

STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR

BRITISH INDIA

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



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Part I.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The area of the Empire is a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million (1,560,226) square miles, but this does not include certain tracts whose area has yet to be determined. This area contained 52,971,851 inhabited houses, being in the proportion of 34 to each square mile. The total population was about $287\frac{1}{4}$ millions (287,293,815), the average density being at the rate of 184 persons to the square mile. The increase in British territory, omitting those tracts for which no comparison can be made, namely, Upper Burma and Baluchistan, is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the Feudatory States the increase is much greater, but this is more apparent than real, the Census of 1881 in some of those States having been very defective. The three most densely populated provinces are Oudh with 512 persons, Bengal with 473 persons, and the North-Western Provinces with 413 persons, to the square mile. The only approach to this density is found in Travancore and Cochbin, with an average of 385 to the square mile. In the British districts of Madras the average is 252, and in all other British territory the average is much lower, being as small as 53 in Lower Burma and 35 in Upper Burma. In Kashmir the mountain ranges beyond the valley are very sparsely inhabited, and here the average falls to 31 to the square mile.

There are 75 towns with a population exceeding 50,000, 28 of them having a population exceeding 100,000, and 6 a population exceeding 200,000.

Some of the census tables which were printed in previous issues of this volume have been temporarily removed, the figures for 1891 not being available as yet.

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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 pilgrims, of whom small but uncertain numbers settle out of India.

The number of emigrants from India during the ten years, 1882-83 to 1891-92, amounted to 140,731, making an annual average of 14,073 persons. It cannot be said that many, even of this insignificant number, quit the country with the intention of permanently establishing their domicile elsewhere. Most of them in fact leave with the hope of returning with their savings to their homes in a few years. The hope is realised by about one out of every two emigrants; for the number of persons who returned during the last ten years amounted to only 72,998—an average of 7,300 yearly, or a little more than one-half 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 a considerable population of Indian settlers, and in Trinidad too the settled Indians are increasing in numbers.

Part II—*continued.*

EMIGRATION—*continued.*

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, labour in the Western Presidency being, on the whole, so well paid that there is but little inducement to emigrate to the coolie-employing Colonies. 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 main stream of emigration flows down the Hooghly. Of the 16,597 persons who emigrated from India in 1891-92, no less than 13,968 were shipped from Calcutta, of whom almost the whole number was from the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Behar. From Madras 2,629 were shipped; from Pondichery and Karikal there has been no emigration during the last three years.

The destinations of the emigrants in the last four years were as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
To Mauritius	604	4,544	3,039	989	persons.
„ Natal	1,585	4,124	4,330	3,349	„
„ Demerara	3,572	3,426	5,218	5,231	„
„ Trinidad	2,270	2,897	3,435	3,285	„
„ Dutch Guiana	1,092	1,300	1,249	698	„
„ Fiji	675	583	1,171	1,985	„
„ Jamaica	590	...	1,087	1,060	„
„ St. Lucia . . . . .	...	...	556	...	„
„ Straits Settlements	368	80	...	...	„
TOTAL	10,756	16,954	20,085	16,597	

Last year the only emigration was from Calcutta and Madras. From the former port the bulk of the emigrants sailed to British and Dutch Guiana, and the West Indian Colonies of Jamaica and Trinidad. More than a third of the whole number went to Mauritius, Natal, and Fiji. The comparatively small number who sailed from Madras went to Mauritius and Natal. The labourers of the Madras Districts find work in large numbers every year in Burma, Ceylon, and the Straits.

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Part III.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS.

The total number of persons who sailed from Indian ports in native passenger ships, that is, sailed as passengers, being neither emigrants to the Colonies nor pilgrims to the holy places in Arabia, was—

In 1888-89	1,001,892
„ 1889-90	1,081,403
„ 1890-91	1,185,709
„ 1891-92	1,295,992

Part III—continued.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS—continued.

The great bulk of these voyaged only within Indian limits, not more than 100,358 leaving India in the past year.

Of those who left India, more than four-fifths went from the Madras Presidency to the Straits Settlements (29,623) and to Ceylon (52,435), most of the remainder going from Bombay and Karachi to the Persian Gulf (12,574), Mauritius, and Zanzibar; and from Burma to the Straits Settlements (2,721).

The large number (1,195,634) who voyaged within Indian limits confined their migrations in the main to ports within their own presidency, only 220,574 out of the whole number leaving their own presidency or province to seek for work in other provinces. These migrations from province to province are practically limited to voyages undertaken by coolies from Madras and Bengal to Burma and to the return voyages of coolies from Burma to their own provinces.

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Part IV.

RAILWAYS.

At the end of 1891-92 there were 13,109 miles of *State* railways open for public traffic and 2,429 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in progress; of *Guaranteed* and *Assisted* lines, there were 2,968 miles open for traffic and 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in progress; in *Native States* there were 1,435 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles open for traffic and 215 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in progress; and in *Foreign States* (French and Portuguese India) there were 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles open for traffic. The total mileage of all railways was—

17,571 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles open.
2,700 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in progress.

The rate of progress in each of the last fifteen years in opening out railway communications will be apparent from the following figures:—

1877-78	7,322 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles open.	1885-86	12,375 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles open.
1878-79	8,212 " "	1886-87	13,385 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "
1879-80	8,492 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	1887-88	14,377 " "
1880-81	9,308 " "	1888-89	15,241 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
1881-82	9,892 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1889-90	16,097 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
1882-83	10,145 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1890-91	16,976 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
1883-84	10,828 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1891-92	17,571 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
1884-85	12,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "		

The progress since 1885-86 has been at the average rate of 866 miles a year.

The year 1891-92 was quite exceptional in the magnitude of its traffic. Scarcity in many regions of India and in Europe produced a great movement in grains along the railways to the affected districts and to the seaports. For seeds also there was a great demand in Europe owing to the failure of the supply of linseed from Russia. The total earnings of the railways in the year were Rx. 21,002,092, and their total expenses Rx. 11,283,308, which made 47 per cent. of the earnings, leaving a net profit of Rx. 12,718,784. Of this Rx. 3,615,18 were contributed by the East Indian Railway; the net profits of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were Rx. 2,342,075; of the North-Western Railway Rx. 1,202,013; of the Bombay-Baroda line Rx. 830,820; and of the Rajputana-Malwa Rx. 1,231,706. These five lines with a total of 7,303 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, being about 41.5 per cent of the whole open mileage, brought in 72.5 per cent. of the aggregate earnings.

Part IV—*continued.*RAILWAYS—*continued.*

The gross receipts per mile of all the lines amounted in 1890-91 to R12,146, and in 1891-92 to R13,660. The receipts per mile of each of the lines in the last four years were as follows:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	R	R	R	R
1. East Indian (State)	29,038	28,542	27,440	31,456
2. Bombay, Baroda and Central India	27,071	28,187	27,553	30,127
3. Great Indian Peninsula	27,074	25,410	26,107	30,102
4. Eastern Bengal (State)	14,373	14,224	13,795	14,860
5. Tárakeshwar	12,566	12,797	12,848	13,678
6. Rajputana-Malwa (State)	11,036	11,812	10,262	12,869
7. North-Western (State)	10,324	11,551	11,156	13,354
8. Darjeeling-Himalayan	11,928	11,102	11,160	11,870
9. Madras	9,888	10,630	10,867	10,906
10. Oudh and Rohilkhand (State)	9,609	10,319	10,275	11,722
11. Patna-Gya (State)	8,648	9,036	8,972	10,543
12. Burma (State)	8,716	8,628	9,751	9,897
13. South Indian (State)	7,467	7,908	8,400	7,926
14. Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	6,630
15. Nizam's	5,835	6,435	7,099	7,573
16. Bengal-Nágpur (State)	8,317	6,209	4,847	6,078
17. Bengal and North-Western (State)	5,520	5,555	6,098	6,073
18. Bhopal-Itarsi	...	6,027	6,694	9,792
19. Deoghur	5,356	5,915	5,410	6,481
20. Bengal Central (State)	5,646	5,804	5,975	6,426
21. Dibrú-Sadiya	5,346	5,759	6,398	6,007
22. Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	5,052	4,817	4,603	4,319
23. Indian Midland (State)	4,960	4,633	4,334	5,696
24. Southern Mahratta (State)	4,235	4,288	4,243	4,429
25. Rohilkhand-Kumaun	3,680	3,972	3,907	3,999
26. Nalháti (State)	3,725	3,627	3,556	3,407
27. Rajpura-Bhatinda	...	3,820	5,228	6,637
28. Thatón-Duyinzaik	2,694	3,650	4,222	3,638
29. The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	3,631	4,375
30. Kolbapur	...	...	...	2,861
31. Rohilkhand-Kumaun (State) (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	2,419	2,973	3,148	2,794
32. Jodhpore	2,793	2,792	2,913	3,352
33. Morvi	2,326	2,548	3,040	3,240
34. The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	2,461	2,403	2,934	2,780
35. Jorhát (State)	1,932	2,129	2,217	2,377
36. The Gaekwar's Mehsána	2,250	1,921	2,136	2,557
37. Cherra-Companyganj (State)	1,054	1,354	2,283	2,264

The number of miles open in 1872 was 5,370; in 1891-92, it was 17,513, excluding in each case 59 miles in French and Portuguese India as there are no traffic returns for them.

The increase of mileage was 226 per cent., the average annual rate of increase being over 11 per cent.

The average rate of increase in actual mileage in the 20 years has been about 607 miles a year, but in recent years the progress of construction has been more rapid.

The gross earnings have increased from Rx. 6,520,922 in 1872 to Rx. 23,317,351 in 1891, the increase being at the rate of 257·6 per cent., or an annual average of about 12·9 per cent. The mileage having increased 226 per cent., and the gross earnings 257·6 per cent., the actual increase of traffic has been 31·6 per cent. in 20 years. But this increase is due entirely to the exceptional traffic of last year. Taking only normal traffic into account, the rate of increase in gross earnings is not quite equal to the rate of increase in mileage.

During the last ten years, that is, since 1882, the number of miles open has increased from 10,142 to 17,513, the increase being 72·7 per cent. The gross earnings in the same

Part IV—concluded.

RAILWAYS—concluded.

period have increased from Rx. 14,843,489 to Rx. 23,317,351, the increase being only 57 per cent. The reason why the earnings have not increased in proportion to the mileage open is that during this period railway construction by the State has been largely confined to lines useful for defensive purposes or for protection against famine, and in both cases the lines run through country which cannot provide a large traffic. The lines constructed in the Native States also yield comparatively small returns.

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Part V.

COTTON MILLS.

There were 127 cotton mills at work in India in 1891-92, containing 24,670 looms and 3,272,988 spindles. They employed a daily average number of 117,922 persons, of whom, as far as details have been obtained, there were 68,330 men, 24,114 women, 15,960 young persons, and 8,418 children. The nominal capital of the mills worked by joint stock proprietary is returned at 112 million rupees; but there is no return of the capital of nine mills worked by private proprietary, and probably the whole capital invested in this industry may be taken to be one hundred and twenty million rupees.

Of the 127 mills, there are 87 in the Bombay Presidency, of which 65 are in the town and island of Bombay. There are eight mills in Bengal, all in the vicinity of Calcutta; ten in Madras, of which four are in the town of Madras; five in the North-Western Provinces, all but one at Cawnpore; two in the Punjab (at Delhi); one at Indore; four in the Central Provinces; one in Ajmere-Merwara; three in Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory); one in Berar; two in Mysore; two in the French settlement of Pondicherry; and one in Travancore.

The following figures show the progress made in the construction and extension of mills in the last fourteen years:—

	1878-79.	1883-84.	1887-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Number of mills	58	74	97	114	125	127
„ looms	12,983	16,251	18,840	22,078	23,845	24,670
„ spindles	1,436,464	1,895,284	2,375,739	2,934,637	3,197,740	3,272,988
„ persons employed*	61,836	80,515	99,224	111,998	117,922

The industry dates from 1851, when the first mill was started.

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* Not stated.

Part VI.

JUTE AND HEMP MILLS.

There were 26 mills working jute and one mill working hemp at the end of 1891-92, and employing a daily average number of 6,333 persons, namely, 41,909 men, 13,694 women, 5,527 young persons, and 4,293 children, besides 910 persons undistinguished as to sex and age. The mills contained 8,695 looms and 174,156 spindles. The nominal capital of the mills worked by joint stock companies is stated in the returns at 31½ million rupees; but the figures are not complete, for some of the mills no returns of capital having been furnished. Probably about 3½ or 4 million rupees may be added to the total on account of these.

All but two of the mills are in Bengal, most of them in the vicinity of Calcutta. Of the two not in Bengal, one (a small one) is at Vizagapatam and the other at Cawnpore, where it commenced work during the year 1886.

The progress of the industry during the last eleven years is shewn below:—

	1881-82.	1886-87.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Number of mills	21	24	26	27	27	27
„ looms	5,655	6,911	7,819	8,104	8,204	8,695
„ spindles	90,755	135,593	152,667	158,326	164,245	174,156
„ persons employed	40,551	49,015	59,722	60,630	62,739	66,333

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- 2.—Abstract 'Table of ten years' progress in the Jute Mills Industry in India *ib.*

Part VII.

WOOLLEN MILLS.

There were five woollen mills at work at the close of 1891—one at Cawnpore, one at Bangalore, one at Dháriwál in the Punjab, and two mills, which commenced work in 1890, in the Town and Island of Bombay. The number of looms and spindles employed in 1891 by the five mills was 532 and 17,210 against 526 and 17,150 in 1890. The fabrics made at present consist mainly of blankets, great-coats for the police and native soldiery, and materials for servants' clothing. Serges and other cloths are also made, but in small quantity as yet.

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- 1.—Statement shewing the Woollen Mills in India on the 31st December 1891 60
- 2.—Statement shewing the progress in the Woollen Mills Industry in India in the ten years from 1882 to 1891 *ib.*

Part VIII.

PAPER MILLS.

There are nine paper mills—four in the Bombay Presidency, three in Bengal, one at Lucknow, and one at Gwalior. Of the nine, three are private concerns (in the Bombay Presidency); the others have an aggregate nominal capital of Rx.446,800. The fibrous materials used for making paper are chiefly rags, babui and moonj grasses, rice straw, jute and hemp cuttings, and old jute bags and cloth. The quality of the papers made has much improved in recent years, and they have a large and increasing sale. The total value of the outturn, which was Rx.177,995 in 1885 and Rx.232,794 in 1886, reached Rx.427,039 in 1891; making an increase of 110 per cent. as compared with 1885. The quantity has risen from 12,303,327lb in 1885 to 26,834,692lb in 1891, an increase of 118 per cent.

Part VIII—*continued.*

PAPER MILLS—*continued.*

There are a number of small paper works, for the manufacture of what is known as country paper, scattered through most provinces, but of these petty industries no account can be taken in the return.

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Part IX.

BREWERIES.

The quantity of beer brewed during 1891 amounted to 4,745,803 gallons, of which 2,228,958 gallons were bought by the Commissariat, more than one-half of the whole production being left for consumption by the civil population. The average purchases of the Commissariat for the last five years (1887—91) have amounted to 3,581,421 gallons yearly. The imports of English beer for Government in 1891-92 only amounted to 98,801 gallons. Practically all the beer supplied by Government to the troops in Northern India is Indian beer, but during the last three years the purchases of beer by the Commissariat have largely declined, mainly owing to the dislike of the British soldier to consume the beer supplied to him by the State. The Government has consequently since the beginning of 1891 allowed the regiments to arrange for their own supplies independently of Government in all places where contracts for the supply are not still in existence. It is probable, therefore, that for the future both importations on account of Government and purchases by the Commissariat of Indian beer will show a further decrease.

The capital employed in the brewing industry (so far as it is known) is Rs. 170,000, and the quantity brewed 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons.

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3.—Quantity of Indian-brewed beer purchased by the Commissariat Departments in the years 1879 to 1891	<i>ib.</i>

Part X.

COLLIERIES.

In 1891 there were 77 collieries at work in Bengal, one in Madras, one in the Panjab, two in the Central Provinces, three in Assam, one in Central India, one in the Nizam's Territory, and one in Baluchistan, making 87 in all, against 82 in the preceding year, and 72 in 1889. The output of coal from the Bengal mines was reported as 1,747,122 tons; 141,736 tons were raised from the Central Provinces collieries (Mohpani and Warora); 154,208 tons from the Assam collieries; 69,741 tons from Umeria (Central India); 60,714 tons from the Dandot colliery in the Panjab; 141,608 tons from the Singareni colliery in the Nizam's Territory, 10,368 tons from the Khost mine in Baluchistan, and 20 tons from the Thotapalli

Part X—continued.

COLLIERIES—continued.

mine in the Godávári district in the Madras Presidency. The annual output from all the mines was as follows :—

	Tons.
1881	997,730
1882	1,130,242
1883	1,315,976
1884	1,397,818
1885	1,294,221
1886	1,388,487
1887	1,564,063
1888	1,708,903
1889	1,946,172
1890	2,168,521
1891	2,328,577

Production has more than doubled in the last ten years, many provinces besides Bengal contributing to the increase.

The total value of the output in 1891, calculated at the local wholesale selling prices, may be estimated at Rx. 791,414 or an average value of Rs. 40 per ton, against a little under Rx. 735,000 (Rs. 39 per ton) in the preceding year.

The total imports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1891-92 amounted to 736,971 tons valued at Rx. 1,250,493, the average value being Rs. 16.97 per ton, which is nearly five times the value of Indian coal. In the preceding year the imports were 784,664 tons, valued at Rx. 1,543,442 (Rs. 19.67 per ton).

Three-fourths of the coal are still produced in Bengal, and that province receives but little imported coal, Bombay and Sindh taking most of the imports. The distribution of the imports was as follows, in tons :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Bombay and Sindh	689,358 ...	468,034 ...	687,200 ...	621,030
Burma	77,878 ...	47,500 ...	36,599 ...	48,045
Madras	46,866 ...	62,666 ...	50,818 ...	45,044
Bengal	19,376 ...	23,170 ...	10,047 ...	22,612

The cost of transport is still so high in India that Bengal coal cannot as yet be profitably consumed in Bombay or Karachi, but it is now being sent to Burma in fairly large quantities, about 70,000 tons in each of the past two years. It is also being exported, though as yet on a small scale, to Ceylon, Java, and the Straits, whither about 25,000 tons of coal and coke were shipped in 1890-91 and 3,251 tons last year.

The total number of persons employed at the mines is given as 34,902.

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Part XI.

LARGE INDUSTRIES NOT SEPARATELY TREATED.

The table gives such particulars as are obtainable of most of the industries, carried on upon an extensive scale, other than those for which separate tables have been given. It still lacks completeness even as regards large industries which ought to find a place in the list, and it does not and cannot include the many industries which, though in the aggregate extensive enough, are practised on a small scale by men in their own houses or in small workshops.

Part XI—continued.

LARGE INDUSTRIES NOT SEPARATELY TREATED—continued.

Taking the headings in alphabetical order, the table includes :—

- (1) *Bone-crushing factories.*—Six at Bombay, two in Bengal near Calcutta, two in Malabar, one at Coimbatore, one at South Canara, and one at Rangoon.
 - (2) *Cement manufactories.*—Only one cement work is reported, located in Madras.
 - (3) *Coffee works.*—These are reported to be 28 in number, all in Madras.
 - (4) *Cotton ginning, cleaning, and pressing mills.*—There is a great number of these in Madras, Bombay, Sindh, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces, Panjab, Bengal and Burma.
 - (5) *Cotton spinning and weaving establishments, not classed as mills.*—Nine mentioned, of which six are in the Madras Presidency, and three in the Panjab; the latter make country carpets; and several unenumerated in Bengal.
 - (6) *Cutch factories.*—Three in Lower Burma and two in Upper Burma, besides a number of camps throughout the Pyinmana district of Upper Burma. One also in Bengal.
 - (7) *Flour mills.*—There are 52 of these, but the return is defective.
 - (8) *Glass factory.*—One has been recently started near Calcutta for the manufacture of glass in accordance with European methods. There are various small glass-making establishments in other places, but when they do not use broken imported glass, they turn out very inferior goods.
 - (9) *Ice factories.*—These are numerous, but the return is defective.
 - (10) *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 only three, two in Bengal and the other in the N.-W. Provinces, are 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. In the Madras Presidency also there are a great number of indigo factories, mostly small concerns. In the Panjab there are said to be 27 factories.
- The table must be taken more as an indication of the extent of the industry than as a complete record.
- (11) *Iron and brass foundries.*—These are numerous and scattered over Bombay, Sindh, Madras, Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces, the Panjab and Burma.
 - (12) *Jute presses.*—All these are in Bengal.
 - (13) *Lac factories.*—There are 37 of these at Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces. The number in Bengal is not fully stated; they are numerous, and, excepting the factory at Cossipore near Calcutta, in most cases small.
 - (14) *Mineral and aerated water manufactories.*—These are numerous and scattered in every Province, though only the Madras Presidency reports 38, and Burma 38.
 - (15) *Mines (other than coal mines).*—Incomplete. The mica mines and copper mines in Hazaribagh (Bengal), the ruby mines of Upper Burma, and the tin mines in Mergui, are alone reported.
 - (16) *Oil mills and wells.*—Incomplete. The expression of oil is largely carried on in various places, though the mills in most cases are small. The list includes the petroleum wells in Upper and Lower Burma, the only wells as yet worked on anything like a large scale.
 - (17) *Potteries.*—This head includes only the Raniganj and Jubbulpore pottery works belonging to Messrs. Burn & Co. of Calcutta, and nine small concerns in Burma. The industry is very widespread, however, and is increasing. Art pottery is produced in Bombay and other places, and native works turn out characteristic ware at Delhi, Multan, Aligarh, and elsewhere, though it cannot be said as yet that the work is done on a large scale.

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- (18) *Quarries*.—Two quarries are entered, that of the Rajmahal Stone Company with a capital of Rx. 25,000, and the Kangra Valley Slate Quarry Company, with a capital of Rx. 12,000. There were 7 lime quarries in Assam, of which two were not worked during the year.
- (19) *Rice mills*.—Of these there are 51 in Lower Burma, two in Bengal, and one in Godávári (the Coringa Company).
- (20) *Rope works*.—Ten are entered, of which five in the Madras Presidency and five in Bengal; two of these being at Howrah near Calcutta, and three at Hooghly. The works at Howrah are owned and managed by Europeans, and produce rope and cordage fit for all marine and other uses. Native rope works are very common, but they are small and the rope inferior.
- (21) *Saltpetre refineries*.—There are hundreds of these, worked by natives on a small scale, in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and about a dozen in and around Calcutta; one of the latter owned and worked by a European firm. The tables do not include any of the numerous saltpetre factories in Bombay, Madras, Burma, and the North-Western Provinces.
- (22) *Silk filatures*.—With the exception of one in the Dehra Dún, these are all in Bengal.
- (23) *Silk mills*.—A silk mill at Bombay, and another in Calcutta (at Ultadanga in the suburbs), and various silk weaving factories in Bengal. These latter to a large extent weave tasar silk, are owned and managed by natives, and do not employ European machinery and apparatus. The fabrics woven in the two mills are mainly intended for Burmese consumption.
- (24) *Soap factories*.—Two at Meerut. One of these makes very good toilet soaps. There are many small native soapworks in Bengal and other Provinces, but the soap manufactured is crude and inferior.
- (25) *Sugar factories*.—Five in Madras, in Bengal, the large Cossipore factory, with a capital of Rx. 100,000, and a number of small factories not mentioned; in the North-Western Provinces, one—the extensive Rosa factory at Shahjahanpur with a capital of Rx. 160,000; and one in the Panjab.
- (26) *Tanneries*.—Forty-four of these are returned, of which 30 are in Madras and 9 in Sindh, two at Calcutta, two at Cawnpore, and one at Agra. The leather works at Calcutta and Cawnpore are important and attaining increased dimensions.
- (27) *Tile manufactories*.—Eighteen, of which fifteen in the Madras Presidency, one in Coorg, and two in the Panjab.
- (28) *Timber mills*.—Of these there are 64 altogether, three in Bombay, of which one is reported in liquidation, two in Madras, ten in Assam, 46 in Lower Burma, and three in Upper Burma.
- (29) *Tobacco farms and factories*.—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. Twenty-six factories for the manufacture of cigars have been reported in Trichinopoly, one in Malabar, five in Madura, and four in the Godávári district.

Part XI—concluded.

LARGE INDUSTRIES NOT SEPARATELY TREATED—concluded.

The number of mills, factories, and concerns under each head in 1887 and 1891 is given in the following statement:—

	Number of mills and factories.		Capital employed (as far as reported).		Value of outturn (as far as reported).	
	1887.	1891.	1887.	1891.	1887.	1891.
			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Bone-crushing factories.	4	13	—	—	1,970	63,459
2. Cement manufactories.	1	1	—	—	16,000	12,000
3. Coffee works	24	28	—	—	1,179,286	1,088,006
4. Cotton presses and gins.	210	396	1,510,158	1,966,758	—	—
5. Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not class'd as mills.	9 and several others, number not reported.	9 and several others, number not reported.	—	800	—	—
6. Cutch factories	6	6 factories, and several camps, number not reported.	—	—	154,134	69,677
7. Flour mills	44, and 14 flour and oil mills combined.	43, and 9 flour and oil mills combined.	155,000	210,300	758,555	1,228,550
8. Glass factories	1	1	—	30,000	—	—
9. Ice factories	22	31	358,750	211,207	55,467	63,446
10. Indigo factories	49 concerns, 2,725 factories, and 6,032 vats; a few factories unreported.	55 concerns, 1,852 factories, and 3,814 vats.	613,600	1,049,764	3,378,208	2,998,902
11. Iron and brass foundries.	47 large, and several small brass and bell-metal manufactories, number not reported.	46 large, 37 small, and several small brass and bell-metal manufactories, number not reported.	46,000	247,700	561,416	524,999
12. Jute presses	28	32	554,000	454,000	4,868,880	5,010,471
13. Lac factories	43, and a few unreported	76	9,750	18,360	111,581	228,388
14. Mineral and aerated water manufactories.	17	76	—	—	4,363	17,639
15. Mines (other than coal mines).	3 mica mines, and 1 copper mine	4 mica mines, 1 copper mine, 1 lead mine, and ruby and tin mines, number not reported.	—	495,000	16,084	49,671
16. Oil mills and wells	4 mineral oil wells, 33 vegetable oil mills, and several vegetable oil and flour mills combined.	14 mineral oil wells, 55 vegetable oil mills, and several vegetable oil and flour mills combined.	107,000	185,500	393,443	857,125
17. Potteries	2 large, and several petty works unreported.	2 large, and several petty works unreported.	—	—	16,000	20,935
18. Quarries	1 stone quarry and 21 lime quarries.	1 stone quarry, 1 slate quarry, and 7 lime quarries.	25,000	37,000	20,344	30,110
19. Rice mills	42	54	—	1,111,750	6,187,514	9,011,631
20. Rope works	9	10	—	—	83,934	77,689
21. Saltpetre refineries	125 refineries reported and several others, number not reported.	274 refineries reported	—	—	38,714	191,984
22. Silk filatures	113	81	79,500	85,109	441,602	367,541
23. Silk mills	2 large, and several small factories.	2 large, and several small factories	100,000	100,000	137,125	104,664
24. Soap factories	2	2	13,700	8,400	6,631	12,482
25. Sugar factories	10 large, and 171 small factories; and several other small factories, number not reported.	10 large, and 88 small factories; and several other small factories, number not reported.	282,600	290,000	545,332	539,181
26. Tanneries	64	44	35,000	45,000	280,758	143,546
27. Tile manufactories	12	18	10,000	4,000	25,608	27,768
28. Timber mills	36	64 (1 in liquidation)	73,500	337,342	821,133	1,244,109
29. Tobacco farms and factories.	2 farms and 10 cigar factories	2 farms and 36 cigar factories	—	2,250	25,575	53,982
		TOTAL	3,973,558	6,690,240	20,132,657	23,998,156

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Large industries not separately treated for the Calendar Year 1891

65—83

Part XII.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The total number of companies which have been registered in India under the law amounts to 2,300. Of these, only 950 were working at the end of 1891-92, the others having either wound up or otherwise discontinued or never commenced business, so that about 60 per cent. of the companies started have been failures.

In 1882-83 the number of companies at work was 547, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 17,095,904. In 1891-92 the number of companies was 950, and their paid-up capital Rs. 26,585,026, making an increase in the decade of 73.67 per cent. in the number of companies and 55.5 per cent. in the capital. The increase in capital during the year was Rs. 2,126,581, due mainly to several of the gold-mining companies established in the previous year having reported paid-up capital during the year, and to an increase of capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The largest part—Rs. 12,057,838 paid-up—of the aggregate capital is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. This capital has increased about 32 per cent. in the last six years. A great number of the concerns are registered in Bombay, that presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of Rs. 8,270,309, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. A sum of Rs. 2,228,849 represents the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, their working being mainly limited to jute.

In tea, coffee, and other plantations, Rs. 3,750,263 of paid-up capital are invested, of which Rs. 3,577,512 are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

The paid-up capital invested in banking or loan companies amounts to Rs. 3,939,167 of which Rs. 2,409,499 are in companies registered in Bengal and Rs. 790,248 in Madras. A number of these companies are small native money-lending concerns, chiefly in Madras and Mysore, the shareholders ordinarily not exceeding a score in number, and the capital varying from 10,000 to 30,000 rupees. There has been a material decrease in the number of these concerns since the idea of registering them as companies under the Act was first put into effect in 1885.

Trading companies have a paid-up capital of Rs. 3,792,519, of which Rs. 891,165 are invested in coasting and river steamer companies, Rs. 958,958 in railways and tramways and Rs. 1,942,396 are owned by "merchants and traders," a considerable proportion of this latter sum being invested in retail shops and stores to which the principle of limited liability has been somewhat extensively applied in India.

The capital of mining and quarrying companies is Rs. 1,615,89 paid-up, of which Rs. 1,393,647 are invested in companies registered in Bengal, about Rs. 591,380 and Rs. 720,000 respectively being invested in coal-mining and gold-mining companies in that province.

The other industries individually represent much smaller sums; thus ice-making employed Rs. 197,182 paid-up, chiefly in Bombay and Bengal; breweries, Rs. 169,540 paid-up, all in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The provincial distribution of paid-up capital invested in joint stock enterprise, and the percentage of each to the whole, in 1891-92, are shewn below. The two provinces of Bengal and Bombay have 85 per cent. of the whole:—

	Rs.	Percentage on total capital.
Bengal	11,729,761	44.1
Bombay	10,788,771	40.6
Madras	1,907,387	7.2
N.-W. P. and Oudh	976,288	3.7
Punjab	425,577	1.6
Barma	155,162	0.6
Mysore	327,903	1.2
Central Provinces	205,003	0.8
Others	69,174	0.2
TOTAL	26,585,026	

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Part XIII.

SALT PRODUCTION AND REVENUE.

Production.

The total quantity of salt produced in India in 1891 was a little over 26½ millions of maunds compared with 28½ millions in the preceding year. The production in Northern India, especially at the Sambhar lake, was on a very reduced scale, owing to seasonal causes. This quantity was supplemented by 10,266,098 maunds of imported salt, the total quantity produced and imported amounting to 36,950,473 maunds, about 71 per cent. of the whole being produced in India. Importation is practically limited to salt brought to Bengal and Burma from England, Germany, other countries in Europe, Aden, Muscat, Jeddah, and a few other places, and there is also a trifling trans-Himálayan import. The localities where salt is manufactured are these:—

	<i>Production in Maunds.</i>	
	1890.	1891.
Northern India:—		
Sambhar	6,276,427	2,162,130
Punjab mines and Kohát	2,491,458	2,839,049
Rajputana sources other than Sambhar	932,456	653,145
Mandi, Sultanpur, Gwalior, and the saltpetre refineries	396,023	359,059
	<u>10,496,364</u>	<u>6,013,383</u>
Bombay: Coast and Runn of Kutch	8,940,278	10,252,420
Sind: Moach, near Karachi	218,363	292,627
Madras: East Coast	8,732,254	9,718,902
Bengal: Orissa chiefly	62,755	2,985
Burma: Coast, and some brine wells in Upper Burma	199,876	298,058

Consumption and Revenue.

In 1891-92, 34,451,248 maunds of salt paid duty, the duty realised amounting (exclusive of miscellaneous receipts) to Rs. 8,245,020, the quantity being 3.48 per cent. and the duty 3.27 per cent. more than in the previous year.

The subjoined table shows the progress in consumption in the last twenty years. In the five years ending with 1877-78 the increase was very small, hardly exceeding an annual average of 1 per cent. In the next five years ending 1882-83 the rate of increase was nearly 3 per cent. yearly. In the five years ending 1887-88 consumption again increased, the average annual rate being over 3 per cent. The great advance in consumption in this period must be attributed mainly to (1) the reduction of duty in March 1882 to the moderate rate of R2; (2) the reduction in cost of transit effected by the substitution of railways for pack-bullocks and carts; (3) the energetic reforms in the administration of the salt revenue in the Madras Presidency which practically stopped the illicit manufacture of salt there. In 1888-89 consumption was restricted, mainly in consequence of the increase of the tax, in January 1888, from R2 to R2½ in India and from three annas to sixteen annas in Burma. Prices have also been kept at a high level in Bengal by the action of the English Salt Syndicate and in Madras by the action of local manufacturers to whom the production of salt had been largely abandoned by Government. A check has since been applied to the rise of prices, in Bengal by the competition of German and other imported salt, and in Madras by the resumption of manufacture on account of Government. Consumption has since recovered, but the average of the last four years is only 1.85 per cent. in excess of that of the previous five years.

YEARS.	Average annual quantity.	Average annual duty.	Percentage of increase or decrease in each period compared with the preceding period.	
			Quantity.	Duty.
1868-69 to 1872-73	22,973,432	5,751,972	...	...
1873-74 to 1877-78	24,183,707	5,979,764	+ 5.27	+ 3.96
1878-79 to 1882-83	27,771,372	6,569,909	+ 14.84	+ 10.2
1883-84 to 1887-88	32,435,677	6,148,763	+ 16.8	— 6.69
1888-89 to 1891-92	33,038,930	7,932,164	+ 1.85	+ 29.

Part XIII—*continued.*

SALT PRODUCTION AND REVENUE—*continued.*

The duty realised in each of the six years 1886-87 to 1891-92 is thus apportioned between the different provinces:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>
Bengal	2,085,580	1,982,209	2,404,314	2,387,330	2,455,628	2,516,628
Northern India	1,405,444	1,415,621	1,728,963	1,820,693	1,800,206	1,845,301
Madras	1,541,443	1,606,793	1,938,008	2,006,306	1,983,648	2,051,741
Bombay	1,239,965	1,266,414	1,419,532	1,514,250	1,526,552	1,609,862
Sind	45,850	49,019	56,699	60,703	59,002	60,474
Burma	32,755	41,013	30,956	131,965	158,818	161,015

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Part XIV.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

These tables shew the amount of customs duty realised on each article imported and exported since 1877-78. From 1859 to 1864 the general rate of import duty was 10 per cent.; from 1864 to 1875, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and from 1875 to 1882, 5 per cent. In 1882 the import duties were taken off, the only articles now on the tariff schedule being liquors, arms, opium (the latter giving a nominal revenue as the duty is meant to be prohibitory), petroleum, and salt. The last-named article is separately treated (see Part XIII) and is excluded from these figures. The import duty realised in 1881-82 was Rx. 1,555,237: in the following year the revenue was only Rx. 431,105. Last year it amounted to Rx. 796,459. In the interval since 1882 the changes in the tariff have been few: the spirit and salt duties have been increased and a duty has been imposed on petroleum.

From 1859 to 1867 the general rate of export duty was 3 per cent., many articles being subject to taxation in 1859, but the list was gradually reduced until, in 1867, it consisted of cotton manufactures, indigo, rice, wheat and other grains, tanned and dressed hides and skins, lac, oils, seeds, spices, and shawls. The list was then further gradually reduced, until finally rice alone remained in 1882, this being the only dutiable export at present.

The tables give a general view of the duties levied under various Tariff Acts since 1859, 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 1859.

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Parts XV and XVI.

FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING.

These tables shew, for various periods extending in many cases back to 1834-35, 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; also the progress of shipping. They 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. The average rate of increase in the trade (merchandise and treasure) during the last thirty-one years is shewn below, the period being divided into six periods of five years each :—

YEARS.	Average annual Imports.	Average annual Exports.	Average annual Imports and Exports.	Increase per cent. of Imports.	Increase per cent. of Exports.	Increase per cent. of Imports and Exports.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			
1861-62 to 1865-66	47,238,549	57,998,789	105,237,338	39.78	95.44	65.77
1866-67 to 1870-71	45,539,828	52,453,185	97,993,013	—3.60	—9.56	—6.88
1871-72 to 1875-76	41,652,954	59,284,116	100,937,070	—8.54	13.02	3.
1876-77 to 1880-81	53,496,024	68,533,082	122,029,106	28.43	15.60	20.9
1881-82 to 1885-86	66,973,454	85,399,440	152,372,894	25.19	24.61	24.87
1886-87 to 1890-91	83,102,682	97,778,007	180,880,689	24.08	14.49	18.71
1891-92	84,155,045	111,460,278	195,615,323	—10.39*	8.9*	—3.3*

* Compared with figures of 1890-91.

The second quinquennium (1866-67 to 1870-71) included some years of intense famine and it also followed immediately on a period of extraordinary inflation in values caused by the sudden demand for cotton from India which arose out of the stoppage of supplies from the United States during the war of secession. These circumstances account for the restriction in trade values during that quinquennium.

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CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1893.

J. E. O'CONNOR.