

Twelfth 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.*

10.—*JUTE MILLS.*

*PART II.—WOOLLEN MILLS.*

12.—*PAPER MILLS.*

13.—*BREWERIES.*

14.—*COLLIERIES.*

15.—*LARGE INDUSTRIES.*

16.—*JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.*

17.—*SALT REVENUE.*

18.—*CUSTOMS REVENUE.*

19.—*FOREIGN TRADE.*

20.—*FOREIGN SHIPPING.*

21.—*(SHIPPING) WRECKS.*

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



CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1888.

# 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

## Part I—concluded.

### CENSUS STATISTICS—concluded.

on 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.

#### NO. OF TABLES

	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 comparatively trifling in number, and the recorded figures of emigration give practically the whole number of emigrants.

The total number of emigrants from India during the six years 1881-82 to 1886-87 amounted to not more than 81,290, making on an average an annual exodus of 13,548 persons. The proportion to the population is inappreciable, amounting to only about .05 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 41,365—an average of 6,894 yearly, or about 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 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 50,648 men, 20,739 women, and 9,905 children, the proportion being: men 62.3 per cent., women 25.5 per cent., children 12.18 per cent.

Of those who returned to India, 24,524 were men, 9,208 women, and 7,633 children, being in the proportion of 59.28 per cent. of men, 22.26 of women, and 18.45 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 Pondicherry 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 7,978 persons who emigrated from India last year, 1886-87, no less than 6,470 were shipped from Calcutta, of whom almost the whole number was from the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Behar. From Madras only 1,508 were shipped. There was no emigration from Karikal and Pondicherry, during the last three years.

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

To Demerara . . . . .	3,916 persons.	}	7,978
To Trinidad . . . . .	2,201 "		
To Mauritius . . . . .	1,012 "		
To Natal . . . . .	496 "		
To Surinam . . . . .	353 "		

Emigration to Réunion and Cayenne has ceased under the orders of Government.

No. of TABLE	Pages
1.—Emigration from Calcutta during each Official Year from 1881-82 to 1886-87	16 & 17
2.—Emigrants returned to Calcutta during each Official Year from 1881-82 to 1886-87	ib.
3.—Emigration from the Port of Madras during each Official Year from 1881-82 to 1886-87	ib.
4.—Emigrants returned to the Port of Madras during each Official Year from 1881-82 to 1886-87	18 & 19
5.—Emigration from Karikal and Pondicherry, in the Madras Presidency, during each Official Year from 1881-82 to 1886-87	ib.
6.—Emigrants returned to Karikal and Pondicherry, in the Madras Presidency, during each Official Year from 1881-82 to 1886-87	ib.
7.—Districts from which the emigrants were drawn who were shipped from Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry and Karikal in each Official Year from 1881-82 to 1886-87	20 & 21
8.—Abstract Table shewing the number of emigrants who left India, and the number who returned to India, in each of the Official Years 1881-82 to 1886-87	ib.

**Part III.****RAILWAYS.**

At the end of 1886-87 there were 8,091½ miles of State railways open for public traffic and 2,607½ miles in progress. Of Guaranteed and Assisted lines, there were 4,539 miles open for traffic and 245½ miles in progress. In Native States there were 755½ miles open for traffic and 371½ miles in progress. The total mileage of all railways was—

13,385½ miles open.

3,224½ miles in progress.

The rate of progress in each of the last ten years in opening out railway communications has been as follows:—

1877-78 . . . . .	7,322½ miles opened.	1882-83 . . . . .	10,145½ miles opened.
1878-79 . . . . .	8,212 "	1883-84 . . . . .	10,828½ "
1879-80 . . . . .	8,492½ "	1884-85 . . . . .	12,000½ "
1880-81 . . . . .	9,308 "	1885-86 . . . . .	12,375½ "
1881-82 . . . . .	9,892½ "	1886-87 . . . . .	13,385½ "

The total earnings of the railways were R18,70,64,687, and their total expenses R8,97,15,163, which made 47.9 per cent. of the earnings, leaving a net profit of R9,73,49,524, of which R3,05,26,224 were contributed by the East Indian Railway alone. The net profits of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were R2,10,07,725, of the North-

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

ern Railway R1,19,65,607; of the Bombay-Baroda line R79,52,756, and the Rajputana-Malwa R86,81,119. These five lines with a total of 6,718 miles, about one half of the whole open mileage, brought in 82 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 84,489,521 in 1886. (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 19,583,204 in 1886, and of live-stock from 448,928 head to 811,918 head.

The gross receipts from the passenger traffic rose from R2,38,45,825 in 1873 to R5,80,96,626 in 1886; and from the goods traffic the gross receipts were R4,61,48,630 in 1873 and R12,39,16,555 in 1886.

The gross receipts per mile on each of the Indian lines in 1886 were as follows:—

	R
1. East Indian (State)	30,157
2. Bombay, Baroda and Central India	28,785
3. Great Indian Peninsula	25,890
4. Eastern Bengal (State)	20,595
5. North-Western (State)	13,210
6. Rajputana-Malwa (State)	11,718
7. Tarakeshwar	11,186
8. Northern Bengal (State)	9,673
9. Darjeeling-Himalayan	9,587
10. Nagpur-Chhattisgarh (State)	9,471
11. Patna-Gya (State)	9,307
12. Madras	9,048
13. Oudh and Rohilkhand	8,944
14. Burma (State)	7,965
15. South Indian	7,420
16. Nizam's	7,284
17. Tirhoot (State)	5,503
18. Bengal and North-Western	5,372
19. Deoghur	5,156
20. Sindia (State)	5,145
21. Bhavnagar-Gondal	4,875
22. Southern-Mahratta (State)	4,705
23. Wardha Coal (State)	4,444
24. Bengal Central (State)	4,313
✓25. Dibru-Sadiya	4,075
26. Rajpura-Patiala	4,067
27. Cawnpore-Achnera (State)	3,907
28. Dildarnagar-Ghazipur (State)	3,836
29. Rohilkhand-Kumaon	3,340
30. Mysore	3,303
31. Jodhpore	3,103
32. Nalhati (State)	3,008
33. Indian Midland (State)	2,902
34. Dacca (State)	2,737
35. Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau (State)	2,681
36. Bareilly-Pilibhit (State)	2,594
37. Gaekwar's	2,589
38. Thaton-Duyinzaik	2,249
39. Bilaspur-Etawa (State)	1,716
40. Wadhwan-Morvi	1,542
41. Kaunia-Dharila (State)	1,509
✓42. Jorhat (State)	1,447
43. Cherra-Companyganj (State)	828

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Part III—concluded.

RAILWAYS—concluded.

No. OF TABLE		Page
1.—	Statement shewing the progress of State Railways in India . . . . .	30 & 31
2.—	Statement shewing the progress of the Lines of Guaranteed and Assisted Railways in India . . . . .	32 & 33
3.—	Statement shewing the progress of Railways in Native States in India . . . . .	34 & 35
4.—	Approximate distribution of mileage of Railways by Provinces at the end of the year 1886-87 . . . . .	36
5.—	Earnings and expenses of Indian Railways during the Year 1886 . . . . .	37
6.—	Number of Passengers conveyed on each Railway in India in each of the Calendar Years 1876 to 1886 . . . . .	38
7.—	Number of tons of Goods and Minerals conveyed on each Railway in India in each of the Calendar Years 1876 to 1886 . . . . .	39
8.—	Gross receipts of each Railway in India from Passenger Traffic in each of the Calendar Years 1876 to 1886 . . . . .	40
9.—	Gross Receipts of each Railway in India from Goods Traffic in each of the Calendar Years 1876 to 1886 . . . . .	41
10.—	Gross Receipts (from both Passenger and Goods Traffic) of each Railway in India in each of the Calendar Years 1876 to 1886 . . . . .	42
11.—	Gross Receipts per mile of each Railway in India in each of the Calendar Years 1876 to 1886 . . . . .	43

Part IV.

FORESTS.

In 1886-87 there were 53,096 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State as compared with 51,944 square miles in 1885-86. The work of demarcating and reserving forest tracts has been pushed on with great vigour during the last twelve years, and especially since 1877-78. In that year the demarcated area was only 18,120 square miles; in the following year (1878-79) it was raised by operations in the Central Provinces to 40,925 square miles. Those Provinces possess the largest area of reserved forest (19,955 square miles), and Bombay follows with 9,754 square miles. In Bengal there are 4,986, in Lower Burma 4,788, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 3,727, in Madras 2,919,\* in Assam 2,707, in Berar 1,542, and in the Punjab 1,551 square miles.

No. OF TABLE		Page
1.—	Area in square miles of Demarcated Forest Reserves at the close of each of the thirteen Official Years 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . .	43

Part V.

CHINCHONA CULTIVATION.

In the Government plantation in Sikkim there was, on the 31st March 1887, an area of 2,205 acres under cultivation, containing nearly 5 millions of trees, and there was in addition a stock of 555,000 seedlings and rooted cuttings in the nurseries available to be planted out. The outturn of bark collected during the year amounted to 225,631 lb. With the stock in hand at the commencement of the year there were 481,024 lb of bark available for manufacture during the year, of which 230,820 lb were issued to the Quinologist for manufacture and 900 lb sold to the Medical Department, the rest being stored. Of the febrifuge, 6,441 lb were produced at a cost of R13-11-2 per lb, and 149 lb of the superior crystalline febrifuge at a cost of R20-8-9 per lb. The cost was again much in excess of the cost of previous years.

\* This figure seems open to correction.

## Part V—concluded.

## CHINCHONA CULTIVATION—concluded.

The quantity of febrifuge (ordinary and superior) disposed of by sale to the public and to the Medical Department, has been as follows each year—

	lb
1882-83 . . . . .	8,901
1883-84 . . . . .	9,145
1884-85 . . . . .	7,152
1885-86 . . . . .	5,499
1886-87 . . . . .	5,885

Of the trees in the plantation, the largest proportion (2,502,000) still consists of *Chinchona succirubra*; but these are giving place to the more valuable *C. calisaya ledgeriana*, of which there are now 1,416,900 trees permanently planted out. The hybrid chinchona numbers 675,100 trees. The other descriptions exist in small numbers only.

The Nilgiri Government plantations contained an area of 847 acres planted out, the number of trees at the end of 1886-87 amounting to 1,938,268, of which 1,151,920 were *C. officinalis*. The bark collected during the year amounted to 124,333 lb; 85,000 lb were sold at auction in Madras, while 1,200 lb were issued to the Madras Medical Department, a stock of 158,222 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 60,500 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 1886-87 there were in—

	Acres.	Plants.	Yield of bark. lb
Bengal . . . . .	1,319	2,098,580	30,000
Mysore . . . . .	271	177,720	4,312
Coorg . . . . .	1,708	1,366,237	49,744
Madras . . . . .	8,119	17,929,752	626,145

## 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 1882-83 to 1886-87 . . . . . 44—46
- 2.—Statement shewing the Outturn and disposal of Chinchona Bark at the Government Plantations in India during each of the Official Years 1882-83 to 1886-87 . . . . . 47
- 3.—Statement shewing the Expenditure, Produce, and Receipts at the Government Chinchona Plantations in India for each of the Official Years 1882-83 to 1886-87 . . . . . 43
- 4.—Statement shewing the progress made in the Cultivation of Chinchona in Private Plantations in India . . . . . 49 & 50

## Part VI.

## TEA CULTIVATION.

The following table compares the acreage and yield in 1886 with those for 1875-76 the first year of the series entered in this volume:—

	1875-76.		1886.	
	Acres.	Yield in lb.	Acres.	Yield in lb.
Assam and Cachar . . . . .	87,307	20,028,890	203,993	61,719,678
Bengal . . . . .	26,378	4,941,228	69,745	16,538,395
North-Western Provinces . . . . .	4,363	631,182	8,373	1,664,296
Punjab . . . . .	4,246	679,949	9,070	1,523,753
Madras . . . . .	2,392	220,070	7,023	976,674
Lower Burma . . . . .	150	25,000	15	3,016
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>124,836</b>	<b>26,526,317</b>	<b>298,219</b>	<b>82,425,812</b>

## Part VI—concluded.

## TEA CULTIVATION—concluded.

Thus, within these twelve years the acreage increased by 139 per cent., and the outturn by 211 per cent. nearly. Comparing 1886 with 1885 the area increased by 5 per cent. and the yield by 15·2 per cent.

In Assam the principal planting districts are—

	Acres.
Cachar . . . . .	55,835
Sibságar . . . . .	46,896
Sylhet . . . . .	34,718
Lakhimpur . . . . .	30,843
Darrang . . . . .	18,495
Nowgong . . . . .	10,840
Kamrup . . . . .	6,412

In Bengal about three-fifths of the cultivation are found in the Darjeeling district, which had 37,682 acres under tea in 1886; Jalpaiguri had 23,947 acres; Chittagong 3,965; Lohardugga 3,031; and Hazaribagh 983 acres.

In the North-Western Provinces there were 4,952 acres in the Dún, the rest being in Kumaun and Garhwál (3,421 acres).

In the Punjab tea to a small extent is grown only in Kangra (8,950 acres) and in the Simla district (120 acres).

In Madras there were 5,478 acres on the Nilgiris and 1,004 acres in Travancore. Elsewhere in that Presidency the industry is unimportant.

In Burma there is only one plantation of 15 acres in Tounghoo.

## No. of TABLE

## PAGE

1.—Statement illustrative of the state of Tea Cultivation in British India during the Official Years 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78 . . . . .	52 & 53
2.—Statement illustrative of the state of Tea Cultivation in British India during the Calendar Years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886 . . . . .	54—59

## Part VII.

## COFFEE CULTIVATION.

The figures are so defective that it is not possible to make any useful comparison with former years. In 1880 the whole area under mature plants was about 163,000 acres and the entire yield was about 33 million pounds. The industry has made no progress for some time past, and has in fact rather fallen away. The acreage under mature coffee plant was thus distributed in 1884, 1885, and 1886:—

	1884. Acres.	1885. Acres.	1886. Acres.
Mysore . . . . .	82,462	81,754	75,119
Madras . . . . .	56,247	55,143	53,094
Coorg . . . . .	42,300	43,000	43,800
Travancore . . . . .	4,305	4,013	1,854
Cochin . . . . .	2,218	2,407	2,641
Bengal . . . . .	9	9	10
	<u>187,541</u>	<u>186,326</u>	<u>176,518</u>

The total yield is reported to have been in these years 28, 35 and 31½ million pounds respectively:—

## 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 . . . . .	60 & 61
2.—Statement illustrative of the state of Coffee Cultivation in British India during the Calendar Years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886 . . . . .	62—67



## Part VIII.

## COTTON CULTIVATION.

The acreage under cotton is thus represented—

	1883-84. Acres.	1884-85. Acres.	1885-86. Acres.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts . . . . .	2,026,923	1,959,402	1,846,470
Bombay and Sindh . . . . .	2,968,306	2,375,000	2,225,000
Madras . . . . .	1,770,290	1,567,148	1,605,206
Native States in Bombay . . . . .	2,163,538	2,475,000	2,700,000
Central Provinces . . . . .	680,390	579,604	595,962
North-Western Provinces . . . . .	1,635,497	1,573,695	1,587,346
Punjab . . . . .	802,534	792,996	1,035,614
Nizam's Dominions . . . . .	1,149,730	910,610	953,170
Assam . . . . .	38,699	38,815	42,131
Lower Burma . . . . .	10,454	9,346	9,142
Oudh . . . . .	74,947	94,115	72,030
Mysore and Coorg . . . . .	31,228	21,324	29,128
Rajputana . . . . .	...	...	536,444
Central India . . . . .	...	...	295,382
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>13,352,536</b>	<b>12,397,055</b>	<b>13,533,025</b>

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 altogether between 13½ and 14 million acres under cotton in India. It will be noticed that during the last three years there has been a general decrease in the cultivation except in the Punjab and the native states in the Bombay Presidency.

In the six years between 1877-78 and 1882-83, the increase in acreage amounted to 54 per cent. But in 1883-84, nearly 500,000 acres were thrown out of cotton cultivation owing to low prices and a bad season. The following year was worse, being more or less marked by a diminution of cotton cultivation everywhere, except in the Bombay native states, Oudh and Assam, resulting in a further total decrease of 955,481 acres. The year 1885-86 hardly proved better, except in the Punjab, the native states of western India, and in the Madras Presidency, the net result being a recovery of only 304,144 acres on the figures of 1884-85.

The recovery has been more pronounced on the whole in 1886-87, the season having been more favourable, but detailed figures have not yet been received, and a fuller summary of this year must be reserved for the next issue of this volume.

The figures in the tables which state the yield, as well as the local consumption of each province, are manifestly untrustworthy, and comments upon them seem unnecessary.

No. of TABLES	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 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886	68 & 69

## Part IX.

## COTTON MILLS.

There were 89 cotton mills at work in India in 1886-87, containing 16,736 looms and 2,190,376 spindles. They consumed about 264 million pounds of cotton in the year, and employed an average daily number of 72,169 persons, of whom, as far as details have been obtained, there were 42,742 men, 14,255 women, 11,191 young persons, and 2,406 children. The nominal capital of the mills worked by joint stock proprietary is returned at 814 lakhs; but there is no return of the capital of five mills worked by private proprietary, and probably

**Part IX—concluded.**

**COTTON MILLS—concluded.**

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 89 mills, there were 67 in the Bombay Presidency, of which 49 are in the town and island of Bombay itself. One of the largest mills in the Island of Bombay, with a capital of 60 lakhs, ceased work in March 1886, the Company owning the mill having gone into liquidation; and the oldest mill, dating from the year 1851, was destroyed by fire during the year. There were six mills in Bengal, all in the vicinity of Calcutta; six in Madras, of which four are in the town of Madras; three in the North-Western Provinces, all at Cawnpore; one at Indore; three in the Central Provinces; two in Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory); and one in Mysore.

The oldest of the Bombay mills was established in 1851, and between that date and 1870 there were but seven mills established. By 1875 there were 22 mills at work, and 18 more were added between that year and 1880. Ten more were started in 1881, three in 1882, six in 1883, three in 1884, four in 1885, and one more was added in 1887. The last thirteen years have seen the creation of 52 out of the 67 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 thirteen years ago.

[N.B.—The figures are not quite correct for 1886-87. Some of the Bombay mills sent in no returns and for these the figures of 1885-86 have been retained.]

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, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Mysore on the 31st March 1887 . . . . .	70—73

**Part X.**

**JUTE MILLS.**

There were 24 jute mills at work at the end of the official year 1886-87, employing a daily average number of 49,015 persons, namely, 29,660 men, 11,198 women, 5,113 young persons, and 3,044 children. The mills contained 7,164 looms, 135,593 spindles, and worked up about 143,500 tons of jute. The nominal capital of the mills worked by joint stock companies is stated in the returns at 285 lakhs (£2,850,000 at the conventional exchange of 10 rupees to the pound); but the figures are not quite complete, as for four out of the 24 mills no returns of capital have been furnished. Probably about 35 or 40 lakhs 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 1887.

The two oldest mills date from 1857. From that time to 1872 four more were started. The three years 1873 to 1875 saw the establishment of six more mills. Five were established in the five years 1876-80, and since 1880 eight more have been started, besides a large extension since 1884-85 of working power in the mills by the addition of looms and spindles. Before 1872 there were but six jute mills in existence, so that the industry has, like the cotton-spinning industry, practically grown up during the last fifteen years.

No. of TABLE	PAGE
Statement showing the Jute Mills worked by Steam, which existed in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh and in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, on the 31st March 1887 . . . . .	74 & 75

## Part XI.

### WOOLLEN MILLS.

There are four woollen mills—two at Cawnpore, one in the Punjab at Dháriwál in the Guráspur district, and one at Bangalore. One of the Cawnpore mills is a private concern; the other three are Joint Stock Companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of 18 lakhs. The Dháriwál mill does not state its outturn; the other three report an outturn of the aggregate value of 5½ lakhs in 1886, against 7½ lakhs in the preceding year and 3½ lakhs in 1884. The number of looms and spindles employed in 1886 by the three mills was 242 and 5,420.

No. of TABLE	PAGE
Statement showing the Woollen Mills in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and in Mysore, on the 31st December 1886 . . . . .	76

## Part XII.

### PAPER MILLS.

There are nine paper mills, five in the Bombay Presidency, two in Bengal (both near Calcutta), one at Lucknow, and one at Gwalior. Of the nine, three are reported to be private concerns; the others have an aggregate nominal capital of ₹38,68,000. Two of the mills in the Bombay Presidency have not worked during the year, one being under repair and the other under construction. 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 improved in recent years, and they have a large and steady sale. The total value of the outturn, which was a little over 14 lakhs in 1884, and 17½ lakhs in 1885 increased to 23½ lakhs in 1886, making an increase of nearly 65 per cent. as compared with 1884.

No. of TABLE	PAGE
Statement showing the Paper Mills which existed in the Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in Central India, on the 31st December 1886 . . . . .	76

## Part XIII.

### BREWERIES.

Four millions, three hundred and seventeen thousand, seven hundred and twenty-four gallons of beer were brewed during 1886, of which 2,218,969 gallons were bought by the Commissariat. The purchases of this Department and the outturn of the breweries have increased to these figures from 349,095 gallons in 1875, and 1,522,769 gallons in 1878, respectively. The average purchases of the Commissariat for the last five years (1881-85) have amounted to 1,843,919 gallons yearly. The imports of English beer for Government in 1886-87 only amounted to 152,064 gallons, against 1,505,062 gallons in 1884-85, and of that quantity the bulk was for Bombay, Bengal, and Sindh, 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, now that the possibility of brewing in the plains has been established, its displacement of imported beer elsewhere is, so far at any rate as the troops are concerned, only a question of time. Within the last two years a brewery has been started at Poona and another at Darjeeling, and arrangements are in progress for brewing at Mandalay and at Quetta.

No. of TABLE	PAGE
Statement of Breweries in operation in British India during the Calendar Years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886 . . . . .	77

## Part XIV.

## COLLIERIES.

There were 99 collieries in Bengal in 1886 (of which however 37 were closed), 2 in the Central Provinces, 3 in Assam, and 1 at Umeria in Rewa (Central India), making 105 in all, of which 68 were being worked. The output of coal from the Bengal mines was reported as 1,186,802 tons; 117,287 tons were raised from the Central Provinces collieries (Mohpani and Warora); 70,859 tons from the Assam collieries, and 13,539 tons from Umeria. No return has been received from the Damdot colliery recently opened in the Punjab. The total annual output from all the mines was as follows:—

1882	. . . . .	1,130,242 Tons.
1883	. . . . .	1,315,976 "
1884	. . . . .	1,397,818 "
1885	. . . . .	1,294,221 "
1886	. . . . .	1,388,487 "

The total number of persons employed at the mines is given as 24,794, but the return is obviously defective.

No. of TABLE	PAGE
Statement of Collieries in the Bengal Presidency, Central Provinces, Assam and Central India, for the Calendar year 1886 . . . . .	78 & 79

## Part XV.

## OTHER LARGE INDUSTRIES.

The table gives such particulars as are obtainable of most of the industries, other than those for which separate tables have been given, 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) *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. They are owned and managed by natives, and do not employ European machinery and apparatus.
- (2) *Filatures for the reeling of silk*.—With the exception of one in the Dehra Dún (which is understood to have ceased work) these are all established in Bengal.
- (3) *Rice mills*.—Of these there are 40 in British Burma and three in Bengal.
- (4) *Timber mills*.—Of these there are 41 altogether, one in Bombay, two in Madras, two in Assam, one in Coorg, and 35 in Lower Burma.
- (5) *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 one only, in Bengal, 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 Punjab there are said to be 21 factories, and in Rajputana one.

The information connected with indigo 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.

- (6) *Coffee works*.—These are reported to be 23 in number, all in Madras.

## Part XV—continued.

### OTHER LARGE INDUSTRIES—continued.

- (7) *Cotton presses.*—There are great numbers of these in Madras, Bombay, Sind, Berar, the Nizam's Territory, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Burma.
- (8) *Jute presses.*—All these are in Bengal.
- (9) *Lac factories.*—There are 25 of these at Mirzapore in the North-Western Provinces. The number in Bengal is not stated; they are numerous, and, excepting the factory at Cossipore near Calcutta which is an important one, they are in most cases on a small scale.
- (10) *Ice factories.*—These are numerous, but the return is defective.
- (11) *Culch factories.*—Two in Burma.
- (12) *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 does not include the petroleum wells in Upper Burma, the only wells as yet worked on anything like a large scale. Nor does it contain the new petroleum workings just commenced in Biluchistan.
- (13) *Soup factories.*—Two, one at Meerut and the other in Bombay.
- (14) *Sugar works.*—Four in Madras, one in Bombay; in Bengal, the large Cossipore factory, with a capital of 10 lakhs, and a number of small factories not mentioned; one—the extensive Rosa factory at Shahjehanpur—in the North-Western Provinces, with a capital of 16 lakhs, and one in the Punjab. A factory has also been reported at Bangalore this year.
- (15) *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.
- (16) *Flour mills.*—There are 50 of these, but the return is defective.
- (17) *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.
- (18) *Stone and lime.*—One quarry is entered, that of the Rajmehal Stone Company, with a capital of 2½ lakhs, and 17 lime quarries in Assam. There is a slate quarry at work in Kangra, which has not been entered.
- (19) *Tile manufactories.*—Ten tile manufactories, of which eight in the Madras Presidency, one in Coorg, and one in the Hyderabad Territory.
- (20) *Iron and brass foundries.*—These are very numerous and scattered over Bombay, Sindh, Madras, Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces, the Punjab and Burma.
- (21) *Rope works.*—Six are entered, of which three in the Madras Presidency and three in Bengal; two of these being at Howrah near Calcutta, and one 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, it need hardly be said, are very common, but they are small and their rope is poor.
- (22) *Tanneries.*—Thirty-seven of these are returned, of which 14 are in Madras and 15 in Sindh. The leather works at Calcutta and Cawnpore are important and attaining increased dimensions.
- (23) *Cement manufactories.*—Only one cement work is reported, which is in Madras.
- (24) *Saltpetre manufactories.*—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.
- (25) *Bone-crushing factories.*—One at Bombay, two in Bengal near Calcutta (not stated), and one (started during the year) at Malabar.

## Part XV—concluded.

## OTHER LARGE INDUSTRIES—concluded.

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

	1885.	1886.
	No.	No.
1. Silk mills . . . . .	1 large; and several small factories .	1 large, and several small factories.
2. Silk filatures . . . . .	103 . . . . .	128.
3. Rice mills . . . . .	44 . . . . .	43.
4. Timber mills . . . . .	41 . . . . .	41.
5. Indigo factories . . . . .	2,200 factories and 1,864 vats, and several other factories and vats unreported.	2,759 factories and 4,957 vats; a few factories unreported.
6. Coffee works . . . . .	21 . . . . .	23.
7. Cotton presses . . . . .	174 . . . . .	162 and 17 hand-presses unreported.
8. Jute presses . . . . .	18, and a few unreported . . . . .	27.
9. Lac factories . . . . .	18, and a few unreported . . . . .	52.
10. Ios factories . . . . .	20 . . . . .	20.
11. Cutch factories . . . . .	2 . . . . .	2.
12. Oil mills and wells . . . . .	2 mineral oil wells, 26 vegetable oil mills, and several vegetable-oil and flour mills combined.	2 mineral oil wells, 24 vegetable-oil mills, and several vegetable-oil and flour mills combined.
13. Soap factories . . . . .	2 . . . . .	2.
14. Sugar factories . . . . .	7 large, and several small factories number not reported.	7 large and 138 small factories; a few others, number not reported.
15. Tobacco farms . . . . .	2 . . . . .	2.
16. Flour mills . . . . .	34, and several flour and oil mills combined, number not reported.	30, and 20 flour and oil mills combined.
17. Potteries . . . . .	1 large, and several petty works unreported.	1 large, and several petty works unreported.
18. Quarries . . . . .	1 stone quarry and 20 lime quarries .	1 stone quarry and 17 lime quarries.
19. Tile manufactories . . . . .	10 . . . . .	10.
20. Iron and brass foundries . . . . .	43 large, and several small brass and bell-metal manufactories, number not reported.	44 large, and several small brass and bell-metal manufactories, number not reported.
21. Rope works . . . . .	5 . . . . .	6.
22. Tanneries . . . . .	40 . . . . .	37.
23. Cement manufactories . . . . .	1 . . . . .	1.
24. Saltpetre manufactories . . . . .	1 . . . . .	1.
25. Manure manufactories . . . . .	1 . . . . .	2.
26. Mineral and aerated water manufactories.	... . . . .	2.

No. OF TABLE

PAGE

Statistics relating to large industries in India (other than those given in preceding Tables) for the Calendar Year 1886 . . . . .

80—93

## Part XVI.

## JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The total number of companies registered in India under the law amounts to 1,737. Of these, 836 were working at the end of 1886-87, the others having either wound up or

## Part XVI—concluded.

### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—concluded.

otherwise discontinued business, or never commenced it. So far it would seem that about every second joint stock company started was a failure. The nominal capital of the companies at work is stated at R29,13,23,646, the paid-up capital being R21,38,04,422 or, say, 21½ crores, allowing for defective returns. This is an increase in paid-up capital of 40 lakhs in the year. Of these companies as many as 355 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 269, and in Mysore 50, leaving only 36 for all the rest of India. There are 190 mills and presses, and 128 trading companies; 143 planting companies (tea and coffee mainly, 127 being tea companies in Bengal); 25 mining and quarrying companies; and 15 insurance companies, 5 of these 15 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 230 in Bengal, 204 in Bombay (111 of these being cotton mills and presses), 318 in Madras, of which 269 are "banks," 61 in Mysore, 55 being "banks" and "insurance" companies, 40 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 18 in the Punjab, of which 8 are trading companies, 12 in Lower Burma and 3 in the Central Provinces.

A comparison of the figures of 1886-87 with those of the three preceding years will be interesting:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMPANIES.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.
		R		R		R		R
Banking and Insurance	180	2,76,13,140	207	2,91,61,661	301	3,14,46,175	370	3,23,94,324
Trading . . . . .	113	2,34,20,238	124	2,87,92,321	121	2,78,36,637	128	3,16,24,027
Mills and Presses . . . . .	144	8,07,03,701	152	8,98,21,282	180	9,54,42,461	190	9,10,68,956
Planting . . . . .	133	3,14,35,560	138	3,39,21,436	142	3,36,73,170	143	3,62,00,043
Mining and Quarrying	25	86,53,836	25	1,06,27,387	26	1,03,12,806	25	98,47,314
All others . . . . .	54	1,56,79,632	50	1,40,34,358	35	1,30,64,428	30	1,26,69,758
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>649</b>	<b>18,75,06,107</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>20,63,58,445</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>20,97,75,677</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>21,38,04,422</b>

The number of companies increased by about 36·5 per cent. and the paid-up capital by 14 per cent. in 1886-87 as compared with 1883-84.

No. of TABLE

PAGE

List of Joint Stock Companies in each Presidency and Province in British India at work on the 31st March 1887 . . . . .

94—126

## Part XVII.

### SALT REVENUE.

In 1886-87, 33,771,990 maunds of salt paid duty, the duty realised amounting (exclusive of miscellaneous receipts) to R6,35,84,542, the quantity being 6·44 per cent. and the duty 5·40 per cent. more than in the previous year. Nineteen 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 48·56 per cent., being at an

## Part VII—concluded.

## SALT REVENUE—concluded.

average rate of a little over 2½ per cent. yearly. The revenue meanwhile has risen during the same period by nearly 16½ per cent., the increase being 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 subjoined table shows the progress in consumption in recent years. In the five years ending with 1876-77, the increase compared with the consumption in the preceding period was very small, hardly exceeding an annual average of one per cent. In the next five years (ending 1881-82), the rate of increase more than doubled. In the last five years (ending 1886-87), consumption again almost doubled, the average annual rate being nearly 4 per cent., a rate very much in excess of the rate of increase in the population. The great advance in consumption in this last 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 last five years in the administration of the salt revenue in the Madras Presidency which practically stopped the illicit manufacture of salt there. It will be interesting to note whether the progress of consumption will be materially affected during the next five years by the recent increase of 25 per cent. in the rate of duty, or whether the reductions effected and still to be effected in cost of transit by the spread of railway communications will counter-balance the increase in the tax and prevent appreciable restriction of consumption. The price of salt in India consists mainly of the cost of conveyance plus the duty.

YEARS.	Average annual quantity.	Average annual duty.	Percentage of increase or decrease in each period as compared with the preceding period.	
			Quantity.	Duty.
1868-69 to 1871-72 ...	22,798,454	5,71,09,775	...	...
1872-73 to 1876-77 ...	23,975,333	5,92,27,496	+ 5·16	+ 3·71
1877-78 to 1881-82 ...	26,763,964	6,68,50,219	+ 11·63	+ 12·87
1882-83 to 1886-87 ...	31,870,083	6,03,25,725	+ 19·08	— 9·76

The duty realised in 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, and 1886-87 was thus apportioned between the different provinces:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	R	R	R	R
In Bengal . . . . .	1,90,54,686	2,08,55,078	1,98,80,602	2,08,55,798
In Northern India . . . . .	1,34,27,429	1,44,60,670	99,50,076	1,40,54,444
In Madras . . . . .	1,49,15,908	1,48,31,255	1,53,69,369	1,54,14,341
In Bombay . . . . .	1,04,84,382	1,09,57,566	1,44,80,860	1,24,73,607
In Sindh . . . . .	3,78,812	4,20,132	4,53,504	4,58,797
In British Burma . . . . .	2,07,089	2,64,415	1,93,856	3,27,555

The falling off in 1885-86 in Northern India was due to exhaustion of stocks which it was impossible to replenish, manufacture having been rendered impossible by reason of rain at the Sambhar Lake during the manufacturing season.

## No. OF TABLE

## PAGE

1.—General comparative abstract of the Indian Salt Revenue (Miscellaneous Receipts excluded) in each official year from 1868-69 to 1886-87 . . . . .	127
2.—Detailed comparative statement of the Indian Salt Revenue for the official years 1884-85, 1885-86, and 1886-87 . . . . .	128—130



## Part XVIII.

### CUSTOMS REVENUE.

These tables shew the amount of customs duty realised on each article imported and exported since 1872-73. In 1869-70\*, the revenue on imports was £1,749,903, with a general rate of duty of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*. In 1886-87, the revenue was £510,500, 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 1886-87 the revenue was £708,412 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 1872-73 to 1886-87 . . . . .	131 & 132
2.—Gross amount of Customs duty collected in <i>British India</i> on exported merchandise subject to duty in each Official Year from 1872-73 to 1886-87 . . . . .	133
3.—Rates of Customs duty imposed upon imports into <i>British India</i> , under various Acts, from 1859 to 1867 . . . . .	134
4.—Rates of Customs duty imposed upon exports from <i>British India</i> , under various Acts, from 1859 to 1867 . . . . .	135
5.—Rates of Customs duty imposed upon imports into <i>British India</i> , under various Acts and Notifications, since 1867 . . . . .	136—177
6.—Rates of Customs duty imposed upon exports from <i>British India</i> , under various Acts and Notifications, since 1867 . . . . .	178—181

\* See previous volumes.

## Part XIX & Part XX.

### 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 53 years from 1834-35 to 1886-87, from £14,342,290 to £163,021,303, the increase being more than eleven fold, making on the average a rate of 19·6 per cent. annually. The average rate of increase, in the trade during the last ten years, has been:

1877-78 to 1881-82 (five years) 2·73 per cent.

1882-83 to 1886-87 (five years) 1·73 per cent.

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 1886-87 . . . . .	183
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 1886-87 . . . . .	184 & 185
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 1886-87 . . . . .	186 & 187

## Part XIX &amp; Part XX—continued.

## FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING—continued.

No. OF TABLE	PAGE
4.—Quantities (as far as can be stated) 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 1864-65 to 1886-87 . . . . .	188 & 189
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 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . .	190 & 191
6.—Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Imported into each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> in each Official Year from 1869-70 to 1886-87 . . . . .	192—195
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 1886-87 . . . . .	196 & 197
8.—Quantities (as far as can be stated) 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 1865-66 to 1886-87 . . . . .	198 & 199
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 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . .	200 & 201
10.—Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise Exported from each <i>Presidency</i> and <i>Province</i> in each Official Year from 1872-73 to 1886-87 . . . . .	202 & 203
<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 1886-87 . . . . .	205
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 1886-87 . . . . .	206 & 207
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 1886-87 . . . . .	208 & 209
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 1886-87 . . . . .	210 & 211
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 1886-87 . . . . .	210—213
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 1886-87 . . . . .	212 & 213
<i>Trade with France.</i>	
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 1886-87 . . . . .	214 & 215
<i>Trade with Arabia and Persia.</i>	
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 1886-87 . . . . .	216 & 217
<i>Trade with China.</i>	
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 1886-87 . . . . .	218 & 219
<i>Trade with the Straits Settlements.</i>	
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 1886-87 . . . . .	220 & 221
<i>Abstract Table of Provincial and Total Trade.</i>	
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 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887 . . . . .	222 & 223

Part XIX & Part XX—*continued.*FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING—*continued.*

No. OF TABLE

*Trade of the 20 most important Ports.*

PAGE

- 22.—Value of the Total Foreign Trade (excluding Government transactions) during the Official Years 1885-86 and 1886-87 of the 20 Ports in British India which had the largest trade with Foreign Countries during those years . . . . . 224

*Statistics of Import and Export of Treasure.*

- 1.—Total Value of Gold and Silver Imported and Exported at Ports in *British India* in each Official Year from 1834-35 to 1886-87 . . . . . 225
- 2.—Total Value for each *Presidency* and *Province* of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver in each Official Year from 1834-35 to 1886-87 . . . . . 226 & 227
- 3.—Value of Gold and Silver Imported from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at Ports in *British India* in each Official Year from 1865-66 to 1886-87 . . . . . 228 & 229
- 4.—Value of Gold and Silver Imported from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at the Ports of each *Presidency* and *Province* in each Official Year from 1873-74 to 1886-87 . . . . . 230 & 231
- 5.—Value of Gold and Silver Exported to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries at Ports in *British India* in each Official Year from 1862-63 to 1886-87 . . . . . 232 & 233
- 6.—Value of Gold and Silver Exported to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries at the Ports of each *Presidency* and *Province* in each Official Year from 1873-74 to 1886-87 . . . . . 234 & 235
- 7.—Value of the Total Import and Export of Treasure into and from *British India*, and into and from each *Presidency* and *Province*, in each month of the Official Years ending 31st March 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887 . . . . . 236 & 237

## FOREIGN SHIPPING.

- 1.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Entered and Cleared at Ports in each *Presidency* and *Province* and *British India* in each Official Year from 1864-65 to 1886-87 . . . . . 238—241
- 2.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation Entered at Ports in *British India* in each Official Year from 1864-65 to 1886-87 . . . . . 242 & 243
- 3.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each nation Cleared at Ports in *British India* in each Official Year from 1864-65 to 1886-87 . . . . . 244 & 245
- 4.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Entered from the Principal and Other Foreign Countries at Ports in *British India* in each Official Year from 1867-68 to 1886-87 . . . . . 246 & 247
- 5.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Cleared to the Principal and Other Foreign Countries at Ports in *British India* in each Official Year from 1867-68 to 1886-87 . . . . . *ib.*
- 6.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Entered from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at Ports in *Bengal* in each Official Year from 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . . 248 & 249
- 7.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Cleared to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries at Ports in *Bengal* in each Official year from 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . . 250 & 251
- 8.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Entered from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at Ports in *Bombay* in each Official Year from 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . . 252 & 253
- 9.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Cleared to each Principal Foreign Country and to Other Foreign Countries at Ports in *Bombay* in each Official Year from 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . . 254 & 255
- 10.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels (distinguishing native craft) Entered from each Principal Foreign Country and from Other Foreign Countries at Ports in *Sindh* in each Official Year from 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . . 256 & 257

## Part XIX &amp; Part XX—concluded.

## FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING—concluded.

No. OF TABLE	PAGE
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 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . .	258 & 259
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 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . .	260 & 261
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 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . .	262 & 263
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 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . .	264 & 265
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 1874-75 to 1886-87 . . . . .	266 & 267

CALCUTTA,  
The 20th March 1888.

J. E. O'CONOR.