1903-04.	1904-05.
			Rs.	Rs.
Europe	...	...	17,13,20,274	23,87,39,175
Africa and adjacent Islands	...	...	60,22,658	38,34,951
Asia	...	...	62,29,287	1,08,43,046
America	...	...	38,28,510	32,75,113
Australia	...	...	4,014	20,489
TOTAL			18,74,04,743	25,67,12,774

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

Europe ... 93 per cent. (the United Kingdom alone claiming 59 per cent.)

Africa nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ „

Asia ... 4 „

America about $1\frac{1}{2}$ „

• BALANCE OF TRADE.

68. 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.
1900-1901	4,59,70,942	3,39,04,167	...	1,20,66,776
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	5,91,36,689	13,44,66,300	7,53,29,611	...
1904-1905	8,13,76,922	18,07,69,735	9,93,92,813	...

69. GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION (PRIVATE).

Year.		Imports.	Exports.
		Rs.	Rs.
GOLD—			
1900-1901	...	1,16,489	...
1901-1902	...	6,22,530	...
1902-1903	...	9,03,368	1,300
1903-1904	...	12,20,885	...
1904-1905	...	14,84,685	...
SILVER—			
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
1904-1905	...	28,56,464	10,92,734

70. From the above, it will be seen that the value of Imports of Gold has again increased from Rs. 12,20,885 in 1903-1904 to Rs. 14,84,685 in the year under report. The increase is ascribed to a better local and up-country demand, owing to the improved condition of the people in consequence of more prosperous agricultural seasons.

71. The Imports of Silver are, as usual, larger than the Exports, and although a decline to the extent of Rs. 3,03,505 is noticeable in Imports as compared with 1903-1904, they are nevertheless much above the average of the past four years. The decrease is more than counterbalanced by increased imports from Bombay.

72. 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:—

	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Imports into Karachi—			
From Foreign Ports ...	2	...	...
From Customs Ports (other than Bombay)	85	94	130
From Bombay ...	117	141	83
Exports from Karachi to Foreign Ports—			
Foreign Coffee ...	...	...	4
Indian Coffee ...	...	11	32

SHIPPING FOREIGN TRADE.

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

	1903-1904.		1904-1905.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered ...	496	552,103	618	803,608
Cleared ...	525	736,475	679	1,005,810
TOTAL ...	1,021	1,288,578	1,297	1,809,418

74. The numbers of vessels flying the principal flags which entered the port were:—

346	British (other than British Indian).
24	Austro-Hungarian.
58	Arab.

COASTING TRADE.

75. The distribution of the trade was as follows:—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	19,10,308	29,00,404	47,395	24,865
Bombay ...	5,22,54,172	3,70,40,728	1,38,45,546	1,63,89,848
Burma ...	1,96,361	2,34,894	1,95,227	1,38,650
Madras ...	5,63,901	5,11,960	3,22,866	10,35,999
British Ports within the Province.	1,69,910	1,37,610	2,22,017	2,38,646
Cutch ...	91,316	68,106	9,04,490	17,02,835
Kathiawar ...	11,87,996	3,64,793	20,99,763	42,80,375
Goa ...	12,400	19,958	1,31,484	17,559
Diu ...	...	975	...	56,654
Pondicherry ...	...	145	...	...
State of Travancore ...	3,07,829	5,15,763	2,124	1,361
Daman ...	10,040	...	...	...
Gaikwar's Territory ...	4,122	1,156	...	4,000
TOTAL ...	3,67,08,355	4,17,96,490	1,77,70,912	2,38,90,792

76. The total value of Imports from coast ports rose from 367 lakhs of rupees in 1903-1904 to 417 lakhs in 1904-1905, viz., by 50 lakhs of rupees or 13 per cent. The Export trade also shows an improvement of 61 lakhs of rupees or 34 per cent., having advanced from 177 lakhs in the previous year to 238 lakhs in the year just ended.

77. Of the total trade, Bombay claims 88 per cent. of Imports and 68 per cent. of Exports against 88 and 78 per cent, respectively, in 1903-1904.

78. Imports of Cotton Goods of Indian and foreign manufactures from Bombay exhibit an increase of 41 lakhs and 15 lakhs of rupees, respectively. The former rose from 119 lakhs of rupees in 1903-1904 to 160 lakhs of rupees in 1904-1905, and the latter from 104 lakhs of rupees to 119 lakhs of rupees.

These increases merely indicate an exceptionally prosperous year in a rapidly advancing port.

79. The undermentioned table compares the trade in the principal articles of Indian Produce exported to Bombay during the past two years:—

Articles.		1903-04.		1904-05.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1904-05.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton (raw)	Cwts...	234,788	62,99,736	297,139	83,95,158	+ 62,351	+ 20,95,422
Indigo	" ...	3,981	4,06,010	2,596	2,64,245	— 1,385	— 1,41,765
Barley	" ...	3,674	10,724	108,680	3,40,273	+ 105,006	+ 3,29,549
Gram	" ...	41,733	1,63,323	11,789	42,623	— 29,944	— 1,20,700
Jowar and Bajra	" ...	23,054	72,098	367,718	11,94,448	+ 344,664	+ 11,22,350
Rice not in the husk	" ...	94,808	5,24,227	174,048	9,55,702	+ 79,245	+ 4,31,482
Wheat	" ...	717,145	34,27,537	454,785	21,82,035	— 262,360	— 12,45,502
Skins (raw)	" ...	3,298	1,55,735	2,903	1,29,410	— 395	— 26,325
Linseed	" ...	11,772	90,968	16,747	1,06,672	+ 4,975	+ 15,704
Rape Seed	" ...	91,417	5,44,199	48,521	2,91,751	— 42,896	— 2,52,448
Wool (raw)	Lbs. ...	109,530	25,480	180,703	28,328	+ 71,173	+ 2,848

80. *Raw Cotton*.—The increase of 20 lakhs of rupees is ascribed to a larger demand to meet the requirements of the local mills, and accounts, to some extent, for the large falling-off in exports to Europe, noticed above.

81. *Indigo*.—In consequence of larger direct shipments to foreign countries, exports to Bombay were curtailed.

82. *Barley and Rice*.—The increases were due to requirements for the Far East.

83. *Gram and Wheat*.—Good crops on the Bombay side checked exports in that direction.

84. *Jowar and Bajra*.—Short crops in the Bombay districts stimulated exports.

85. *Rapeseed*.—Good crops in the Presidency, and larger direct exports to Europe, account for the decrease.

86. The increases and decreases in other articles are due to ordinary fluctuations in trade.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE TO BOMBAY.

87. *Refined Sugar*.—See remark against Imports of refined Sugar from foreign countries (paragraph 15).

SHIPPING COASTING TRADE.

88. 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:—

			1903-1904.		1904-05.	
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Arrivals	...	...	1,533	625,445	2,232	846,841
Departures	...	...	1,328	421,808	1,991	777,366
TOTAL	...	...	2,861	1,047,253	4,223	1,624,207

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

89. *Keti Bandar and Sirganda*.—The entire value of the trade (Foreign and Coasting), inclusive of Treasure, rose from Rs. 11,53,051 in 1903-04 to Rs. 12,27,229 in the year under report.

KETI BANDAR.

90. *Foreign Trade*.—The value of Foreign trade amounted to Rs. 3,982 in the year under review against Rs. 500 in the previous year.

91. *Coasting Trade*.—The imports of foreign merchandise advanced from Rs. 62,763 in the year 1903-04 to Rs. 65,135 in the year just ended, showing an increase of Rs. 2,372, chiefly in Apparel, Cotton Piece Goods and Kerosine Oil.

92. The value of Indian Produce and Manufactures imported declined from Rs. 83,239 in 1903-04 to Rs. 79,393 in 1904-05, which is insignificant.

93. Exports of Foreign Merchandise show an improvement of Rs. 1,597, while those of Indian Produce and Manufactures fell from Rs. 5,29,592 in 1903-04 to Rs. 4,99,671 in 1904-05, or by Rs. 29,921. The articles that chiefly contributed to the decrease were local products such as Rice, Ghee and Cotton Seed, prices being high at Keti Bandar owing to changes in the Indus and deficient inundation.

94. *Customs Revenue*.—Import Duty rose from Rs. 71 to Rs. 138. The Export Duty has more than trebled itself, having increased from Rs. 5,389 in the previous year to Rs. 17,075 in 1904-05. The improvement is due to larger demands for Rice from the dutiable Indian non-British ports.

95. The Officer in charge of Customs, Keti Bandar, reports that the trade is hampered by the great difficulty experienced by river boats in reaching Keti Bandar, owing to the silting up of the river approaches. This matter has been personally investigated by the Commissioner in Sind during his recent visit to Keti Bandar, and arrangements are being made for dredging the channel at once, which, it is believed, will remove the difficulty long complained of and revive the trade of the port.

SIRGANDA.

96. *Foreign Trade*.—This is the first time that Sirganda has traded with foreign ports. The trade amounts to Rs. 450, which represents the value of cows shipped to Zanzibar.

97. *Coasting Trade*.—The total value of Imports of both Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures again shows an improvement of Rs. 6,466, having risen from Rs. 88,633 in 1903-04 to Rs. 95,099 in 1904-05, chiefly in Foreign White and Coloured Piece Goods, Matches, Kerosine Oil, and country Cotton Grey Piece Goods, Gunny Bags and Spices. A decrease is, however, observable in Sugar, Salt, and Country Cotton Coloured Piece Goods.

98. Imports of Treasuse rose from Rs. 54,871 in 1903-04 to Rs. 75,934 in 1904-05 or by Rs. 21,063.

99. Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures exhibit an increase of Rs. 70,163, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 3,23,158 and 3,93,321, respectively. The principal articles leading to the increase are Jowari and Bajra, Rice not in the husk, raw Hides and Skins, Animal Bones, unrefined Sugar, and raw Wool. Cutch drew larger quantities of Grain, owing to the failure of the crops there; and the greater mortality among cattle at Sirganda, in consequence of a deficiency of fodder owing to a rainless season, accounts for the increase in the exports of raw Hides and Skins, Animal Bones and raw Wool.

100. Exports of Foreign Merchandise fell by Rs. 348 during the year under report. The trade, being insignificant, calls for no remarks.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

101. During the year under report, the amount of Import Duty collected was Rs. 161 against Rs. 113 in the previous year. Export Duty also shows an improvement of Rs. 4,474, having advanced from Rs. 23,397 in 1903-04 to Rs. 27,871 in 1904-05, due to larger exports of Rice to Cutch ports.

102. The Head Munshi in charge of Customs, Sirganda, again brings to notice the unsatisfactory state of the creek through silting, which prevents all but vessels of the smallest size from approaching within some miles of the Customs House. Arrangements are being made for the opening of the sluices of the Jungro canal for a few days in the hope that the rush of water may scour out the channel. There is not the slightest doubt that the silting up of the creek is adversely affecting the trade of Sirganda.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

103. In accordance with the orders of Government, a review of the working of the Merchandise Marks Act is incorporated in this report for the first time. The prescribed tabular statement is appended, marked I. The total number of cases was 275 against 189 in the preceding year as contrasted below:—

				1903-04.	1904-05.
Under clause (d) of Section 18 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV of 1889.					
Do.	(e)	do.	...	69	63
Do.	(f)	do.	...	13	3
				107	209
				<u>189</u>	<u>275</u>

104. *Clause (d).*—The offences under this clause may be divided as follows:—

4 of woollen and silk yarn, 10 of gold braids, 7 of wines and spirits, 5 of perfumery, 5 of cigars, 3 of spectacles, &c., and 29 of miscellaneous articles.

As regards gold braids, 9 out of the 10 consignments were detained because the Urdu and Persian inscription on the labels described the goods to be *real* gold, with the view, according to an informant, who is a well known dealer at Peshawar, where the demand for such articles is large, of deceiving the ignorant people of the Frontier. The goods were allowed to be cleared after amendment of the labels, and in 6 instances with nominal fines. The loss of time, and damage to the goods involved in correcting the labels, was itself a deterrent penalty.

The wines, spirits and perfumery were labelled in a manner calculated to lead purchasers to believe that the articles were produced either in England, France or Spain, and although the country of origin was indicated in most cases, the indication either appeared on separate, easily detachable slips of paper, or was marked in such a manner on the labels themselves as to be easily removeable after clearance from the Customs House. Severe notice was taken of these infringements. In one instance of 2 cases of wines and spirits, value Rs. 45-4-0, a penalty of Rs. 40 was inflicted, which, however, was not recovered as the importer preferred to abandon the goods; and, in another, where the value was Rs. 7-8-0, the importers declined to clear the goods, which consisted of samples unauthorisedly consigned to them, and they were therefore confiscated. In two other cases, vermouth and port from Hamburg, detained under Section 13 of the Act, were allowed to pass after the importers had produced sufficient evidence of the country of origin in each case.

The boxes of cigars, mostly of Dutch origin, were got up to pass for real Havanas. They were allowed to be cleared after the indication of origin had been branded on them, on payment of penalties in four cases, the fifth being passed as an oversight on the part of the shippers. As regards the spectacles, the frames were marked "pebbles," whereas they held pieces of common glass. The goods were penalised and the objectionable word removed. The other detentions were of miscellaneous goods which passed after compliance with the law.

105. Column 3 of the statement appended shows detention followed by confiscation in two instances, of which one is that of wines noted above in paragraph 104. In the second case, smoking pipes of German manufacture, value Rs. 10, were marked with English and French expressions "self-cleaner" and "Briar and Asbestos," "Deposee," without any qualification. These were destroyed in due course.

106. Penalties were inflicted in thirty-two of the above cases, including one consignment of glass tumblers, valued at Rs. 113-8-0, blown with the word "Pint" on them, and one case containing, amongst other goods, Rs. 17-8-0 worth of mouth organs, impressed also with English words, unaccompanied in both instances by any indication of their German origin. The goods in these two cases, in addition to being penalised, were ordered to be re-shipped, and in the remaining thirty cases the objectionable descriptions were either removed or amended before clearance inwards, exception being made in favour of two consignments of bottles blown one with the figures and words "4 Oz.," and the other "Registered Trade Mark" and the name of the importers "Sole proprietors C & Co., established 1872."

107. No penalties were levied in 29 cases. In 7 of these, however, the offending goods, of the aggregate value of Rs. 402 and consisting of cutlery (in one consignment of which the goods, though of a base metal, were marked "Alba silver"), mouth organs, hair combs, and watches, were ordered to be re-shipped in lieu of confiscation as all of them bore English words unaccompanied by any indication of the country of origin (Germany), and it was not possible to mark them here. The option of re-shipment has been availed of in 4 cases, and the action to be taken with regard to the other 3 cases is still under consideration by the parties concerned.

108. There were no detentions on account of infringements of trade marks during the year.

109. *Clause (e).*—There were only 3 cases under this clause against 13 in the previous year. A penalty of Rs. 10 was imposed in one of the cases, while the goods in the other two, consisting of consignments of soda-water

bottles bearing names of British Indian dealers, were allowed to pass without penalty as the names were those of manufacturers of aerated waters and not of dealers in bottles.

110. *Clause (f).*—The increase of nearly cent. per cent. in the number of infringements of this clause is difficult to account for, but it may have been due to larger transactions in particular classes of goods, such as woollen goods, which are difficult to stamp satisfactorily, and cotton prints with glazed surfaces, which are intentionally stamped as lightly as possible for fear of damaging them.

111. Of the 209 detentions, 41 were for not stamping lengths at all, 18 for omitting to add the word "yards" or its abbreviation "yds.," to the numerals, as required by Customs Circular No. XX of 1900, and 155 for inconspicuous or easily effaceable stamping. In many of these cases, the lengths were stamped with chalk or gold dust, which was easily wiped off, and when paint was used, its colour was either the same as that of the ground of the cloth or no trouble was taken to get a clear impression.

112. Penalties were inflicted in 153 cases, the average fine per case being Rs. 14-3-0, and all the rest were allowed to pass with a warning.

113. All the goods were released after being stamped or re-stamped, except in the case of 18 consignments in which re-stamping was dispensed with, owing to difficulty about unpacking or re-packing the bales. In these cases, moreover, the pieces were generally of standard dimensions, and no danger was likely to result from the effaceable nature of the length stamp.

GENERAL.

114. The total amount of fines and penalties, imposed during the year was Rs. 2,536, or an average of Rs. 9-2-0 per case.

115. All detentions were made by Customs officers in the ordinary course of their duties. The only information received from the public was that referred to in paragraph 104 of this report in connection with imitation gold braids, and these had already attracted attention and were under consideration.

116. There were no appeals against the decisions of this Customs House. A complaint was preferred to the Government of India by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in behalf of, and in combination with one from, Messrs. R. Barbour and Brothers, of Liverpool, about the detention of piece-goods for effaceable stamping of lengths.

ADMINISTRATION.

117. The report under this section relates to all the ports in Sind. The annexed statement shows the Receipts and Expenditure for 1904-1905 compared with those of the year preceding (*vide* Appendix II).

118. *Receipts.*—The total gross receipts, Imperial and Provincial, amounted to Rs. 41,57,026 in the year under report against Rs. 35,26,273 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 18 per cent. The net receipts amounted to Rs. 40,74,569, or Rs. 7,04,838 or 21 per cent. over the realisations of the previous year, when they amounted to Rs. 33,69,731.

119. *Customs Duty and Refunds and Drawback.*—The variations under these heads have been explained above in paragraphs 60 to 64.

120. *Over-time Fees.*—The collections on this account were Rs. 24,578 in the year under review against Rs. 15,096 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,482, which is accounted for by the larger trade of the year and the haste with which ships had to unload and load on account of the congested state of the wharves and warehouses.

121. *Warehouse and Wharf rent* shows a decrease from Rs. 807 to Rs. 264. The receipts of the previous year were unusually high on account of exceptional circumstances.

122. *Unclaimed Goods.*—The realisations under this head also show a fall from Rs. 1,867 to Rs. 553.

123. *Amendment Fees* show an increase of Rs. 1,142, which is due to the larger number of documents dealt with during the year.

124. *Fines and Penalties.*—There was an increase of Rs. 5,159, an explanation of which will be found later in paragraph 129.

125. *Transshipment Fees.*—The increase under this head is chiefly due to the transshipment of a quantity of sugar from Java for Bombay.

EXPENDITURE.

126. *Salaries.*—There is an increase in the salary of the Assistant Collectors to the extent of Rs. 1,433, due to the payment of leave allowance during the absence of the First Assistant Collector on leave and to the promotion of the Second Assistant Collector from the 6th to the 5th grade of Deputy Collectors.

The variations in the salaries of the several establishments are due to the grant of more or less leave during the year to the members thereof.

127. *Contingencies.*—The items which show marked increases are Boat Stores and Repairs Rs. 916, Clothing to Peons Rs. 602, Petty Supplies Rs. 302, Rewards in Customs cases Rs. 880, Allowances to officers on account of Over-time work Rs. 8,450, and purchase of a safe Rs. 174. The large increase under the first head is due to the Customs steam launch *Hazel* having been in need of extensive repairs. The supply of clothing is a biennial charge, and no expenditure was incurred in the previous year. The increase under Petty Supplies is due to a large number of files being bound during the year. Under Rewards, there was an increase which was chiefly due to payments made on account of heavy seizures of jewellery. The payments made on account of over-time fees rose to Rs. 8,450 for the same reason as the receipts under the same head. A new safe was purchased for the Customs House at Sirganda.

128. *Percentage of Cost of Establishment.*—The following table exhibits the percentage of the cost of establishment as compared with the preceding year :—

Year.	Cost of Collection	PERCENTAGE ON			
		Imperial Receipts.		Total Receipts.	
		Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.				
1903-1904 ...	1,36,997	8.90	4.08	8.89	4.07
1904-1905 ...	1,37,220	8.31	3.38	8.20	3.37

The above figures include only the total expenditure on account of salaries.

129. *Cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act (Section 167)* —Excluding the cases under the Merchandise Marks Act, which are referred to above, 257 cases were disposed of during the year, resulting in the levy of fines to the extent of Rs. 6,692 against 371 cases and a total of Rs. 2,643 recovered as penalties. There were 3 cases under clause 8 of importing or exporting prohibited or restricted goods; 1 case under clause 15 of failure to deliver the import manifest within the prescribed time; 184 cases under clause 17 of failure to satisfactorily account for goods included in the import general manifest; 1 case under clause 22 of the departure of a vessel without Port Clearance; 7 cases under clause 29 of carrying goods in excess of Boat Notes; 1 case in which a cargo boat was found plying without being duly licensed; 57 cases in which the importers had under-valued or misdescribed their goods in Bills of Entry; 1 case under clause 57 of failure to give notice of short-shipment within the prescribed time; 1 under clause 65 of failure to produce a certificate of the landing of goods within the time stipulated in the bond executed under Section 161; and 1 case of attempting to smuggle goods under clause 73. The increase in the amount of fines levied is mainly due to the last mentioned case in which jewellery was found concealed in 15 bags of raisins from Bandar Abas. The delinquent was fined Rs. 5,000 under clause 73. An appeal was made in this case, but it was rejected by the Commissioner in Sind.

130. *Gauging and Testing.*—The number of consignments of Liquor and Perfumed Spirits imported and dealt with by the Gauging Department during the year under report was 2,627, consisting of 5,324 items. Of these, 1,126 consignments, made up of 2,147 items, were gauged, and 1,501 consignments, comprising 3,177 items, were passed after examination only.

131. One hundred and seventy-six samples of Petroleum, Carbide of Calcium, Lubricating Oil, Gunpowder, etc., were sent to the Testing Officer for Petroleum and Explosives at Manora. The Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, also tested 46 samples of various substances for this Department.

132. *Remarks on the Establishment.*—The Department was administered by myself during the year, except for three months, from the 29th July to the 27th October, when I was on privilege leave and Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector of Karachi, carried on my duties. There were no other changes that call for notice. The year, as has already been said, was a record one for the trade of the Port, and the work of the Customs House in all branches was proportionately heavy, and if it was done with care and despatch and a minimum of friction, the credit is due to the spirit in which the officers of all branches worked. The general control of the Customs House was exercised by Mr. C. F. D'Abreo, the First Assistant Collector, and that of the Preventive Department by Mr. G. W. Judd, with the same ability as in the past, and the Preventive officers under the latter did a great deal of hard and difficult work almost without an occasion for complaint. The Export, Drawback and other divisions of the work which are committed to the Second Assistant Collector, Mr. P. Phillipowsky, were efficiently managed. The Appraisers were careful and alert, and I am confident that little escaped them. The introduction of the practice of examining Postal parcels which pass through the Karachi Post Office here, instead of in Bombay, has added materially to the work of this branch. The heads of the Correspondence, Accounts, Cash and Statistical branches, whom I mentioned by name last year, continued to give me every satisfaction. The conduct of the subordinates of all ranks was upon the whole very good.

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

APPENDIX I.

(Vide paragraphs 103 and 105 above.)

STATEMENT showing the Number of Cases dealt with under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV of 1889, during the year 1904-1905.

Number of Cases detained.	Clauses and Sections under which detained.	Detention followed by Confiscation.	DETENTIONS FOLLOWED BY RELEASE		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.	REMARKS.
			With Fine.	Without Fine.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
63	Clause D, Section 18, of the Sea Customs Act.	2	30 + 2 (a).	22 + 7 (b).	7	56	(a) Re-shipment ordered with fine. (b) Re-shipment ordered without fine.
3	B	Nil.	1	2	Nil.	3	
209	F	Nil.	153	56	Nil.	209	
275							

Karachi Customs House,
27th May 1905.

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

