

all goods that can be easily transported merely join the throng of visitors at the times in question, and do not waste their time in residing permanently in a place where trade is so spasmodic.

The increase of the population has hitherto been discussed merely in its relation to the number of people who were enumerated 10 years ago, and this is, of course, the only aspect with which the census has to deal. But there is another of equal importance, but which, as the facts concerning it do not arise out of the operations under review, can be only treated here in the barest outline. Still, it will not be altogether out of place, as it bears on the question of the probability of the continuance during the current decade of the rate of growth that has prevailed in that which has just passed. The point is, whether, judged by the facts by which the progress of a country from a material standpoint is usually tested, it can be fairly assumed that in India the increase of the population has been accompanied by a parallel development of its resources. The simplest way of treating so complex a mass of statistics is to make use of a base-line or index-year. It may be admitted at the outset that for anything like a detailed examination of the conditions such a method is faulty, but our present object is to give a sketch only. The table given on the next page, then, shows the figures for each year of the decade in their relation to those of the year which immediately preceded that period. For instance, taking the first column, the land revenue of 1880-81 being 100·00, that for 1881-82 is represented by 103·96, and the average for the decade by 107·94. On the other hand, the imports of kerosine oil were only 90·96 in the first year of the decade, but rose to 542·30 in the last. To save space, however, the 100·00 has been omitted in favour of the appropriate sign. Now, the increase of the population in British provinces is 9·70 per cent., and what with recoveries from famine and the greater accuracy of the returns, it may be safely assumed that this rate is above the normal, and the latter can be set down at about 8·50 for this territory as a whole. This, then, is the ratio with which the figures should be compared in the several columns relating to revenue, post, and currency.  $\equiv$  the case of the States the rate is no doubt higher, and may approach 10·00; and with the latter we may take the figures regarding railways and trade generally, since the whole country contributes to their support. In the former case, that of the Provinces, it appears that the increase, except in the assessment on the land which, for reasons that are too lengthy to be stated here, moves slowly, is generally above that of the population. Salt, for instance, the only tax paid by the lower classes, shows a remarkable increase in the amount consumed as compared with the revenue from it, taking the whole of the 10 years together, though the two last years of the period indicate a less satisfactory divergence, which proved, however, only temporary. The postal system shows a marvellous development, especially in the matter of cards; and telegrams, too, are now sent to an extent unheard of even 10 years ago. In connection with the railway passengers, it must be noted that in India the traffic by the upper classes is comparatively insignificant, so that the bulk of the growth is to be set down to the third. It is also noticeable that the rate of increase in both passenger and goods traffic is considerably above that in the open mileage, and the same remark applies, though less forcibly, to the net earning of the lines.

Parallel movement of population and material prosperity.

With reference to the trade returns, it is perhaps advisable to present the actual as well as the proportional figures, so as to indicate the general distribution of the whole amount entering and leaving the country. This is done in the marginal table, which represents the average values for the 10 years in question. Speaking generally, the import branch is so much more varied than the other, that the articles mentioned, though the most important, form but two-thirds of the whole value. On the other hand, the chief articles of export leave a comparatively little remainder. In the proportional tables quantities, it should be mentioned, are taken instead of values, owing to the complications introduced into the latter by the vagaries of exchange of late years. On the whole, it will be noticed that as to merchandise the increase in

TABLE O (1 = 1000).

Imports.		Exports of Indian Products.	
Total.	Rx. 57,787.	Total.	Rx. 86,491.
Cotton Goods -	23,732	Raw Cotton -	14,762
Cotton Twist -	3,650	Cotton Goods -	2,437
Hardware -	921	Cotton Twist -	3,601
Iron -	2,110	Hides -	4,731
Copper -	1,837	Wool -	1,302
Oil -	1,470	Opium -	10,786
Silk Goods -	1,393	Tea -	4,668
Sugar -	1,866	Oil Seeds -	9,225
Woollen Goods -	1,403	Raw Jute -	5,953
Others -	19,405	Jute Goods -	1,734
		Wheat -	7,172
		Rice -	9,162
		Others -	11,058

TABLE P.  
 VARIATION PER CENT. from the RETURNS for 1880-81 of MAIN ITEMS of REVENUE,  
 COMMERCE, &c.

Year.	State Revenue from			Consumption of Salt.	Post and Telegraph Transactions (Non-Official Correspondence only).			Value of Currency Notes Issued.	Railways.				Private Trade (Value).				Ratio of Net Excess in value of Exports over Imports including Treasure.
	Land.	Stamps.	Salt.		Letters.	Post Cards.	Private and Inland Telegrams.		Miles Worked.	Passengers.	Goods.	Net Earnings.	Imports.	Exports (of Indian Produce and Manufactures).	Imports.	Exports.	
1881-82	+ 3'96	+ 4'02	+ 3'52	+ 3'49	+ 7'97	+ 47'68	- 0'86	- 1'16	+ 4'16	+ 12'61	+ 12'38	+ 9'80	- 6'59	+ 10'12	+ 25'97	- 23'65	+ 66'26
1882-83	+ 3'61	+ 3'97	- 13'18	+ 8'52	+ 17'62	+ 100'77	+ 13'92	+ 11'11	+ 7'80	+ 24'51	+ 29'36	+ 21'21	- 0'61	+ 11'98	+ 49'68	- 27'06	+ 28'25
1883-84	+ 5'92	+ 8'08	- 13'63	+ 10'32	+ 28'16	+ 159'92	+ 18'39	- 2'02	+ 12'54	+ 41'18	+ 26'13	+ 13'77	+ 4'76	+ 18'22	+ 43'28	- 29'86	+ 36'53
1884-85	+ 3'41	+ 10'95	- 8'56	+ 13'66	+ 38'87	+ 227'60	+ 30'72	+ 6'42	+ 17'00	+ 54'67	+ 43'25	+ 31'26	+ 5'65	+ 11'59	+ 54'52	+ 36'81	+ 0'78
1885-86	+ 7'01	+ 12'69	- 10'83	+ 12'03	+ 53'20	+ 295'92	+ 46'34	+ 7'67	+ 28'07	+ 69'15	+ 48'18	+ 40'57	+ 2'99	+ 12'17	+ 72'20	- 23'06	- 13'78
1886-87	+ 9'20	+ 15'40	- 6'44	+ 19'05	+ 63'60	+ 355'81	+ 61'26	+ 3'94	+ 42'72	+ 82'49	+ 52'87	+ 34'69	+ 16'60	+ 17'97	+ 22'98	+ 19'44	+ 6'40
1887-88	+ 9'83	+ 19'25	- 6'26	+ 16'06	+ 72'94	+ 410'29	+ 78'18	+ 18'29	+ 46'11	+ 97'30	+ 69'50	+ 42'25	+ 24'00	+ 20'00	+ 53'82	+ 11'40	- 24'85
1888-89	+ 9'02	+ 20'81	+ 7'86	+ 17'00	+ 84'80	+ 477'06	+ 102'65	+ 20'26	+ 46'76	+ 111'64	+ 68'41	+ 45'50	+ 32'32	+ 28'72	+ 54'03	+ 23'88	- 16'83
1889-90	+ 13'59	+ 25'76	+ 15'06	+ 16'98	+ 96'63	+ 535'30	+ 109'90	+ 18'21	+ 70'64	+ 118'20	+ 71'16	+ 49'02	+ 32'30	+ 37'69	+ 94'25	+ 32'44	- 5'79
1890-91	+ 13'89	+ 25'18	+ 19'78	+ 18'20	+ 105'01	+ 579'80	+ 126'51	+ 67'53	+ 79'16	+ 133'22	+ 96'77	+ 82'50	+ 37'22	+ 33'25	+ 144'04	+ 47'40	- 64'25
Mean of Ten Years	+ 7'94	+ 14'61	- 2'23	+ 13'54	+ 56'31	+ 319'11	+ 58'70	+ 15'02	+ 34'86	+ 74'50	+ 51'79	+ 37'06	+ 14'86	+ 20'17	+ 61'47	+ 6'70	- 1'83

Year.	Imports (Quantities).							Exports (Quantities), Indian Produce or Manufacture.								
	Iron.	Hard-ware.	Copper.	Kerosine Oil.	Sugars.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Cotton Twist and Yarn.	Raw Cotton.	Rice.	Wheat.	Oil Seed.	Raw Jute.	Raw Wool.	Cotton Twist and Yarn.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Jute Manufactures.
1881-82	- 7'99	+ 13'40	- 11'42	- 9'04	- 21'33	- 8'56	- 11'15	+ 23'96	+ 5'95	+ 167'33	+ 1'73	+ 29'27	+ 3'92	+ 14'44	- 1'63	- 19'69
1882-83	+ 18'25	+ 43'30	+ 17'92	+ 105'36	- 31'80	- 7'53	- 2'22	+ 35'86	+ 14'64	+ 90'66	+ 27'60	+ 78'13	+ 2'46	+ 68'68	+ 36'69	+ 27'40
1883-84	+ 31'94	+ 47'29	+ 38'92	+ 35'23	- 25'29	- 2'95	- 1'09	+ 31'83	- 0'83	+ 182'11	+ 68'46	+ 20'80	- 1'99	+ 85'41	+ 82'87	+ 21'49
1884-85	+ 35'14	+ 52'84	+ 44'73	+ 171'34	+ 63'93	- 2'39	- 2'35	+ 11'63	- 19'12	+ 112'92	+ 77'22	+ 44'04	- 0'85	+ 144'96	+ 57'67	+ 58'02
1885-86	+ 31'05	+ 40'54	+ 71'08	+ 81'54	+ 18'74	- 1'86	+ 0'68	- 7'71	+ 3'51	+ 183'02	+ 68'09	+ 53'95	+ 21'67	+ 190'85	+ 60'58	+ 21'71
1886-87	+ 23'06	+ 56'62	+ 61'14	+ 219'47	+ 77'38	+ 21'35	+ 6'83	+ 19'69	- 1'42	+ 199'07	+ 54'38	+ 42'98	+ 31'07	+ 241'26	+ 75'62	+ 23'26
1887-88	+ 62'12	+ 97'08	+ 39'55	+ 211'59	+ 83'36	+ 3'52	+ 12'35	+ 18'35	+ 4'65	+ 81'86	+ 56'08	+ 65'99	+ 36'26	+ 321'73	+ 128'62	+ 41'96
1888-89	+ 50'17	+ 99'47	- 74'20	+ 205'01	+ 64'01	+ 10'70	+ 14'63	+ 17'40	- 15'12	+ 136'57	+ 51'13	+ 81'64	+ 38'30	+ 379'18	+ 131'18	+ 90'49
1889-90	+ 35'37	+ 93'30	+ 49'05	+ 434'85	+ 74'70	+ 12'42	+ 1'10	+ 39'23	- 0'61	+ 85'40	+ 53'32	+ 76'53	+ 48'64	+ 427'67	+ 95'70	+ 85'90
1890-91	+ 45'43	+ 116'74	+ 16'97	+ 442'30	+ 197'26	+ 13'30	+ 11'10	+ 30'46	+ 28'23	+ 92'37	+ 43'65	+ 106'30	+ 32'57	+ 529'24	+ 122'61	+ 83'50
Mean of Ten Years	+ 32'55	+ 66'66	+ 26'68	+ 198'77	+ 50'70	+ 4'71	+ 2'93	+ 22'07	+ 1'99	+ 133'13	+ 59'16	+ 57'96	+ 21'01	+ 240'34	+ 70'88	+ 43'91

the exports has been continuous, and in rate above that of the imports, whilst including treasure transaction, the balance is inclining a little in favour of closer correspondence. But here, as in the case of the post, telegraph, and railway, one of the main points worthy of note is the increase in the apparent reserve available for spending on what are to the masses of India, objects of luxury. Then again there is to be noted the growth of the export trade in raw produce, though it is here as everywhere else, subject to annual variations of a somewhat irregular character. Lastly, the competition between imported piece-goods and yarn and that made in India. As to the first, the marginal table O shows that the absolute quantities manufactured abroad and sent to India are very largely in excess of the others, but the proportional statement indicates the relatively far higher increase that has taken place in the exports of this sort of goods from India in the 10 years under review. The yarn from abroad, again, is being beaten in the race, just now, by that made in the country, but there is probably a check to be expected in this rapid increase of foreign demand, as there has been to a slight extent in the jute trade of late. Finally, a few words must be said about the absorptive power of India for the precious metals. which, in discussing the circumstances of the country, is a point too often overlooked. In the last 10 years India took in an amount of gold which is valued in what is known as Rx, or "tens of rupees," at no less than 44,051,255, whilst it disgorged in the same time only 3,144,069. Simultaneously, the corresponding amount of silver introduced into the country was 101,086,766, of which only 12,225,899 has left it. Thus there remains in round numbers, the equivalent of Rx. 41,000,000 in gold and 89,000,000 in silver, which has been added to the hoards already in the possession of the people previous to the period under review. We have every reason accordingly to assume that the present rate of increase amongst the people of India is well within their means of subsistence. If maintained, which of course it will not be, it would be 75 years before the population doubled itself, and the problem of their support would then, no doubt, be a hard one for our successors.