Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 794-794A

Dated 17th September 1897.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

Ordering that the — during 1896-97 be forwarded to the Government of India.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Con 9853/97.
Mins 5970 9/12-11-97

G.O. 416 9/9/1897
" 446797 11.11.8.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Separate Revenue),

MADRAS.

SECRETARIAT OF MADRAS
16 SEP 97

Sb 17/9/97

Printed August 31st.

The Hon. Sir Henry Bliss K.C.I.E.

Proceedings, No. 328, 5th August 1897. No: 7947/97 "Sept 1897

The usual declaration to the Prop Home in the office - Contractor

Sb 16/9/97

Issue 17/9/97
G.O. (Press)

Sb 16/9/97

Ordered to be forwarded to the Govt of India

17/9/97.

Sent 17-9-97

AUGUST.

† Whether the H. Rs. remains the delay was in this office or the A.G.'s is not known. The H.R.P. was received in this office on the 6th & sent in circulation on the 14th.

ak 17/9/97

Cir. 14/9/97

To The Board of Revenue, S.R.
Dated 30-9-97

Encl. No. 7947/97 A.

Copy to the Govt of India, Dept of Finance & Com.

Submitting to Government report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act during 1896-97.

Note. The report was due to the Govt of India on 1st August last.

1.a 6/9.

15/9/97. 30/9.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(SEPARATE REVENUE).

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Routine No. 1449, dated 22nd May 1897 :—

Read—the following letter from W. B. AYLING, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue, dated 17th May 1897, No. 2250-Rev. :—

I have the honour to report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) during 1896-97. A statement in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 29, dated 30th January 1891, showing the cases disposed of during the year is enclosed.

Communicating G.O. No. 994 dy 4th Dec 1890.

2. In the year under report, there was only one case of infringement of the provisions of the Act against two in the previous year, two cases containing 400 pieces of cambric which were imported into Negapatam from Penang were detained, as none of the pieces was stamped with the length thereof in standard yards (section 10, sub-section 2 (*f*) (i). As that was the first mistake of the importer which came to notice, the consignment was allowed to be cleared after stamping the pieces with their lengths in English numerals.

3. During the year, there was no instance of importation of goods bearing a counterfeit trade mark or a false trade description.

4. The working of the Act appears to have been satisfactory.

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Merchandise Marks Act in the Tanjore district during the year 1896-97.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
		With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Clause (*f*) (i), sub-section 2 of section 10 of Act IV of 1889.	..	..	1	..	1

Resolution—Routine No. 1449, dated 22nd May 1897.

Recorded, pending the receipt of reports from other Collectors.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

READ—also the following letter from J. N. ATKINSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue, dated 18th June 1897, No. 4027-G. :—

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) at this port during the year 1896-97, and to enclose the usual statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Act during the year.

2. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of detections during the year, the total being 203 cases against 99 detected last year, or an increase of 104 cases due to the larger number of packages opened, which were 8,775 as against 3,711.

3. No outside information was received which led to the detections of any case.

4. The cases brought to light are classified as follows :—

	CASES.
Under section 10, clause (*d*)	76
" " (*e*)	72
" " (*f*)	55

and involved provisions, paper, paints and oils, turpentine, dry colours, medicines, lametta, gilt thread, glassware, hardware, clocks and watches, beer, wine and spirits, piece-goods, yarn, &c. I shall now proceed to detail some of the most important of them.

5. In all the cases dealt with, confiscation was ordered, but in three the goods were destroyed, in twelve they were permitted to be reshipped, and in one they were abandoned and sold on behalf of Government. Twenty-two importations of foreign yarn were reeled with the following result. In eighteen cases the average lengths of the hanks were found to be correct, but in four cases they were considerably short of that required by the Government of India Notification. Two of these were grey yarn from Ceylon and two Turkey red yarn from Germany. The former were confiscated, but allowed to be reshipped on payment of penalties, and of the latter one has been confiscated and directed to be reshipped (April 1st), while the other is still pending.

6. Of the cases under clause (*d*), seven were in respect of turpentine imported with the words "turpentine" or "genuine turpentine" stencilled on the drums. The oils were tested and found to be adulterated and confiscation ensued with the usual redemption penalties which were paid and the goods were then passed into town with the drums marked with the word "adulterated." The penalties amounted to Rs. 750—

(1) Six importations of what was declared to be linseed oil were marked "double boiled oil" or "raw oil" on the drums. The oil was tested and found mainly to contain mineral oils with little or no linseed in them. They were confiscated but allowed to be removed after the word "adulterated" had been marked on the drums while fines amounting to Rs. 550 were inflicted.

(2) Nine consignments of white zinc powder had the casks marked "white zinc." The powders were found to be adulterated and were confiscated but allowed to be stamped "adulterated" and passed on payment of penalties amounting to Rs. 600.

(3) A consignment of white zinc powder was stencilled with the words "white zinc powder reduced." The powder was found to be impure and the term "reduced" not being at that time considered a sufficient qualification, the word "adulterated" was stamped on the casks *without* penalty and the powder passed.

(4) The description "white zinc paint" on two consignments of 400 kegs was objected to, as the paint was, on analysis, found to be adulterated. The kegs were ordered to be marked with the word "adulterated" and passed, fines amounting to Rs. 150 being inflicted.

(5) A parcel of labels marked "white zinc paint" intended to replace defaced labels on the above kegs of adulterated paint and imported with the paint was abandoned by the importer, and destroyed, as the importer declined to qualify them with the term "adulterated".

(6) The kegs in a consignment of red lead were stencilled with the words "red lead" and the article was found, on analysis, to be adulterated. The kegs were marked "adulterated" before removal from the Custom-house on a penalty of Rupees 57-8-0.

(7) Two consignments of white lead were found marked "white lead reduced", the qualification being considered to be insufficient, the word "adulterated" was ordered to be stamped on the casks without penalty before removal from the Custom-house.

(8) In seven importations of lemon chrome the colours were found to be impure. The labels on the packets contained in four of the consignments were found marked "lemon chrome." The word "adulterated" was stamped on the packets and the goods passed on payment of fines amounting to Rs. 60. In the remaining three cases, the labels were printed with the words "best lemon yellow," on the outer side and "best lemon chrome," inside so that the wrappers had only to be reversed for the description "best lemon chrome," to be seen. The wrappers were ordered to be stamped "adulterated" on both sides and the goods passed on payment of penalties amounting to Rs. 35.

(9) Subsequent to the disposal of the above cases, the decision of the Government of India on the question as to the trade descriptions which should be affixed under the Indian Merchandise Marks (Act IV of 1889) on packages containing adulterated goods, such as oils, turpentine and paints was received, and the term "reduced" is now accepted as signifying adulteration.

(10) In two consignments, the wrappers used in packing gilt lametta and wire were printed with the descriptions "gold lametta" and "gold wire", respectively. The descriptions on the wrappers were qualified with the words "silver gilt" or "imitation" and small penalties imposed.

(11) The reels in two other consignments of gilt lametta were stamped "1,000 yards" while on reeling them, they were found to be from 40 to 160 yards short of the lengths marked on them. In one case the description was removed and the goods passed on payment of a fine of Rs. 125. In the other case, the goods were reshipped at the request of the importer and on payment of a penalty of Rs. 75 for the importation.

(12) The paper wrappers of gilt thread packets in four consignments were printed with the description "gold thread" which was false. They were stamped with the words "silver gilt" or "imitation" before being passed. Small penalties were levied in two cases and the others were passed with a warning.

(13) One consignment of gilt thread was stamped with the words "silver thread on silk deep gold." The Chemical Examiner having certified that there was no gold and that the thread was composed of silver alloy and copper coiled round silk. The packets were stamped "imitation" and the description "deep gold" removed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 20.

(14) Strips of paper printed with the words "gilt silver" were pasted over the words "best gold" on the wrappers on packets in three consignments of gold thread. As these strips were capable of being easily removed by the application of a little moisture when the original objectionable description "best gold" would be left, the wrappers were stamped "silver gilt" and fines to the extent of Rs. 93-10-0 imposed. In one of the cases an appeal was made to the Board which was rejected.

(15) In six consignments of gilt thread, the English description used was quite correct, but two others in Tamil and Telugu were printed at both ends of the wrappers described the article as "best gold thread on silk"; these descriptions were removed and the importers fined Rs. 307-12-0.

(16) In five consignments, the wrappers put on gilt thread packets bore the words "best gold thread" printed in large and conspicuous letters, but with the word "silver" in very small and indistinct type between "gold" and "thread." The word "gold" was removed and "silver gilt" stamped on the packets before the goods were passed and fines amounting to Rs. 366-3-0 imposed.

(17) In three consignments of dyes (rocceline), the vernacular description on the labels pasted on the tins described the contents as "fast sticklac dye for colouring silk." Analysis proved, however, that the article was not a sticklac, but an aniline dye. The objectionable description was removed and penalties of Rs. 325 imposed.

(18) The labels on the bottles of two importations of sandalwood oil were printed with the words "Oleum santali." On analysis proving that the oil was not genuine, it was confiscated. In one case, the oil was allowed to be mixed with ordinary hair oil under customs supervision on payment of a penalty of Rs. 50. In the other case, the oil was destroyed and the importer fined Rs. 20.

(19) There were eight importations of olive oil, all of which were found to be impure. As the labels on the bottles bore the false description "fine sublime olive oil", they were ordered to be removed or stamped with the word "adulterated" as the importer desired, and small penalties imposed.

(20) In a consignment of note paper put up in packets purporting to be ream-packets examination disclosed that the inner packets contained only 100 sheets each, but with the words "quarter ream" printed on them As each quarter ream was short by 20 sheets, the words "quarter ream" were removed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 125.

(21) Another importation of note paper had the packets distinctly labelled "one ream" each, while each really contained 400 sheets only. The paper was confiscated but allowed to be passed into town on payment of a penalty and on removal of the words "one ream."

(22) There were two consignments of 50 bales of grey yarn from Ceylon. Hanks from these were tested in accordance with the Government of India Notification with the result that they were found shorter than the standard length. The goods were confiscated but allowed to be reshipped to the port of original shipment on payment of a penalty.

There were 72 infringements under clause (*e*).

(23) A consignment of German tobacco bore English descriptive words with the name of the German town of manufacture instead of the country of origin on the labels. The words "made in Germany" were permitted to be stamped on the labels on payment of a nominal penalty.

(24) The labels on the ream packets of two consignments of Belgium note paper bore English descriptions without the required indication of the country of origin which was ordered to be stamped on the imposition of a penalty of Rs. 5 in each case.

(25) A consignment of Italian foolscap paper was imported with the sheets bearing a representation of Britannia on one side and the words "extra strong" on the other without the country of origin. The paper was confiscated but allowed to be reshipped on payment of a penalty of Rs. 50.

(26) The sheets in a consignment of Belgium made note paper were water lined on the left hand top corner with the words "under quarter tola" without any indication of the country of origin. The case was ordered to be reshipped on payment of a small fine.

(27) Three consignments of Dutch cheese were imported with English descriptive labels. The country of origin was allowed to be stamped on them on payment of small penalties. A fourth consignment in which ball cheese of German origin but intended to imitate Dutch cheese bore an English description on the labels without the name of the country of origin to qualify it. This consignment was permitted to be reshipped and a penalty of Rs. 15 imposed.

(28) Two consignments of Dutch Margarine and Butterine bore English words without any indication of the country of origin. The tins were similar to those in which butter is usually sent out. They were ordered to be stamped with the words "Margarine" and "Butterine", respectively, and "made in Holland" on payment of a small penalty in each case.

(29) In two consignments of German lavender water, the bottles were moulded with the English words "lavender water" without any indication of the country of origin. The consignments were reshipped to the port of shipment on payment of fines amounting to Rs. 50.

(30) Boxes of Italian cards and envelopes contained in a case were printed with English descriptive words without any indication of the country of manufacture. The words "made in Italy" were ordered to be stamped on them on payment of a small penalty.

(31) There were five consignments of Belgium sheet and silver plate glass, and the boxes which contained them were stamped with English words but without the required indication of the country of origin. This was ordered to be done on payment of fines amounting to Rs. 45-8-0.

(32) Two importations of Belgium-made crown glass bore English descriptions and the words "made in French" and "made in France" to show the country of origin. As this would have enabled the importers to sell inferior Belgium glass as French glass, which is a superior article, they were fined and allowed to pass the consignments on removing the words "made in France" and stamping the name of the country of origin conspicuously alongside the English descriptions.

(33) There were two importations of foreign made glass bottles, one moulded with the name of a British Indian dealer, and the other with the words "not to be taken" but without any indication of the country of the origin. The former consignment was reshipped on a penalty of Rs. 20 and in the latter the bottles were destroyed.

(34) In a consignment of Japan made clocks, the labels on the back boards were in the English language without any indication of the country of origin. The words "made in Japan" were allowed to be stamped on them on payment of a nominal penalty.

35. There were two importations of Swiss watch dials and Geneva watches with the names of British Indian dealers on the dials, but without the required indication of country of origin. In the former case, the goods were confiscated, but the importer was allowed to redeem and reship them on payment of a penalty of Rs. 5. This penalty not having been paid, the goods were destroyed at the request of the importer. In the other, the works only were passed to the importer who elected to return the dials to the shippers to have the name of the country of origin engraved on them. This was allowed on a small penalty.

(36) The labels on the bottles of a consignment of 25 cases of beer bore the words "superior Lager beer, Hamburg." The *country* of origin, viz., Germany, was allowed to be stamped on them on a penalty of Rs. 20.

(37) The labels on two consignments of German beer bore English words in large characters and the country of origin in very small ones. They were allowed to be stamped conspicuously with the words "made in Germany" on payment of a small penalty.

(38) The bottles contained in a case of Italian brandy bore two separate labels—one with English words and the other with the country of origin. The country of origin was ordered to be stamped on the main label with a warning

(39) In a consignment of ordinary French brandy, the capsules were marked with the name of a British Indian dealer without the required indication of country of origin. The capsules were removed and the goods passed with a warning.

(40) Another consignment of 50 cases of German brandy had the words Viene, Cognac and La Esmeralda on the corks without any qualification as to the country of manufacture. A penalty of Re. 1 per case was charged for the importation and the goods were, at the request of the importers, permitted to be reshipped.

(41) In a consignment of wines of German manufacture, the labels on the bottles were printed with English words but without any indication as to the country of origin. The labels were qualified with the words "made in Germany" without penalty.

(42) In a consignment of 25 cases port wine and 5 cases sherry of German origin, there were two labels on each bottle—one bore English descriptive words and the other, which was a detached slip, showed the country of origin to be "Germany." The main label was stamped with the words "made in Germany" and the goods passed on payment of Re. 1 per case.

(43) Fifteen cases of German whisky bore only English words on their labels without the indication of the country of origin. The labels were stamped "made in

Germany" on payment of a fine of Rs. 2 per case, it being the second offence against the importer.

(44) The bottles in ten cases of Belgium gin had labels with English words only printed on them. The words "made in Belgium" were stamped on payment of a fine of Re. 1 per case.

(45) Three cases of samples of German liquors were imported with English labels on the bottles. The goods were confiscated and the importer fined for the importation and an option allowed him to redeem them. He failed to do this and they were sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

There were 55 cases under clause (*f*)—

(46) In 33 of these the yardage was not stamped on the pieces and in the other 22 the stamping was insufficient. In all these cases the lengths were allowed to be stamped on payment of small penalties in fifteen cases and without penalty in the others.

(47) The usual statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the different clauses of section 18 of the Act is attached.

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT showing the number of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1896-97.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
Under section 18, clause (*d*).	Under section 18, clause (*e*).	Under section 18, clause (*f*)	Total.		With fine.	Without fine.		
76	72	55	203	5	* 157	41	..	203

* In twelve of these cases, reshipments were made.

RESOLUTION—No. 328, dated 5th August 1897.

The reports of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and the Collector of Tanjore on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) during 1896-97 are submitted to Government. There were no detentions under the Act in the other districts.

2. The total number of detentions under the Act during the year under report was 204 against 101 in 1895-96. Of these, 76 were cases of false trade descriptions under section 18 (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 72 were under section 18 (*e*) which requires the country of manufacture to be stated on the labels of certain goods, and 56 were under section 18 (*f*) which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their length. The following statement shows the particulars of detention:—

Districts and ports.	Detention ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation	Detention followed by release		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
Madras	203	5	157	41	..	203
Tanjore (Negapatam)	1	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	204	5	157	42	..	204

The number of cases in which goods were detained under the Act in the port of Madras was 203 against 99 in the previous year, the large increase being reported to be due to the larger number of packages opened. Of these cases, 76 were of false trade descriptions and referred chiefly to importations of turpentine, paints, oils, dry colours and gilt thread. Prior to the receipt of the decision of the Government of India communicated in G.O., No. 530, Revenue, dated 19th October 1896, on the question as to the trade descriptions which should be affixed under the Act to packages containing adulterated goods, the term "reduced" was not accepted at this port as equivalent to "adulterated." Penalties were imposed in 66 cases of false trade descriptions; three consignments were allowed to be reshipped on payment of fines; in five cases either no penalty was imposed or a warning was considered sufficient and in two others the goods were destroyed.

3. In 72 cases detention was ordered under clause (*e*) of imported liquors, glassware, provisions and sundry goods on the ground that, while they had been made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, the labels on them were in English either without any, or with insufficient, indication of the country of origin. Fines were imposed in most cases and the goods were passed after being properly stamped; in seven cases the goods were allowed to be reshipped on payment of fines; in two cases the goods were destroyed and in two others the consignments were passed with a warning. In three cases the importer having failed to redeem the goods, they were sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

4. The remaining 55 cases of detention in Madras were under clause (*f*). Of these, 33 were cases in which the yardage was not stamped on the pieces and in the remaining 22 cases the stamping was insufficient. Small fines were imposed in 15 cases and the goods were passed after being stamped with their lengths.

5. Only one case is reported from Tanjore under clause (*f*). It related to a consignment of cambric imported from the Straits Settlements into Negapatam; the goods were passed after they had been properly stamped.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) N. S. BRODIE,
Ag. Secretary.

(True Copy.) [signature]

Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collectors of Maritime Districts.

Encd. Md. Pahilvan.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., Nos. 794, 794A, 17th September 1897.

SEPTEMBER.

Report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

Ordering that the — during 1896-97 be forwarded to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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3. During the year, there was no instance of importation of goods bearing a counterfeit trade mark or a false trade description.

4. The working of the Act appears to have been satisfactory.

Enclosure.

Statement showing the working of the Merchandise Marks Act in the Tanjore district during the year 1896–97.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
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1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Clause (*f*) (i), sub-section 2 of section 10 of Act IV of 1889.	..	..	1	..	1

Resolution—Routine No. 1449, dated 22nd May 1897.

Recorded, pending the receipt of reports from other Collectors.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

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and involved provisions, paper, paints and oils, turpentine, dry colours, medicines, lametta, gilt thread, glassware, hardware, clocks and watches, beer, wine and spirits, piece-goods, yarn, &c. I shall now proceed to detail some of the most important of them.

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6. Of the cases under clause (*d*), seven were in respect of turpentine imported with the words "turpentine" or "genuine turpentine" stencilled on the drums. The oils were tested and found to be adulterated and confiscation ensued with the usual redemption penalties which were paid and the goods were then passed into town with the drums marked with the word "adulterated." The penalties amounted to Rs. 750—

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(9) Subsequent to the disposal of the above cases, the decision of the Government of India on the question as to the trade descriptions which should be affixed under the Indian Merchandise Marks (Act IV of 1889) on packages containing adulterated goods, such as oils, turpentine and paints was received, and the term "reduced" is now accepted as signifying adulteration.

(10) In two consignments, the wrappers used in packing gilt lametta and wire were printed with the descriptions "gold lametta" and "gold wire", respectively. The descriptions on the wrappers were qualified with the words "silver gilt" or "imitation" and small penalties imposed.

(11) The reels in two other consignments of gilt lametta were stamped "1,000 yards" while on reeling them, they were found to be from 40 to 160 yards short of the lengths marked on them. In one case the description was removed and the goods passed on payment of a fine of Rs. 125. In the other case, the goods were reshipped at the request of the importer and on payment of a penalty of Rs. 75 for the importation.

(12) The paper wrappers of gilt thread packets in four consignments were printed with the description "gold thread" which was false. They were stamped with the words "silver gilt" or "imitation" before being passed. Small penalties were levied in two cases and the others were passed with a warning.

(13) One consignment of gilt thread was stamped with the words "silver thread on silk deep gold." The Chemical Examiner having certified that there was no gold and that the thread was composed of silver alloy and copper coiled round silk. The packets were stamped "imitation" and the description "deep gold" removed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 20.

(14) Strips of paper printed with the words "gilt silver" were pasted over the words "best gold" on the wrappers on packets in three consignments of gold thread. As these strips were capable of being easily removed by the application of a little moisture when the original objectionable description "best gold" would be left, the wrappers were stamped "silver gilt" and fines to the extent of Rs. 93-10-0 imposed. In one of the cases an appeal was made to the Board which was rejected.

(15) In six consignments of gilt thread, the English description used was quite correct, but two others in Tamil and Telugu were printed at both ends of the wrappers described the article as "best gold thread on silk"; these descriptions were removed and the importers fined Rs. 307-12-0.

(16) In five consignments, the wrappers put on gilt thread packets bore the words "best gold thread" printed in large and conspicuous letters, but with the word "silver" in very small and indistinct type between "gold" and "thread." The word "gold" was removed and "silver gilt" stamped on the packets before the goods were passed and fines amounting to Rs. 366-3-0 imposed.

(17) In three consignments of dyes (rocceline), the vernacular description on the labels pasted on the tins described the contents as "fast sticklac dye for colouring silk." Analysis proved, however, that the article was not a sticklac, but an aniline dye. The objectionable description was removed and penalties of Rs. 325 imposed.

(18) The labels on the bottles of two importations of sandalwood oil were printed with the words "Oleum santali." On analysis proving that the oil was not genuine, it was confiscated. In one case, the oil was allowed to be mixed with ordinary hair oil under customs supervision on payment of a penalty of Rs. 50. In the other case, the oil was destroyed and the importer fined Rs. 20.

(19) There were eight importations of olive oil, all of which were found to be impure. As the labels on the bottles bore the false description "fine sublime olive oil", they were ordered to be removed or stamped with the word "adulterated" as the importer desired, and small penalties imposed.

(20) In a consignment of note paper put up in packets purporting to be ream-packets examination disclosed that the inner packets contained only 100 sheets each, but with the words "quarter ream" printed on them. As each quarter ream was short by 20 sheets, the words "quarter ream" were removed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 125.

(21) Another importation of note paper had the packets distinctly labelled "one ream" each, while each really contained 400 sheets only. The paper was confiscated but allowed to be passed into town on payment of a penalty and on removal of the words "one ream."

(22) There were two consignments of 50 bales of grey yarn from Ceylon. Hanks from these were tested in accordance with the Government of India Notification with the result that they were found shorter than the standard length. The goods were confiscated but allowed to be reshipped to the port of original shipment on payment of a penalty.

There were 72 infringements under clause (*e*).

(23) A consignment of German tobacco bore English descriptive words with the name of the German town of manufacture instead of the country of origin on the labels. The words "made in Germany" were permitted to be stamped on the labels on payment of a nominal penalty.

(24) The labels on the ream packets of two consignments of Belgium note paper bore English descriptions without the required indication of the country of origin which was ordered to be stamped on the imposition of a penalty of Rs. 5 in each case.

(25) A consignment of Italian foolscap paper was imported with the sheets bearing a representation of Britannia on one side and the words "extra strong" on the other without the country of origin. The paper was confiscated but allowed to be reshipped on payment of a penalty of Rs. 50.

(26) The sheets in a consignment of Belgium made note paper were water lined on the left hand top corner with the words "under quarter tola" without any indication of the country of origin. The case was ordered to be reshipped on payment of a small fine.

(27) Three consignments of Dutch cheese were imported with English descriptive labels. The country of origin was allowed to be stamped on them on payment of small penalties. A fourth consignment in which ball cheese of German origin but intended to imitate Dutch cheese bore an English description on the labels without the name of the country of origin to qualify it. This consignment was permitted to be reshipped and a penalty of Rs. 15 imposed.

(28) Two consignments of Dutch Margarine and Butterine bore English words without any indication of the country of origin. The tins were similar to those in which butter is usually sent out. They were ordered to be stamped with the words "Margarine" and "Butterine", respectively, and "made in Holland" on payment of a small penalty in each case.

(29) In two consignments of German lavender water, the bottles were moulded with the English words "lavender water" without any indication of the country of origin. The consignments were reshipped to the port of shipment on payment of fines amounting to Rs. 50.

(30) Boxes of Italian cards and envelopes contained in a case were printed with English descriptive words without any indication of the country of manufacture. The words "made in Italy" were ordered to be stamped on them on payment of a small penalty.

(31) There were five consignments of Belgium sheet and silver plate glass, and the boxes which contained them were stamped with English words but without the required indication of the country of origin. This was ordered to be done on payment of fines amounting to Rs. 45-8-0.

(32) Two importations of Belgium-made crown glass bore English descriptions and the words "made in French" and "made in France" to show the country of origin. As this would have enabled the importers to sell inferior Belgium glass as French glass, which is a superior article, they were fined and allowed to pass the consignments on removing the words "made in France" and stamping the name of the country of origin conspicuously alongside the English descriptions.

(33) There were two importations of foreign made glass bottles, one moulded with the name of a British Indian dealer, and the other with the words "not to be taken" but without any indication of the country of the origin. The former consignment was reshipped on a penalty of Rs. 20 and in the latter the bottles were destroyed.

(34) In a consignment of Japan made clocks, the labels on the back boards were in the English language without any indication of the country of origin. The words "made in Japan" were allowed to be stamped on them on payment of a nominal penalty.

35. There were two importations of Swiss watch dials and Geneva watches with the names of British Indian dealers on the dials, but without the required indication of country of origin. In the former case, the goods were confiscated, but the importer was allowed to redeem and reship them on payment of a penalty of Rs. 5. This penalty not having been paid, the goods were destroyed at the request of the importer. In the other, the works only were passed to the importer who elected to return the dials to the shippers to have the name of the country of origin engraved on them. This was allowed on a small penalty.

(36) The labels on the bottles of a consignment of 25 cases of beer bore the words "superior Lager beer, Hamburg." The *country* of origin, viz., Germany, was allowed to be stamped on them on a penalty of Rs. 20.

(37) The labels on two consignments of German beer bore English words in large characters and the country of origin in very small ones. They were allowed to be stamped conspicuously with the words "made in Germany" on payment of a small penalty.

(38) The bottles contained in a case of Italian brandy bore two separate labels—one with English words and the other with the country of origin. The country of origin was ordered to be stamped on the main label with a warning.

(39) In a consignment of ordinary French brandy, the capsules were marked with the name of a British Indian dealer without the required indication of country of origin. The capsules were removed and the goods passed with a warning.

(40) Another consignment of 50 cases of German brandy had the words Viene, Cognac and La Esmeralda on the corks without any qualification as to the country of manufacture. A penalty of Re. 1 per case was charged for the importation and the goods were, at the request of the importers, permitted to be reshipped.

(41) In a consignment of wines of German manufacture, the labels on the bottles were printed with English words but without any indication as to the country of origin. The labels were qualified with the words "made in Germany" without penalty.

(42) In a consignment of 25 cases port wine and 5 cases sherry of German origin, there were two labels on each bottle—one bore English descriptive words and the other, which was a detached slip, showed the country of origin to be "Germany." The main label was stamped with the words "made in Germany" and the goods passed on payment of Re. 1 per case.

(43) Fifteen cases of German whisky bore only English words on their labels without the indication of the country of origin. The labels were stamped "made in Germany" on payment of a fine of Rs. 2 per case, it being the second offence against the importer.

(44) The bottles in ten cases of Belgium gin had labels with English words only printed on them. The words "made in Belgium" were stamped on payment of a fine of Re. 1 per case.

(45) Three cases of samples of German liquors were imported with English labels on the bottles. The goods were confiscated and the importer fined for the importation and an option allowed him to redeem them. He failed to do this and they were sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

There were 55 cases under clause (*f*)—

(46) In 33 of these the yardage was not stamped on the pieces and in the other 22 the stamping was insufficient. In all these cases the lengths were allowed to be stamped on payment of small penalties in fifteen cases and without penalty in the others.

(47) The usual statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the different clauses of section 18 of the Act is attached.

Enclosure.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1896-97.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
Under section 18, clause (*d*).	Under section 18, clause (*e*).	Under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total.		With fine.	Without fine.		
76	72	55	203	5	* 157	41	..	203

* In twelve of these cases, reshipments were made.

Resolution—No. 328, dated 5th August 1897.

The reports of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and the Collector of Tanjore on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) during 1896-97 are submitted to Government. There were no detentions under the Act in the other districts.

2. The total number of detentions under the Act during the year under report was 204 against 101 in 1895-96. Of these, 76 were cases of false trade descriptions under section 18 (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 72 were under section 18 (*e*) which requires the country of manufacture to be stated on the labels of certain goods, and 56 were under section 18 (*f*) which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their length. The following statement shows the particulars of detention:—

Districts and ports.	Detention ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
Madras	203	5	157	41	..	203
Tanjore (Negapatam)	1	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	204	5	157	42	..	204

The number of cases in which goods were detained under the Act in the port of Madras was 203 against 99 in the previous year, the large increase being reported to be due to the larger number of packages opened. Of these cases, 76 were of false trade descriptions and referred chiefly to importations of turpentine, paints, oils, dry colours and gilt thread. Prior to the receipt of the decision of the Government of India communicated in G.O., No. 530, Revenue, dated 19th October 1896, on the question as to the trade descriptions which should be affixed under the Act to packages containing adulterated goods, the term "reduced" was not accepted at this port as equivalent to "adulterated." Penalties were imposed in 66 cases of false trade descriptions; three consignments were allowed to be reshipped on payment of fines; in five cases either no penalty was imposed or a warning was considered sufficient and in two others the goods were destroyed.

3. In 72 cases detention was ordered under clause (*e*) of imported liquors, glassware, provisions and sundry goods on the ground that, while they had been made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, the labels on them were in English either without any, or with insufficient, indication of the country of origin. Fines were imposed in most cases and the goods were passed after being properly stamped; in seven cases the goods were allowed to be reshipped on payment of fines; in two cases the goods were destroyed and in two others the consignments were passed with a warning. In three cases the importer having failed to redeem the goods, they were sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

4. The remaining 55 cases of detention in Madras were under clause (*f*). Of these, 33 were cases in which the yardage was not stamped on the pieces and in the remaining 22 cases the stamping was insufficient. Small fines were imposed in 15 cases and the goods were passed after being stamped with their lengths.

5. Only one case is reported from Tanjore under clause (*f*). It related to a consignment of cambric imported from the Straits Settlements into Negapatam; the goods were passed after they had been properly stamped.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) N. S. BRODIE,
Ag. Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, Collectors of Maritime Districts.

Order—No. 794, Revenue, dated 17th September 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).

Endorsement No. 794A.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

30 Copies.