

# STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR

## BRITISH INDIA:

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RELATING TO

*PART I.—CENSUS.*

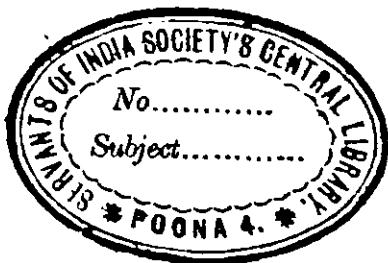
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*Compiled in the Statistical Branch of the Department of Finance and Commerce.*



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# SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

## Part I.

### CENSUS STATISTICS.

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

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

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

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

Thus, we find less than 12½ per cent. of the male population engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits, while 40 per cent. were directly engaged in agriculture, 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.

population each of more than 200,000, namely, Bombay, Calcutta with its suburbs, Madras, Hyderabad in the Deccan with its suburbs, including Secunderabad, and Lucknow. It is probable that Benares may have to be added to the list of towns containing over 200,000 inhabitants, for at the last census it was only 300 short of that number, and the city has 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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## Part II.

### EMIGRATION.

The figures in these tables relate solely to emigration as carried on under the Emigration Laws, and take no account of the numbers who leave India as passengers in vessels, not having been recruited by Emigration Agencies for service in the Colonies; nor do they take account of pilgrims, of whom small, but uncertain, numbers settle out of India.

The number of emigrants from India during the ten years, 1878-79 to 1887-88, amounted to 144,053, making on an average an annual exodus of 14,405 persons. The proportion to the population is inappreciable, amounting to only about '057 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, each of them leaves with the hope of returning with his savings to his native place in a few years. The hope is realised by about one out of every two emigrants, for the number of persons who returned during the last ten years amounted to only 70,862—an average of 7,086 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.

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 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 6,451 persons who emigrated from India last year, 1887-88, no less than 5,444 were shipped from Calcutta, of whom almost the whole number was from the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Behar. From Madras only 1,007 were shipped. There has been no emigration from Karikal and Pondicherry since 1883-84.

## Part II—concluded.

## EMIGRATION—concluded.

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

To Demerara . . . . .	2,777 persons.	} 6,451
To Trinidad . . . . .	2,130 "	
To Mauritius . . . . .	110 "	
To Natal . . . . .	897 "	
To Fiji . . . . .	537 "	

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

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## Part III.

## RAILWAYS.

At the end of 1887-88 there were 8,988 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of State railways open for public traffic and 1,885 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles in progress; of Guaranteed and Assisted lines, there were 4,564 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles open for traffic and 181 miles in progress; in Native States there were 823 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles open for traffic and 409 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles in progress. The total mileage of all railways was—

14,377 miles open.  
2,476 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles in progress.

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

1877-78 . . . . .	7,322 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles open.	1883-84 . . . . .	10,828 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles open.
1878-79 . . . . .	8,212 "	1884-85 . . . . .	12,000 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1879-80 . . . . .	8,492 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1885-86 . . . . .	12,375 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1880-81 . . . . .	9,308 "	1886-87 . . . . .	13,385 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
1881-82 . . . . .	9,892 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1887-88 . . . . .	14,377 "
1882-83 . . . . .	10,145 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		

The total earnings of the railways were ₹184,631,299, and their total expenses ₹91,237,580, which made 49·4 per cent. of the earnings, leaving a net profit of ₹93,393,719, of which ₹31,463,149 were contributed by the East Indian Railway alone. The net profits of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were ₹21,226,120, of the North-Western Railway ₹5,707,542, of the Bombay-Baroda line ₹7,068,815, and the Rajputana-Malwa ₹8,125,472. These five lines with a total of 7,039 miles, about one-half of the whole open mileage, brought in nearly 79 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 90,186,110 in 1887. (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 20,466,673 in 1887, and of live-stock from 448,928 head to 826,816 head.

The gross receipts from passenger traffic rose from ₹23,845,825 in 1873 to ₹60,283,498 in 1887; and from goods traffic the gross receipts were ₹46,148,630 in 1873 and ₹119,270,988 in 1887.



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

The gross receipts per mile on each of the Indian lines in 1887 were as follows :—

	<i>R</i>
1. East Indian (State)	29,840
2. Great Indian Peninsula	26,348
3. Bombay, Baroda and Central India	25,809
4. Eastern Bengal (State)	13,592
5. Tárakeshwar	11,852
6. Burma (State)	9,825
7. Rajputana-Malwa (State)	9,760
8. Madras	9,574
9. North-Western (State)	9,264
10. Darjeeling-Himalayan	9,241
11. Patna-Gya (State)	9,172
12. Bengal-Nágpur (State)	9,112
13. Oudh and Rohilkhand	9,069
14. South Indian	7,592
15. Nizam's	7,207
16. Tirhoot (State)	6,184
17. Sindia (State)	6,026
18. Bengal Central (State)	5,138
19. Deoghur	5,122
20. Bhávnagar-Gondal	4,945
21. Dibru-Sadiya	4,759
22. Wardha Coal (State)	4,590
23. Bengal and North-Western	4,419
24. Southern-Mahratta (State)	4,228
25. Indian Midland (State)	4,154
26. Dildárnagar-Ghazipur (State)	3,992
27. Mysore (State)	3,620
28. Rohilkhand-Kumaon	3,418
29. Nalháti (State)	3,343
30. Jodhpore	2,772
31. Gaekwar's	2,635
32. Thaton-Duyinzaik	2,532
33. Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau (State)	2,494
34. Bareilly-Pilibhit (State)	2,478
35. Morvi	1,986
36. Cuddapah-Nellore (State)	1,963
37. Katni-Umaria (State)	1,777
38. Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	1,717
39. Jorhát (State)	1,646
40. Cherra-Companyganj (State)	1,266

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RAILWAYS—concluded.

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Part IV.

FORESTS.

In 1887-88 there were 58,353 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State. The work of demarcating and reserving forest tracts has been pushed on with great vigour in recent years, and especially since 1877-78. In that year the demarcated area was only 17,705 square miles; in the following year (1878-79) it was raised by operations in the Central Provinces to 40,425 square miles. Those Provinces possess the largest area of reserved forest (20,052 square miles), and Bombay follows with 10,026 square miles. In Madras there are 7,265, in Lower Burma 5,091, in Bengal 4,987, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 3,726, in Assam 3,310, in the Punjab 1,535, and in Berar 1,107 square miles.

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Part V.

CHINCHONA CULTIVATION.

In the Government plantation in Sikkim there was, on the 31st March 1888, an area of 2,208 acres under cultivation, containing nearly 5 millions of trees, and there was in addition a stock of 480,000 seedlings and rooted cuttings in the nurseries available to be planted out. The outturn of bark collected during the year amounted to 290,410 lb. With the stock in hand at the commencement of the year there were 539,714 lb of bark available for manufacture during the year, of which 242,025 lb were issued to the Quinologist for manufacture and 1,070 lb sold to the Medical Department, the rest being stored. Of the febrifuge, 6,916 lb were produced at a cost of ₹12-13-10 per lb, and 1 lb of the superior crystalline febrifuge at a cost of ₹16-6-2 per lb; whilst 331½ lb of sulphate of quinine were, for the first time, produced at a cost of ₹19-5-0 per lb.

The quantity of febrifuge (ordinary and superior) disposed of by sale to the public and by issue 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
1887-88 . . . . .	7,882

Of the trees in the plantation, the largest proportion (2,182,000) still consists of *Chinchona succirubra*; but these are giving place to the more valuable *C. calisaya ledgeriana*, of which there are now 1,464,100 trees permanently planted out. The hybrid chinchona numbers 1,002,100 trees which is a large increase over the preceding year (675,100). The other descriptions exist in small numbers only.

The Nilgiri Government plantations contained an area of 908 acres planted out, the number of trees at the end of 1887-88 amounting to 1,740,144, of which 1,013,073 were *C. officinalis*. The bark collected during the year amounted to 92,746 lb; 1,400 lb were issued to the Madras Medical Department, a stock of 244,968 lb being left at the end of the year.

## Part V—concluded.

## CHINCHONA CULTIVATION—concluded.

There is one other Government plantation at Thandoungyee in Lower Burma; it is a small one, containing only 49,500 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 1887-88 there were in—

	Acres.	Plants.	Yield of bark. lb
Bengal . . . . .	1,355 . . . . .	2,134,490 . . . . .	...
Mysore . . . . .	384 . . . . .	233,983 . . . . .	4,218
Coorg . . . . .	... . . . .	1,537,350 . . . . .	87,874
Madras . . . . .	6,444 . . . . .	9,814,907 . . . . .	763,570

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## Part VI.

## TEA CULTIVATION.

The following table compares the acreage and yield in 1887 with those for 1875-76, the first year of the series entered in this volume:—

	1875-76.		1887.	
	Acres.	Yield in lb.	Acres.	Yield in lb.
Assam and Cachar . . . . .	87,307	20,028,890	211,079	68,451,180
Bengal . . . . .	26,378	4,941,226	73,641	19,103,512
North-Western Provinces . . . . .	4,363	631,182	8,280	1,569,771
Punjab . . . . .	4,246	679,949	8,487	1,658,516
Madras . . . . .	2,392	220,070	11,301	1,466,577
Lower Burma . . . . .	150	25,000	15	2,526
TOTAL . . . . .	124,836	26,526,317	312,803	92,252,082

The acreage has increased by 151 per cent., and the whole outturn by 248 per cent. nearly. Comparing 1887 with 1886 the area increased by 5 per cent. and the yield by 12 per cent.

In Assam the principal planting districts are—

	Acres.
Cachar . . . . .	54,995
Sibságar . . . . .	47,566
Sylhet . . . . .	40,082
Lakhimpur . . . . .	30,430
Darrang . . . . .	19,370
Nowgong . . . . .	11,303
Kamrup . . . . .	6,909

In Bengal about three-fifths of the cultivation are found in the Darjeeling district, which had 39,352 acres under tea in 1887; Jalpaiguri had 25,933 acres; Chittagong 4,176; Lohardugga 3,083; and Hazaribagh 969 acres.

In the North-Western Provinces there were 4,982 acres in the Dún, the rest being in Kumaun and Garhwál (3,298 acres).

In the Punjab tea is grown in Kangra (8,387 acres) and in the Simla district (100 acres).

## Part VI—concluded.

### TEA CULTIVATION—concluded.

In Madras there were 5,110 acres on the Nilgiris and 5,728 acres in Travancore. Elsewhere in that Presidency the industry is unimportant.

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

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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 1880 the whole area under mature plants was about 163,000 acres and the entire yield was about 33 million pounds. The industry made no progress for some years, and in fact rather fell away. But the figures shew an increase both in area and yield during the last four years:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Mysore . . . . .	82,462	81,754	75,119	84,023
Madras . . . . .	56,247	55,143	53,094	53,294
Coorg . . . . .	42,300	56,000	56,800	56,043
Travancore . . . . .	4,305	4,013	1,854	5,543
Cochin . . . . .	2,218	2,407	2,641	2,747
Bengal . . . . .	9	9	10	10
	<u>187,541</u>	<u>199,326</u>	<u>189,518</u>	<u>201,660</u>

The total yield is reported to have been in these years 28, 35, 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ , and 38 million pounds respectively. Very good prices have been obtained for coffee in the European markets during the last year or two.

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## Part VIII.

### COTTON CULTIVATION.

The acreage under cotton is thus represented—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bombay and Sindh . . . . .	2,968,306	2,375,000	2,225,000	2,912,162
Native States in Bombay . . . . .	2,163,538	2,475,000	2,700,000	2,646,594
Hyderabad Assigned Districts . . . . .	2,026,923	1,959,402	1,846,470	2,068,045
North-Western Provinces . . . . .	1,635,497	1,573,695	1,587,346	1,789,735
Madras . . . . .	1,770,290	1,567,148	1,607,028	1,733,752
Nizam's Dominions . . . . .	1,149,730	910,610	910,610	953,170
Central Provinces . . . . .	680,390	579,604	595,962	657,021
Rajputana . . . . .	...	...	536,444	654,771
Punjab . . . . .	802,534	792,996	1,035,614	644,500
Central India . . . . .	...	...	306,272	286,242
Oudh . . . . .	74,947	94,115	72,030	95,752
Mysore and Coorg . . . . .	31,228	21,324	29,123	42,846
Assam . . . . .	38,699	38,815	42,131	39,669
Lower Burma . . . . .	10,454	9,346	9,142	8,254
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>13,352,536</u>	<u>12,897,055</u>	<u>13,503,177</u>	<u>14,532,513</u>



## Part VIII—concluded.

### COTTON CULTIVATION—concluded.

The area under cotton in Bengal is not known, agricultural statistics for that province being non-existent. It is, however, unimportant. Excluding this province, the total area under cotton in India is about 14½ million acres. The general decrease, except in the Punjab and the Native States in the Bombay Presidency, during the three preceding years, has during the last year under notice recovered everywhere, but cotton cultivation in the Punjab decreased considerably in the year.

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 was hardly better, except in the Punjab, the Native States of Western India, and in the Madras Presidency, the net result being a recovery of only 263,406 acres on the figures of 1884-85. The recovery was more pronounced on the whole in 1886-87, the season having been more favourable.

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.

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## Part IX.

### COTTON MILLS.

There were 97 cotton mills at work in India in 1887-88, containing 18,840 looms and 2,375,739 spindles. They consumed about 233 million pounds of cotton in the year, and employed a daily average number of 80,515 persons, of whom, as far as details have been obtained, there were 46,406 men, 15,057 women, 12,403 young persons, and 2,949 children. The nominal capital of the mills worked by joint stock proprietary is returned at 90 million rupees; but there is no return of the capital of four mills worked by private proprietary, and probably the whole capital invested in this industry is not short of one hundred million rupees, or (in conventional exchange of 10 rupees to the pound) ten millions sterling.

Of the 97 mills, there were 72 in the Bombay Presidency, of which 50 are in the town and island of Bombay itself. There were six mills in Bengal, all in the vicinity of Calcutta; six in Madras, of which four are in the town of Madras; five in the North-Western Provinces, all at Cawnpore; one at Indore; three in the Central Provinces; three in Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory), one of which was under completion at the end of the year; and one in Mysore.

The following figures show the progress made in the construction of mills in each province in the last decade:—

	NUMBER OF MILLS.		
	1878-79.	1883-84.	1887-88.
Bombay . . . . .	44	59	74
Central Provinces . . . . .	1	2	3
Hyderabad . . . . .	1	2	3
Bengal . . . . .	6	7	7
Madras . . . . .	3	5	6
N.-W. Provinces . . . . .	2	3	5
Central India . . . . .	1	1	1
Mysore . . . . .	.	1	1

[Note.—Of the 100 mills mentioned here for 1887-88, 3 were not actually working in the year, one being in liquidation and two having been destroyed by fire.]

## Part IX—concluded.

### COTTON MILLS—concluded.

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, 18 between that year and 1886, 4 in 1887 and 2 in January 1888. The last fourteen years have seen the creation of 57 out of the 72 mills now working in Bombay.

In Calcutta the oldest mill dates from 1864, 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.

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, Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory), and Mysore on the 31st March 1888 . . . . .	72—75

## Part X.

### JUTE MILLS.

There were 25 jute mills at work at the end of the official year 1887-88, employing a daily average number of 56,007 persons, namely, 34,818 men, 11,660 women, 5,439 young persons, and 4,090 children. The mills contained 7,389 looms, 146,302 spindles, and worked up about 173,784 tons of jute. The nominal capital of the mills worked by joint stock companies is stated in the returns at nearly 30½ million rupees (£3,040,000 at the conventional exchange of 10 rupees to the pound); but the figures are not quite complete, as for four out of the 25 mills no returns of capital have been furnished. Probably about 3½ or 4 million rupees may be added to the total on account of these.

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

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

	1878-79.	1883-84.	1887-88.
Number of mills . . . . .	21	23	28
Number of looms . . . . .	4,645	6,139	7,389
Number of spindles . . . . .	65,832	112,650	146,302

[Note.—Of the 28 mills mentioned here for 1887-88, 3 were not actually working in the year, two being in liquidation and one having been broken up and the machinery removed from Bombay to Calcutta.]

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 seven more mills. Five were established in the five years 1876—80, and since 1880 nine 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.

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 Presidency of Madras on the 31st March 1888 . . . . .	76 & 77

## Part XI.

### WOOLLEN MILLS.

There are four woollen mills—two at Cawnpore, one in the Punjab at Dháriwál in the Gurdaspur district, and one at Bangalore. It is stated that another is about to be built in Bombay. One of the Cawnpore mills is a private concern; the other three are Joint Stock Companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of ₹1,800,000. The number of looms and spindles employed in 1857 by the three mills was 263 and 6,868 against 242 and 5,420 in 1886. The bulk of the fabrics made so far consists of blankets, great-coats for the police and native soldiery, and materials for servants' clothing. But the quality of the goods made has much improved in the last few years, and it may be expected that finer qualities of woollen clothing will be made in quantity within a short time.

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 1887 . . . . .	78

## 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 ₹3,868,000. One of the mills in the Bombay Presidency has not been worked since 1883, and another, which was under construction in 1886, was closed after working for a short time during the year. The fibrous materials used for making paper are chiefly rags, babui and moonj grasses, rice straw, jute and hemp cuttings, and old jute bags and cloth. The quality of the papers made has much improved in recent years, and they have a large and increasing sale. The total value of the outturn, which was ₹1,779,954 in 1885 and ₹2,327,942 in 1886, reached to ₹2,586,446 in 1887, making an increase of 45·31 per cent. as compared with 1885.

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 1887 . . . . .	78

## Part XIII.

### BREWERIES.

The quantity of beer brewed during 1887 amounted to 4,860,282 gallons, of which 2,637,534 gallons were bought by the Commissariat. The outturn of the breweries has increased to these figures from 1,522,769 gallons in 1878. The average purchases of the Commissariat for the last five years (1882—86) have amounted to 1,934,728 gallons yearly. The imports of English beer for Government in 1887-88 only amounted to 387,788 gallons. Nearly all the beer 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 three years breweries have been started at Poona, Darjeeling, and Mandalay; and arrangements are in progress for brewing at Quetta and Ráwal Pindi.

No. OF TABLE	PAGE
Statement of Breweries in operation in British India during the calendar years 1881 to 1887 . . . . .	79

## Part XIV.

### COLLIERIES.

There were 105 collieries in Bengal in 1887 (of which, however, 43 were closed), 1 in the Punjab, 2 in the Central Provinces, 3 in Assam, and 1 in Central India, making 112 in all, of which 69 were being worked. The output of coal from the Bengal mines was reported as 1,319,090 tons; 128,981 tons were raised from the Central Provinces collieries (Mohpani and Warora); 89,302 tons from the Assam collieries, 15,497 tons from Umeria (Central India), and 7,523 tons from the Damdot colliery in the Punjab. The 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 "
1887 . . . . .	1,560,393 "

The total value of the output in 1887, calculated at the local wholesale selling prices, has been estimated at a little over ₹4,700,000.

The total number of persons employed at the mines is given as 28,438.

No. OF TABLE	PAGE
Statement of Collieries in the Bengal Presidency, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Central India for the calendar year 1887 . . . . .	80 & 81

## 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. The fabrics woven in the two mills are mainly intended for Burmese consumption.
- (2) *Filatures for the reeling of silk*.—With the exception of two recently established in the Madras Presidency and one in the Dehra Dún, these are all established in Bengal.
- (3) *Rice mills*.—Of these there are 39 in Lower Burma and three in Bengal.
- (4) *Timber mills*.—Of these there are 36 altogether, one in Bombay, two in Madras, one in the Punjab, three in Assam, and 29 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 only two, one in Bengal and the other in the Punjab (the latter not stated in the return), are managed on the joint stock principle with limited liability. Great numbers are now owned and worked by natives, but these are still singly small factories. In the Madras Presidency also there are a great number of indigo factories, mostly small concerns. In the Punjab there are said to be 26 factories, and in Rajputana one.

The information connected with indigo factories is most defective, and the table must be taken more as an indication and suggestion of the extent of the industry than as a complete record.

- (6) *Coffee works*.—These are reported to be 24 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) *Lao factories.*—There are 13 of these at Mirzapore in the North-Western Provinces. The number in Bengal is not fully stated; they are numerous, and, excepting the factory at Cossipore near Calcutta, in most cases small.
- (10) *Ice factories.*—These are numerous, but the return is defective.
- (11) *Culch factories.*—Six 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 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 one million rupees, and a number of small factories not mentioned; one—the extensive Rosa factory at Shahjehanpur—in the North-Western Provinces, with a capital of 1,600,000 rupees; one in the Punjab, and one at Bangalore.
- (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. Nine factories for the manufacture of cigars have been reported this year in Trichinopoly, and one in Malabar.
- (16) *Flour mills.*—There are 58 of these, but the return is defective.
- (17) *Pottery.*—This head includes only the Raniganj pottery works belonging to Messrs. Burn & Co. of Calcutta, and Messrs. Robson and Company's pottery at Lahore. 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 250,000 rupees, and 21 lime quarries in Assam. There is a slate quarry at work in Kangra, which has not been entered.
- (19) *Tile manufactories.*—Twelve tile manufactories, of which nine in the Madras Presidency, one in Coorg, one in the Hyderabad Territory, and one in Mysore.
- (20) *Iron and brass foundries.*—These are numerous and scattered over Bombay, Sindh, Madras, Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces, the Punjab and Burma.
- (21) *Rope works.*—Nine are entered, of which four in the Madras Presidency and five in Bengal; two of these being at Howrah near Calcutta, and three at Hooghly. The works at Howrah are owned and managed by Europeans, and produce rope and cordage fit for all marine and other uses. Native rope works are very common, but they are small and the rope inferior.
- (22) *Tanneries.*—Sixty-four of these are returned, of which 31 are in Madras and 26 in Sindh, two at Calcutta, and two at Cawnpore. The leather works at Calcutta and Cawnpore are important and attaining increased dimensions.
- (23) *Cement manufactories.*—Only one cement work is reported, located in Madras.
- (24) *Saltpetre manufactories.*—There are 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), two in Malabar and one at Coimbatore.

## Part XV—concluded.

## OTHER LARGE INDUSTRIES—concluded.

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

	Number of mills and factories.	Capital employed	Value of outturn
		(as far as known).	(as far as known).
		₹	₹
1. Silk mills . . . . .	2 large, and several small factories.	1,000,000	1,971,250
2. Silk filatures . . . . .	113 . . . . .	795,000	4,416,024
3. Rice mills . . . . .	42 . . . . .	—	61,875,140
4. Timber mills . . . . .	36 . . . . .	785,000	8,211,330
5. Indigo factories . . . . .	49 concerns, 2,725 factories, and 6,032 vats; a few factories unreported.	6,136,000	33,762,075
6. Coffee works . . . . .	24 . . . . .	—	11,792,863
7. Cotton presses . . . . .	219 . . . . .	15,101,581	106,428,852
8. Jute presses . . . . .	28 . . . . .	5,540,000	48,688,804
9. Lac factories . . . . .	43, and a few unreported . . . . .	97,500	1,115,812
10. Ice factories . . . . .	22 . . . . .	3,537,500	554,667
11. Cutch factories . . . . .	6 . . . . .	—	1,541,337
12. Oil mills and wells . . . . .	4 mineral oil wells, 33 vegetable oil mills, and several vegetable-oil and flour mills combined.	1,070,000	3,934,430
13. Soap factories . . . . .	2 . . . . .	137,000	66,312
14. Sugar factories . . . . .	10 large, and 171 small factories; and several other small factories, number not reported.	2,826,000	5,453,320
15. Tobacco farms . . . . .	2 . . . . .	—	5,469,631
16. Flour mills . . . . .	44, and 14 flour and oil mills combined.	1,550,000	7,585,550
17. Potteries . . . . .	2 large, and several petty works unreported.	—	160,000
18. Quarries . . . . .	1 stone quarry, and 21 lime quarries.	250,000	203,439
19. Tile manufactories . . . . .	19 . . . . .	100,000	256,080
20. Iron and brass foundries . . . . .	47 large, and several small brass and bell-metal manufactories, number not reported	460,000	5,644,157
21. Rope works . . . . .	9 . . . . .	—	839,339
22. Tanneries . . . . .	64 . . . . .	350,000	2,807,576
23. Cement manufactories . . . . .	1 . . . . .	—	160,000
24. Saltpetre manufactories . . . . .	125 refineries reported, and several others, number not reported.	—	387,139
25. Manure manufactories . . . . .	4 . . . . .	—	19,700
26. Mineral and aerated water manufactories . . . . .	17 . . . . .	—	43,631
27. Mines (other than coal mines).	3 mica mines and 1 copper mine .	—	160,841
	TOTAL . . . . .	39,735,581	312,969,299

No. OF TABLE

Statistics relating to large industries in India (other than those given in preceding Tables) for the calendar year 1887 . . . . .

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## Part XVI.

### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The total number of companies registered in India under the law amounts to 1,861. Of these, 910 were working at the end of 1887-88, the others having either wound up or otherwise discontinued business, or never commenced it, so that about every second joint stock company started has been a failure. The nominal capital of the companies at work is stated at 302½ million rupees, the paid-up capital being 223¼ million rupees or, say, 225 million, allowing for defective returns. This is an increase in paid-up capital of nearly 9½ million rupees in the year.

The largest part—96 million paid-up—of the aggregate capital is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The greater number of these are registered in Bombay, that Presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of 66½ million, or about two-thirds of the whole, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. A sum of over 19½ million represents the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, their working being mainly limited to jute.

In tea, coffee, and other plantations, 36½ million rupees of paid-up capital are invested, of which over 34½ million are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

The paid-up capital invested in banking or loan companies amounts to 34 million rupees, of which 17½ million are in companies registered in Bengal and 9½ million in Madras. A very large number of these so-called banks are small native money-lending concerns chiefly in Madras and Mysore, the shareholders ordinarily not exceeding a score in number, and the capital varying from 10,000 to 30,000 rupees.

Trading companies have a paid-up capital of 34 million, of which nearly 9 million are invested in coasting and river steamer companies, nearly 7 million in railways and tramways, and 17½ million are owned by "merchants and traders," a considerable proportion of this latter sum being invested in retail shops and stores to which the principle of limited liability has been somewhat extensively applied in India, especially in Bombay.

The capital of mining and quarrying companies is 10 million paid-up, of which 8 million are invested in companies registered in Bengal, about 6 million being invested in coal mining companies in that province.

The other industries individually represent much smaller sums; thus ice-making employed a little below 2 million paid-up, chiefly in Bombay and Bengal; breweries, 1½ million paid-up, all in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The subjoined table gives a general view of the progress made since 1884-85. The number of companies has increased by about 30·8 per cent. and the paid-up capital by 8 per cent. in 1887-88 as compared with 1884-85, the average rate of increase of investment in joint stock enterprise being thus only about 2 per cent. annually:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMPANIES.	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.
		₹		₹		₹		₹
Banking and Insurance	207	29,161,661	301	31,446,175	372	32,394,324	379	34,159,595
Trading . . . . .	124	28,792,321	121	27,836,637	128	31,624,027	140	34,118,254
Mills and Presses . . . . .	152	89,821,282	180	93,442,461	190	91,068,956	198	95,974,727
Planting . . . . .	138	33,921,436	142	33,673,170	143	36,200,043	141	36,478,361
Mining and Quarrying	25	10,627,387	26	10,312,806	25	9,847,314	23	10,095,513
All others . . . . .	50	14,034,358	35	13,064,428	30	12,669,758	29	12,435,475
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>696</b>	<b>206,358,445</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>209,775,677</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>213,804,422</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>223,261,925</b>

No. of TABLE

List of Joint Stock Companies in each Presidency and Province in British India at work  
on the 31st March 1888

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## Part XVII.

## SALT REVENUE.

In 1887-88, 33,117,688 maunds of salt paid duty, the duty realised amounting (exclusive of miscellaneous receipts) to R63,712,454, the quantity being 1.94 per cent. less and the duty 0.20 per cent. more than in the previous year. This diminution was the result of the increase of the salt tax, which was raised on the 19th January 1888 from R2 to R2½ per maund and immediately affected the quantity passing into consumption. Twenty 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 R54,640,640. The quantity which entered into consumption therefore increased in this period by 45.70 per cent., being at an average rate of 2¼ per cent. yearly. The revenue has risen during the same period by only 16½ per cent. During this period the duty was gradually reduced in Bengal and Northern India from R3-4 and R3 a maund respectively to R2, the rate fixed in March 1882. The duty in Madras and Bombay was raised from R1-13 to R2-8 in 1877, then reduced to R2 in March 1882. The duty was raised for all India to R2-8 from 19th January 1888, and on the same date the duty in Burma was raised from three annas to one rupee (sixteen annas) a maund.

The subjoined table shows the progress in consumption in recent years. In the five years ending with 1877-78, 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 1882-83), the rate of increase was nearly 3 per cent. yearly. In the last five years (ending 1887-88), consumption again increased, the average annual rate being over 3 per cent.—a rate 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.

YEARS.	Average annual quantity.	Average annual duty.	Percentage of increase or decrease in each period compared with the preceding period.	
			Quantity.	Duty.
1868-69 to 1872-73 ...	Maunds. 22,973,432	R 57,519,725	...	...
1873-74 to 1877-78 ...	24,183,707	59,797,641	+ 5.27	+ 3.96
1878-79 to 1882-83 ...	27,790,576	65,939,847	+ 14.91	+ 10.27
1883-84 to 1887-88 ...	32,523,975	61,576,554	+ 17.03	— 6.62

The duty realised in each of the five years from 1883-84 to 1887-88 was thus apportioned between the different provinces:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	R	R	R	R	R
In Bengal . . .	19,054,686	20,855,078	19,880,602	20,855,798	19,822,218
In Northern India . . .	13,427,429	14,460,670	9,950,076	14,054,444	14,156,212
In Madras . . .	14,915,908	14,831,255	15,369,369	15,414,427	16,063,094
In Bombay . . .	10,484,382	10,957,566	14,480,860	12,473,607	12,770,609
In Sindh . . .	378,812	420,132	453,504	458,797	490,194
In British Burma . . .	207,089	264,415	193,856	327,555	410,127

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

## No. of TABLE

- 1.—General comparative abstract of the Indian Salt Revenue (Miscellaneous Receipts excluded) in each official year from 1868-69 to 1887-88 84 & 185
- 2.—Detailed comparative statement of the Indian Salt Revenue for the official years 1885-86, 1886-87, and 1887-88.



## Part XVIII.

### CUSTOMS REVENUE.

These tables shew the amount of customs duty realised on each article imported and exported since 1873-74. In 1869-70, the revenue on imports was £1,749,903, with a general rate of duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem*. In 1887-88, the revenue was £564,261, the only duties remaining on the tariff schedule being those on liquors, arms, opium (the latter giving a nominal revenue as the duty is meant to be prohibitory), and petroleum. Salt is 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 1887-88 the revenue was £756,499 derived from rice alone, all other articles being free.

The tables give a general view of the duties levied under various Tariff Acts since 1859, and contain classified lists of the articles which are now dutiable and not dutiable on import and export, shewing for each how it was treated under each tariff schedule framed since 1859.

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3.—Rates of Customs duty imposed upon imports into <i>British India</i> , under various Acts, from 1859 to 1867 . . . . .	139
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5.—Rates of Customs duty imposed upon imports into <i>British India</i> , under various Acts and Notifications, since 1867 . . . . .	141—151
6.—Rates of Customs duty imposed upon exports from <i>British India</i> , under various Acts and Notifications, since 1867 . . . . .	152

## Part XIX to Part XXI.

### FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING.

The volume concludes with a series of tables shewing, for various periods extending in many cases back to 1834-35, the progress of the foreign sea-borne trade of India, for the whole country, for each province separately, and for the principal articles of trade and principal foreign countries, as well as the progress of shipping. 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 54 years, 1834-35 to 1887-88, from £14,342,290 to £170,978,747, the increase being nearly twelve-fold, making on the average a rate of 20·2 per cent. annually. The average rate of increase in the trade during the last twenty years has been :

Trade	YEARS.	Average annual Trade.	Increase per cent. in each period compared with preceding five years.
Mills a.			
Planting .		£	
Mining and	872-73 . . . . .	100,960,376	...
All others	77-78 . . . . .	108,705,553	7·67
TOTAL	.83 . . . . .	132,710,485	22·08
No. of TABLE	8 . . . . .	160,456,823	20·91
List of Joint Statement on the 31st .			

Part XIX to Part XXI—*continued.*FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING—*continued.*

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 1887-88 . . . . .	153
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CALCUTTA,  
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J. E. C'ONOR.