

Ninth Issue.]

STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR

BRITISH INDIA:

RELATING TO

PART I.—CENSUS.

- 2.—*EMIGRATION.*
- 3.—*RAILWAYS.*
- 4.—*FORESTS.*
- 5.—*CHINCHONA CULTIVATION.*
- 6.—*TEA CULTIVATION.*
- 7.—*COFFEE CULTIVATION.*
- 8.—*COTTON CULTIVATION.*
- 9.—*COTTON MILLS.*

PART 10.—JUTE MILLS.

- 11.—*BREWERIES.*
- 12.—*COLLIERIES.*
- 13.—*LARGE INDUSTRIES.*
- 14.—*JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.*
- 15.—*SALT REVENUE.*
- 16.—*CUSTOMS REVENUE.*
- 17.—*FOREIGN TRADE.*
- 18.—*FOREIGN SHIPPING.*

Compiled in the Statistical Branch of the Department of Finance and Commerce.



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SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Part I.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

As these statistics have been specially treated in separate reports, it is unnecessary to summarise them here, and only a few remarks on the figures which give some indication of the material condition of the country are required.

There were 714,707 villages, townships, and cities in India in 1881, and 43,532,035 inhabited houses. The villages, townships, and cities were in the proportion of 0·52 to each square mile of territory, and the houses in the proportion of 32 to each square mile. Bengal had much the largest number of villages, &c., these amounting to 248,706 and being at the rate of 1·59 to the square mile. The North-Western Provinces came next with 81,084 villages, &c., or 0·99 to the square mile. In Oudh there was one village, &c., to the square mile of area in the province. These are the three most densely populated provinces in the empire, the number of persons to the square mile being 470 in Oudh, 426 in Bengal, and 400 in the North-Western Provinces. Cochin indeed shews a population of 441 to the square mile in an area of 1,361 square miles, but in this small parcel of native territory it is only the port which belongs to the British Government.

In Bengal the number of houses to the square mile was 67, the houses containing an average of 6·32 persons. The North-Western Provinces had 59 houses to the square mile, with an average of 6·82 persons to the house, and Oudh 85 houses, with an average of 5·51 persons. The average number of persons to each house for all India was 5·83.

Out of the male population of 129,941,851 contained in India, 52,029,098, or 40 per cent., are returned as engaged in agriculture; 7,248,475, or 5·6 per cent., were labourers; 3,027,958, or 2·33 per cent., were in the service of Government or members of professions; 2,489,516, or 1·9 per cent., were engaged in domestic service and occupations; 49,248,645, or 38 per cent., were returned as "independent and non-productive, and unspecified;" 3,238,734, or 2·5 per cent., were in commerce, and 12,659,425, or 9·7 per cent., were in industrial occupations.

Thus we find less than 12½ per cent. of the male population engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits, while 40 per cent. were directly engaged in agriculture, and doubtless a large proportion of those returned in the "independent and non-productive" class were directly dependent on the land though not actually employed in its cultivation.

The total area of the country in 1881 was 1,372,588 square miles, but the division into cultivable, cultivated and uncultivable land is so lacking in completeness, that it is not possible to say what relation these divisions bear to each other except for some provinces.

Although there were altogether, in 1881, 714,707 towns and villages in India, in great part these are small collections of huts, hardly worthy of being even called villages. As many as 348,466 contained less than 200 inhabitants each, and 184,486 contained each a population varying between 200 and 500. Of towns, properly so called, the number is relatively very small for such a vast area. There were only 63 with a population exceeding 50,000; 123 with a population of from 20,000 to 50,000, and 388 with a population ranging between 10,000 and 20,000. In the first class of the 63, containing a population of upwards of 50,000 each; there were only 23 with a population exceeding 100,000, and of these 23 only 5 had a population each of more than 200,000, namely, Bombay, Calcutta with its suburbs, Madras, Hyderabad in the Deccan with its suburbs, including Secunderabad, and Lucknow. It is probable that Benares may have to be added to the list of towns containing over 200,000 inhabitants, for at the last census it was only 300 short of that number, and the city has

Part I—concluded.

CENSUS STATISTICS—concluded.

increased largely in numbers of late years. In general the increase of the population in these large towns is noticeable, and in a few cases, such as Rangoon, quite remarkable. Some few towns fell off in population during the decade (Lucknow, Bhágalpur, Farukhabad, Mirzapur, and Monghyr), but whereas in 1871 there were only 45 towns in India with a population exceeding 50,000, the number had increased to 63 in 1881.

No. OF TABLE.	PAGE.
1.—Comparative statement of population by sex of the several Provinces in India according to the Census of 1881 and previous Census	1 & 2
2.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in India	3
3.—Population of India, classified according to Sex and Age	4 & 5
4.—Population of India, classified according to religion	6 & 7
5.—Male Population of India, classified according to Occupation	8 & 9
6.—Population of India, with reference to the Cultivation of Land and the Land Revenue	10—13
7.—Towns and Villages in India, classified according to Population	14
8.—Total Population of the 63 largest Towns in India	15

Part II.

EMIGRATION.

The figures in these tables relate solely to emigration as carried on under the Emigration Laws, and take no account of the numbers who leave India as passengers in vessels, not having been recruited by Emigration Agencies for service in the Colonies; nor do they take account of the traffic in pilgrims, of whom small but uncertain numbers settle out of India. But both classes, pilgrims as well as native passengers who do not leave India as emigrants engaged for service are trifling in number, and the recorded figures of emigration practically furnish the whole number of emigrants.

The total number of emigrants from India during the five years 1879-80 to 1883-84 amounted to not more than 77,169, making on an average an annual exodus of 15,434 persons. The proportion to the population is inappreciable, amounting to only about 0.06 per mille. And it cannot be said that any even of this very small number quit the country with the intention of permanently establishing their domicile elsewhere. On the contrary, every one of them hopes to return to his native place in five or six years at most with a waistcloth full of rupees. The hope is not often realised, for the total number of persons who returned during the last five years amounted to only 29,947, an average of 5,989 yearly, or but little more than a third of the number who left India. The mortality amongst these people is high in some of the Colonies to which they go, and of those who survive a substantial proportion elect to continue to work as free labourers in the Colony after their term of indenture expires, and many of these never return to India. In Mauritius for instance there is now a considerable population of Indian settlers, and in Trinidad too the settled Indians are increasing in numbers.

Out of the whole number who emigrated in the five years there were 48,970 men, 19,947 women, and 8,252 children, the proportion being: men 63.5 per cent., women 25.8 per cent., children 10.7 per cent.

Of those who returned to India, 18,549 were men, 6,445 women, and 4,953 children, being in the proportion of 62 per cent. of men, 21.5 of women, and 16.5 of children.

There are five places in India from which emigration may legally be carried on: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and the two French settlements of Pondichery and Karikal. From Bombay emigration was stopped many years ago, and though the legal restriction has been removed recruiting has never been resumed. The port of Calcutta is the most convenient for the shipment of emigrants drawn from the impoverished masses of the thickly populated provinces of Oudh and Behar, and the great bulk of emigration work is done at this port. Of the 17,936 persons who emigrated from India last year, 1883-84, no less than 13,808 were

Part II—concluded.

EMIGRATION—concluded.

shipped from Calcutta, of whom more than three-fourths were from the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Behar. From Madras only 2,625 were shipped, and even this number was considerably in excess of the number shipped in any of the four preceding years. From Karikal and Pondichery 1,503 emigrants only were shipped.

The destinations of last year's emigrants were as follow:—

To Mauritius	4,807 persons.	
To Natal	2,775 "	}
To Demerara	2,731 "	
To Trinidad	2,661 "	
To the French West-Indian Colonies.	2,468 "	
To Fiji	1,514 "	
To Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	1,480 "	
		17,936

Emigration to Fiji commenced in 1882-83 when 922 emigrants were shipped. Last year there were 1,514. To Réunion and Cayenne emigration has ceased under the orders of Government.

No. of TABLE.	PAGE.
1.—Emigration from Calcutta during each Official Year from 1879-80 to 1883-84	16 & 17
2.—Emigrants returned to Calcutta during each Official Year from 1879-80 to 1883-84	<i>ib.</i>
3.—Emigration from the Port of Madras during each Official Year from 1879-80 to 1883-84	<i>ib.</i>
4.—Emigrants returned to the Port of Madras during each Official Year from 1879-80 to 1883-84	18 & 19
5.—Emigration from Karikal and Pondichery, in the Madras Presidency, during each Official Year from 1879-80 to 1883-84	<i>ib.</i>
6.—Emigrants returned to Karikal and Pondichery, in the Madras Presidency, during each Official Year from 1879-80 to 1883-84	<i>ib.</i>
7.—Abstract Table shewing the number of emigrants who left India, and the number who returned to India, in each of the Official Years 1879-80 to 1883-84	<i>ib.</i>

Part III.

RAILWAYS.

At the end of 1883 there were 5,713 miles of State railways open for public traffic and 1,996 miles in progress. Of Guaranteed and Assisted lines, there were 4,790 miles open for traffic, and 1,599 miles in progress. The total number in both cases was—

10,503 miles open.

3,595 miles in progress.

The total earnings of the railways were R16,40,97,342, and their total expenses R7,99,05,219, which made 48·7 per cent. of the earnings, leaving a net profit of R8,41,92,123, of which R3,11,89,586 were contributed by the East Indian Railway alone.

The total number of passengers carried on the lines has increased from 22,251,496 in 1873 to 62,539,146 in 1883. (These figures do not include season-ticket-holders.)

The number of tons of goods conveyed has increased from 4,084,748 in 1873 to 16,556,338 in 1883, and of live-stock from 448,928 head to 751,237 head.

The gross receipts from the passenger traffic rose from R2,38,45,825 in 1873 to R4,60,66,220 in 1883; and from the goods traffic the gross receipts were R4,61,48,630 in 1873 and R11,28,84,717 in 1883.

Part III—concluded.

RAILWAYS—concluded.

The gross receipts per mile on each of the Indian lines in 1883 were as follow:—

	₹
1. East Indian (State)	32,152
2. Eastern Bengal	27,475
3. Bombay, Baroda and Central India	25,420
4. Great Indian Peninsula	23,967
5. Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	15,876
6. Rajputana, with Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch (State)	10,630
7. Indus Valley and Kandahar (State)	10,426
8. Rangoon and Irrawaddy (State)	9,564
9. Oudh and Rohilkhand	9,076
10. Nagpur and Chhattisgarh (State)	8,776
11. Darjeeling-Himalayan	8,244
12. Patna-Gya (State)	8,129
13. Northern Bengal (State)	8,100
14. Madras	7,503
15. Nizam's (State)	7,162
16. Punjab Northern (State)	6,837
17. South Indian	5,835
18. Wardha Coal (State)	4,910
19. Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	4,883
20. Bhavnagar-Gondal (State)	4,540
21. Sindia (State)	4,451
22. Tirhoot (State)	4,092
23. Muttra-Hathras and Cawnpore-Farukhabad (State)	4,069
24. Ghazipur-Dildarnagar (State)	3,966
25. Mysore (State)	3,419
26. Deoghur (State)	2,998
27. Nalhati (State)	2,895
28. Gaekwar's (State)	2,491
29. Bhopal (State)	2,142
30. Jodhpore (State)	2,037
31. Bengal Central	1,909
32. Kaunia-Dharla	1,685
33. Assam	1,223

No. of Table—

PAGE.

1.—Statement shewing the progress of State Railways in India	20—23
2.—Statement shewing the progress of the Lines of Guaranteed and Non-Guaranteed Railways in India	24 & 25
3.—Earnings and expenses of Indian Railways during the Year 1883	26
4.—Number of Passengers conveyed on each Railway in India in each of the Calendar Years 1873 to 1883	27
5.—Number of tons of Goods and Minerals conveyed on each Railway in India in each of the Calendar Years 1873 to 1883	28
6.—Gross Receipts of each Railway in India from Passenger Traffic in each of the Calendar Years 1873 to 1883	29
7.—Gross Receipts of each Railway in India from Goods Traffic in each of the Calendar Years 1873 to 1883	30
8.—Gross Receipts (from both Passenger and Goods Traffic) of each Railway in India in each of the Calendar Years 1873 to 1883	31
9.—Gross Receipts per mile of each Railway in India in each of the Calendar Years 1873 to 1883	32

Part IV.

FORESTS.

In 1883-84 there were 49,820 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State, as compared with 12,071 square miles in 1874-75. The work of demarcating and reserving forest tracts has been pushed on with great vigour during the last ten years, and especially since 1877-78. The Central Provinces possess the largest area of reserved forest (19,430 square miles), and Bombay follows with 9,397 square miles. In Bengal there are 4,635 square miles, in British Burma 3,758 square miles, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 3,380 square miles, in Madras 2,869 square miles, in Assam 2,314 square miles, in Berar 1,635 square miles, and in the Punjab 1,398 square miles.

No. OF TABLE—	PAGE.
Area in Square Miles of Demarcated Forest Reserves at the close of each of the ten Official Years 1874-75 to 1883-84	33

Part V.

CHINCHONA CULTIVATION.

In the Government plantation in Sikkim there was an area of 2,269 acres under cultivation, containing nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions of trees, and there was in addition a stock of over half a million of seedlings and rooted cuttings in the nurseries available to be planted out. The outturn of bark collected during the year amounted to 306,160lb this quantity being much below the average outturn of the four previous years. With the stock in hand at the commencement of the year there were 469,968lb of bark available for manufacture during the year, of which 320,320lb were issued to the Quinologist for manufacture, the rest being stored. Of the febrifuge, 8,464lb were produced at a cost of R10-4-7 per lb, and 250lb of the superior crystalline febrifuge at a cost of R15-6-11 per lb.

Of the trees in the plantation, much the largest proportion (3,532,000) still consists of *Chinchona succirubra*; but these are gradually giving place to the more valuable *C. calisaya ledgeriana*, of which there are now 854,218 trees permanently planted out. The hybrid chinchona numbers 354,378 trees. The other descriptions exist in small numbers only.

The Nilgiri Government plantations contained an area of 847 acres planted out with chinchona trees, the number of these at the end of 1883-84 amounting to 1,315,444. The bark collected during the year amounted to 183,765lb of which 30,510lb were shipped to England for sale and 62,616lb sold at auction in Madras, while 1,000lb were issued to the Bombay Medical Department, a stock of 92,526lb being left at the end of the year.

In these plantations the principal kind cultivated is *C. officinalis* (964,000 trees out of a total of 1,315,444).

There is one other Government plantation at Thandoungyee in British Burma—a small one containing under 90,000 trees, seedlings, and cuttings.

In regard to private chinchona plantations the information accessible is defective. What is known of them is that at the end of 1884 there were in—

	Acres.	Plants.	Yield of bark. lb
Bengal	680	1,116,778	4,800
Mysore	23	22,949	3,472
Coorg	1,868	1,494,385	(Not known.)

The small yield of bark in the Bengal plantation is accounted for by the fact that the plants to a large extent are quite young.

No. OF TABLE—	PAGE.
1.—Statement shewing the progress made in the Cultivation of Chinchona in the several Government Plantations in India in each of the Official Years 1879-80 to 1883-84	34—36
2.—Statement shewing the Outturn and Disposal of Chinchona Bark at the Government Plantations in India during each of the Official Years 1879-80 to 1883-84	37
3.—Statement shewing the Expenditure, Produce, and Receipts at the Government Chinchona Plantations in India for each of the Official Years 1879-80 to 1883-84	38
4.—Statement shewing the progress made in the Cultivation of Chinchona in Private Plantations in India	

Part VI.

TEA CULTIVATION.

In giving the figures relating to tea cultivation in India for 1883, it will be interesting to compare them with those for 1875-76, the first year of the series entered in this volume:—

	1875-76.		1883.	
	Acres.	Yield in lb.	Acres.	Yield in lb.
Assam and Cachar	87,307	20,028,890	189,453	52,171,207
Bengal	26,378	4,941,226	49,753	10,703,139
North-Western Provinces	4,363	631,182	7,819	1,202,147
Punjab	4,246	679,949	7,964	1,300,010
Madras	2,392	220,070	5,423	529,490
British Burma	150	25,000	159	706
TOTAL	124,836	28,526,317	260,571	65,906,699

Thus within these nine years the acreage under tea increased by 109 per cent. nearly and the whole outturn increased by 149 per cent. nearly.

In the Province of Assam the principal planting districts are:—

Cachar	49,901 acres.
Sibságar	40,532 "
Lakhimpur	36,873 "
Sylhet	28,083 "
Darrang	16,601 "
Nowgong	10,786 "
Kamrup	6,220 "

In Bengal about three-fourths of the cultivation are found in the Darjeeling district, which had 33,817 acres under tea in 1883; Jalpaiguri had 9,220 acres; Chittagong 2,909; Lohardugga 2,752, and Hazáribagh 1,023 acres.

In the North-Western Provinces there were 4,775 acres in the Dún, the rest being in Kumaun and Garhwál (3,043 acres).

In the Punjab no tea is grown except in Kangra (7,964 acres). There was a small plantation at Kotgarh in the Simla district, but no information has been received concerning it, and it is understood that it is not now working.

In Madras there were 4,772 acres on the Nilgiris and 580 acres in Travancore. Elsewhere in that Presidency the industry is unimportant.

In Burma there is very little tea-planting. There is one plantation of 150 acres at Akyab and another of 9 acres in Tonghoo.

No. of TABLE—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1.—Statement illustrative of the state of Tea Cultivation in British India during the Official Years 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78 | PAGE.
40 & 41 |
| 2.—Statement illustrative of the state of Tea Cultivation in British India during the Calendar Years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 | 42—45 |

Part VII.

COFFEE CULTIVATION.

The figures are so defective that it is not possible to make any useful comparison with former years. In 1883 the whole area under mature plants was 185,839 acres and the entire yield 30½ million pounds, a greatly diminished yield even as compared with the imperfect returns of previous years. The causes which have injuriously affected the coffee industry in recent years are well known, and as the subject has been fully discussed in the reviews of

Part VII—concluded.

COFFEE CULTIVATION—concluded.

the sea-borne trade of the country it is not necessary to return to it here. The acreage under mature coffee plant was thus distributed in 1883 :—

Mysore	82,108 acres.
Madras	53,917 "
Coorg	41,600 "
Travancore	6,268 "
Cochin	1,938 "
Bengal	8 "

No. OF TABLE—	PAGE.
1.—Statement illustrative of the state of Coffee Cultivation in British India during the Official Years 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78	46 & 47
2.—Statement illustrative of the state of Coffee Cultivation in British India during the Calendar Years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883	48—51

Part VIII.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

The acreage under cotton is thus represented :—

	1877-78. Acres.	1882-83. Acres.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	2,078,272	2,142,441
Bombay and Sindh	1,861,553	3,140,768
Madras	1,165,736	1,708,582
Native States in Bombay	1,001,753	2,558,094
Central Provinces	808,606	612,687
North-Western Provinces	718,484	1,641,856
Punjab	679,836	898,818
Nizam's Dominions	622,959	1,149,730
Assam	39,627	Not stated.
British Burma	18,735	13,760
Oudh	17,151	50,059
Mysore and Coorg	14,413	24,559
TOTAL	9,027,125	13,941,354

The area under cotton in Bengal is not known, agricultural statistics for that province being non-existent. But the cultivation there is unimportant. There are probably about 14 million acres altogether under cotton in India. It will be noticed that the cultivation has very largely increased in Bombay, both in British and non-British territory in that Presidency; also in the North-Western Provinces, the Nizam's Territory, and in Madras. The total increase of acreage amounted to 54 per cent. in the six years between 1877-78 and 1882-83.

The figures in the tables which state the yield as well as the export trade of each province are so untrustworthy that it is not considered necessary to comment upon them.

No. OF TABLE—	PAGE.
Comparative Statement shewing the progress of Cotton Cultivation in the several Provinces of British India, in Native States in the Bombay Presidency, and in the Nizam's Dominions, during the Years ending 30th June 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883	52 & 53

Part IX.

COTTON MILLS.

There were 74 cotton mills at work in India in 1884, containing 16,251 looms and 1,895,284 spindles. They consumed about 168 million pounds of cotton in the year and employed an average daily number of 61,836 persons, of whom, as far as details have been obtained, there were 35,890 men, 11,141 women, 9,924 young persons, and 2,881 children. The nominal capital of the mills worked by joint stock proprietary is returned at 811 lakhs, but there is no return of the capital of seven mills worked by private proprietary, and probably the whole capital invested in this industry is not short of one thousand lakhs, or in conventional exchange of 10 rupees to the pound ten millions sterling.

Of the 74 mills there were 56 in the Bombay Presidency, of which 35 are in the town and island of Bombay itself. There were six in Bengal, all in the vicinity of Calcutta; five in Madras of which four are in the town of Madras; three in the North-Western Provinces, all at Cawnpore; one at Indore; two in the Central Provinces; and one in Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory).

The oldest of the Bombay mills was established in 1859, and between that date and 1870 there were but six mills established. By 1875 there were 22 mills at work and 18 more were added between that year and 1880. Nine more were started in 1881; three in 1882, and four in 1883. The last ten years have seen the creation of 43 out of the 56 mills now working in Bombay.

In Calcutta the oldest mill dates from 1866, the others being the creation of 1872, 1875, 1877, and 1878. Since that year the only addition has been an extension of the Shamnagar mills in 1883. At Cawnpore one of the mills was established in 1871; the Indore mill was started in 1872; the first two mills in Madras date from 1874 and 1875 respectively. It may be said in fact that the industry was only passing out of its infancy ten years ago.

No. OF TABLE—	PAGE.
Statement shewing the Cotton Mills worked by steam, which existed in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Central India, and in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the 31st March 1884	54—57

Part X.

JUTE MILLS.

There were 21 jute mills at work at the end of the official year 1883-84, employing a daily average number of 47,868 persons, namely, 26,494 men, 10,331 women, 6,348 young persons, and 4,695 children. The mills contained 6,139 looms, 112,650 spindles, and worked up about 142,000 tons of jute. The nominal capital of the mills worked by joint stock companies is stated in the returns at 200 lakhs (two millions sterling at the conventional exchange of 10 rupees to the pound); but the figures are incomplete, as are those of the looms and spindles and the quantity of jute manufactured. For eight out of the 21 mills no returns of capital have been furnished. Probably about 65 or 70 lakhs may be added to the 200 lakhs indicated above as representing the capital invested in this industry.

All but two of the mills are in Bengal, most of them in the vicinity of Calcutta. Of the two not in Bengal, one is in Bombay and the other at Vizagapatam, both of them small concerns.

The two oldest mills date from 1864. From that time to 1872 three more were started. The three years 1873 to 1875 saw the establishment of seven more mills. Six were established in the five years 1876-80, and three more have been started since 1882. Before 1872 there were but four jute mills in existence, so that the industry has, like the cotton-spinning industry, practically grown up during the last twelve years.

No. OF TABLE—	PAGE.
Statement shewing the Jute Mills worked by Steam, which existed in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, on the 31st March 1884	58 & 59

Part XI.

BREWERIES.

2,597,298 gallons of beer were brewed during 1883, of which 1,936,221 gallons were purchased by the Commissariat Department. The purchases of this Department have increased to this figure from 349,095 gallons in 1875, and the outturn of the breweries has increased to the figure stated above from 1,522,769 gallons in 1878. The next two years will probably see a large development of brewing in India. The brewers have obtained a contract for the supply of practically the whole of the troops in Northern India, and have started new breweries at Lucknow, Darjeeling, and Poona.

No. of TABLE—	PAGE.
Statement of Breweries in operation in British India during the Calendar Years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883	60

Part XII.

COLLIERIES.

There were 78 collieries in Bengal in 1883, and two in the Central Provinces. The output of coal from the Bengal mines was reported as 1,200,957 tons, and 115,019 tons were raised from the Central Provinces collieries (Mohpani and Warora). This output compares very favourably with the average of previous years. The total number of persons employed at the mines, both in Bengal and the Central Provinces, is given as 23,172, but the return is obviously defective. No mention is made in the return of the coal mines now being worked in Assam and those on which work has just been commenced in the State of Rewah; but it is hoped that particulars will be shewn under both heads in the next issue of this volume.

No. of TABLE—	PAGE.
Statement of Collieries in the Bengal Presidency and the Central Provinces for the Calendar Year	62—65

Part XIII.

OTHER LARGE INDUSTRIES.

The next table (Part XIII) gives such particulars as are obtainable of most of the other industries of India which are carried on upon an extensive scale. It does not and cannot include the thousand industries which, though in the aggregate extensive enough, are practised on a small scale by men in their own houses or in small workshops. Of these no account can be taken in this return.

The table includes :—

- (1) Six paper mills, namely, three in the Bombay Presidency, one at Bali near Calcutta, one at Lucknow, and one at Gwalior. Another mill is now at work at Titagarh near Calcutta, but it was not started until 1884, while the return refers to 1883.
- (2) A silk mill at Bombay and various silk weaving factories in Bengal. These latter to a large extent weave tasar silk. They are owned and managed by natives, and do not employ European machinery and apparatus. One silk weaving factory also exists at Delhi.
- (3) Filatures for the reeling of silk. With the exception of one in the Dehra Doon these are all established in Bengal.
- (4) Rice mills. Of these there are 41 in British Burma and 3 in Bengal.

Part XIII—*continued.*

OTHER LARGE INDUSTRIES—*continued.*

- (5) Timber mills. Of these there are 40 altogether, 1 in Bombay, 2 in Madras, 1 in the Punjab, 2 in Assam, 1 in Coorg, and 32 in British Burma.
- (6) Indigo factories. There are a great number of these in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, all owned by individuals singly or in partnership with others, but none managed on the joint stock principle with limited liability. Great numbers are now owned and worked by natives, but these are still singly small factories. The information connected with these factories is most defective, as it is indeed for most of the industries recorded in this return, and the table must be taken more as an indication and suggestion of the extent of the business than as a complete record.
- There is said to be only one indigo factory in the Punjab; and from Madras no returns are given, though indigo is extensively grown in and exported from that Presidency.
- (7) Coffee works. These are reported to be 20 in number, all in Madras.
- (8) Cotton presses. A very incomplete and inaccurate return.
- (9) Jute presses. These are all in Bengal. There are many more than are entered in the return.
- (10) Woollen mills. These are four in number—two at Cawnpore, one in the Punjab at Dhariwal in the Gurdaspur district, and one at Bangalore.
- (11) Lac factories. There are 17 of these at Mirzapore in the North-Western Provinces. The number in Bengal is not stated; they are numerous, though in many cases on a small scale.
- (12) Ice factories. Incomplete and defective.
- (13) Cutch factories. Two in Burma.
- (14) Oil mills and wells. Incomplete. The expression of oil is largely carried on in various places, though the mills in most cases are small. Prominent in this return are the two petroleum concerns at Akyab, with a capital of £80,000. The yield of oil from these wells has been large, but the fall in the price of American petroleum has interfered with the development of local operations.
- (15) Soap factories. There is only one entered in this return, the North-West Soap Company's factory at Meerut, with a capital of one lakh, but there are at least two others which ought to be entered—one in Bombay and the other at Rangoon.
- (16) Sugar works—four in Madras, a number (not stated) in Bengal, one—the extensive Rosa factory at Shahjehanpur—in the North-Western Provinces, with a capital of 16 lakhs, and one in the Punjab, also a joint stock company, with a capital of 2½ lakhs.
- (17) Tobacco farms. The only entries under this head are the plantations belonging to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. at Poosa and Ghazipur, where tobacco is grown, cured, and manufactured after the American methods.
- (18) Flour mills. There are only six of these entered, but the number is larger. The return is defective.
- (19) Pottery.—This head includes only the Raniganj Pottery Works belonging to Messrs. Burn & Co. of Calcutta. The industry is very widespread, however, and is increasing. Art pottery is being produced in Bombay and other places, and the native works turning out characteristic ware at Delhi, Multan, Aligarh, and elsewhere will, it is hoped, be included in future returns, though it cannot be said as yet that the work is done on a large scale.

Part XIII—concluded.

OTHER LARGE INDUSTRIES—concluded.

- (20) One quarry is entered, that of the Rajmehal Stone Company, with a capital of 2½ lakhs, and
- (21) One tile manufactory at Mercara in Coorg.
- (22) Iron and brass foundries. These are very numerous and scattered over Bombay, Sindh, Madras, Bengal, Burma, and the Punjab.
- (23) Rope works. Only two are entered, at Calcutta. These are owned and managed by Europeans, and produce rope and cordage fit for all marine and other uses. Native rope works, it need hardly be said, are very common, but they are small and their rope is poor.
- (24) Tanneries. Twenty-three of these are returned, of which 18 are in Madras. The leather works at Calcutta and Cawnpore are important and attaining increased dimensions.
- (25) One cement work is reported in Madras. The Bengal Cement Works which closed temporarily have been revived and should appear in the next return.
- (26) Lastly, there is a bone-crushing factory at Bombay.

No. of TABLE.	PAGE.
Statistics relating to large industries in India (other than those given in preceding Tables) for the Calendar Year 1883	66—73

Part XIV.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The total number of companies registered in India under the Companies Acts amounts to 1,368. Of these, 649 are still working, the others having either wound up or otherwise discontinued business, or never commenced it. So far, it would seem that out of every two joint stock companies started one was a failure. The nominal capital of the companies at work is stated at R26,67,34,384, the paid-up capital being R18,71,73,972, or, say, 18¾ crores, allowing for defective returns. Of these, as many as 175 call themselves banking companies, but a very large number of these so-called banks are small native money-lending concerns in Madras and Mysore, the shareholders ordinarily not exceeding a score in number, and the capital varying from 10,000 to 30,000 rupees. The banks so-called in Madras number 108, and in Mysore 32, leaving only 35 for the rest of India. There are 144 mills and presses, and the same number of trading companies; 133 planting companies (tea and coffee mainly, 117 being tea companies in Bengal); 22 mining and quarrying companies; and 9 insurance companies. Of the whole number of companies at work there are 226 in Bengal, 156 in Bombay (96 of these being cotton mills and presses), 152 in Madras, of which 108 are "banks," 38 in Mysore, 32 being "banks," 37 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 21 in the Punjab, of which 11 are trading companies, 15 in British Burma, 3 in the Central Provinces, and 1 in Berar.

No. of TABLE.	PAGE.
List of Joint Stock Companies in each Presidency and Province in British India at work on the 31st March 1884	74—99

Part XV.

SALT REVENUE.

In 1883-84, 30,555,160 maunds of salt paid duty, the revenue realised amounting (exclusive of miscellaneous receipts) to R5,83,57,406. Sixteen years previously, in 1868-69, the first year for which the returns are given in their present form, the quantity of salt

Part XV—concluded.

SALT REVENUE—concluded.

excised amounted to 22,733,359 maunds, and the revenue to Rs.5,46,40,640. The quantity which entered into consumption therefore increased in this period by 34.4 per cent., being at an average rate of something more than 2 per cent. yearly. The population may be taken as increasing at the rate of about 1 per cent. yearly, so that the consumption of salt increases but slowly at the rate of but little more than one per cent. a year. The revenue meanwhile has risen during the same period by less than 7 (6.8) per cent., the increase being only a fifth of the increase in quantity which paid duty. During this period the duty was gradually reduced in Bengal and Northern India from Rs.4 and Rs.3 a maund respectively to Rs.2, which is the present rate. The duty in Madras and Bombay was raised from Rs.1-13 to Rs.2-8, and then reduced to Rs.2.

The duty realised in 1883-84 was thus apportioned between the different provinces:—

	R
In Bengal	1,90,54,686
In Northern India	1,33,16,529
In Madras	1,49,15,908
In Bombay	1,04,84,382
In Sindh	3,78,812
In British Burmah	2,07,089

No. OF TABLE—	PAGE.
1.—General Comparative Abstract of the Indian Salt Revenue (Miscellaneous Receipts excluded) in each Official Year from 1868-69 to 1883-84	101
2.—Detailed Comparative Statement of the Indian Salt Revenue for the Official Years 1881-82, 1882-83, and 1883-84	102—104

Part XVI.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

These tables shew the amount of customs duty realised on each article imported and exported since 1869-70, when the revenue on imports was £1,749,903, with a general rate of duty of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*, to 1883-84, when the revenue was £436,760, the only duties remaining on the tariff schedule being those on liquors, arms, and opium (the latter giving a nominal revenue as the duty is meant to be prohibitory). Salt is excluded from these figures.

The revenue from exports in 1869-70 was £480,191, a great many articles being then subject to taxation: cotton manufactures, indigo, rice, wheat and other grains, tanned and dressed hides and skins, lac, oils, seeds, spices, and shawls. In 1883-84 the revenue was £719,068 derived from rice alone, all other articles being free.

The tables give a general view of the duties levied under various Tariff Acts since 1867, and contain classified lists of the articles which are now dutiable and not dutiable on import and export, shewing for each how it was treated under each tariff schedule framed since 1867.

No. OF TABLE.	PAGE.
1.—Gross amount of Customs duty collected in <i>British India</i> on imported merchandise subject to duty in each Official Year from 1869-70 to 1883-84	105 & 106
2.—Gross amount of Customs duty collected in <i>British India</i> on exported merchandise subject to duty in each Official Year from 1869-70 to 1883-84	107
3.—Rates of Customs duty imposed upon imports into <i>British India</i> , under various Acts. from 1859 to 1867	108

Part XVI—concluded.

CUSTOMS REVENUE—concluded.

No. OF TABLE.	PAGE.
4.—Rates of Customs duty imposed upon exports from <i>British India</i> , under various Acts, from 1859 to 1867	109
5.—Rates of Customs duty imposed upon imports into <i>British India</i> , under various Acts and Notifications, since 1867	110—151
6.—Rates of Customs duty imposed upon exports from <i>British India</i> , under various Acts and Notifications, since 1867	152—155

Part XVII & Part XVIII.

FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING.

The volume concludes with a series of tables shewing the progress of the foreign sea-borne trade of India, for the whole country, for each Province separately, and for the principal articles of trade and principal foreign countries, as well as the progress of shipping, for various periods extending in many cases back to 1834-35. These supplement the annual accounts of the foreign trade which exhibit the progress of the trade for only five years. As the trade of India is fully reviewed separately every year, it is not necessary to offer a summary of these tables here. It is sufficient perhaps merely to state the fact that the value of the trade has risen in these 50 years from £14,342,290 to £157,255,080, the increase being more than tenfold, making on the average a rate of nearly 20 per cent. annually.

No. OF TABLE.	PAGE.
1.—Total Value of Merchandise and Treasure Imported and Exported at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1834-35 to 1883-84	157
2.—Total Value for each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> of Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure in each Official Year from 1834-35 to 1883-84	158 & 159
3.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure Imported from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1850-51 to 1883-84	160 & 161
4.—Quantities (<i>as far as can be stated</i>) of Principal Articles and Value of Principal and Other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Imported at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1861-62 to 1883-84	162 & 163
5.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure Imported from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries into each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> in each Official Year from 1871-72 to 1883-84	164 & 165
6.—Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Imported into each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> in each Official Year from 1866-67 to 1883-84	166—169
7.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure Exported to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1850-51 to 1883-84	170 & 171
8.—Quantities (<i>as far as can be stated</i>) of Principal Articles and Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Exported at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1862-63 to 1883-84	172 & 173
9.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure Exported to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries from each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> in each Official Year from 1871-72 to 1883-84	174 & 175
10.—Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Exported from each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> in each Official Year from 1869-70 to 1883-84	176 & 177
<i>Trade with the United Kingdom.</i>	
11.—Total Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise at the Ports in each <i>Presidency</i> separately and in all <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1853-54 to 1883-84	179
12.—Value of Principal and Other Articles of Import and Export at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1853-54 to 1883-84	180 & 181

Part VIII—cont.

Part XVII & Part XVIII—continued.

FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING—continued.

Trade with the United Kingdom—contd.

No OF TABLE.	PAGE.
13.—Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported at Ports in <i>Bengal</i> in each Official Year from 1853-54 to 1883-84	182 & 183
14.—Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported at Ports in the <i>Bombay Presidency</i> , including <i>Sindh</i> , in each Official Year from 1853-54 to 1883-84	184 & 185
15.—Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported at Ports in the <i>Madras Presidency</i> in each Official Year from 1853-54 to 1883-84	184—187
16.—Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported at Ports in <i>British Burma</i> in each Official Year from 1853-54 to 1883-84	186 & 187

Trade with France.

17.—Total Value of Imports and Exports at the Ports in each <i>Presidency</i> and in <i>British India</i> , and Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported, in each Official Year from 1853-54 to 1883-84	188 & 189
---	-----------

Trade with Arabia and Persia.

18.—Total Value of Imports and Exports at the Ports in each <i>Presidency</i> and in <i>British India</i> , and Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported, in each Official Year from 1853-54 to 1883-84	190 & 191
---	-----------

Trade with China.

19.—Total Value of Imports and Exports at the Ports in each <i>Presidency</i> and in <i>British India</i> , and Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported, in each Official Year from 1853-54 to 1883-84	192 & 193
---	-----------

Trade with the Straits Settlements.

20.—Total Value of Imports and Exports at the Ports in each <i>Presidency</i> and in <i>British India</i> , and Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported, in each Official Year from 1853-54 to 1883-84	194 & 195
---	-----------

Abstract Table of Provincial and Total Trade.

21.—Value of the Total Import and Export of Merchandise into and from <i>British India</i> , and into and from each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> , in each month of the Official Years ending 31st March 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884	196 & 197
--	-----------

Trade of the 20 most important Ports.

22.—Value of the Total Foreign Trade (excluding Government transactions) during the Official Years 1882-83 and 1883-84 of the 20 Ports in <i>British India</i> which had the largest trade with Foreign Countries during those years	198
--	-----

Statistics of Import and Export of Treasure.

1.—Total Value of Gold and Silver Imported and Exported at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1884-85 to 1883-84	199
2.—Total Value for each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver in each Official Year from 1884-85 to 1883-84	200 & 201
3.—Value of Gold and Silver Imported from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1862-63 to 1883-84	202 & 203
4.—Value of Gold and Silver Imported from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at the Ports of each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> in each Official Year from 1870-71 to 1883-84	204 & 205
5.—Value of Gold and Silver Exported to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1859-60 to 1883-84	206 & 207
6.—Value of Gold and Silver Exported to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries at the Ports of each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> in each Official Year from 1870-71 to 1883-84	208 & 209
7.—Value of the Total Import and Export of Treasure into and from <i>British India</i> , and into and from each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> , in each month of the Official Years ending 31st March 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884	210 & 211

Part XVII & Part XVIII—concluded.

No. OF TABLE.	FOREIGN SHIPPING.	PAGE.
1.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Entered and Cleared at Ports in each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> and in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1861-62 to 1883-84	212—215
2.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation Entered at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1861-62 to 1883-84	216 & 217
3.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation Cleared at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1861-62 to 1883-84	218 & 219
4.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Entered from the Principal and Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1864-65 to 1883-84	220 & 221
5.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Cleared to the Principal and Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>British India</i> in each Official Year from 1864-65 to 1883-84	<i>ib.</i>
6.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Entered from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>Bengal</i> in each Official Year from 1871-72 to 1883-84	222 & 223
7.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Cleared to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>Bengal</i> in each Official Year from 1871-72 to 1883-84	224 & 225
8.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Entered from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>Bombay</i> in each Official Year from 1871-72 to 1883-84	226 & 227
9.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Cleared to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>Bombay</i> in each Official Year from 1871-72 to 1883-84	228 & 229
10.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Entered from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>Sindh</i> in each Official Year from 1871-72 to 1883-84	230 & 231
11.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Cleared to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>Sindh</i> in each Official Year from 1871-72 to 1883-84	232 & 233
12.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Entered from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>Madras</i> in each Official Year from 1871-72 to 1883-84	234 & 235
13.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Cleared to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>Madras</i> in each Official Year from 1871-72 to 1883-84	236 & 237
14.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Entered from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>British Burma</i> in each Official Year from 1871-72 to 1883-84	238 & 239
15.—	Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Cleared to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries at Ports in <i>British Burma</i> in each Official Year from 1871-72 to 1883-84	240 & 241

J. E. O'CONNOR.

CALCUTTA,

The 18th March 1885.