

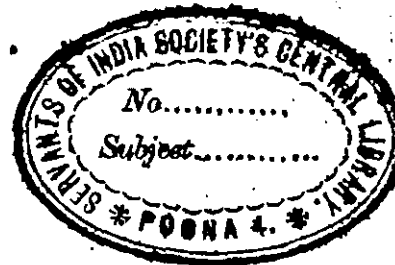
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STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR

BRITISH INDIA:



RELATING TO

PART I.—CENSUS.

2.—EMIGRATION.

3.—RAILWAYS.

4.—FORESTS.

5.—CHINCHONA CULTIVATION.

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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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CALCUTTA:

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1886.
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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, to which should be added probably the bulk of the labourers, 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 popu-

Part I—concluded.

CENSUS STATISTICS—concluded.

lation 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 increased largely in numbers of late years. In general the increase of the population of 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.

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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 six years 1879-80 to 1884-85 amounted to not more than 99,553, making on an average an annual exodus of 16,592 persons. The proportion to the population is inappreciable, amounting to only about .006 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 with his savings to his native place in a few years. The hope is not often realised, for the total number of persons who returned during the last six years amounted to only 36,594, an average of 6,099 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 six years there were 62,637 men, 25,468 women, and 11,448 children, the proportion being: men 63.0 per cent., women 25.5 per cent., children 11.5 per cent.

Of those who returned to India, 22,513 were men, 7,974 women, and 6,107 children, being in the proportion of 61.5 per cent. of men, 21.8 of women, and 16.7 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

Part II—concluded.

EMIGRATION—concluded.

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 22,384 persons who emigrated from India last year, 1884-85, no less than 17,548 were shipped from Calcutta, of whom more than three-fourths were from the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Behar. From Madras only 4,836 were shipped, and even this number was considerably in excess of the number shipped in any of the four preceding years. There was no emigration from Karikal and Pondichery, but the deficiency was fully met by the increased number of emigrants shipped from Madras in 1884-85, over that of the preceding year.

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

To Demerara	6,304 persons.	}	22,384
To Mauritius	4,109 "		
To Natal	3,548 "		
To Fiji	2,316 "		
To Trinidad	2,191 "		
To Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	1,679 "		
To St. Lucia	964 "		
To Jamaica	601 "		
To the French West-Indian Colonies	495 "		
To Grenada	177 "		

Emigration to Fiji commenced in 1882-83 when 922 emigrants were shipped. Last year there were 2,316. To Réunion and Cayenne emigration has ceased under the orders of Government.

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RAILWAYS.

At the end of 1884 there were 6,554 miles of State railways open for public traffic and 2,091 miles in progress. Of Guaranteed and Assisted lines, there were 5,125 miles open for traffic, and 1,133 miles in progress. The total number in both cases was—

11,679 miles open.

3,224 miles in progress.

The total earnings of the railways were R16,06,37,048, and their total expenses R8,17,44,851, which made nearly 51 per cent. of the earnings, leaving a net profit of R7,88,92,197, of which R2,73,49,700 were contributed by the East Indian Railway alone. The net profits of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were R1,60,52,166, of the Bombay-Baroda line R69,57,133 and the Rajputana-Malwa, R59,27,333. These four lines with a

Part III—*continued.*RAILWAYS—*continued.*

total of 4,649 miles, not quite 40 per cent. of the whole open mileage, brought in nearly 72 per cent. of the aggregate net profits.

The total number of passengers carried on the lines has increased from 22,251,496 in 1873 to 70,770,933 in 1884. (These figures do not include season-ticket-holders.)

The number of tons of goods and minerals conveyed has increased from 4,084,748 in 1873 to 16,802,762 in 1884, and of live-stock from 448,928 head to 773,370 head.

The gross receipts from the passenger traffic rose from R2,38,45,825 in 1873 to R5,07,14,048 in 1884; and from the goods traffic the gross receipts were R4,61,48,630 in 1873 and R10,56,54,496 in 1884.

The gross receipts per mile on each of the Indian lines in 1884 were as follows:—

	R
1. East Indian (State)	28,523
2. Bombay, Baroda and Central India	26,038
3. Great Indian Peninsula	23,012
4. Eastern Bengal (State)	21,559
5. Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	14,605
6. Indus Valley and Kandahar (State)	10,791
7. Rajputana-Malwa (State)	10,547
8. Rangoon and Irrawaddy (State)	9,313
9. Patna-Gya (State)	8,962
10. Oudh and Rohilkhand	8,859
11. Nagpur and Chhattisgarh (State)	8,820
12. Darjeeling-Himalayan	8,574
13. Madras	8,101
14. Nizam's (State)	7,976
15. Northern Bengal (State)	7,708
16. Punjab Northern (State)	6,644
17. South Indian	6,309
18. Bhavnagar-Gondal (State)	5,546
19. Tirhoot (State)	5,042
20. Sindia (State)	4,863
21. Wardha Coal (State)	4,737
22. Muttra-Hathras and Cawnpore-Achueyra, Farukhabad (State)	4,085
23. Ghazipur-Dildarnagar (State)	3,716
24. Bengal Central	3,635
25. Deoghur	3,602
26. Kokilamukh (State)	3,475
27. Mysore (State)	3,386
28. Assam	3,314
29. Amritsar-Pathankot (State)	3,274
30. Nalhati (State)	2,786
31. Southern-Mahratta	2,531
32. Gaekwar's (State)	2,522
33. Rajpura-Patiala (State)	2,121
34. Bhopal (State)	2,026
35. Kaunia-Dharilla (State)	2,024
36. Jodhpore (State)	1,991
37. Rohilkhand and Kumaon	1,726
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In 1884-85 there were 50,525 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. In that year the demarcated area was only 18,113 square miles; in the following year (1878-79) it was raised by operations in the Central Provinces to 40,971 square miles. Those Provinces possess the largest area of reserved forest (19,440 square miles), and Bombay follows with 9,297 square miles. In Bengal there are 4,882, in British Burma 3,942, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 3,429, in Madras 3,242, in Assam 2,342, in Berar 1,544, and in the Punjab 1,391 square miles.

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CHINCHONA CULTIVATION.

In the Government plantation in Sikkim there was, on the 31st March 1885, an area of 2,330 acres under cultivation, containing nearly 5 millions of trees, and there was in addition a stock of 415,000 seedlings and rooted cuttings in the nurseries available to be planted out. The outturn of bark collected during the year amounted to 339,201 lb. With the stock in hand at the commencement of the year there were 488,749 lb of bark available for manufacture during the year, of which 277,760 lb were issued to the Quinologist for manufacture and 1,266 lb sold to the Medical Department, the rest being stored. Of the febrifuge, 6,079 lb were produced at a cost of ₹12-5-11½ per lb, and 385 lb of the superior crystalline febrifuge at a cost of ₹18-8-11 per lb. The cost was much in excess of the cost of previous years, probably in consequence of reduction in the outturn.

Of the trees in the plantation, much the largest proportion (3,232,000) still consists of *Chinchona succirubra*; but these are gradually giving place to the more valuable *C. calisaya ledgeriana*, of which there are now 1,086,118 trees permanently planted out. The hybrid chinchona numbers 385,100 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 1884-85 amounting to 1,855,957, of which 1,144,374 were *C. officinalis*. The bark collected during the year amounted to 116,017 lb;

Part V—concluded.

CHINCHONA CULTIVATION—continued.

81,880 lb were sold at auction in Madras, while 1,000 lb were issued to the Bombay Medical Department, a stock of 125,663 lb being left at the end of the year.

There is one other Government plantation at Thandoungyee in British Burma—a small one containing only 68,640 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 1884-85 there were in—

	Acres.	Plants.	Yield of bark. lb
Bengal	968	1,706,184	(No information.)
Mysore	23	22,949	3,472
Coorg	2,013	1,610,199	(No information.)
Madras (Nilgiris)	3,976	8,245,722	(No information.)

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Part VI.

TEA CULTIVATION.

In giving the figures relating to tea cultivation in India for 1884, it will be interesting to compare them with those for 1875-76, the first year of the series entered in this volume:—

	1875-76.		1884.	
	Acres.	Yield in lb.	Acres.	Yield in lb.
Assam and Cachar	87,307	20,028,890	189,852	51,126,199
Bengal	26,378	4,941,226	55,698	11,740,290
North-Western Provinces	4,363	631,182	8,427	1,242,350
Punjab	4,246	679,949	8,172	1,334,002
Madras	2,392	220,070	5,551	503,785
British Burma	150	25,000	10½	1,320
TOTAL	124,836	26,526,317	267,710½	65,947,946

Thus within these ten years the acreage under tea increased by 115 per cent. and the whole outturn increased by 149 per cent. nearly.

In Assam the principal planting districts are:—

Cachar	52,333 acres.
Sibságar	43,884 „
Sylhet	30,832 „
Lakhimpur	28,405 „
Darrang	16,679 „
Nowgong	10,851 „
Kamrup	6,343 „

In Bengal about three-fifths of the cultivation are found in the Darjeeling district, which had 35,522 acres under tea in 1884; Jalpaiguri had 13,263 acres; Chittagong 3,177; Lohardugga 2,638 and Hazaribagh 971 acres.

Part VI—concluded.

THE CULTIVATION—concluded.

In the North-Western Provinces there were 4,946 acres in the Dún, the rest being in Kumaun and Garhwál (3,481 acres).

In the Punjab no tea is grown except in Kangra (8,172 acres).

In Madras there were 3,957 acres on the Nilgiris and 1,487 acres in Travancore. Elsewhere in that Presidency the industry is unimportant.

In Burma there is only one plantation of 10½ acres in Tonghoo.

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Part VII.

COFFEE CULTIVATION.

The figures are so defective that it is not possible to make any useful comparison with former years. In 1884 the whole area under mature plants was 187,541 acres and the entire yield only a little in excess of 28 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 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 1884:—

Mysore	82,462 acres.
Madras	56,247 „
Coorg	42,300 „
Travancore	4,305 „
Cochin	2,218 „
Bengal	9 „

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Part VIII.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

The acreage under cotton is thus represented:—

	1877-78. Acres.	1883-84. Acres.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	2,078,272	2,026,923
Bombay and Sindh	1,861,553	2,968,306
Madras	1,165,736	1,770,290
Native States in Bombay	1,001,753	2,163,538
Central Provinces	808,606	680,390
North-Western Provinces	718,484	1,635,497
Punjab	679,836	802,534
Nizam's Dominions	622,959	1,149,730
Assam	89,627	38,699
British Burma	18,735	10,454
Oudh	17,151	74,947
Mysore and Coorg	14,413	31,228
TOTAL	9,027,125	13,352,536

Part VIII—concluded.

COTTON CULTIVATION—concluded.

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 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.

In 1883-84 there was a material decrease of cultivation compared with the previous year, nearly 500,000 acres having been thrown out of cotton cultivation, the result of low prices and a bad season. The season of 1884-85 has been equally bad, and the exports of cotton from India comparatively very small.

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—

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Part IX.

COTTON MILLS.

There were 81 cotton mills at work in India in 1885, containing 16,455 looms and 2,037,055 spindles. They consumed about 184 million pounds of cotton in the year and employed an average daily number of 61,596 persons, of whom, as far as details have been obtained, there were 38,003 men, 11,119 women, 8,066 young persons, and 2,408 children. The nominal capital of the mills worked by joint stock proprietary is returned at 822 lakhs, but there is no return of the capital of x 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 81 mills there were 63 in the Bombay Presidency, of which 42 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, four in 1883, and seven more were added in 1884. The last eleven years have seen the creation of 50 out of the 63 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 mill industry of India was only passing out of its infancy eleven years ago.

No. OF TABLE—

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 the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the 31st March 1885

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Part X.

JUTE MILLS.

There were 22 jute mills at work at the end of the official year 1884-85, employing a daily average number of 51,902 persons, namely, 28,942 men, 11,543 women, 6,163 young persons, and 5,254 children. The mills contained 6,926 looms, 131,740 spindles, and worked up about 152,000 tons of jute. The nominal capital of the mills worked by joint stock companies is stated in the returns at 270 lakhs (two millions seven hundred thousand 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 five out of the 22 mills no returns of capital have been furnished. Probably about 35 or 40 lakhs may be added to the 270 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 four more have been started since 1880. In 1884-85 there was a large extension of working power in the mills by the addition of looms and spindles, besides the establishment of a new mill with a capital of fourteen lakhs. 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 thirteen years.

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Part XI.

BREWERIES.

3,150,342 gallons of beer were brewed during 1885. It is not yet known how much of this was bought by the Commissariat. In 1884 out of 2,778,680 gallons brewed, the Commissariat bought 1,835,759 gallons. 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 average purchases of the Commissariat for the last four years (1881-84) have amounted to 1,809,205 gallons yearly. The imports of English beer for Government in 1884-85 only amounted to 1,505,062 gallons, and of this quantity the bulk was for Burma, Madras, and Bombay to which the operations of the brewers had not yet extended. Nearly all the beer now consumed by the troops in Northern India is Indian beer, and its displacement of imported beer elsewhere is only a question of time.

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Part XII.

COLLIERIES.

There were 85 collieries in Bengal in 1884, 2 in the Central Provinces, 2 in Assam, and 1 at Umeria in Rewa (Central India), making 90 in all. The output of coal from the Bengal mines was reported as 1,257,392 tons; 121,833 tons were raised from the Central Provinces collieries (Mohpani and Warora); 16,493 tons from the Assam collieries, and 2,100 tons

Part XII—concluded.

COLLIERIES—concluded.

from Umeria which had hardly begun work. The total output of the year from all the mines was follows :—

1882	1,130,242 Tons.
1883	1,315,976 „
1884	1,397,818 „

The total number of persons employed at the mines is given as 24,541, but the return is obviously defective.

No. of TABLE—	PAGE.
Statement of Collieries in the Bengal Presidency and the Central Provinces for the Calendar Year 1884	72 & 73

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 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 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.

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, which should have been included in the return.
- (2) 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. They are owned and managed by natives, and do not employ European machinery and apparatus. A silk weaving factory also exists at Delhi.
- (3) Filatures for the reeling of silk. With the exception of one in the Dehra Doon (which is understood to have ceased work) these are all established in Bengal.
- (4) Rice mills. Of these there are 41 in British Burma and three in Bengal.
- (5) Timber mills. Of these there are 43 altogether, two in Bombay, two in Madras, one in the Punjab, two in Assam, one in Coorg, and 35 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 are said to be 44 indigo factories in the Punjab. 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 21 in number, all in Madras.
- (8) Cotton presses. There are great numbers of these in Madras, Bombay, Sind, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Burma.

Part XIII—*continued.*

OTHER LARGE INDUSTRIES—*continued.*

- (9) Jute presses. All these are in Bengal.
- (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 16 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. These are numerous, but the return is defective.
- (13) Cutch factories. Three 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 £90,000. 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. Three, one at Meerut, one in Bombay, and one at Rangoon. There is also one at Calcutta which has not been entered.
- (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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 36 of these, but 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 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.
- (20) One quarry is entered, that of the Rajmehal Stone Company, with a capital of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and 20 lime quarries in Assam. There is a slate quarry at work in Kangra which has not been entered.
- (21) Three tile manufactories.
- (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-nine of these are returned, of which 19 are in Madras. The leather works at Calcutta and Cawnpore are important and attaining increased dimensions.
- (25) Only one cement work is reported, in Madras.
- (26) There is one saltpetre factory entered, in the Punjab. But there are really hundreds of these, worked by natives on a small scale, in Behar and the North-Western Provinces.

Part XIII—concluded.

OTHER LARGE INDUSTRIES—concluded.

(27) Lastly, there is a bone-crushing factory at Bombay.

No. OF TABLE.

Statistics relating to large industries in India (other than those given in preceding Tables) for the Calendar Year 1884

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Part XIV.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The total number of companies registered in India under the Companies Acts amounts to 1,447. Of these, 696 were working at the end of 1884-85, the others having either wound up or otherwise discontinued business, or never commenced it. So far, it would seem that almost every second joint stock company started was a failure. The nominal capital of the companies at work is stated at R27,88,76,908, the paid-up capital being R20,63,58,445 or, say, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ crores, allowing for defective returns. This is an increase in paid-up capital of two crores in the year. Of these companies as many as 196 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 and loan associations in Madras number 115, and in Mysore 45, leaving only 36 for all the rest of India. There are 152 mills and presses, and 124 trading companies; 138 planting companies (tea and coffee mainly, 124 being tea companies in Bengal); 25 mining and quarrying companies; and 11 insurance companies, 5 of these 11 being small native concerns, really loan offices, in Mysore, of the same character as the "banks" in the same State. Of the whole number of companies at work there are 232 in Bengal, 174 in Bombay (104 of these being cotton mills and presses), 158 in Madras, of which 115 are "banks," 55 in Mysore, 50 being "banks" and "insurance" companies, 42 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 17 in the Punjab, of which 6 are trading companies, 16 in British Burma and 2 in the Central Provinces.

A comparison of the figures of 1884-85 with those of 1883-84 will be interesting:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMPANIES.	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.
		R		R
Banking and Insurance	180	2,76,13,140	207	2,91,61,661
Trading	113	2,34,20,238	124	2,87,92,321
Mills and Presses	144	8,07,03,701	152	8,98,21,282
Planting	133	3,14,35,560	138	3,39,21,436
Mining and Quarrying	25	86,53,836	25	1,06,27,387
All others	54	1,56,79,632	50	1,40,34,358
TOTAL	649	18,75,06,107	696	20,63,58,445

The number of companies increased by about 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and the paid-up capital by 10 per cent.

No. OF TABLE.

List of Joint Stock Companies in each Presidency and Province in British India at work on the 31st March 1885

PAGE.

84—110

Part XV.

SALT REVENUE.

In 1884-85, 32,432,053 maunds of salt paid duty, the duty realised amounting (exclusive of miscellaneous receipts) to R6,15,53,026 being 6·1 per cent. in quantity more than in the previous year, and the duty being 5·5 per cent. larger. Seventeen years previously, in 1868-69, the first year for which the returns are given in their present form, the quantity of salt excised amounted to 22,733,359 maunds, and the revenue to R5,46,40,640. The quantity which entered into consumption therefore increased in this period by 42·6 per cent., being at an average rate of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a year. The revenue meanwhile has risen during the same period by a little over $12\frac{1}{2}$ (12·6) per cent., the increase being only a third of the increase in quantity which paid duty. During this period the duty was gradually reduced in Bengal and Northern India from R3-4 and R3 a maund respectively to R2, at which rate it has stood since March 1882. The duty in Madras and Bombay was raised from R1-13 to R2-8 in 1877, and then reduced to R2 in March 1882.

The duty realised in 1883-84 and 1884-85 was thus apportioned between the different provinces:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	R	R
In Bengal	1,90,54,686	2,08,55,078
In Northern India	1,33,16,529	1,42,24,580
In Madras	1,49,15,908	1,48,31,255
In Bombay	1,04,84,382	1,09,57,566
In Sindh	3,78,812	4,20,132
In British Burmah	2,07,089	2,64,415

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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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, to 1884-85, when the revenue was £416,596, 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 has been separately treated and 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 1884-85 the revenue was £588,394 derived from rice alone, all other articles being free. The revenue from rice was much less in that year than in any year since 1878-79, owing to what may be called a temporary collapse of the trade.

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.

Part XVI—concluded.

CUSTOMS REVENUE—concluded.

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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 the 51 years from 1834-35 to 1884-85, from £14,342,290 to £154,817,192, the increase being nearly eleven fold, making on the average a rate of nearly 20 per cent. annually.

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CALCUTTA,

J. E. O'CONOR.

The 18th March 1886.