M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

(1) Number of Pages 50.
(2) Date of repair 20-11-68.
(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 102 Press
B.P. No. ~~Mis.~~

Dated 25-1-1876 ~~196~~.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, *25th January* 1876.

Read the following papers :—

No. 204. From H. J. REYNOLDS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, (Statistics,) to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, 5th November 1875, No. 3,709.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, a copy of the first number of the *Statistical Reporter*, a monthly journal published by the Government of Bengal with the sanction and approval of the Government of India, and devoted to Economic, Agricultural, and Statistical inquiries. The journal will necessarily deal, for the most part, with affairs connected with the Bengal province, but by no means exclusively, and it will very much add to its value if statistical and other information could be supplied from other provinces for publication in its pages. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would be glad to see the paper assume as wide and cosmopolitan a character as would be compatible with its dealing with statistical and economic matters of Indian interest.

2. The paper will, for the present, remain under the editorship of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, the Junior Secretary to this Government, and I am to request that if the Governor of Madras should consider it desirable to subscribe for copies of the paper, or to furnish information for publication in its pages, you will be so good as to communicate the orders of Government direct to that officer.

3. The subscription to the *Statistical Reporter* has been fixed at Rs. 12 per annum payable in advance, or Rs. 2 per each number if purchased singly.

REFERRED to the Board of Revenue for opinion.

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
30th November 1875. *Secretary to Government.*

No. 205. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st December 1875, Miscellaneous No. 11,192.

Read Endorsement of the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 30th November 1875.

ABSTRACT.—Referring, for Board's opinion, letter from Government of Bengal, Financial Department, forwarding two copies of the first number of the *Statistical Reporter*, and requesting that if the Madras Government should desire to subscribe for copies of this paper, or to furnish information for publication therein, they should communicate their orders to Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, the Editor.

THE *Statistical Reporter* appears to contain valuable information, and the Board are of opinion that each Collector and the Board's Office should be furnished with a copy.

2. Copies of Trade Returns and other statistical papers can be furnished to the Editor if Government desire.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

---

ped that an efficient commencement has been made of
measures towards the acquisition of statistics and accurate information

The exact
bearing u
dak or ru

commenced by his
come into force from
returns from the

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
25th January 1876.

No. 206. ORDER THEREON, 25th January 1876, No. 102.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government will subscribe for ten copies at present. The Board can supply statistics as proposed. Copies of Government Orders on agricultural subjects will be transmitted from the Government Office to the Editor.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

[illegible] F. [illegible]

Govt. of 1876 Madras

REVENUE

The BOARD of REVENUE

Dated January, 1876.

Read. Ansd.

G.O., 25th January 1876, No. 191.

JANUARY

Nos. 204—205.

[illegible]

Registered No. 169.]

THE

STATISTICAL

Published by the Governm

No. 1.] NOVEMBER 1

The Statistical Reporter.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Introduction	1	Registration on Road Routes	17
Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal ...	2	Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic ...	17
Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge	2	Note on Tea Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.	18
Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers	7	Indigo Trade and Cultivation	24
Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals	10	The Tea Trade	25
Trade between the District of Midnapore and Calcutta	14	Tea Cultivation in Bengal	25
Trade of Calcutta with the interior of Bengal	14	Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874	27
Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic	15	Mountain Journeys	29
River Registration Stations	16	Exports of Great Britain, 1874	30
Registration in Chittagong	17	Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874	31
		Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874	31
		The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874	31
		Jute Cultivation in America	32

INTRODUCTION.

"THE Lieutenant-Governor believes that statistics are not an end, but a means to an end; and he thinks that a better knowledge of the country and the people of a province, where our knowledge has fallen so far behind that which we possess in other provinces of India, will probably tend to improvement in the administration. But meantime, in the present stage, he is in truth doing little more than trying to ascertain facts. If he succeeds, even in a moderate degree, in that attempt, then he, and those who may come after him in the Government, will be in a much better position to proceed with confidence in any measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people which may be suggested by the facts brought to light."

These remarks were recorded by Sir George Campbell in 1871 shortly after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the aim of the Bengal Government has since been to carry the policy thus stated into effect. It is the [illegible] of [illegible] Temple, as it was of his predecessor, to acquire and register such general and detailed knowledge of the condition of the agricultural population and of the trade of the country, in all the main elements which affect them, as ought to be in the possession of every civilized Government, and especially of a Government which stands very much in the relation of a landlord as well as of a Government to large portions of the people.

It is hoped that an efficient commencement has been made of measures towards the acquisition of statistics and accurate information

about the
work, of
of measu
an attemp
country.
ful, and
Deputy
laborious
they were
supplied
of the cou
of statis
informati
staple pr
statistics
and of th
every dis
afforded
large
part of t
same ye
Commiss
certain
Road Ces
and lande
about wh
with the
establish
large pa
Governm
resulting
as our s
knowledg

But
the resul
importan
vital stat
which
cess ope
facts reg
published
estates
Bengal,
of this g
The
Governm
quantity
The
bearing
dak or ca

---

concert with the Post
of important figures
All these facts and fig

The registration
was systematically t
since been carried
similar registration
information now bein
a traffic which is pro
of the highest interes
inland trade of Ben
(Madras, the North-W
Assam, and also Nep
carried into effect.
figures needing colla
Bengal and its depe
collated for several
the inland trade stati
the records of the
necessary to edit and

Besides the depa
have a special rela
departments of the
Civil and Criminal J
Local Works, Irrigat
facts and figures, wh
analysis, so that the
to time according

It
statistical manual o
Government of Beng
readable form all th
corrected by the late

As is well known
was brought out
Knight, to which
Reporter. The pro
by Government
consideration to
economic matters,
ment publication
as punctually and
of importance
preceding month
desirable to publis

REVIEW O

In the
arrangements
the trade of
complete system
the trade
been established
on
commenced by
come into force

Registered No. 169.]

THE
STATISTICAL REPORTER.

Published by the Government of Bengal.

No. 1.] NOVEMBER 1875. Subscription { Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1. / Single copies, Rs. 2 each.

The Statistical Reporter.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Introduction	1
Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal	2
Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahibgunge	2
Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers	7
Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals	10
Trade between the District of Midnapore and Calcutta	14
Trade of Calcutta with the Interior of Bengal	14
Proposed System of Registration of Boat Traffic	16
River Registration Stations	16
Registration at Chittagong	17
Registration on Road Routes	17
Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic	17
Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.	18
Indigo Trade and Cultivation	23
The Tea Trade	25
Tea Cultivation in Bengal	25
Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874	26
Meteorological Jottings	30
Exports of Great Britain, 1874	30
Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874	31
Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1875	31
The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874	31
Jute Cultivation in America	31

INTRODUCTION.

"The Lieutenant-Governor believes that statistics are not an end, but a means to an end; and he thinks that a better knowledge of the country and the people of a province, where our knowledge has fallen so far behind that which we possess in other provinces of India, will probably tend to improvements in the administration. But meantime, in the present stage, he is in truth doing little more than trying to ascertain facts. If he succeeds, even in a moderate degree, in that attempt, then he, and those who may come after him in the Government, will be in a much better position to proceed with confidence in any measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people which may be suggested by the facts brought to light."

These remarks were recorded by Sir George Campbell in 1871, shortly after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the aim of the Bengal Government has since been to carry the policy thus stated into effect. It is the endeavour of Sir Richard Temple, as it was of his predecessor, to acquire and register such general and detailed knowledge of the condition of the agricultural population, and of the trade of the country, in all the main elements which affect them, as ought to be in the possession of every civilised Government, and especially of a Government which stands very much in the relation of a landlord as well as of a Government to large portions of the people.

It is hoped that an efficient commencement has been made of [illegible] of statistics and accurate information about the country and the people. The census was a great statistical work, of which the advantages were profoundly felt in the organization of measures of relief during the past year. It has been followed up by an attempt to collect accurate vital statistics over selected areas in the country. On the whole, the results of this attempt are fairly successful, and of good promise. As regards agricultural statistics, four special Deputy Collectors were sanctioned for statistical duty, and made laborious and careful inquiries into the tracts of country to which they were appointed. District statistical accounts have been specially supplied by the district and sub-divisional officers of several parts of the country. The famine necessarily interfered with the prosecution of statistical inquiries regarding agriculture, but considerable information has nevertheless been obtained concerning some of the staple products. In addition to the report of the Jute Commission, statistics of the cultivation of tea, cotton, tobacco, flax, potatoes, and of the food-grains of the country, have been obtained from nearly every district of Bengal. The new sub-divisional establishments have afforded an agency for the collection of correct statistics, which had long been a crying want. An educational census was taken over a part of the 24-Pergunnahs and of Nuddea in 1872; later on in the same year a similar census was effected in Mymensingh, and the Commissioner of Patna has since compiled an educational census in certain tracts in his division. The returns now being filed under the Road Cess Act are supplying a deficiency in the registration of tenures and landed property. The census and the road cess are the centres about which the collection of statistics is gathering. It is hoped that with the special Deputy Collectors, the sub-deputies, and sub-divisional establishments, the reorganized putwarees and canoongoes over a large part of the province, and especially in the Court of Wards and Government estates, we shall be able to add to the record of tenures resulting from the road cess proceedings many agrarian details, just as our specimen areas for vital statistics are adding details to the knowledge acquired by the census.

But if the collection of statistics is to be successfully prosecuted, the results arrived at ought to be punctually made public. It is important that there should be no delay in the publication of the vital statistics of the country, month by month, in regular statements which should be widely circulated. The operations of the road cess [illegible] will afford a mass of interesting facts regarding the tenures and rents of land, which ought to be published in a comprehensive and tabular form. The extent of the estates under management of the Court of Wards is very large in Bengal, and the statistics relating to the management by Government of this great trust ought to be published, and will be very interesting. The numerous estates retained under the direct management of Government (the number of which estates too is increasing) render a quantity of agricultural statistics available, which [illegible] The annual reports of the registration of assurances [illegible] bearing upon social science. The reorganization of the [illegible] dak or rural post throughout [illegible]

[illegible] Department, will also cause the production [illegible] on the progress of popular education. [illegible] ought to be published.

[illegible] trade in Central and Western Bengal [illegible] by Sir George Campbell, and has [illegible] Sir Richard Temple has recently ordered a [illegible] the river traffic in Bengal generally. The [illegible] regarding the boat traffic of Bengal— [illegible] unequalled in any other country—will prove [illegible] Arrangements for collecting the statistics of the [illegible] Behar, and Orissa with adjacent provinces [illegible] Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and [illegible] have been sanctioned and [illegible] this source there will be a large influx of [illegible] The statistics of the ocean-borne trade of [illegible] have, as is well known, been regularly [illegible] these will have to be embodied with [illegible] All these returns, if they lie buried among [illegible] will however be of little value: it is [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] BOAT TRAFFIC OF BENGAL.

[illegible]

with as little delay as possible. The statistics of trade thus published will be of much interest to both Government and the public.

At the same time considerable value attaches to the statistics which have been collected under the old system. No review has recently been published of the Bengal river traffic, and it has been found convenient that the following observations should treat, not only of the trade of 1874, but should refer also to the figures of 1873 and to those of 1872. The first part of the following remarks will treat of the Ganges-borne traffic registered at Sahebgunge; the traffic between Northern Bengal and Calcutta, registered at the toll-stations on the Nuddea rivers, will next be considered; the third part will treat of the traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta, which is registered on the Calcutta canals; the fourth part will take up the trade between the district of Midnapore and Calcutta; and the review will close with some remarks on the statistics of the internal trade between the interior of the province and Calcutta.

GANGES-BORNE TRAFFIC REGISTERED AT SAHEBGUNGE.

A system of registration was in 1872 established by Sir George Campbell at Sahebgunge, on the Ganges, with the object of registering the river traffic between Eastern and Northern Bengal on the one hand, and the districts of Behar and of the North-Western Provinces on the other. Sahebgunge was selected as the place of registry, because nearly all the great tributaries of the Ganges enter the river above Sahebgunge, which again is above the point where the Bhagirathee, the most westerly of the Ganges' mouths, leaves the main stream for the sea. Sahebgunge, moreover, is situated on a rocky headland, directly under which the deep stream of the Ganges passes, and is therefore very conveniently placed for registration. A registration establishment is maintained at Sahebgunge at a cost of Rs. 2,616 a year.

During 1872 the number of boats that passed Sahebgunge (excluding country boats and passenger boats) was 32,470; during 1873 it was 35,871, and during 1874 it was 30,015. The total number of merchant boats that passed Sahebgunge in 1874 was 43,989. Of this total, 12,357 loaded boats and 9,969 unloaded boats were going up-stream, and 17,078 loaded boats and 4,585 unloaded boats were proceeding down-stream, the aggregate total being nearly equal in each case. During the first half of the year the average number of boats per diem has been about 100, and about 140 during the second half. During the first six months the up-stream traffic is always larger and heavier than the down-stream; but during the second half-year, when the river is in flood, the down-stream traffic is very much the larger. The voyage from Nawabgunge to Patna takes from 40 to 60 days during the cold weather and on to April, and from Nawabgunge to Sahebgunge from 25 to 40 days. The boats are tracked up from December to April, though wind and sails occasionally help them. The Dacca dealers are said to ordinarily prefer boat carriage the whole distance, and do not transfer their freight to the railway at Sahebgunge.

It has been pointed out that the two great articles of produce, rice and oil-seeds, which together make up more than one-half of the whole Ganges traffic, [illegible] the condition of the [illegible]. Rice comes into the Dacca markets in December and January, and is despatched up-country for consumption in Behar and Benares during the dry season, when the up-stream traffic is heaviest. Oil-seeds come into the Behar and Benares markets in April and May, and are despatched to Calcutta for export during July and the rainy season, when the down-stream traffic is the larger.

The [illegible] of the cargoes passing Sahebgunge is shown to have been—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Down-stream traffic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Up-stream traffic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1,00,89,183	[illegible]	[illegible]

Down-Stream Traffic.—The chief staples of down-stream traffic are—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Oil-seeds	25,80,000	27,30,900	25,59,500
Sugar	5,45,000	5,65,900	4,59,600
Pulses and gram	4,48,000	5,38,200	5,34,000
Wheat	4,32,000	5,05,100	4,13,100
Saltpetre	3,23,000	3,23,800	3,06,000
Miscellaneous vegetable produce	2,39,800	2,52,300	3,29,900
Tobacco	1,08,000	1,24,500	1,17,300
Cotton	77,240	74,278	68,709
Salt	88,632	1,58,622	71,481
Timber	43,600	1,11,700	1,40,600
Rice	20,200	13,300	2,08,200

It will be seen that the export of oil-seeds down the Ganges annually exceeds two and a half million maunds.

About half the consignments come from the Patna Division, or say 13,00,000 maunds; about three-eighths come from the Bhagulpore Division, or say 10,00,000 maunds; and about one-eighth, or say 3,50,000 maunds, comes from the North-Western Provinces. The subjoined table will show in detail the shipments from the North-Western Provinces and from the districts of Bengal during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874:—

Places of shipment of OIL-SEEDS *despatched down the Ganges past Sahebgunge.*

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	3,36,740	4,17,844	4,17,762
Shahabad	18,459	12,181	28,064
Sarun	5,39,276	4,92,249	3,08,848
Tirhoot	4,56,424	3,40,109	3,19,535
Patna	3,17,710	3,52,060	3,09,181
Monghyr	3,51,728	2,73,040	3,15,141
Bhagulpore	3,22,675	4,06,942	4,01,959
Purneah	1,74,251	2,26,584	2,99,390

The principal mart for the export of oil-seeds is Revelgunge, which is a place of considerable importance, situated near the junction of the Gogra with the Ganges in the Sarun district. The oil-seeds that are exported from this mart are mainly the produce of the North-Western Provinces, and are sold to agents of down-country merchants. The place owes its name to Mr. Revell, a Collector of Government Customs, who was deputed there in 1788 to establish a Custom House and founded the present bazar. His name has been held in such repute that to this day his tomb is visited as a shrine by the bazar people, and his name invoked on all occasions of adversity or prosperity. In 1872 the returns showed that 5,39,040 maunds of oil-seeds were exported from Revelgunge; in 1873 the exports were [illegible] maunds, and in 1874 it was [illegible] maunds. These totals do not, however, represent the whole of the Revelgunge trade in oil-seeds, which is estimated to amount to at least eight or nine or even ten lakhs of maunds yearly. Large quantities are sent down the river to Patna, whence they are consigned to Calcutta by rail. The next most important mart is [illegible] on the [illegible] Gunduck river in Tirhoot. From [illegible] maunds were exported in 1872; 2,66,130 maunds in 1873, and 1,31,663 maunds in 1874. Patna sent 2,00,000 maunds in 1872, 2,92,000 maunds in 1873, and 3,00,000 maunds in 1874. From Khagurriah in Monghyr, which is situated on the Gunduck, a few miles above the junction of that river with the Ganges, the exports amount to a lakh and a half of maunds; and other marts of importance, exporting over 50,000 maunds, are Durbhunga, Monghyr, Surajgurrah in the Monghyr district, and Colgong, Balia, Sahebgunge, and Moorleegunge in the Bhagulpore district. But little of the produce north of the Ganges reaches Bhagulpore itself: the produce of the sub-division of Maddehpoora either goes east to the large mart of Moorleegunge on the Koosee, or it is taken to Khagurriah. There are places in the Soopol sub-division where not only is the district produce bought up, but considerable trade with Nepal goes on, notably at Kundolee, Beerpore, and Bulloo Bazar, and nearly the whole of this finds its way to Khagurriah. Arrangements have recently been made for registering the amount of the Nepal traffic.

More than four-fifths of the oil-seeds passing Sahebgunge, or more than two million maunds annually, are consigned to Calcutta. A large quantity of oil-seeds, varying from 2,00,000 to 3,00,000 maunds, is annually imported into Bhuddressur, in the Hooghly district. The town of Bhuddressur is situated on the west or right bank of the river Hooghly, to the immediate south of French Chandernagore, and it extends down towards Baidyabatty, Showrahully, and Chatra as far as Serampore. It is a commercial depot, where the native merchants keep their cargoes, as it were, out of sight of the Calcutta market, but still within easy reach. Salt, as will be seen subsequently, is stored here after purchase at Howrah, and sent, when convenient, to Burdwan, Bankoora, and Behar, or sold to retail dealers in Hooghly. Rice from Eastern Bengal is sold to retail dealers. Tobacco is imported from Nuddea. Jute and sugar are sent to Calcutta. The oil-seeds from up-country, pulses, &c., are sent when the market is favourable to Calcutta. Most of the other river marts in Hooghly, such as Chinsurah, Baboogunge, Jingrapottah in French Chandernagore, are of a similar character, but on a smaller scale than Bhuddressur.

The following figures regarding the amount of oil-seeds consigned *via* the East Indian Railway, as compared with the amount borne by boats along the Ganges, will be found to be interesting. The quantities consigned during the two years 1873 and 1874 are expected to be almost entirely imports into Calcutta, and are as follows:—

From	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces, &c. ...	14,01,960	20,75,180
Shahabad district	50,136	76,801
Patna district	2,27,[illegible]	5,20,[illegible]
Stations on the Loop Line (mostly Bhagulpore and Monghyr districts)	4,31,296	6,05,958
Stations on the Chord Line (all remote from the river) ...	1,74,250	67,115
Total ...	23,[illegible]	33,45,[illegible]

Very much the largest despatching station is Dinapore, from which the exports were 5,59,218 maunds in 1873, and 9,75,521 maunds in 1874. From Patna City the exports were 4,12,[illegible] maunds in 1873 and 3,66,610 maunds in 1874. From [illegible] the exports were 2,37,687 maunds in 1873, and [illegible] maunds in 1874. The railway evidently takes a large share of the imports of oil-seeds into Calcutta; but while it succeeds in attracting the greater part of the north-west produce and of the produce of the South Behar districts, the river still carries the consignments of the districts north of the Ganges.

The total exports of oil-seeds from Patna for Calcutta, both by river and by rail, amounted to 5,31,000 maunds in 1873, and to 7,00,000 maunds in 1874. It is principally as a depôt of trade and a centre for collection and distribution that Patna is important; its position, just where the traffic of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal meets, and where the traffic branches off to [illegible] [illegible] Calcutta. Sahebgunge also has become a large [illegible] consignments of the [illegible] or less monopolize the trade [illegible] Purneah [illegible] down country. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs has recently reported that the river [illegible] and returning to Rajmehal, and [illegible] probably recover its old importance. The returns [illegible] however, show any falling off at Sahebgunge [illegible] Government has called for a fuller report [illegible]

The following table shows the localities from which wheat is exported:—

Places of shipment of WHEAT *despatched down the Ganges past Sahebgunge.*

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	2,929	7,008	15,118
Shahabad	538	381	4,121
Sarun	3,031	240	20,929
Tirhoot	1,112	2,114	1,596
Patna	25,684	24,841	18,661
Monghyr	1,61,363	1,60,251	1,04,057
Bhagulpore	1,81,101	2,72,846	2,16,154
Purneah	36,172	33,423	27,754

It will be seen that nearly all the wheat that comes down the river is shipped at marts in the Monghyr and Bhagulpore districts. Very little comes from the Patna Division and from the North-Western Provinces. The principal exporting marts are Monghyr, Khaguriah, Surajgurrah, Bhagulpore, Colgong, Seebgunge, and Kesonee. Almost all the exports of wheat are destined for Calcutta; some 40,000 or 50,000 maunds are consigned to Bhuddressur, to be subsequently re-exported to the metropolis.

The exports of pulses and gram are as follows:—

Places of shipment of PULSES AND GRAM *despatched down the Ganges past Sahebgunge.*

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces	24,916	37,274	47,337
Shahabad ...	21,260	6,258	26,278
Sarun ...	8,324	12,207	18,956
Tirhoot ...	5,441	7,360	17,158
Patna ...	1,64,708	2,13,309	2,59,459
Monghyr ...	1,39,217	1,40,367	1,37,571
Bhagulpore ...	1,40,971	46,860	26,197
Purneah ...	18,353	40,985	11,470

During the year 1874 the greater proportion of the export of pulses and gram was derived from the districts of the Bhagulpore division. There is a large falling off in the two last years in the exports from the Bhagulpore district, the reasons of which are not [illegible] [illegible] in Patna. [illegible] [illegible] Calcutta.

[illegible]

The following table shows the exports of saltpetre:—

Places of shipment of SALTPETRE *despatched down-stream past Sahebgunge.*

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	16,766	7,222	21,517
Shahabad	50	800	......
Sarun	77,962	68,243	46,476
Tirhoot	1,45,628	1,92,627	2,07,170
Patna	52,045	52,317	29,951
Monghyr	5,220	1,548	909
Bhagulpore	3,650	1,025	......
Purneah	6,060	......	......

River-borne saltpetre comes mostly from the Tirhoot and Sarun districts, but the exports have apparently decreased from Sarun, as they have increased from Tirhoot. Gundick, Sahebgunge, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, and Soleempore, all in Tirhoot, are now the chief places for exports. From Patna the exports by river are small, but by rail they are very considerable. The railway receipts are annually increasing, and apparently at the expense of the river traffic. The following comparative statement shows the imports of saltpetre by river and by railway into Calcutta during the past three years:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By railway	2,96,316	3,59,276	3,63,501
By river	3,23,000	3,23,800	3,06,000
Total ...	6,19,316	6,83,076	6,69,501

The Custom House returns show that the export of saltpetre from the port of Calcutta was 6,82,430 maunds in 1872-73; 6,05,714 maunds in 1873-74; and 7,36,924 maunds in 1874-75. The Custom House returns thus induce a belief that the present Sahebgunge returns of Ganges-borne saltpetre are approximately correct, and afford a test of the approximate accuracy of the figures. It must be remembered that at Sahebgunge the amount of traffic carried by steamers is not registered.

The Ganges-borne trade in hides is extremely small; the total number of hides and skins (by tale) passing Sahebgunge varying from 1,50,000 to 3,50,000 annually. The greater part of these are shipped at Durbhunga and consigned to Sahebgunge, whence they are despatched to Calcutta by rail. It is supposed that hides cannot bear a long river journey in the rains without spoiling. The trade in hides sets towards Patna from all the surrounding districts and from the North-Western Provinces, being based on advances given in Patna; and from that city hides are exported by rail to Calcutta in large quantities.

The articles of miscellaneous vegetable produce, which amounted to 2,50,000 maunds in 1873, and exceeded the large total of 3,00,000 maunds in 1874, are principally supplied from the North-Western Provinces and from the marts of Revelgunge, Behar, and Patna. Patna alone supplied more than 80,000 maunds in 1874. The potato is largely grown in the Patna district, and is becoming more and more appreciated as an additional article of food. The consignments are mostly for Calcutta. The quantity of timber shewn in the returns—rather over 1,00,000 maunds—is less than might have been expected. It is derived principally from the *sál* forests in the Nepal tarái, and is thence floated down the rivers to one of the Behar marts for shipment. Durbhunga appears to enjoy the largest timber trade, and sends about 70,000 maunds to Calcutta. There is a slight falling off in the amount of cotton carried in 1874, attributable to a short crop last season in Western India. Indigenous cotton is not exported, as the crop grown, even in Behar, where the cultivation is comparatively more extensive than elsewhere in Bengal, is not sufficient for the requirements of the people, and has to be supplemented by supplies imported from the West. Almost all the cotton passing Sahebgunge comes from Mirzapore, and is consigned to marts in the Moorshedabad and Rajshahye districts and to East Bengal. The exceptionally large amount of rice carried down-stream in 1874 is owing to a shipment of 1,60,000 maunds of Government rice from Sahebgunge to [illegible] in Maldah, at that time a distressed district.

Sugar is the next most important article of down-traffic. The [illegible] of sugar during the three years under review are as follows:—

Places of shipment of SUGAR *despatched down the Ganges past Sahebgunge.*

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
orth-Western Provinces	3,93,027	3,08,915	3,95,977
hahabad	3,942	3,714	4,403
arun	42,019	26,363	11,222
irhoot	[illegible]	22,283	4,330
atna	57,263	61,664	26,566
onghyr	2,452	4,457	538
hagulpore	4,182	2,996	2,376
urneah	2,063	1,915	4,486

Of the sugar sent down-stream, about four-fifths comes from the North-Western Provinces, mostly from the Ghazeepore and Jounpore [illegible] a large proportion of the rest comes [illegible] Patna. Of the Ganges-borne sugar, Calcutta takes little more than one-third; the rest is consigned to the Maldah and Moorshedabad districts. [illegible] hundred and fifty thousand maunds [illegible] consigned to Maldah. But the Rajshahye Division for the most part [illegible] not aware whether the large [illegible] Maldah is for local consumption or for [illegible] that a large portion of the 1,20,000 [illegible] Moorshedabad eventually finds its way [illegible] from such marts as Jungipore and [illegible] Western and Central Bengal. [illegible] of sugar imported into Calcutta by the East Indian Railway [illegible] small, not exceeding 50,000 maunds in the [illegible] almost entirely from the Patna station [illegible] the North-Western Provinces [illegible] are nearly 2,00,000 maunds.

[illegible] as follows:—

Places of shipment of [illegible] *despatched down the Ganges past Sahebgunge.*

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
orth-Western Provinces	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
hahabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The following table shows the localities from which wheat is exported:—

Places of shipment of WHEAT *despatched down the Ganges past Sahebgunge.*

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	2,929	7,008	15,118
Shahabad	538	381	4,121
Sarun	3,081	340	20,929
Tirhoot	1,112	2,114	1,596
Patna	25,384	24,841	18,061
Monghyr	1,61,363	1,60,251	1,04,057
Bhagulpore	1,81,101	2,72,840	2,16,154
Purneah	30,172	33,429	27,754

It will be seen that nearly all the wheat that comes down the river is shipped at marts in the Monghyr and Bhagulpore districts. Very little comes from the Patna Division and from the North-Western Provinces. The principal exporting marts are Monghyr, Khaguriah, Surujgurrah, Bhagulpore, Colgong, Seebgunge, and Besonee. Almost all the exports of wheat are destined for Calcutta; some 40,000 or 50,000 maunds are consigned to Bhuddressur, to be subsequently re-exported to the metropolis.

The exports of pulses and gram are as follows:—

Places of shipment of PULSES AND GRAM *despatched down the Ganges past Sahebgunge.*

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	24,946	37,254	47,337
Shahabad	21,236	6,283	35,278
Sarun	8,824	12,207	18,956
Tirhoot	6,411	7,380	17,158
Patna	1,95,798	2,18,309	2,60,499
Monghyr	1,53,247	1,40,357	1,27,674
Bhagulpore	1,20,954	46,256	26,137
Purneah	18,358	60,983	11,470

During the year 1872 the greater proportion of the export of pulses and gram was shipped from the districts of the Bhagulpore Division. There is a large falling off in the two past years in the exports from the Bhagulpore district, the reasons of which are not [illegible] at the same time a large increase in the exports from Patna. Pulses are almost entirely consigned to Calcutta.

One of the most important markets for cereals in Bengal is [illegible] in the Dinagepore subdivision of the [illegible] district. During the year 1873 it was ascertained by local enquiry that upwards of 3,00,000 maunds of [illegible] were brought into this market, partly from rural villages in the district and partly from Maldah, Purneah, and Rajshahye. The exports are [illegible] Burdwan, and [illegible] Calcutta. About 30,000 maunds of gram were imported from Behar and Bhagulpore and re-exported to Calcutta. During the same year the imports of wheat were [illegible] maunds, partly grown in the district, but the greater part came from Maldah, Purneah, Bhagulpore, and Monghyr. The exports of oilseeds are also put down at [illegible] maunds [illegible] consigned principally to Calcutta [illegible]

The following table shows the exports of saltpetre:—

Places of shipment of SALTPETRE *despatched down-stream past Sahebgunge.*

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	16,766	7,222	21,517
Shahabad	50	800	......
Sarun	77,962	68,243	46,476
Tirhoot	1,45,628	1,92,027	2,07,170
Patna	52,045	52,317	29,951
Monghyr	5,220	1,548	909
Bhagulpore	3,050	1,025	......
Purneah	6,060	......	......

River-borne saltpetre comes mostly from the Tirhoot and Sarun districts, but the exports have apparently decreased from Sarun, as they have increased from Tirhoot. Gunduck, Sahebgunge, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, and Soleempore, all in Tirhoot, are now the chief places for exports. From Patna the exports by river are small, but by rail they are very considerable. The railway receipts are annually increasing, and apparently at the expense of the river traffic. The following comparative statement shows the imports of saltpetre by river and by railway into Calcutta during the past three years:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By railway	2,96,316	3,59,276	3,63,501
By river	3,23,000	3,23,800	3,06,000
Total ...	6,19,316	6,83,076	6,69,501

The Custom House returns show that the export of saltpetre from the port of Calcutta was 6,82,420 maunds in 1872-73, 6,06,714 maunds in 1873-74, and 7,36,924 maunds in 1874-75. The Custom House returns thus induce a belief that the present Sahebgunge returns of Ganges-borne saltpetre are approximately correct, and afford a test of the approximate accuracy of the figures. It must be remembered that at Sahebgunge the amount of traffic carried by steamers is not registered.

The Ganges-borne trade in hides is extremely small; the total number of hides and skins (by tale) passing Sahebgunge varying from 1,50,000 to 3,50,000 annually. The greater part of these are shipped at Durbhunga and consigned to Sahebgunge, whence they are despatched to Calcutta by rail. It is supposed that hides cannot bear a long river journey in the rains without spoiling. The trade in hides sets towards Patna from all the surrounding districts and from the North-Western Provinces, being based on advances given in Patna; and from that city hides are exported by rail to Calcutta in large quantities.

The articles of miscellaneous vegetable produce, which amounted to 2,50,000 maunds in 1873, and exceeded the large total of 3,00,000 maunds in 1874, are principally supplied from the North-Western Provinces and from the marts of Revelgunge, Behar, and Patna. Patna alone supplied more than 50,000 maunds in 1874. The potato is largely grown in the Patna district, and is becoming more and more appreciated as an additional article of food. The consignments are mostly for Calcutta. The quantity of timber shown in the returns—rather over 1,00,000 maunds—is less than might have been expected. It is derived principally from the sal forests in the Nepal terai, and is thence floated down the rivers to one of the Behar marts for shipment. Durbhunga appears to enjoy the largest timber trade, and sends about 70,000 maunds to Calcutta. There was slight falling off in the amount of cotton carried in 1874, attributable to a short crop last season in Western India. Indigenous cotton is not exported, as the crop grown, even in Behar, where the cultivation is comparatively more extensive than elsewhere in Bengal, is not sufficient for the requirements of the people, and has to be supplemented by supplies imported from the West. Almost all the cotton passing Sahebgunge comes from Mirzapore, and is consigned to marts in the Moorshedabad and Rajshahye districts and to East Bengal. The exceptionally large amount of rice carried down-stream in 1874 is owing to a shipment of 1,60,000 maunds of Government rice from Sahebgunge to Hyderpore in Maldah, at that time a distressed district.

Up-stream Traffic.—The principal staples of the up-stream traffic registered at the station at Sahebgunge are—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	27,53,000	[illegible]	9,86,625
Salt	11,85,000	[illegible]	8,36,640
Pulses	1,91,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

Considerably more than half the rice goes up during the dry season.

The chief despatches of rice are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Places of shipment of RICE *despatched up the Ganges past Sahebgunge.*

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8,902	[illegible]	3,30,351
Purneah ...	4,407	[illegible]	8,251
Maldah ...	13,51,824	[illegible]	45,034
Dinagepore ...	2,76,969	[illegible]	8,191
Rajshahye ...	3,03,492	[illegible]	27,407
Moorshedabad ...	3,06,018	[illegible]	28,567
Burdwan ...	8,185	[illegible]	770
Calcutta ...	40,472	[illegible]	41,409
Presidency Division ...	5,225	[illegible]	19,607
Pubna ...	13,059	[illegible]	4,578
Dacca ...	4,06,251	[illegible]	3,03,999
Tipperah ...	......	[illegible]	58,230
Sylhet ...	764	[illegible]	9,601
Backergunge ...	13,974	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unspecified Eastern Districts ...	3,856	[illegible]	12,003
Assam ...	779	[illegible]	22,913

By far the largest item of up-stream traffic is rice. About three million maunds of rice are carried in an ordinary season up the Ganges from the districts of Northern and Eastern Bengal to supply the requirements of Behar and the North-Western Provinces. The bulk of the rice sent up-country comes from the Dinagepore and Maldah districts. A quantity of the Dinagepore rice is shipped from Maldah, and there is an element of confusion in the returns, several export marts that actually belong to Dinagepore being [illegible] in the Maldah district. The two districts may be considered together as one huge rice field,—half of the surplus produce of which is conveyed down the Attrai and finds its way along the [illegible] through the Sunderbuns to Calcutta, and the remaining half [illegible] the Tangon, Koolick, Poornabhaba, and other smaller streams [illegible] the Mahanunda into the Ganges, and so to the North-West. It will subsequently be seen that a small proportion [illegible] down the Mahanunda river finds its way along the Jellinghee [illegible] In 1872 the total registered exports from these [illegible] the North-West amounted to 15,38,698 maunds; in 18[illegible] 16,28,704 maunds. The principal marts are [illegible] bhaba, 3,37,928 maunds; Rohunpore, 1,07,4[illegible] on the Koolick, 80,462 maunds; [illegible] maunds, and [illegible] 71,224 maunds, both on the Tangon; and [illegible] pore, Nowhazar, and Nyabunder, all on the [illegible]. Besides these there is the large mart of Gopalgunge, wh[illegible] in the Sahebgunge returns, but from which [illegible] Mr. Robinson, estimated that the exports were [illegible] maunds. The late Mr. Alexander, Magistrate of Maldah, was of opinion that the whole exports of Maldah rice [illegible] 2,50,000 maunds, and that the greater part of the [illegible] But Mr. Robinson believes that the Sahebgunge returns [illegible] underrate the quantity of the exports from [illegible] which he estimates cannot be less than 17,00,000 [illegible] maunds. It is to be hoped that the more accurate system [illegible] sanctioned will clear up all doubts on the subject.

From 3,00,000 to 4,00,000 maunds of rice are [illegible] from the Rajshahye district. The exports from [illegible] in these figures, but the greater quantity of [illegible]

…ntry. The principal marts of the Bogra district …illee on the Jumoona, and Dupchanchia on the …is Nagar, a branch of the Kurateea river. The … the rice crop of the Adamdighee thana, which … best rice in Bengal, and where in 1872 the … field that rice was suffered to ripen and wither … sufficient labour could not be found to harvest … to a station, and has always been held … point on the Northern Bengal Railway; and … connected with the railway by a good feeder … been taken in hand. Each of these marts is … 1,00,000 maunds of rice annually, but, as above … chiefly to Calcutta. The principal marts which … export to the North-Western Provinces are … maunds; Godagaree, 1,28,000 maunds; … maunds.

… from the Moorshedabad district is about … The rice trade of Dhulian, the principal mart of … as that of some other places in the … surpasses it, and probably Mirzapore also. In the … about 1,00,000 maunds of rice, partly … greater part importations from Rajgunge in … in Dacca. Like the Jungypore market, … about 1,00,000 maunds of rice were brought … the western part of the Moorshedabad district. … registered exports from Jungypore amounted … Other important marts in the district are Bhug… Moorshedabad, Jeaganj, Berhampore, … From the west part of Moorshedabad … where aman rice is grown almost … there are also large exports by rail. … In 1874 the total exports from [illegible] … maunds, of which 1,27,663 were consigned … Bhuddressur. The remainder … The Oshwals, a sect of Jains, are the … bankers in the district.

… Patna nearly 1,00,000 maunds of rice, derived … Sheorajpur, and Patna, were des… [illegible] … Dacca … greater proportion of which is … from Dacca itself. But Bengal is … districts as well as of Dacca, and is sent … About 7,77,000 maunds of rice … been exported to the North-West from the … Division in 1874, and about 1,00,000 maunds [illegible]

The year 1874 was exceptional, in consequence of … operations of Government in importing rice … which comprised the whole of North Behar … Northern Bengal. The exports from Purneah … but the rail into Behar amounted to … in 1873; but the total supplies from … Division almost entirely ceased. The … exported from the Sonthal Pergunnahs … which merely crossed the river from … but was destined for Northern Bengal. The … consignments of rice were despatched into … the rice was despatched are shown thus:—

…despatched up the Ganges past Sahebgunge.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
[illegible]	12,96,702	10,13,862	1,67,998
[illegible]		59,022	
[illegible]	4,01,290	18,23,211	1,01,980
[illegible]	2,27,308	30,710	40,003
[illegible]	6,31,178	9,21,708	5,27,710
[illegible]	30,700	21,528	15,720
[illegible]	20,160	36,401	4,098
[illegible]	10,581	36,919	3,30,980
[illegible]	2,575	59,302	22,347

…Northern and Eastern Bengal is consigned first … Western Provinces, about 15,00,000 maunds; to Patna nearly 10,00,000 maunds; and to Sarun about 4,00,000 maunds. The North-Western Provinces receives rather less than one-half of the total consignments. The large receipts shown against Purneah in 1874 represent the Government rice referred to in the preceding paragraph.

After rice, the next most important item of up-stream traffic is salt, which is entirely despatched from Calcutta and from Bhuddressur in the Hooghly district, where it is stored by dealers who have imported it from Calcutta. No less than 1,03,205 maunds, which were registered at Sahebgunge in 1874, were consigned from Bhuddressur. The following statement shows the destination of the up-country salt consignments during the past three years:—

Destination of Salt despatched up the Ganges past Sahebgunge.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces …	79,557	66,840	86,230
Shahabad …	…	26,912	…
Sarun …	2,58,137	1,04,739	1,48,324
Tirhoot …	4,06,898	2,39,339	2,45,171
Patna …	1,59,860	74,891	63,035
Monghyr …	1,22,017	1,16,049	95,005
Bhagulpore …	1,50,393	1,20,273	1,02,065
Purneah …	23,206	60,920	66,869
Sonthal Pergunnahs …	140	875	2,119

Besides the salt despatched by river, about seventeen lakhs of maunds were despatched up-country by the East Indian Railway in 1874; but the returns of the Company do not show the distribution of this supply. In 1872 the despatch of salt by rail was 14,70,000 maunds; in 1873 it was 19,00,000 maunds. This steady increase in the quantity of salt despatched by rail is very satisfactory, and it will be seen that it corresponds with the decrease in the boat salt traffic. The principal river marts for salt are Revelgunge in Sarun (1,40,000 maunds) and Roshra in Tirhoot (1,30,000 maunds). Dhurbhunga, Khugurriah, Barh, Ballia Sahebgunge, and Moonghyr, each import between 40,000 and 80,000 maunds of salt in the year. It is observable that very little Ganges-borne salt is supplied to Patna, or to places in the Patna Division south of the Ganges. These tracts are doubtless supplied by the railway. In 1874 it is known that 3,00,000 maunds of salt were consigned to the Patna station alone.

The pulses sent up-stream are shipped chiefly from the large mart of Dhulian in the Moorshedabad district, and are consigned to Roshra and other places in the Patna Division.

The following statement shows the total quantities of the consignments from the principal marts in Bengal that were sent along the Ganges and registered at Sahebgunge during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874:—

DOWN-STREAM TRAFFIC.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Places of Shipment.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Places of Destination.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

UP-STREAM TRAFFIC.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Places of Shipment.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sahebgunge …	18,764	76,041	8,91,442
Hyetpore … in Dinagepore and Maldah.	2,39,545	1,52,300	30,475
Moochia … in Dinagepore and Maldah.	2,02,370	81,000	35,029
Maldah … in Dinagepore and Maldah.	[illegible]	1,34,321	……
Neetpore … in Dinagepore and Maldah.	8,39,404	4,99,161	……
Rohunpore … in Dinagepore and Maldah.	3,34,465	4,10,361	……
Rajgunge …	1,17,077	38,321	34,534
Rampore Beauleah in Rajshahye	86,029	1,54,053	……
Godagaree ditto …	81,366	1,51,509	……
Surdha ditto …	1,71,264	1,08,302	1,09,265
Dhulian in Moorshedabad …	1,32,106	2,60,215	22,740
Jungypore ditto …	2,72,540	2,44,636	1,21,086
Bhuddressur in Hooghly …	1,70,002	1,51,039	9,27,366
Calcutta …	11,67,400	9,13,358	2,19,002
Dacca …	4,39,240	6,17,198	1,18,976
Naraingunge …	……	75,103	
Places of Destination.			
Mirzapore …	1,97,210	1,31,794	35,003
Benares …	3,19,407	5,00,923	88,749
Ghazeepore …	1,89,715	2,15,830	50,103
Ballia Ghazeepore …	1,21,860	1,73,600	75,297
Monehr in Ghazeepore …	1,90,921	1,17,097	85,794
Revelgunge in Sarun …	4,31,095	4,02,610	2,16,095
Durbhunga …	1,15,362	1,22,779	1,02,581
Roshra in Tirhoot …	2,55,610	1,12,053	1,86,541
Patna …	7,54,500	8,53,313	3,47,620
Dinapore …	1,01,803	1,30,824	26,163
Carragola …	75,777	82,285	2,29,383
Sahebgunge …	2,12,003	80,092	62,702

Placing Calcutta on one side, it will be seen that the largest river marts with a Ganges-borne trade are Patna, where the registered transactions altogether exceed 15,00,000 maunds a year; Revelgunge, where they exceed 10,00,000; Dacca, where they exceed 8,00,000; and Roshra in Tirhoot, Dhulian in Moorshedabad, Sahebgunge in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Bhuddressur in Hooghly, where they exceed 5,00,000 maunds. The largest exporting markets are Revelgunge, Dacca, Patna, and the rice marts in the Maldah and Dinagepore districts. The largest importing places are Patna, Benares, Revelgunge, Sahebgunge, and Dhulian. The imports and exports from Calcutta will be subsequently illustrated.

TRADE BETWEEN NORTHERN BENGAL AND CALCUTTA REGISTERED ON THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

◆

The traffic along the upper delta of the Ganges, known as the Nuddea rivers, that is along the Bhagiruthee, the Jellinghee, and the Matabhanga, is also registered.

(1) There is a toll-station at Jungypore, near the head of the Bhagiruthee, where that river leaves the Ganges. The traffic from Behar and the districts of the Bhagulpore division is registered at Jungypore. The returns of this station do not show the traffic of places below the Nuddea toll-station.

(2) There is another toll-station at Nuddea, about 60 miles above Calcutta, and about 80 miles below Jungypore, at the point where the Jellinghee river flows into the Bhagiruthee. The Nuddea returns show the traffic along the Jellinghee river, and of places on the Bhagiruthee between Jungypore and Calcutta. The traffic from Northern and Central Bengal is intercepted at Nuddea.

(3) The Matabhanga river returns are taken at the station of Kishengunge, which is situated about midway on the Matabhanga river, by which route the traffic of North-East and part of Eastern Bengal comes to Calcutta.

During the years 1873 and 1874 the number of boats (excluding passenger boats and empty boats) that were registered at the toll-stations on the Nuddea rivers was:—

TOLL-STATIONS.	1873.			1874.		
	Down-stream.	Up-stream.	Total.	Down-stream.	Up-stream.	Total.
At Jungypore on the Bhagiruthee	9,010	1,597	10,607	[illegible]	928	[illegible]
At Nuddea on the Bhagiruthee	[illegible]	6,725	9,760	2,072	6,298	8,370
At Nuddea on the Jellinghee	2,877	1,904	4,781	1,569	[illegible]	3,415
At Kishengunge on the Matabhanga	4,605	3,155	7,760	3,502	2,990	6,492
Total …	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It should be ob…
on the Nuddea ri…
registered at the tol…
however, was until…
all traffic that pas…
had already been r…
traffic that had be…
when it passed a to…
Governor, the whol…
principle, and boats…
on the same journe…
of the year 1874.

The following…
upward traffic re…
and 1874:—

[illegible]

It will be ob…
downward traffic…
tion of the trade…
Calcutta and pa…
for cargoes of jut…
a second time…
when the change…
by boats of mor…
up traffic is show…
along all the up…
by the Bhagiruthee…

The Bhagiru…
returns, to a gr…
pusses Sahebgu…
figures of the J…
is as follows:—

[illegible]

[illegible] the Jungypore and Sahebgunge returns. After [illegible] the excess of the Sahebgunge traffic will not be [illegible] lakhs of maunds. Five lakhs of this is [illegible] and the remainder, or twenty-two lakhs, ought to [illegible] the amount of traffic borne by the Ganges [illegible] North-West into Eastern and Northern Bengal. [illegible] that at Jungypore the boatmen pay toll [illegible] maundage, and may therefore be expected to under-[illegible] at Sahebgunge they pay no toll, and have no [illegible] the truth. The amount of allowance that [illegible] this account cannot be estimated, but it must be [illegible] the exports registered at Sahebgunge from [illegible] North-West into the districts of Maldah, Rajshahye, [illegible] of Eastern Bengal, are very [illegible] less than [illegible] may be said to amount to from twelve to [illegible] there is information before Government, if [illegible] Sahebgunge registration is the more accurate, and [illegible] understate the traffic; but at present an [illegible] exists, which can only be removed by the [illegible] system of registration now established.

[illegible] for Calcutta only, the excess registered at [illegible] lakhs of maunds in each year. This difference [illegible] total amount of Behar and North-West river-[illegible] follow the direct course down the Bhagiruthee, [illegible] a small share going down the [illegible] and very much the greater part following [illegible] as far as the [illegible] and thence [illegible] into Calcutta [illegible]. It will be [illegible] the Behar traffic [illegible] into Calcutta by the [illegible] maunds in 1873, and to [illegible] maunds [illegible] of Behar produce were exported down the [illegible] maunds were exported down the [illegible] of these exports were oil-seeds and wheat. [illegible] registered at Jungypore shows only the [illegible] the Bhagiruthee between Nuddea and [illegible] inconsiderable, being about [illegible] maunds in 1874. The bulk of the traffic [illegible] from Jungypore to [illegible]

[illegible] River Returns at Nuddea.—The Nuddea toll-station [illegible] traffic of the Bhagiruthee [illegible]

[illegible]

be even larger. On the other hand, it must be remembered that a considerable amount of merchandise destined for Behar is despatched by the circuitous canal route through the Sunderbuns during the dry season, when the Nuddea rivers are only partially navigable, and the canal returns show that 2,30,000 maunds of salt alone were despatched to Behar by that route. It is also the case that a certain share of the Behar traffic follows the Jellinghee, and sometimes the Matabhanga, in preference to the Bhagiruthee route: 17,500 maunds of salt preferred the Jellinghee route in 1874, and 3,000 maunds the Matabhanga route. On the whole, recollecting that, as in the case of Jungypore, the boatmen pay toll according to their maundage, and may therefore be expected to understate their cargoes somewhat, while at Sahebgunge they pay no toll, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that a comparison with the Nuddea returns affords a satisfactory test in favour of the accuracy of the Sahebgunge registration.

The Jellinghee River Returns at Nuddea.—The traffic along the Jellinghee river is also registered at Nuddea. The total of the Jellinghee down-stream traffic is registered at 9,70,532 maunds in 1873, and at 6,60,404 maunds in 1874. The decrease is attributable to depression in the rice trade, occasioned by failure of crops in the exporting districts. The Jellinghee river receives much of the Rajshahye produce, and most of the traffic of the Mahanunda river that is destined for Calcutta. To some extent, also, the Behar produce prefers the Jellinghee to the shorter Bhagiruthee route. In 1874 the quantities shipped from the North-Western Provinces and Behar amounted to 49,755 maunds, consisting principally of oil-seeds and wheat. The Mahanunda is a large river which takes its rise in the mountains below Darjeeling, flows through the whole of the east of Purneah, and after passing through Maldah falls into the Ganges at the point where the Rajshahye and Maldah districts meet, or a few miles below the point at which the Bhagiruthee leaves the main stream for the sea. The Mahanunda, as we have already seen, carries the large surplus of the Maldah and Dinagepore rice that is destined for the North-West. But it also consigns to Calcutta, along the Jellinghee route, a considerable traffic. The most important of the marts of the Mahanunda is Doolalgunge in Purneah. The exports of that mart, which followed the course of the Jellinghee, and were registered at Nuddea, amount in 1874 to 1,80,000 maunds. Of these 45,000 maunds were oil-seeds and [illegible] tobacco. A great deal of tobacco is grown in the north of the Purneah district, a considerable amount is, as has already been shown, exported down the [illegible] but, as into the Bhagiruthee, the principal exports are along the Mahanunda river. The entire exports of the district in tobacco are estimated at 60,000 maunds, and the large exports, which are sent by rail as well as by river, are due to imports received from Julpigoree and Cooch Behar, as well as from Purneah. The total tobacco down-traffic registered on the Jellinghee is 38,000 maunds. About 10,000 maunds comes from Rungpore. The total of the Jellinghee pulses and gram traffic is nearly 1,00,000 maunds, which is exported from the Moorshedabad and Nuddea districts. The Jellinghee, for more than half its course, is the boundary line between these two districts. The rice traffic in 1874 amounted to only 46,000 maunds, but in 1873 it was no less than 3,58,176 maunds. Eighty-three thousand maunds were consigned from Rungpore, 25,000 from Dinagepore, 53,000 from Maldah, 1,26,000 from the large mart of Hillee in Bogra, of which an account has already been given, and [illegible] maunds were derived from the mart of Koolbareea in Dacca. This latter consignment, if there is no mistake, must have followed a very circuitous route, and is the only item of Dacca produce registered on the Jellinghee river. But it is not improbable that there is a mistake in description, and that the Koolbareea referred to is really the mart of that name in Dinagepore. The total of the jute traffic is [illegible] maunds, and of gunnies about 2,00,000 maunds. These exports are supplied entirely from Doolalgunge and from marts in Rungpore, Dinagepore, Maldah, and Rajshahye.

The destination of the down-stream Jellinghee traffic is almost wholly to Calcutta, 4,03,577 maunds; to Bhadreswar and neighbouring places, 1,04,000 maunds; and to Culna, 84,000 maunds.

The total up-traffic of the Jellinghee amounted to four lakhs of maunds in 1873, and to an equal amount in 1874. The only article of importance is salt, which amounted to 3,20,727 maunds in 1874. 17,150 maunds of salt were consigned to Behar and the North-West, 62,800 maunds were consigned to Doolalgunge, 81,180 to Maldah, 45,000 to the Rajshahye district, 21,000 to Nuddea, and 13,230 to Moorshedabad.

The Matabhanga River Returns at Kishengunge.—The Matabhanga river registers all the trade between Calcutta and the districts of Nuddea, [illegible] of the Ganges above the Bhagiruthee [illegible] and the Brahmapootra rivers and their tributaries. [illegible] the Matabhanga returns the exports of the same tracts of country as the

Jellinghee. Both the rivers connect the Pudda or Ganges with the Bhagiruthee, and flow from north-east to south-west. The Matabhanga river is east of the Jellinghee, and flows almost parallel with the Eastern Bengal Railway from Kooshtea to Chogdah, and the Matabhanga traffic route is therefore in more or less direct competition with the railway route.

The totals of the Matabhanga down-stream traffic are 20,60,273 maunds in 1873, and 13,85,789 maunds in 1874. The large decrease in 1874 is attributable to the cessation of the rice trade in consequence of the famine. The principal articles of the down-stream traffic are—

	1873. Mds.	1874. Mds.
Rice	9,03,057	65,829
Jute	5,00,172	6,33,878
Gunnies	1,84,124	2,06,115
Pulses	2,48,182	1,47,434
Oil-seeds	45,697	1,50,765
Tobacco	19,211	26,208

Almost the whole of the rice sent down the Matabhanga river comes from the district of Dinagepore, and is consigned to Calcutta. The traffic from the Attrai river to Calcutta goes almost entirely down the Matabhanga till the middle of October, after which, if the Matabhanga gets dry, it goes round by the Sunderbuns, or must go by the Eastern Bengal Railway. The returns of traffic from the Matabhanga during 1872 and 1873 give a detailed account of rice shipments as follows:—

Places of Shipment.	1872 Mds.	1873. Mds.	1874. Mds.
Patiram ...	1,15,491	1,12,021	......
Koomargunge ...	94,875	1,14,318	......
Chandgunge ...	59,000	82,034	......
Kaleegunge ...	44,394	57,733	......
Chuck Gopal ...	42,004	43,365	......
Fakeergunge ...	77,162	54,021	......
Jeebun Bazar (or Ghora Ghât)	67,600	......	......
Rungamuttee ...	63,350	52,315	......
Paglee Bunder ...	46,050	49,669	......
Sunjhea ...	......	56,478	......
Modungunge ...	......	12,780	......
Brahmopore ...	......	20,370	......
Baloghat ...	......	34,083	......
Hillee ...	2,34,598	38,283	......
Small places ...	......	58,750	......
Total ...	8,44,424	7,89,420	......

Of these marts, Patiram, Koomargunge, Chandgunge, Kaleegunge, Chuck Gopal, Fakeergunge, Rungamuttee, Paglee Bunder, Sunjhea, Brahmopore, and Baloghat, are all on the Attrai river and in the district of Dinagepore. Hillee, as before stated, is on the Jumoona, in the district of Bogra. All these marts are in close proximity, and it was estimated by Mr. Robinson, when Magistrate of Dinagepore in 1873, that the whole export of rice from them in an ordinary season could not be less than 15,00,000 maunds. Of this amount it appears that from 8,00,000 to a million maunds are consigned down the Matabhanga river to Calcutta; it is known that at least 2,00,000 maunds are conveyed by the Eastern Bengal Railway; a very small quantity, from 10,000 to 20,000 maunds, follows the canal route; and the remainder probably finds its way into districts south of the Ganges for local consumption. In the winter of 1873 the crops of this large rice-producing tract failed, and the registered exports in 1874 do not exceed 10,000 maunds altogether.

The principal places for the export of jute down the Matabhanga are—

Places of Shipment.	1872. Mds.	1873. Mds.	1874. Mds.
Serajgunge	2,45,649	2,01,093	9,53,004
Boorrodaha	1,63,720	74,073	2,26,089
Dhoosaie	10,226	19,483	19,850
Raigunge (in Dinagepore)	......	28,310	1,990
Doorotolee ...	......	54,098	......
Rangunge (in Pubna)	......	32,370	58,025

The large
Purneah (1,5
which in 187
appears to hav
as this Raigun
on the other h
tance. About
town of Dinag
next to nothin
like Serajgung
the greater pa
Calcutta by st
the Sunderbun

The supp
Nuddea distric
the Rajshahye
export in 1874
than 1,00,000
Assam, 53,25
remainder wa
principally (2
from Doolalg
pore, 6,200
Serajgunge, 3,

The desti

The total
9,53,118 maun
item of impor

Behar
Purneah
Maldah
Moorshed
Rungpore
Dinagep
Rajshahye
Dacca
Furreedp
Mymensi
Bogra
Pubna
Jessore
Nuddea
Assam

The total
to 5,55,025 ma
Serajgunge alo

It has bee
direct competit
comparative st
this river and b

Rice
Jute
Gunnies
Pulses
Oil-seeds
Tobacco

The exports

By the Mat
" Easter

It will be
attracting

The traffic in oil-
the river and railw
the larger proport
tobacco. Rice an
almost entirely c
Chitpore station b
salt to the railway

The following
traffic registered u
registered at Nudd
traffic has already
treats of the Gang
tially this traffic
statement shows t
principal marts i
Jellinghee and M

...le has to a considerable extent recovered, and both ... show an increase; but the railway draws to itself ... of this traffic. The railway gets nearly all the ... food-grains still prefer the river route. Salt is ... ried by the river, although the opening of the ... ch has, as was hoped, done something to attract

... statement excludes the down-stream Bhagiruthee ... [illegible], and the up-stream Bhagiruthee traffic ... is a detailed list of the markets which consign this ... been given in the first part of this resolution, which ... borne trade registered at Sahebgunge. Substan... identical with the Ganges-borne trade. The ... total quantities of the consignments between the Northern Bengal and Calcutta, consigned along the ... [illegible] river:—

Traffic.		Up-stream Traffic.		
1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
Mds.	Mds.	*Places of Shipment.*	Mds.	Mds.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Calcutta [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Places of Destination.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

... import ... in 1874 in consequence of ... in the Northern Bengal districts. The down... that year is mainly jute and gunny-bags. The ... trade is almost entirely salt. The totals of ... do not more nearly correspond with those at the ... consequence of the large number of intermediate ... Bengal, where the transactions do not exceed ... maunds of imports or exports. [illegible] ... The principal up-country marts that consign ... the Jellinghee and Matabhanga rivers are [illegible] ... and the rice marts of ... Dinagepore.

TRAFFIC BETWEEN EASTERN BENGAL AND CALCUTTA REGISTERED ON THE CALCUTTA CANALS.

THE most important traffic of Bengal is that which is registered on the Calcutta canals. The returns are taken at toll-stations a little outside Calcutta, on the canals which connect the Sunderbuns, Backergunge, parts of Jessore, and Eastern Bengal generally with Calcutta. There are two main canals. The first is called the Circular or Beliaghatta Canal, and runs from the Hooghly at Chitpore in a south-easterly direction about twelve miles to a place called Bamunghatta. The present toll-stations are at Chitpore, Bamunghatta, and Rajah's Khall. The other canal is known as Tolly's Nullah, being for the most part excavated by Major Tolly one hundred years ago, and proceeds from the Hooghly at Kidderpore to a place called Samookpotta, about sixteen miles inland. There are three toll-stations in Tolly's Nullah—at Kidderpore, at Samookpotta, and at Russa. Tolly's nullah is very shallow during the dry season of the year, and the traffic on it is therefore less than that on the Circular Canal.

The Calcutta canals route for boats proceeds eastwards as far as Khoolna, a distance of 15 miles, and up to this point is under the supervision of an engineer officer of the Public Works Department. There is a tow-path as far as Khoolna, so that boats can proceed by tracking at any stage of the tide. For about the first-half of the way from Calcutta, as far as Kallygunge on the Coxales Khall, boats can follow an alternative route, but from that point it is usual to follow one channel to Khoolna. At Khoolna the boats branch off to their several destinations north and east. Khoolna, which has been called the capital of the Sunderbuns, is situated at the point of the junction of the Atharabanka and Bhoyrub rivers. The Atharabanka is an offshoot from the Madhoomuttee, down which comes all the produce from the north. The Bhoyrub is the river which conveys the Backergunge produce to Calcutta. The steamer route to Khoolna and Backergunge is very much more circuitous. It is necessary to proceed down the Hooghly as far as Channel Creek, and take a course among the net-work of wider and deeper streams to the south of the Sunderbuns.

The total number of loaded boats, the cargoes of which were registered on the Calcutta Canals, was 101,177 in 1873, and 77,090 in 1874. The total weight of all the cargoes imported into Calcutta by the canals along the Sunderbun route was 1,76,21,101 maunds in 1873, and 1,45,89,033 maunds in 1874, and the total weight of the cargoes exported by the same route was 49,43,972 maunds in 1873, and 36,01,126 maunds in 1874.

The following tabular statement will show the imports into Calcutta by the Sunderbun canal route from the several districts of Bengal during the years 1873 and 1874:—

Places of shipment of Merchandise imported into Calcutta via the Canals, 1873.

[illegible]	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulse and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Miscellaneous produce.	[illegible]	Miscellaneous goods.	Salt.	Saltpetre.	Betelnut.	Total.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Places of shipment of Merchandise imported into Calcutta v

DISTRICTS.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulse and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Sugar.	Tobacco.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces...	......	3,050	......	200	13,300	......	......	......
Sarun ...	......	5,590	......	4,575	36,295	......	8,500	......
Shahabad ...	......	2,030	......	......	27,900	......	......	......
Tirhoot ...	......	......	......	......	3,500	......	......	......
Patna ...	......	6,250	18,000	4,228	52,384	......	......	400
Monghyr ...	......	1,000	......	5,560	41,620	......	......	......
Bhaugulpore ...	......	920	......	1,480	10,900	......	......	......
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	......	1,250	......	......	......	......	......	......
Purneah ...	3,000	......	......	......	......	42,110	......	10,000
Rungpore ...	......	......	......	......	2,000	......	......	4,000
Assam ...	......	......	......	17,000	71,500	1,16,000	......	......
Sylhet ...	73,300	......	......	950	64,760	......	......	......
Tipperah ...	......	......	......	......	4,000	......	......	......
Chittagong ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakholly ...	90,593	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dacca ...	8,42,808	......	......	35,650	68,225	12,93,119	......	1,200
Fureedpore ...	15,500	......	......	2,900	2,000	2,800	......	......
Backergunge ...	37,55,792	......	1,000	1,338	3,000	......	......	......
Mymensingh ...	......	......	......	700	13,000	501	......	......
Pubna ...	35,161	......	......	54,147	1,31,201	7,05,273	......	1,000
Nuddea ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jessore ...	66,519	......	11,415	30,510	33,971	18,150	49,221	......
24-Pergunnahs ...	54,540	......	1,77,400	40,550	4,020	3,200	30,500	811
Total ...	53,12,512	24,300	5,10,094	2,05,152	[illegible]	21,42,080	1,07,113	[illegible]

It will be observed that though the greater part of this importation is derived from Eastern Bengal, a certain proportion comes from the districts | of the North-... Divisions. T...

Statements showing the Behar and Bengal consignments into Calcutt

1873.

CANALS IMPORTS.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulse and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Sugar.	Tobacco.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total of North-Western Provinces and Behar consignments	......	17,327	......	20,100	1,30,644	......	......	......
Total of Bengal consignments ...	40,46,158	5,000	4,05,251	1,78,450	4,39,720	[illegible]	1,27,000	[illegible]
Grand Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,05,251	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1874.

CANALS IMPORTS.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulse and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Sugar.	Tobacco.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total of North-Western Provinces and Behar consignments	......	[illegible]	18,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total of Bengal consignments ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The total of the Behar traffic that comes into Calcutta by this circuitous route appears to amount to about 2,50,000 maunds in the year. Nearly half consists of oil-seeds, the great staple of Behar export produce. The ordinary channel for Behar produce is along the Bhagiruthee river; but during the latter part of the dry season that river is not navigable, and the up-country merchants, if they export at all at that time, are compelled to send their boats the long route down the Ganges as far as Kooshtea, along the Gorai, the Mudhoomuttee, and Atharabanka, and so by Khoolna, into the canal route. It is a matter of inconvenience to up-country traffic that it should

be necessary
under these
whether are
so long a c
under the o
ment. Bu
from its
from Calcu
and consid

at central stati
known that go
and khalls, a
stations are p
registered twic
The Lieutenan
registration p
offices on the c
cation of regist
posts have bee
effective and
been establishe
which are, so fa
of a large area
Special ar
the river-borne
understood tha
registration of
India General
way Company

The regis
Western Prov
Allahabad in
Western Prov
traffic of the S
of Sarun. N
has therefore b
The ...
Provinces
along the G
selected. The
registering st
Provinces
[illegible]

The most important of the imports *viâ* the canals is rice, and the [illegible] of this comes from Bengal. Backergunge has the reputation of [illegible] district in Bengal, and a very large proportion of [illegible] Calcutta. The rice is of superior quality, and is [illegible] instead of being sold in the local markets. The [illegible] in Backergunge from which rice is exported are [illegible] 1,06,360 maunds; Neamutty, 2,05,800 maunds; [illegible] maunds; Burisal, the head-quarters of the district, [illegible] 1,71,000 maunds; Allygunge, 1,29,300 [illegible] 2,56,900 maunds; Amgona, 1,42,700 maunds; [illegible] maunds; [illegible], 1,13,200 maunds; Rajah's [illegible] Hât, 1,29,000 maunds; Alipore, 1,00,000 [illegible] 1,22,400 maunds; and Morrellgunge, 1,38,200 [illegible] registered export from the district into Calcutta is [illegible]. Backergunge rice is also extensively exported [illegible] districts, so much so that many cultivators in [illegible] find a profit in disposing of their superior [illegible] rice by exportation, and in supplying their [illegible] derived from Sylhet, Dacca, Mymensingh, and [illegible] is imported during the rainy season, and the [illegible] Backergunge are said to rely greatly on this imported crop [illegible] in the latter part of the autumn and for a [illegible] weather as well. Next after Backergunge, as a [illegible] district—but after a wide interval—comes Dacca, [illegible] registered imports were 5,00,000 maunds in 1873 and [illegible]. The principal rice-supplying marts in Dacca [illegible], Lohjung, Keraneegunge, Gourepore, Kallygunge; but from none of these places do the [illegible] lakh of maunds. It is believed that Dacca itself [illegible] importing district. It is calculated that the [illegible] where the inhabitants average [illegible] mile, imports at least a million and a half [illegible] consumption. This supply comes from Backergunge, Tipperah, and Sylhet. The rest of the district is [illegible] of its exports, but not to any considerable [illegible] the Dacca district are great channels of export [illegible] Eastern Bengal passes through this district [illegible] for consumption up-country and in [illegible] exported about 2,00,000 maunds in 1873 and [illegible] 1874. [illegible]

[illegible]

Patna shows 20,000 maunds in 1873, against 4,000 in 1874; Fureedpore, 10,000 maunds, against 2,800; Pubna 17,400 maunds, against 54,000; and the 24-Pergunnahs, 3,800 maunds, against 46,600.

Oil-seeds amount to 5¼ lakhs, but show a slight decrease in 1874, which is not observable along other routes. About 1,50,000 maunds of this comes from Behar; about as much from Sylhet and Assam. More than a lakh of maunds are consigned from Pubna, and the remainder is contributed by eastern districts, of which Dacca and Jessore supply the greater part. The trade in oil-seeds has recently been subject to great fluctuations. The Franco-Prussian war having interfered with the supplies of seed from Germany and from certain parts of Russia *viâ* Germany which usually supply the English market, an extraordinary demand sprung up for Indian produce. The demand became so great that the ordinary precautions in the selection and shipment of the seeds were neglected, and in many cases the consignments arrived in England damp and worthless. Heavy losses ensued, and the trade became alarmed, and, from whatever cause, the Eastern Bengal oil-seeds especially were viewed with disfavour. The trade of Serajgunge will illustrate this. During 1874, 20,000 maunds of oil-seeds were exported by steamers from Serajgunge, against 34,000 maunds in 1872, and 1,16,000 maunds in 1871. There seems, however, good reason to believe that the Bengal trade is now reviving to some extent, and, generally speaking, it will have been observed that oil-seeds show an increase in the past year.

The jute traffic along the canals route is of the first importance. In 1873 it amounted to 26 lakhs of maunds, and in 1874 to 21 lakhs. The principal jute marts in Bengal are Serajgunge in Pubna and Naraingunge in Dacca.

The exports of jute from Serajgunge to Calcutta *viâ* the Sunderbun route amounted to 10,24,307 maunds in 1873, and to 3,33,900 maunds in 1874. From other marts in Pubna the exports were 2,08,600 maunds in 1873, and 3,71,017 maunds in 1874. Serajgunge is the principal seat of trade and commerce in North-Eastern Bengal, and is the commercial emporium of Pubna and Western Mymensingh, and of part of Bogra, Rungpore, and Dinagepore. The country-produce of this area is collected at Serajgunge, and thence sent by boat or steamer either direct to Calcutta, or by the Eastern Bengal Railway [illegible] generally for export to England. The figures of the steamer traffic of Serajgunge for the year 1873-74 are unfortunately not available, but the following statement will show the actual amount of traffic exported from Serajgunge to Calcutta by steamers in 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1874-75, and the imports into Serajgunge for 1874-75. The Lieutenant-Governor is indebted for these statements to the Agents of the Navigation Companies connected with Serajgunge, and the figures may be accepted as generally correct:—

Approximate Statement showing the Exports from Serajgunge to Calcutta by Steamer for the years 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1874-75, and the Imports into Serajgunge for the year 1874-75.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1874-75.
EXPORTS.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jute	12,41,300	15,08,900	6,31,416
Gunnies	80,000	82,100	1,04,570
Oil-seeds	1,16,200	34,100	20,700
Tobacco	10,600	43,200	80,969
Total ...	14,49,100	16,68,300	8,37,655
IMPORTS.			
Piece-goods			
Rice ...			34,425
Iron ...			40,778
Brass-ware			6,178
Salt ...			4,180
Sundries			16,354
			12,146
Total ...			1,11,490

It will be observed that there is a considerable decline in the [illegible] 1874-75 [illegible] principally in jute. The diminution [illegible] attributed to the [illegible] the canals trade, to a diminution in the proportion sent by steamer,

owing to the fact that time is less an object than cheapness of transport in a falling market, such as there was last year, and to the custom which is growing up of sending jute direct by country boats from the mofussil market to Calcutta. The opening of Goalundo as a railway terminus did not at first affect Serajgunge seriously. Trade continued to flow in its old channel until this year. But now many boats laden with jute pass by Serajgunge and go on straight to Goalundo. It is believed, however, that most of this fibre is bought in the interior by the agents of the Serajgunge traders. The change is mainly to this extent, that whereas formerly the cultivators brought their jute to Serajgunge unsorted and packed in hanks to be there valued, purchased, and made up into drums, a portion of the fibre is now bought in smaller markets by agents of the Serajgunge merchants, and sent to Calcutta direct. The increase in the exportation from local marts in the Serajgunge area is remarkable: thus Booreedaha, in Rajshahye, which exports by the Matabhanga route, has increased from 74,073 maunds in 1873 to 2,26,669 maunds in 1874; Pubna has increased from 60,000 maunds in 1873 to 77,800 maunds in 1874; Mothura, in Pubna district, has increased from 1,32,900 maunds to 2,29,075 maunds; and Narainpore, in the same district, from 22,200 maunds to 50,000 maunds. Goalpara shows an export in 1874 of 65,000 maunds, and Gowhatty of 50,000 maunds, against a blank export in 1873, which is to be explained by the fact of the jute in previous years having been sent to Serajgunge, and thence transhipped for Calcutta. The total registered exports of jute from Serajgunge by country boats are—

	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.
By the Matabhanga route	2,01,998	2,53,604
By the Sunderbuns route... ...	10,24,307	3,33,900
Total ...	12,26,305	5,87,504

Naraingunge, which is a very large jute centre, is supplied by importations from Noakholly, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Tipperah, and Sylhet, as well as from the Dacca district. In 1873 the exports of jute from Naraingunge to Calcutta are registered at about 2,00,000 maunds; in 1874 they were 6,50,000 maunds. In 1873 there were small supplies furnished from other marts in Dacca, but the exports from the whole district amounted to only 5,10,970 maunds. In 1874 Madargunge exported 3,33,537 maunds, Khoeengunge 1,43,000 maunds, Sabar 58,131 maunds, Kallygunge 44,300 maunds, and Keraneegunge 40,000 maunds; and the exports from the whole district reached the large total of 12,89,115 maunds. The jute industry has developed itself very rapidly in the Dacca district, where many European firms are in business. There are five steam-presses in the district. Madaripore, in Backergunge (recently transferred to Fureedpore), is also a large centre of the jute trade, from which the registered exports to Calcutta amounted in 1873 to about 1,40,000 maunds. From the Fureedpore district 30,500 maunds were in that year exported; and from Mymensingh 25,250 maunds. In 1874 no exports are registered from these districts. In the absence of any other explanation, it is reasonable to suppose that their produce has assisted to swell the total exported from Naraingunge and the Dacca district. The remaining supply of jute is derived principally from the Jessore and 24-Pergunnahs districts and from Purneah. Doolalgunge sent 60,000 maunds of jute round by the Sunderbuns route in 1873.

As regards the import of gunnies into Calcutta, there is an increase from 80,000 maunds to 1,00,000 maunds in the amount exported by steamer from Serajgunge, which is owing to the addition of new looms to the Serajgunge Jute Company's factory. The export by country boat shows a remarkable decrease from the districts of both Pubna and Mymensingh. On the other hand, Purneah presents an increase, there having been in 1874 an export of gunnies by the canal route of 72,000 maunds from Doolalgunge, and of 20,000 maunds from Dowlutgunge.

Sugar is supplied entirely from Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs; large areas of these districts may be seen grown with whole forests of date-trees. The chief sugar marts in Jessore are Kotchandpur, in the north of the district, and Keshubpore, 18 miles to the south of Jessore. From Kotchandpore the exports are principally to Backergunge and the eastern districts, but it is estimated that an export of about 30,000 maunds, chiefly goor, finds its way to Calcutta along the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Matabhanga river. From Keshubpore the export to Calcutta is of refined sugar along the Sunderbun route.

Tobacco is exported principally from Rungpore and from Serajgunge in Pubna. There has been a great increase in the tobacco trade by steamer from Serajgunge. In 1871-72 the export by steamer was 11,000 maunds; in 1872-73 it was 43,000; in 1874-75 it was 80,969. It is expected, however, that this branch of commerce will, like jute, be by degrees diverted from Serajgunge, and it is known that one European firm has lately established an agency in the Rungpore district for the purpose of shipping to Calcutta direct. The principal destination of Rungpore tobacco is Arracan, in Burmah. From 40 to 50 Burmese merchants go to Rungpore and stay there for six months in each year, and the quantity of exports in this direction is estimated to be not less than 2,00,000 maunds. This tobacco is manufactured into the well-known Burmah cheroots. Rungpore tobacco is also exported throughout Bengal for local consumption to an amount estimated at one lakh of maunds. Only a comparatively small quantity of this produce reaches Calcutta by country boats.

The enormous miscellaneous vegetable produce imported into Calcutta by the canals, amounting to 50,00,000 maunds, is derived from the neighbouring districts of Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs.

The greater part of the ghee or clarified butter imported into Calcutta by the canals comes from Behar. Ghee is exported in considerable quantities from the Bhagulpore division, especially from the districts of Monghyr and Bhagulpore. It is prepared from the milk of buffaloes, which are considered the most profitable kind of stock, as they are easily fed, and their milk is richer than that of other kinds of cattle.

The import of betelnuts into Calcutta is very large from the districts of Noakholly, Backergunge, and Jessore. In Jessore, Fakeerhat on the Bhoyrub is the principal place of export for these nuts. In parts of these districts the betelnut grows very abundantly in long avenues along the riversides.

The miscellaneous items imported by the canals make up a large total of about thirty lakhs of maunds. The export from Sylhet is lime for the most part. From the Sunderbuns it is principally timber and fuel, *gol-patta*, or a peculiar long leaf used for thatching native huts, honey, and wax; and shell-lime and fish in large quantities are also included in miscellaneous. The fish are brought alive, and many die in the boats in which they are being transported, and are then thrown away, but sufficient reach Calcutta alive to pay for the trip.

The exports from Calcutta by the canals, with the exception of salt, are of little importance. The total amount of salt exported in 1873 was 23,39,152 maunds, and in 1874 it was 24,60,55[illegible]. The destination of this salt is not shown in the registration returns for 1873. The following statement shows the districts of Bengal to which salt was despatched *viâ* the Sunderbun route in 1874:—

Destination of SALT *despatched from Calcutta viâ the Canals.*

	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.
24-Pergunnahs	[illegible]	83,946
Howrah		1,050
Jessore		[illegible]
Nuddea		[illegible]
Pubna		14,267
Rajshahye		[illegible]
Dacca		[illegible]
Mymensingh		[illegible]
Fureedpore		[illegible]
Backergunge		[illegible]
Tipperah		[illegible]
Goalpara		[illegible]
Sylhet		[illegible]
Noakholly		[illegible]
Unspecified Eastern districts ...		[illegible]
Sarun		[illegible]
Patna		[illegible]
Bhagulpore		[illegible]

About nine-tenths of this salt was despatched from Calcutta by the Circular or upper canal route; 1,01,570 maunds were registered for the town of Jessore; 9[illegible] for Chandpore [illegible] 11,700 maunds were destined for Koshtea; [illegible] for the City of Dacca, and 2,30,000 maunds were for [illegible] district of Dacca, which is a great centre [illegible] distribution, receives nearly twice as much salt by the canals as any other district. Burisal received 3,11,000 maunds; [illegible] About 2,30,000 maunds were sent by the canals [illegible] Besides the salt shipped in the canals and despatched [illegible] East Bengal, a small quantity is consigned to [illegible] the 24-Pergunnahs district and on the banks of the Hooghly river.

EEN THE DISTRICT OF MIDNAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

◆

nd Midnapore canals have for some years been open ve recently, especially the Midnapore canals, formed a oute of rice from the fertile country which stretches est coast of the Bay of Bengal from the mouth of the otal weight of goods conveyed through these canals was s in 1871-72, 42,08,539 maunds in 1872-73, and s in 1873-74. The traffic is registered at toll-stations the returns hitherto collected by the Irrigation Department of a very serviceable nature for statistical purposes, from the 1st September of the present year, been the uniform system of registration sanctioned by the nor.

ondary of the south-west districts of Bengal finds two ket Calcutta. A great part of the produce of the fertile Midnapore is carried from the Huldee and Russoolpore tidal stream of the Hooghly. The boatmen, when [illegible] prefer availing themselves of the tidal currents [illegible] and costly navigation of the canal. In this way [illegible] of the great market of [illegible] at the head [illegible] which is largely supplied from the [illegible] its way to Calcutta without passing through [illegible] of the export trade, also of the south of Midnapore [illegible] a great deal of that of the busy and rising mart of [illegible] junction of the rivers Roopnarain and Hooghly, [illegible] further down the river, is conducted to [illegible] great water highway. This is a dangerous route, [illegible] case of all traffic from [illegible] and southward [illegible] of waiting—often for several days—at the [illegible] for favourable weather; while even there, if [illegible] heavily-laden boats are wrecked. On one [illegible] of 1872, the Collector of Midnapore reported [illegible] a fleet of 40 [illegible] boats in front of the Cowcolly [illegible]

[illegible]

TRADE OF CALCUTTA WITH THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

◆

THE trade of Calcutta with the interior of Bengal has already been amply illustrated, and it will have appeared that Calcutta is the main centre of commerce to which all the principal merchantable produce of the province is consigned, and from which salt is exported for the supply of the several districts. Besides salt, the main staple of export from Calcutta is cotton piece-goods; but the present returns of inland trade are not sufficiently complete to enable even an approximation to be made of the quantities of piece-goods sent up-country, or of their destination. But although it is not necessary to furnish again a detailed account of the trade of the metropolis, it will probably be found convenient to summarise the traffic in a brief abstract, and an attempt has been made to effect this, as far as possible, in the subjoined statement, which shows the principal imports into Calcutta from Bengal during the years 1873 and 1874. The imports *viâ* the Bhagiruthee have been calculated on the totals registered for Calcutta at Sahebgunge after deducting the traffic shipped west of Sahebgunge, and sent to Calcutta by routes other than the Bhagiruthee. The return is incomplete in many respects. There is no law which can compel boatmen to declare the whole weight of the cargo in their boats, and there can be no question but that the weight is often understated. The returns of traffic furnished by the Railway Companies are most incomplete, and, except in rare cases, show neither the places of export nor the places of destination. The amount of traffic borne by the River Steamer Companies is only partially known to Government, and it has therefore been excluded from the statement. But in spite of these drawbacks, the statement below is one of considerable value and interest.

Imports into Calcutta and its environs, 1873.

	Calcutta Canals.	By the Nuddea rivers: Bhagiruthee.	By the Nuddea rivers: Jellinghee.	By the Nuddea rivers: Matabhanga.	By Hooghly from Eastern Canal.	By Midnapore Canal.	By East Indian Railway.	By Eastern Bengal Railway.	By South-Eastern Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Imports into Calcutta and its environs, 1874.

	Calcutta Canals.	By the Nuddea rivers: [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	By Hooghly from [illegible]	By Midnapore Canal.	By [illegible] Railway.	By [illegible] Railway.	By South-[illegible] Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The annexed statement shows the export of salt into the several districts of Bengal along the water-routes of the Nuddea rivers and the Calcutta canals:—

Consignments of SALT into the interior of Bengal, 1874, by river routes.

PLACES OF DESTINATION.	By the Bhagiruthee, registered at Nuddea.	By the Jellinghee, registered at Nuddea.	By the Matabhanga, registered at Kishengunge.	By the Bhagiruthee, registered at Jungypore.	By the Calcutta canals.	Total
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces	16,840	6,800	......	......	10,500	34,140
Sarun	[illegible]	8,280	......	......	......	1,42,779
Tirhoot	1,07,140	......	......	......	......	1,07,140
Patna	36,612	2,530	......	40	1,28,000	1,67,182
Monghyr	10,748	200	......	160	......	82,143
Bhaugulpore	44,080	......	2,050	2,964	90,252	1,40,250
Purneah	91,162	61,029	900	15,843	......	1,69,236
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,420	......	......	......	......	3,420
Rungpore	......	275	6,125	......	......	6,400
Maldah	60,719	41,065	14,037	1,371	......	1,10,032
Dinagepore	14,000	26,765	67,250	1,080	......	78,030
Rajshahye	8,076	33,335	24,899	......	7,500	74,730
Bogra	......	......	8,425	......	......	9,625
Pubna	......	1,100	2,60,724	......	8,06,267	6,72,063
Mymensingh	......	......	......	......	12,580	12,504
Dacca	......	......	30,175	......	6,70,858	7,01,333
Moorshedabad	1,01,190	11,230	2,550	2,480	......	1,22,250
Burdwan	57,286	......	......	......	......	57,286
Howrah	......	......	......	......	7,050	7,050
24-Pergunnahs	......	......	......	......	88,940	88,903
Nuddea	41,665	30,125	96,252	......	12,060	1,72,322
Jessore	......	......	10,110	......	2,70,736	2,96,049
Furreedpore	......	......	17,050	......	91,991	94,031
Backergunge	......	......	......	......	2,31,611	2,54,011
Noakholly	......	......	......	......	54,303	54,303
Tipperah	......	......	......	......	28,800	28,800
Assam	......	......	21,840	......	2,20,409	2,42,249
Unspecified Eastern Districts	......	......	8,736	......	5,700	14,436
Total	8,80,907	2,30,727	5,50,080	21,481	24,00,858	41,42,933

The whole of this supply of salt is consigned from Calcutta. By the East Indian Railway the exports of salt up-country amounted in 1874 to about seventeen lakhs of maunds; by the Eastern Bengal Railway the exports amounted to 81,787 maunds; by the Midnapore canal they amounted to 6,52,118 maunds. Altogether the registered exports of salt from Calcutta amounted in 1874 to 65,79,842 maunds.

The average annual consumption of salt in Bengal and Assam during the past three years is shown by the salt returns of the Board of Revenue to have been about 79,50,000 maunds. Seventy-nine and a half lakhs of maunds on a population of 66¾ millions gives a consumption of 4·75 seers per head, or 9½lb. In round numbers, out of this supply 74½ lakhs are imported almost entirely from England, but also to a small extent from foreign and from Indian sea-ports. The remaining five lakhs are made up of excise salt manufactured mostly in Orissa, of a certain amount of Ganjam salt consumed in the tributary estates of Orissa, of illicit salt consumed in Behar and in the saline tracts along all the coast of the Bay of Bengal, and of a small amount of foreign salt consumed along the eastern and northern frontier of the province.

It has been shown that the registered exports of salt from Calcutta into Bengal and Assam amount to about 65¾ lakhs. It is believed that very little of the salt sent by the East Indian Railway goes beyond Bengal. The population of the 24-Pergunnahs district and of Calcutta itself, and of the Hooghly, Howrah, and other districts that lie south of the southernmost post of registration on the Bhagiruthee river, and to which supplies are therefore for the most part not registered, amounts to at least four millions and a half, and consumes not less than five and a half lakhs of salt. The amount of registered salt that finds its way into these districts is not more than a lakh of maunds. The importation of Liverpool salt into Chittagong amounts to two lakhs annually, and the distribution of this salt is of course not included in the statement above given of salt exports from Calcutta. We have thus a total of 72½ lakhs of salt imported into Bengal of which the destination can be traced. The total of imported salt has been stated to be 74½ lakhs. A small difference only remains of about 1½ lakhs of maunds, attributable to under-registration. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that this result may be accepted as satisfactory, and as affording verification of this part of the internal trade returns. It seems to show that the attempts to register the river and canal traffic of Bengal have already attained a very considerable measure of success.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF REGISTRA[illegible]N OF BOAT TRAFFIC.

◆

THE great importance of the question of [illegible]registration of internal traffic within the Bengal province has of [illegible] years been fully recognized, and considerable progress was made und[illegible] orders of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, [illegible] registering and recording this traffic. Unfortunately, owing to the [illegible]brous nature of the statements in which the statistics are recorded [illegible] the want of an adequate agency, a long period has always [illegible]voidably elapsed before the registration returns have been consider[illegible] the Statistical Department of the Secretariat. In the earlier pa[illegible] of this issue it will, however, be seen that much valuable informa[illegible] has lately been collated and published.

The most important traffic of Bengal is that wh[illegible] is registered on the Calcutta canals.

The traffic along the Nuddea rivers, that is alon[illegible] the Bhagiruthee, the Jellinghee, and the Matabhanga, is also register[illegible].

The Orissa and Midnapore canals have been [illegible] some years open to traffic, and have recently, especially the Midnapor[illegible] canals, been the principal routes for the export of rice from the fert[illegible] country which stretches along the south-west coast of Bengal fro[illegible] the mouth of the Hooghly. The traffic on these canals is registered.

The above traffic is all registered at toll-colle[illegible] stations. In 1872 a commencement was made of establishing re[illegible]istration stations for the sole purpose of registering the traffic. A [illegible] station was in that year established by Sir George Campbell at Sahebgun[illegible], with the object of registering the traffic between Eastern and Norther[illegible] Bengal, and the districts of Behar and the North-Western Provinces.

Sir Richard Temple has recently sanctioned arr[illegible]ements for the further extension and systematisation of the reg[illegible]ation of traffic, in order that, if possible, a complete system of [illegible] registration of river-borne traffic in Bengal may be established. [illegible] has given the subject his careful consideration, and the subjoined [illegible] indicates the principles on which, subject to the approval and [illegible] of the Government of India, the system is being carried [illegible], and the arrangements to which, after consultation with the [illegible] Commissioners, His Honor has accorded his provisional sanction.

The whole system of registration is controll[illegible] from the Statistical Department of Government, where the returns [illegible] be analysed and regularly published and circulated to officers. [illegible] would have been possible to have organised what may be called a distri[illegible] system of registration, under which all the river-borne traffic w[illegible] into each district, would have been registered at stations within the district itself; but such a localisation of the registration is to be de[illegible] for many reasons. It would involve the multiplication of [illegible] stations; and small stations will generally be far removed from [illegible] supervision of a district or sub-divisional officer, and would necessar[illegible] have to be placed under low-paid clerks, who would, it is to be feared, [illegible] oppression and interference with the trade. Moreover, goods [illegible] would be registered more than once if they were registered while [illegible] the feeder streams, and again at the large central stations. According to the theory of the district system, boats would be registered again and again as they passed through successive districts. The [illegible] Governor did not therefore desire that district officers should [illegible] to undertake a complete registration of the traffic of their own districts. Bengal must be taken as a whole for the purposes of trade [illegible], and in order to register and ascertain all the traffic of [illegible] province, it is indispensable that supervision should be exer[illegible] from one head-quarters, and that a uniform system of form[illegible] returns should be introduced everywhere.

Simplicity, moreover, is essential. In conside[illegible] the system from a general point of view, and not merely district by district or division by division, it was evident that a comparatively small number of stations, well chosen, would answer the purpose as well as [illegible]. It will create expense, and also confusion, if more registration stations are established than are absolutely necessary to register the trade on the main lines of communication. So long as the tra[illegible] [illegible] at the large [illegible] on the large rivers, there [illegible] establishment of several small stations on the [illegible] feeders of the large streams. There is no doubt that the [illegible] does not fall into the big rivers will fail to [illegible] that such traffic is so small and insignificant [illegible] of no consequence. The question also of the [illegible] must not escape notice. Special precautions [illegible] issue of tickets, to prevent boats being registered [illegible] precautions will be of no avail if the cargoes [illegible] once in the small boats which come down [illegible] rivers, and once the Serajgunge, Naraingunge, and Goalundo. It is sent to these stations from all the small rivers those transhipped for conveyance to Calcutta. If on the feeder rivers, the goods will assuredly be though no boat may be registered more than once. therefore, did not consider that, for general it would be necessary to retain any registering channels or feeder rivers of Bengal. The multipli- stations has been avoided, but at those places where mentioned it has been an object to arrange for as as registration as possible. Stations have only small number of principal places on the large rivers, the receiving and distributing depôts of the trade country.

are in train for ascertaining the amount of traffic on the Bengal rivers, and it must be registration stations have no concern with the The principal steam companies are the Navigation Company, the Eastern Bengal Rail- the River Steam Navigation Company.

REGISTRATION STATIONS.

of frontier traffic between Bengal and the North- has, as was arranged at a conference held at been left to the Government of the North- that the registration of the river-borne should remain in the hands of the Collector post on the Ganges within Bengal territory. [illegible]

French territory of Chandernagore. The station also will be under the immediate inspection and control of the Collector. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of the Commissioner's proposal, and has sanctioned for the Hooghly station an establishment on Rs. 167 a month.

Turning now to North-Western Bengal, it became necessary to make arrangements for registering the traffic on the three great rivers of the Brahmapootra or Jamoona, the Pudda, and the Megna. The first station which suggested itself on the Brahmapootra was Chilmaree, in the district of Rungpore, which is the last point where there is land under the administration of the Bengal Government on both sides of the river. Chilmaree is, moreover, an essential station for the registration of inter-provincial traffic between Bengal and Assam, and must be kept up for that purpose, even if it was not thought desirable to retain it for the registration of internal trade. The Chilmaree station is under the direct supervision of the sub-divisional officer of the newly appointed sub-division of Kurigaon. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned an establishment on Rs. 182 a month for the Chilmaree registering station.

Proceeding down the river, it was evident that Serajgunge must also be an obligatory station. Serajgunge is the principal emporium of trade of the districts of Pubna and Western Mymensingh, and of parts of Bogra, Rungpore, and Dinagepore. It is the greatest jute market in Bengal. The whole of the Teesta trade, as it comes down the Brahmapootra, as well as of other smaller streams, is registered at Serajgunge. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned for the registration station at Serajgunge an establishment on Rs 108 per mensem.

The next position of registration is Goalundo, which is situated at the point of junction between the Pudda and the Jamoona. Goalundo is probably the most important of all the registering stations in Bengal. Besides registering the boats that come up from Eastern Bengal and down the Pudda and Jamoona, Goalundo has to catch the traffic that pours down the Attrai, the Kuratiya, the Dorah, the Gorasagor, and other large feeder rivers, which make a great net-work of streams and fall into the Jamoona a few miles above Goalundo. The river, moreover, is very wide, and the current violent at all seasons of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned for this station an establishment on Rs. [illegible] a month.

The Lieutenant-Governor has approved also of a registration station at Kooshtea at the mouth of the Gorai river. An establishment on Rs. [illegible] a month has been sanctioned for Kooshtea.

There is also a registration station at Khoolna, in the Jessore Sunderbuns. Khoolna, the seat of a sub-division and the capital of the Sunderbuns, is situated at the point of the junction of the Atharabanka (which is the channel along which all the traffic of the Madhumutty passes eastwards on its way to the west) and Bhoyrub rivers. The Bhoyrub is the river which conveys the Backergunge produce to Calcutta. At Khoolna the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned an establishment on Rs. 101 per mensem.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, the Calcutta canals registration remains unaffected. The registration on the Midnapore and Orissa canals also continues.

In Eastern Bengal, it was considered advisable to establish a registering station on the Brahmapootra at Nasirabad, the sudder station of the Mymensingh district. There are no special difficulties at Mymensingh, and an establishment on Rs. 40 a month was considered sufficient.

Bhoyrub Bazar, which is on the Megna at the trijunction point of the three districts of Tipperah, Sylhet, and Mymensingh, is a position of great importance, and a great deal of traffic is registered there. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned for Bhoyrub Bazar an establishment on Rs. [illegible] a month.

Lastly, there is Narainggunge, which is the principal mart of Eastern [illegible] as Serajgunge is of North-Eastern Bengal, and [illegible] Narainggunge an expenditure of Rs. [illegible] a month has been sanctioned.

The registering boats at the river stations are supplied with a red flag in order that they may be easily recognisable; a similar flag is also hoisted on the registering station on the bank, and boatmen are instructed not to pass the flag till the boats have been registered, or unless they have been already registered.

A receipt form or ticket of registration is supplied to each boat [illegible]

for boats going down-stream. Every boat, as it is registered, receives one of these cards, and the registering mohurir, as he gives the card to the boat manjee, explains that this card is given to him in token of his boat's load having been registered. A boat which possesses a ticket for the journey is not to be registered a second time on that journey.

It is explained on the tickets that they are only available for one journey. An element of confusion, however, exists in that it is impossible to arrange for the recovery of all these tickets after every journey. It is not improbable that boats will sometimes endeavour to use their old tickets for a second journey, and the clerks at the registering stations have been warned to be on their alert against this. At the same time it was found possible to arrange for the collection of these tickets at Calcutta, which is the most important place of destination for all traffic sent down-stream, and at the frontier stations for up-stream traffic.

At Calcutta the traffic from Eastern Bengal is unloaded in the canals, while the merchandise from up-country and Northern Bengal is, it is believed, unloaded in the Hooghly on the wharves of the Port Commissioners. The Commissioners have kindly consented to collect the boat tickets from boats as they arrive, and also to keep a count of all boats arriving without tickets. By this means a guage will in some degree be afforded of the accuracy of the registration. In a similar way the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals has been directed to arrange for the collection of tickets from all boats as they arrive at their destination in the canals.

At Durowlee, at Patna, at Chilmaree, and at Bhoyrob Bazar, the registration clerk arranges for the collection of tickets from boats proceeding up-stream. Durowlee, Chilmaree, and Bhoyrob Bazar, are frontier stations, and tickets therefore are collected from all boats going up-stream as they pass these stations. Patna is a frontier registration station on the Ganges, and the tickets of all boats proceeding up-stream are taken here, excepting only those of such boats as are going up the Gogra to a destination beyond Durowlee.

All the tickets as they are collected are kept and forwarded at the expiration of every month to Government.

The above arrangements for registering the river-borne traffic in Bengal have been introduced at all the stations with effect from the 1st September 1875. A notice giving the widest publicity of the intentions of Government was, under separate orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, sent to all district officers, with instructions to distribute it and disseminate its meaning at all the river-side stations in their jurisdictions.

REGISTRATION AT CHITTAGONG.

The town of Chittagong is one of the greatest trade centres in Bengal, and any general system of registration of internal trade that omitted to take the Chittagong traffic into consideration would be very imperfect. Chittagong, especially as regards the rice trade, is the principal emporium of traffic in Eastern Bengal,—as important a centre, for instance, as Patna is in Behar. It is very desirable that the internal traffic of Bengal with Chittagong should be registered. The extent of the sea-borne traffic is already recorded in the returns of the Custom House, but there are no statistics now before Government that will show whence the trade now exported from Chittagong is supplied.

The principal export from Chittagong is rice. Mr. Hankey, the late Officiating Commissioner, reported as follows of this trade in his last administration report:—"It is chiefly in the hands of the European merchants, but there are one or two native firms. The bulk of the rice comes from Tipperah, Noakholly (including the island of Sundeep), [illegible] and the island of [illegible] It is brought down by [illegible] in boats, and during the cold weather whole fleets of these may be seen making their way [illegible]" The question for consideration is the mode by which this traffic, and such other internal traffic as is carried on with Chittagong, may be accurately registered. As it is believed that all the trade of importance [illegible] the town of Chittagong itself, it will probably not be necessary to establish registration stations on the banks of the rivers, as has been done elsewhere. [illegible] It seems that the registration at Chittagong must be effected in the town itself, as the boats arrive at and leave the wharves on which they discharge or receive their traffic. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly desired the Commissioner to make early arrangements, and submit a report showing what measures he proposes to take for carrying out the registration of Chittagong traffic.

REGISTRATION ON ROAD ROUTES.

An attempt has been made to establish a system of registration along the most important road routes.

There is a very large traffic into Calcutta along the Diamond Harbour Road; the late Magistrate, Mr. Peacock, estimated that the exports of rice from the Diamond Harbour sub-division amounted to twenty-five lakhs of maunds; and though this may prove to be an excessive estimate, the exports are certainly very considerable, and it is believed that they are largely consigned to Calcutta along the Diamond Harbour Road. It is of importance that the amount of the traffic along this road should be registered, and a situation near Calcutta has been selected for a registration office. An establishment on Rs. 41 per mensem has been sanctioned, with effect from the 1st September.

A similar registration station has been established on the road from Barasut to Calcutta.

The Department of Public Works have for the past three years maintained an establishment at a cost of Rs. 25 a month for registering traffic on the present road between Gya and [illegible], with the object of obtaining accurate data when the question of the proposed tramway on this road should be brought forward. The registration station which is on the banks of the Dhurda river at Jehanabad is no longer required for the purposes for which it was originally sanctioned, but it was considered advisable to retain it for [illegible] purposes. There is a considerable quantity of traffic along this route; at the same time the system under which the registration was affected under the Public Works Department failed to illustrate the course of traffic along the road in a complete manner. The [illegible] on this road is now registered on the same system and principle as traffic elsewhere is registered. The Public Works Department establishment has been abolished, and the existing establishment, on a [illegible] scale of salary, has been sanctioned from the 1st September [illegible] miscellaneous charges, with the registration of the traffic [illegible] under the Magistrate's supervision, and under the [illegible] supervision of the sub-divisional officer of Jehanabad.

REGISTRATION OF INTER-PROVINCIAL TRAFFIC.

A large number of posts have also been established in order to register the traffic between Bengal and its neighbouring provinces, whether independent or semi-independent or under the British Government. A conference of delegates from Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, assembled in March last at Allahabad to discuss the arrangements to be adopted for collecting and compiling the statistics, and Sir Richard Temple [illegible] the South-Western Frontier, a post has been ...in road between Cuttack and Ganjam; and as the ...for its location was found to be at a place called ...Madras side of the boundary, it has been arranged ...of Madras should undertake the registration, ...being paid by the Government of Bengal. It is ...the land traffic between Orissa and the Madras ...intercepted at this one station.

...there has been no organised attempt made to register ...trade between Bengal and Nepal; but it is known ...certain seasons of the year is considerable. Great ...been found in devising a complete system of ...boundary line is extensive, and the trade finds its ...numerous channels. The best arrangements that seem ...sanctioned; but it must be understood they are ...are liable to modification.

...the land trade between the Chumparun district ...on by three routes. One to the west, running ...and taking the trade from Bettia and Segowlee; ...running through Kutkenwa, where many of the ...line on the eastern boundary of the district, passing ...outpost at Ghorasun. By far the greater part of ...by Kutkenwa, that by Ruxoul and by Ghorasun. ...The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned at Kutkenwa ...on Rs. 20, at Ruxoul an establishment on ...an establishment on Rs. 10 per mensem. ...the traffic by Ghorasun is almost nominal during ...and the Collector will exercise his discretion in ...during the rainy months or not. No orders ...the registration of the river traffic, as arrange- ...by the Government of the North-Western Pro- ...of river-borne traffic between Chumparun ...Gunduck river.

...Mozufferpore recommended the establishment of ...in his district, but it was seen from the map [illegible]

Rs. 20 has been sanctioned at Amouah, in the north-west of the district, which is described as an important position, and clerks on Rs. 15 a month at Siktee and Kaloogha, which were also places recommended by the Collector. It was not contemplated in these arrangements that the registering clerks should visit markets on the Nepalese side of the border, but no special instructions have been issued to that effect by Government. The Resident in Nepal is in communication with the Commissioner of Bhagulpore on this subject, in order that there may be no misunderstanding between the Purneah and the Nepal authorities. The Lieutenant-Governor certainly would not wish that any inquisitional action should be encouraged in any place within the Nepal frontier without the cognizance and approval of the Durbar; but he understands that there will be no objection to attempts being made within Bengal limits to make the registration as complete as possible.

In addition to the establishments above sanctioned, an allowance for contingencies of Rs. 3 per month has been allowed in each of the districts of Chumparun, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, and Bhagulpore, and Rs. 5 in Purneah.

For the frontier trade of the district of Darjeeling with Sikkim three frontier stations have been sanctioned, at Pheydong, at Rungeet, and at Jilloh. A clerk on Rs. 20 has been sanctioned at each of the former stations, and on Rs. 12 a month at the latter station, with Rs. 5 a month for contingencies. For the registration of the frontier traffic between Darjeeling and Nepal, clerks have been sanctioned from the 15th September to the 15th of June of each year at the frontier stations of Kurjulia, Goompahar, Adhikarree, and Nuksalbaree. For the registration of traffic between Julpigoree and Bhootan, an establishment on Rs. 20 a month has been established at each of the four stations of Chamoorchee, Bulla, Buxa, and Huldibary during the cold weather. The Commissioner of Cooch Behar has taken the necessary action as regards the Deb Rajah of Bhootan to prevent any misapprehension of the intentions of Government in effecting the registration of traffic.

An effective registration of the traffic between Eastern Bengal and Assam presents also considerable difficulties owing to the great length of the frontier line. The trade is principally by water, and it will be impossible to maintain a supervision over any except the main river routes by which the great bulk of the traffic is conveyed. The stations which it has been proposed to establish for registering purposes are as follows:—

1. One on the Cooch Behar frontier, on the road between Tullacotta and Dutma.
2. One at or near Dhobree, on the river Brahmapootra.
3. One at Chilmaree, on the Jumoonah, near the south-west corner of the Garo Hills.
4. One near Doorgapore, on the frontier between the district of Mymensingh and the Garo Hills.
5. One at Bhoorub Bazar on the Meghna, at the tri-junction point of the districts of Sylhet, Mymensingh, and Tipperah.

Of these stations the most important are those at Chilmaree and Bhoorub Bazar, which have been already sanctioned in order to register the Eastern Bengal river traffic. It is still under consideration whether the other posts should be established or not.

With regard to Hill Tipperah, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to confine the registration to that trade consisting principally of cotton and forest produce which passes from Hill Tipperah into Bengal, and to the export trade from Bengal into Hill Tipperah. The arrangements are still incomplete. On the South-Eastern Frontier there is no land trade of sufficient importance to require registration. Such trade as exists between the district of Chittagong and the province of British Burmah is almost entirely conducted by sea.

NOTE ON RICE STATISTICS BY LIEUTENANT J. W. OTTLEY, R.E.

The original object of the investigation which led to the compilation of this note was to verify the correctness of the statements put forward by Mr. Apcar, the Executive Engineer in charge of the Distributaries of the Midnapore Canal, as to the average outturn of paddy per acre.

During the course of the investigation thus undertaken, some information was obtained on other points connected with the rice plant, and I was desired to embody in my note any statistics on the subject which might appear likely to be useful or interesting to the Canal Engineers in Bengal.

In the preparation of this note I have availed myself of the following sources of information:—"Rice Statistics of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa," being the answers received from every district in the province to a circular issued by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India; The Bengal Administration Reports for 1871-72 and 1872-73, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton's articles in the *Calcutta Reviews* of January and April 1874; the Revenue Reports of the Irrigation Department, Bengal; Colonel Haig's Notes on Orissa; Dr. Hunter's Statistics of the Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore Districts; Colonel Searle's Project for the Sahebgunge Canal; Mr Levinge's Report of 1870, on the country traversed by the Soane Canals; Baboo Ramshunker Sen's Agricultural Statistics of Jessore; the Dacca Blue Book; and lastly the files of the *Indian Economist*, *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and *Statistical Reporter*.

Throughout this note, when speaking of the outturn of crops, I have used the term "paddy" to mean "unhusked rice," and the term "rice" to mean the grain after it has been cleaned or has undergone the husking process. Many writers appear to consider the words as synonymous; this, however, is not the case, and as the proportion which "rice" bears to "paddy" is variously estimated at from ½ to ⅔rds, the distinction is important.

Another point requiring notice is the variety of land measures adopted in the province, the usual Bengal "beegha" is 14,400 square feet, or nearly 3 to an acre; the beegha in use in South Behar is 27,225 square feet, or ⅝ths of an acre; the Cuttack beegha or "mân" is nearly equal to an acre: but besides these I have found in the course of my investigation local beeghas varying from 3,600 square feet to 43,635 square feet. The greatest care is therefore necessary in comparing the outturns of different districts. In this note I have reduced all calculations of outturn to "maunds of paddy per acre."

A third point requiring notice is the meaning to be attached to the term "average outturn." Mr. Knight observes that "in Bengal amongst the people the outturn is usually given in 'annas.' They use the term '16 annas' to signify an ideal crop, seldom or never actually reaped, which should therefore be held to mean a 'bumper crop.' A fair average crop is described by them as 12 annas, and a harvest a little above or below the average as 13 annas or 11 annas, as the case may be." In this sense, a 4-anna or 8-anna crop should mean respectively ⅓rd or ⅔rds of an average yield.

Rice is grown more or less in many countries,—in America, in the south of France, in Spain, Piedmont and Lombardy, in Egypt, on the west coast of Africa, in the Islands of Bourbon, Mauritius, and Madagascar; but the rice continent of the world is Asia,—and, in Asia, British India is pre-eminent as the territory where rice cultivation most prospers.

The largest crop ever known to be raised in America was in 1847, when it reached 51,839 tons; since then it has decreased, and in 1873 was only 14,294 tons, of which 10,232 tons were exported. Italy in 1867 exported 35,191 tons, and Spain in 1866 exported 8,975 tons; but these amounts are insignificant when compared with the exports of Asia generally, and especially with those of British India, as will be seen from the annexed statement taken from Mr. Cotton's "Rice Trade of the World":—

Abstract General Statement showing the Sea Exports and Imports of Rice in the World.

Exports from		Tons.	Imports to	Tons.
Bengal,	about	500,000	United Kingdom, Europe, Asia Minor and America, about	800,000
Madras,	,,	100,000	China, &c., about	300,000
Burmah,	,,	700,000	Straits, &c., ,,	150,000
Saigon,	,,	250,000	Ceylon, &c., ,,	150,000
Siam,	,,	150,000	Mauritius, ,,	45,000
Java,	,,	60,000	Bourbon, ,,	7,500
Italy,	,,	30,000	West Indies, ,,	45,000
Spain,	,,	8,000	Arabia and Persian Gulf, about	20,000
America,	,,	11,000	British India (chiefly Bombay) ,,	200,000
Miscellaneous,	,,	11,000	Miscellaneous, about	27,500
Total of Sea Exports		1,820,000	Total of Sea Imports	1,745,000

NOTE.—Of the 500,000 tons, or say 13,600,000 maunds, exported by sea from Bengal, about 10,000,000 maunds go from Calcutta, 2,400,000 from Chittagong, and 1,200,000 from the Orissa ports.

The following statistics are also taken from Mr. Cotton's paper:—

The declared value in pounds sterling of the rice and paddy exported from British India during 1872-73 amounted to £5,761,028; of this amount the Burmah produce was valued at £2,854,254, the Bengal at £1,959,342, the Madras at £749,518, and the Bombay at £197,914. The average declared value per ton of rice exported was £8-7-0 for Bombay, £7-13-0 for Madras, £5-4-0 for Bengal, and £4-4-0 for Burmah. The total amount of duty collected at 3 annas a maund (82 lb) on the exports of rice and paddy in the same year was £617,497.

American rice, from the careful cultivation to which it has been subjected, has acquired a quality far finer than that of any other rice. Persistent efforts have been made by the Indian Government to introduce the Carolina varieties into India, but hitherto with only moderate success. On this point Sir George Campbell, in his Administration Report for 1872-73, writes thus:—"For Carolina rice cultivation an artificial supply of water is necessary, and instructions have now been issued that the seed should be sown on our canals and duly irrigated. Carolina rice is much more highly priced in the market than ordinary rice, and it may be that with command of water we shall be able to realize from the cultivation of Carolina rice much that is now sunk on canals."

Bengal rice may be broadly divided into three qualities: Table rice, Ballam, and Moonghy; of these Table rice is of course the best, Ballam next, whilst the Moonghy is common or inferior rice. The quality of good Burmese rice is beyond question much inferior to the quality of good Bengal rice, and in comparison is usually considered unpalatable and rejected as food by rice-eating communities. The enormous European imports from Burmah, exceeding half a million tons per annum, are, it is believed, consumed principally in the manufacture of starch and spirits, and in the numerous other manufactures in the composition of which rice forms an ingredient. Burmese rice sells in the English markets at from 8 to 11 shillings a cwt., the highest prices never exceeding 12 shillings. Good Bengal rice commands 14 to 18 shillings in the market, whilst good Carolina has sold at 33 to 40 shillings per cwt.

Mr Cotton writes—"The districts of the whole of Bengal Proper, or the great alluvial and deltaic plain between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal, and of Orissa, or the diluvial territory between the hills and the sea connecting these provinces with Madras, a level area of nearly one hundred thousand square miles, uninterrupted by a single hill, rich in black mould and of boundless productive fertility, subject to recurrent inundation and enjoying natural facilities, such as no other country in the world possesses, for internal commerce and irrigation, constitute the great rice-producing tract of Bengal, which is ordinarily much more than self-supporting. The surplus produce of this area finds its way, generally speaking, to three great marts from which the rice-trading operations of the province are conducted. The imports into Calcutta have to find food for the metropolis, for foreign exportation and for export up-country; Chittagong is the centre of a large and rapidly-growing export trade by sea; Patna is the emporium of the trade for Behar and the North-Western Provinces."

The imports of rice into Calcutta in an ordinary year may be set down at about 20 million maunds—

Of which 10 millions are exported annually by sea from Calcutta.
7 ,, ,, consumed by the metropolitan population.
3 ,, ,, pass through Calcutta for up-country export.

Total 20 million maunds.

The greater portion of this comes from the 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, the Rajshahye Division, the Burdwan District, the Midnapore district and Orissa.

The second emporium of the Bengal rice trade is Chittagong. The bulk of the rice comes from Tipperah, Noakholly, and the island of Dukhin Shahbazpore in Backergunge, and is principally exported abroad.

The emporium of the up-country trade is Patna, which has been described as a centre for collection and distribution.

The following statement given by Mr. Cotton shows the principal directions and quantities of rice traffic in Bengal:—

	Maunds.
Exports from Bengal into Calcutta for export by sea	10,000,000
Exports from Bengal into Calcutta for consumption in the metropolis and its environs	7,000,000
Exports from Lower, Central, and Eastern Bengal into Behar and the North-Western Provinces for consumption (Behar 6½ millions and North-Western Provinces 2½ millions)	9,000,000
Exports from the Sunderbuns and Chittagong by sea	3,000,000
Exports from Orissa by sea other than into Bengal ports	[illegible]
Exports from Bengal into Assam	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

…statistics are mostly taken from Mr. Cotton's [illegible]

…5 square miles; population 769,674; average [illegible] inches.—Exports a good deal of rice by land for [illegible] but there are at present no data to [illegible] amount is. It also exports by sea for the [illegible] about 1,00,000 maunds per annum, but the data [illegible] very unreliable.

…18 square miles; population 1,494,784; average [illegible] good [illegible] rice is exported, some [illegible] to Madras; the exports by sea [illegible] maunds.

…square miles; population 770,232; average [illegible] said to export about 6,60,000 maunds [illegible] of this perhaps one-third goes to Calcutta, as [illegible] Madras and Eastern ports, and the remainder [illegible]

…square miles; population 2,540,963; [illegible] 64·2 inches.—The Collector states that of [illegible] of 1,50,000 acres, the following proportion [illegible] with rice:—

	Acres.
[illegible]	140,000
[illegible]	1,100,000
[illegible]	60,000
Total	1,300,000

…considers that 600,000 acres do not require [illegible] the estimated produce from the land under rice [illegible] of paddy, or 72 million maunds of rice [illegible] the district [illegible] maunds [illegible] the great bulk of this is sent [illegible] Roopnarayan river [illegible] along the Grand Trunk Road [illegible] Midnapore, and [illegible] Howrah, Hooghly, and [illegible]

…population 2,034,715; average [illegible] exports to Calcutta [illegible] considerable [illegible] Bancoorah and [illegible] but the [illegible] is passed on to Calcutta, and a good [illegible]

…square miles; population [illegible] Imports [illegible] chiefly from Midnapore and Balasore.

…square miles; population 526,772.—Seldom [illegible] when [illegible] is [illegible] imported from Midnapore, Maunbhoom, [illegible]

…square miles; population [illegible]; average [illegible] Does not as a rule export rice [illegible] in small quantities, from [illegible] supplies from the large Burdwan [illegible]

…square miles; population [illegible]; average [illegible] Both imports and exports. The north… [illegible] exports; the remainder of the district [illegible] from Beerbhoom.

…square miles; population 1,940,7[illegible]; average [illegible] years the rice crop grown [illegible] for the consumption of the people [illegible]

…square miles; population [illegible] rice from [illegible] and [illegible] but the imports are usually not very [illegible]

…square miles; population [illegible]; average [illegible] largely from Tirhoot [illegible] also in smaller quantities from [illegible] Bengal. The estimated annual imports [illegible] million maunds.

…square miles; population 1,440,815.—[illegible] for the most part into Sarun, Patna, [illegible]

Tirhoot.—Area 6,343 square miles; population 4,384,706; average rainfall 44·47 inches.—Both exports and imports rice. The northern sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee, and Durbhunga bordering on Nepal, are extensive rice-growing tracts, and export especially into the districts of Sarun and Shahabad. There is an import into the sudder sub-division and southern parts of the district from Maldah, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, and Purneah. Rice also comes into Tirhoot from Bengal Proper along the river. Only small quantities are said to be imported from Nepal.

The following figures may be useful as showing the immense importance of rice cultivation. Rice is the principal article of diet over Bengal Proper, and among Bengalees is often the only food eaten; pulses, fish, vegetables, oil, salt, spices and other condiments, are only added to give the rice a relish. It is generally admitted that the consumption varies from ⅝ths to ⅞ths of a seer per head per diem. The population of Bengal and Orissa amounts to 44,913,305 souls; this number taken at ⅝ths of a seer per diem, or 6 maunds per head per annum, require nearly 270 million maunds of rice. In Behar rice is still the principal food-crop, though among the poorer classes, and especially in the district of Sarun, maize and barley are in a great degree the food of the people. Mr. Cotton says, "It may be roughly stated that in Behar ordinary cultivators eat their meals, half rice and the other half in cereals, millet, or pulses." The population of Behar is 19,736,101 souls, and allowing 3 maunds of rice per head per annum we require nearly 60 million maunds of rice. Bengal and Behar together therefore consume about 330 million maunds of rice yearly, or say 12¼ million tons of rice; add to this an export of half a million tons and 2 million tons for seed grain and waste, and the total requirements amount to nearly 15 million tons of rice per annum, or say 574 million maunds of paddy. An article in the *Indian Economist*, taking the consumption at three-fourths of a seer per head per diem, and allowing that amount for Behar as well as Bengal and Orissa, arrives at a total requirement of nearly 20 million tons of rice, or say 760 million maunds of paddy. Both these calculations exclude the reserves which must be stored, and deal only with the actual yearly hand-to-mouth consumption. Taking the lower of the two estimates, the area yearly under rice probably amounts to from 30 to 40 million acres, or say from 46 to 60 thousand square miles; unfortunately there is no reliable information obtainable on this point in any district, so that it is difficult to arrive at even an approximation to the area under rice cultivation.

The following statement gives the average price of ordinary common rice in certain districts. The prices here given are the averages in each case of the six years from 1868 to 1873 inclusive. It must be observed that the average price in each district varies according to the [illegible]; in some months rice is cheaper, sometimes by 11 or 12 seers per rupee than in other months of the same year. With this exception, however, the prices here given appear very fair average ones, and at any rate will give a general idea of the subject:—

Average price of ordinary common Rice in so many seers of 80 tolahs each per rupee.

Pooree	28½	24-Pergunnahs	19
Cuttack	27	Jessore	23
Balasore	30½	Backergunge	22
Midnapore	25½	Dacca	20
Burdwan	23½	Gya	19
Howrah	25½	Shahabad	20
Bancoora	22½	Sarun	18½
Nuddea	21½	Chumparun	22
Beerbhoom	21	Tirhoot	19½
Hooghly	18½		

In 1866, the great famine year, the average price of rice for the whole year was as follows:—Patna, Nuddea, and Sarun, 12 seers; Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Gya, Shahabad, and Chumparun, 11 seers; Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Tirhoot, and Balasore, 10 seers; Cuttack, 8 seers; Pooree, 7 seers. In June, July, and August 1866 the price of rice in the Cuttack district ranged from 4½ to 5½ seers; in the Pooree district it was 6 seers, and in Balasore it ranged during the same month from 5 to 7½ seers.

The varieties of paddy are endless. Some of the replies to the Agricultural Society's circular state that there are thousands of different kinds; and it would appear that in many cases the points of difference are hardly distinguishable, and that many of the names, if not altogether fancy ones, are certainly merely local. Speaking generally, the varieties of paddy may be broadly divided into three great classes

…g to the seasons at which they are reaped and to the land on …they are sown; for the question as to the kind of paddy to be … greatly regulated by the character of the ground. These …are—first, the early rice, which is also known as the summer …mn rice; second, the winter rice, and third, the spring rice.

…e early rice is called "*biali*" in Orissa, "*aous*" in Bengal, …" and "*sera*" in Behar, and "*ahoo*" in Assam. It is grown …quantities, and is always sown broadcast, and mostly on the …lands. It is commonly followed in most districts by a "*rubbee*" …ter crop, such as mustard, peas, wheat, barley, gram, vetches, …cotton, &c., and occasionally in some districts by a winter crop …ddy, but this appears to be infrequent. It is sown from March …y, according to the particular district, and is reaped from August …tober.

The winter rice is called "*sarud*" in Orissa; "*aman*" in Central … Eastern Bengal; "*aghani*" and "*hymunto*" in Western Bengal … Behar, and "*shallie*" in Assam. It is the main crop on which the …le depend, and is grown throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and …ually grown on lower and stronger lands than the early paddy. …re are two principal varieties of this paddy—one sown broadcast … the other transplanted.

The transplanted variety is the commonest kind of rice in Bengal. …the first instance it is sown on high land. Afterwards, when the rain …ders the soil sufficiently moist, and the seedlings are about a foot high, …y are transplanted to a more marshy soil, which must be such as in the …ns is covered with water. Where irrigation is available, the necessity …seeking lower and marshy ground does not of course exist, and …nsequently canals may be expected to increase the cultivation of this …nd of paddy, which generally gives a larger yield than any of the …thers.

The variety sown broadcast and not transplanted is sown in deep marshes, and as the water rises the paddy grows with it, and the stem at times in Eastern Bengal attains the height of 12, and even 20 feet. Of all kinds of paddy this is the most rapid in its growth, frequently shooting up 12 inches in 24 hours as the inundation rises. Some species of this paddy are capable of bearing immersion for seven or eight days if the water which has suddenly risen be clear; if it be submerged in foul water, the plant dies in a day or two.

Both varieties of winter paddy are sown, according to the district, from March to June, and reaped from November to January. The transplanted variety is planted out from the nurseries or seed-beds in August and September.

The spring rice, known as "*dalua*" in Orissa and "*boro*" in Bengal, is cultivated only in small quantities. The grain is coarse, and a good deal of trouble is entailed in its cultivation, as it is grown chiefly in marshes, on the sides of tanks and half-dried up water-courses, and must be transplanted several times so as to follow the receding water. It is sown in December and January, and reaped from April to June.

Mr. Cotton writes:—"Over the whole of the rice area of Bengal, the winter rice is the principal crop, save in exceptional localities, such as Nuddea, where two-thirds of the rice lands are cultivated in *aous* and one-third in *aman*, and in Moorshedabad, where the *aous* rice predominates in the eastern parts of the district. In all rice districts there is, however, an *aous* cultivation, and in surplus districts this crop is usually consumed by the cultivators, leaving as much of the *aman* as possible for export. It may be said generally that five-sixths of the rice in Bengal is *aman*. The cultivation of the *boro* rice is general, but it is not grown to a large extent in any district."

RICE OUTTURN PER ACRE.

Rice being the staple food-crop of Bengal, it is important to ascertain as nearly as may be the average outturn per acre. Regarded …from a canal officer's point of view, it is important to ascertain … average outturn of each description of soil, so that he may be …le to estimate more or less correctly the influence of irrigation on …outturn.

The following is the best information that I have been able to …tain on the subject. Great differences in the figures given are …parent, but I think most of these differences admit of explanation.

It must be borne in mind, *first*, that the land is divided by the …tivators into three kinds or classes—good, fair, and poor; *secondly*, …t there are three great classes of rice crops, the outturns of which …ffer enormously; *thirdly*, that different officers may take different …anings of the word "average," some looking on it as synonymous …th "fair," and others evidently understanding it as the "mean" of …ried years, or between a very bad and a very good crop; *fourthly*, …at over such a vast extent of country as is included in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, it would be surprising if there were not found to be great differences in the productive power of the soil, especially when it is considered that the rainfall varies in the [illegible] from 37 to 90 inches.

The outturn of paddy in maunds per acre is stated as follows:—

Pooree.—Winter rice 13 maunds, early rice 13 maunds, spring rice 10 maunds. Dr. Hunter states that 56 maunds of paddy per acre is a good yield from first class land, the rent for which would be Rs. 4 12, but that the average from fair land may be put down at 28 to 36 maunds of paddy per acre.

Cuttack.—The ordinary outturn of ordinary rice land is 12 maunds, and a favourable outturn for the third classes of lands as 20, 15, and 8 maunds respectively. Dr. Hunter states that early rice land, paying a rent of about Rs. 3, gives an outturn of 14 maunds of paddy, and winter rice land, paying about the same rent, will give an outturn of 27 maunds of paddy. Colonel Haig, after detailing a number of estimates made in 1872, concludes thus:—"Taking 12½ maunds as the average yield (for 10 years) of the higher and more sandy soils, and 18¾ (the ryots' estimate) for the low lands, the mean would be 15 maunds, which just agrees with the Embankment Committee's estimate." Colonel Haig also mentions having seen fields in 1872 (a favourable year) with the following estimated outturns; on high land 16½ maunds, on low lands 32¾ maunds; and these he considered very near, if not quite, full crops. Mr. Toynbee's experiments in 1871 showed that "the average outturn of an acre of ordinary *sarud* rice land in Orissa in a good year was about 15 Calcutta maunds."

Balasore.—The outturn is as follows:—Early rice 12 maunds, winter rice 18 maunds; whilst in the fine plain of Sukeput, 40 square miles in extent, the outturn is 32 maunds. Dr. Hunter says that good land at a rent of Rs. 3 per acre yields from 17 to 21 maunds of paddy, and poor land at a rent of Rs. 1-8 yields from 9 to 11 maunds of paddy.

Midnapore.—The average outturn for the better [illegible] plains is from 21 to 24 maunds, and in Hidgellee, on the coast, 36 maunds. Mr. Anderson, of Messrs. Watson and Company's, says—"*aman shali*, or the best land near the towns, gives ordinarily 40 maunds—in a very exceptional year they may give 48 maunds; *doem shali*, or second class lands, will give 28 to 36 maunds; *soom shali*, or third class lands, will give 18 to 30 maunds; early rice land will give from about 18 to 30 maunds." Mr. Apjohn took the average outturn at from 24 to 36, according to quality of the soil. The maximum outturn ever known of the best lands in Hidgellee is stated at 54 maunds. Baboo Jodoo Nath Mookerjee estimates the average outturn at under 18 maunds per acre.

Hooghly.—The ordinary outturn is 24 to 30 maunds, the maximum outturn varying according to the part of the district from 24 to 48 maunds.

Howrah.—The average is 17 maunds, and the maximum 18 maunds.

24-Pergunnahs.—The average is 15 to 24 maunds, according to the quality of the soil. The maximum ever known was 48 maunds.

Jessore.—Winter rice 19 maunds, early rice 13 maunds, the maximum for the whole district is 48 maunds, but this is rarely attained; the country to the north-east only gives a maximum of 24 maunds. Baboo Ramsunder Sen gives the average produce of rice land in the Jhenidah and Magoorah sub-divisions of Jessore as 17 maunds per acre, the average rent for such land being about Rs. 2-4 per acre. In the Baghat sub-division the average produce is given as 30 to 39 maunds of paddy per acre, the rent of which ranges from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 4-12. In another place he states "the ordinary produce of *boro* is 11 maunds, of *rubbee* 4 maunds, of *aous* 6 maunds, and of *aman* 10 maunds per standard beegha (one-third of an acre)."

Nuddea.—Average outturn 20 maunds of paddy per acre, maximum 45 maunds. In Colonel Searle's report the following averages are given:—By Collectors, [illegible] maunds; by sub-divisional officers, 14 maunds; by zemindars, 13 maunds.

Burdwan.—Average outturn 15 to 24 maunds, and maximum 27 maunds.

Beerbhoom.—Average outturn of the best rice lands 30 maunds, of the next best 20 maunds, and for the third 10 maunds. In a favourable year the maximum outturn [illegible] respectively 27, 22, and 12 maunds.

Bancoora.—The ordinary outturn is [illegible] maunds, the maximum about 30 maunds.

...dinary outturn per acre of first rate rice land is 45 ... that of second rate land, 24 to 27; and of third rate ... 18 maunds.

...ordinary outturn of paddy per acre is 36 to 39 ... maximum 48 maunds.

...ordinary outturn of paddy from an acre of ordinary ... may be stated to be from 15 to 18 maunds.

...erage outturn 25 to 30 maunds per acre, maximum ... maunds.

...rom 27 to 33 maunds. The result of a very favour... is 30 maunds of *aus*, 36 to 39 of *aman*, and 45 to ...

... Sudder division and sub-division of Bengal the outturn is from 10 to 13 maunds of *paddy*; in the ... district, from 8 to 10 maunds. The maximum ... is about 30 maunds.

... Sudder division from 16 to 19 maunds, Shergotty ... maunds, and Aurungabad 10 to 16 maunds. Maxi... 40 maunds.

...erage outturn from 15 to 24 maunds of paddy. ... of 21 answers from zemindars to a circular issued ... gives the average outturn at 12·9 maunds ... Messrs. Burrows, Thomson, and Mylne of Behea, ... at 10 maunds; Mr. Charles Fox, of Belsa, ... 13 maunds; and Mr. Mackenzie, of Dehree Ghat, ... from 15 to 18 maunds. Captain Heywood states ... 14 maunds of paddy, or 9 maunds of rice.

... is given as follows for different localities:— ... 19, Hilsa 12, Tappore 15, Durbhunga 19, ... 25, [illegible] 19; maximum known 37.

...erage outturn of paddy is about 19 maunds per ...

... the Agricultural Society from natural abstain... the country invariably give 13 to 20 maunds ... and Mr. [illegible] states his belief that 20 ... good outturn in Bengal. In the North-Western ... the Patna 10, in Oude 10, at [illegible] Sindh 11 ... average outturn.

... from a very careful study of acreage ... as follows:—

... land in very exceptional years will give ... maunds per acre, and in very excep... as much as 34 maunds. ... the average of the same land in an ordinarily ... ranges from 30 to 33 maunds per acre. ... the outturn of ordinarily fair low land in a really ... may range from 24 to 30 maunds.

... land on an average of say ten years ... outturn of from 18 to 24 maunds. ... and will give in a good year ...

... land on an average of say ten years ... a good outturn of 12 to 15 maunds. ... average outturn for a number of years of all ... land will be about 15 maunds per acre.

... only to crops depending on the ... the supply of which is not assured ... would ... and would thus raise the average ... crops from 15 maunds to between 24 ... confirmed by Mr. [illegible] in his Memoir ... the Revenue Depart... [illegible] ... will give a very [illegible]

... Fox and Amherst, the average ... to be about ... 20 maunds ... the average ... maunds, and ... maunds.

... IRRIGATION.

... the cost of the labour operation ... districts, and the following account ... performed.

The high lands are ploughed once or twice in February, the sandy nature of the soil rendering this operation feasible, but the lower and harder lands await the first fall of rain. Babo Judoo Nath Mookerjee, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent of Midnapore, states that the soil is greatly benefited if the cultivators can give the first ploughing by the middle of February, and says that the Bengalis have an old saying on this point: "Blessed is the emperor, and pious must be his empire where rain falls by the end of the month of *Maug*" (February). The land is again ploughed in March, or as soon after as showers sufficient for the purpose fall. Four to five ploughings are usually considered sufficient preparation for the ground. In April or May the seed is sown broadcast and the plough is passed over it; no rain is required for this operation. The earlier the seed can be sown, and the stronger the young plants are when the rains first set in, the better is the chance of a good crop. In some districts when the rice is about 5 inches high, the ground is again ploughed and harrowed. Mr. Toynbee says that in Orissa about July or August the plough is driven through the young rice in order to thoroughly loosen the soil at the roots. The weeds, grass, &c., are then removed, the rice plants replanted by hand, and a sort of blunt harrow (mahi or moi) is drawn over the field to level and consolidate it. In Midnapore the custom appears to be to plough through the young rice first about the end of June, again after an interval of about 10 days, the harrowing following this second ploughing at an interval of about 15 days or so.

The above method of cultivation refers to the treatment of broadcast rice; when transplanted rice is grown, the following is the method adopted. In addition to the ploughings made during the dry season, as in the case of broadcast rice, the fields are twice ploughed at intervals of at least four or five days, each ploughing being immediately succeeded by a harrowing, and the transplantation should begin as soon as possible after the second harrowing. A large quantity of water is required on the ground during these operations, the proper time for which [illegible] from the middle of June to the middle of September. Weeding out the grass is the only work that remains to be done after the rice has been transplanted.

At reaping time, the usual practice is to cut the stalks midway; the upper half being taken home with the grain, while the lower half or stubble remains in the field, and is either eaten up by cattle or [illegible] the soil if allowed to decompose there. Baboo Ramshunker Sen states that grain intended to keep for seed is thrashed the day after cutting, dried for three days and stored; whilst the grain intended for food is thrashed within five to fifteen days, according as the weather is fair or foul. The chaff after winnowing is thrown away. The upper stalk of the plant, after being divested of the grain, is dried and stacked carefully for the cattle to subsist upon during the rains and the cultivating season.

As a general rule, manure is not used for paddy-fields on account of the labour and expense its application would entail. In several districts, however, cow-dung, horse-litter, and wood-ashes are used as manure; the grass and weeds are also burnt and the ashes ploughed into the soil. In a few places the cultivators dig out the mud from the sides of tanks and apply this to their fields.

Over the whole of the province, the land as a general rule is cropped year after year, the high sandy soils yielding yearly two crops, viz. an early *aus* crop and subsequently a *rabi* crop. In some districts the cultivators, although taking a crop of rice off the land every year, employ a singular system of rotation, and substitute one variety or subclass of rice for another. I have noticed complaints in many of the reports that the yield now is less than formerly.

Mr. Toynbee remarks that in Orissa, "so far as irrigation is concerned, there are three stages in rice cultivation, at one or other of which water is more or less needed almost every year to ensure a full crop, viz. (1) for ploughing and sowing in April or May; (2) in July and August for the sub-soiling, weeding, and transplanting; and (3) in October to thoroughly mature the crop," and considers, moreover, that it would be well if the canals could supply it in February for the early ploughings.

I have endeavoured to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion as to the average cost of cultivation; I am afraid, however, that it is well nigh impossible to do so. In some cases hired labourers, or a proportion of hired labourers are employed, but these in most cases do not receive much money payment; they are given their meals and a certain proportion of the produce in kind, as for instance in the Sunderbuns the reapers carry away one-fifth of the produce after it has been thrashed out. In the majority of cases the labourers are probably the sons and daughters of the cultivator, the manure is the produce of his home, the cattle are his own, and [illegible] as also is the seed. So in fine, it seems impossible in any case to arrive at the true cost to the cultivator by putting a money value on the labour and other necessaries required. Besides these difficulties in the way of ascertaining the average cost of cultivation, there are others. It is quite apparent, from a perusal of the returns, that great differences of opinion exist as to the amount of labour required, almost the only point on which all are agreed are—first, that 6 men and 6 ploughs with 6 pairs of oxen can plough an acre of land in a morning; and secondly, that 12 men will reap an acre in a day. The cattle are rarely worked more than two or three hours in the day at the plough, for as they in most cases receive no food except what they can pick up by grazing, they are not fitted to endure much hard work.

The estimates of cost given in district returns which I have consulted vary from Rs. 6 to 15 per acre; but after very carefully comparing the various items, I think that perhaps it may be assumed that the cost of cultivation is equivalent to about one-third of the value of an average crop, or say from Rs. 6 to 8 per acre exclusive of rent; but for the reasons above given, I do not believe that this represents the cost to the cultivator, who would rarely have any money expenditure. On one point, however, all the returns seem agreed, viz. that whatever the cost of cultivation may be, the outturn of the rice crop leaves the ryots a very small margin of profit, and consequently he is generally described as being entirely in the hands of the mahajun, or money-lender; as living chronically from hand to mouth, and as being unable to successfully withstand the pressure of two or three bad years.

Doubts having been frequently expressed as to the value of, or necessity for, irrigation for rice crops, a great number of experiments to ascertain the outturn of irrigated and unirrigated crops were carried out in 1873 by Mr. Apjohn in the Midnapore district. The results may be here briefly stated thus:—The unirrigated lands gave an outturn of about one-fifth of a bumper crop, lands irrigated in October and November gave nearly half a bumper crop, and lands irrigated from June and July gave six-sevenths of a bumper crop. The crops irrigated from the beginning of the season exceeded in value the altogether unirrigated ones by Rs. 16 per acre, the value being obtained from the selling price of the paddy and straw on the ground. Now, inasmuch as the year (1873) in which these experiments were made was one of deficient rainfall, the comparison is decidedly favourable to the canals and unfavourable to the unirrigated crops, and this proportion of outturn, viz. 4½ to 1, cannot, and will not, hold in ordinary years. This much, however, may be [illegible]—first, that in bad seasons the canal irrigated crop will be very [illegible] times better than the unirrigated one; and secondly, that in ordinary years the canal irrigated crop will compare with the unirrigated one as 6 to 5 at least. This increase may not appear great when merely one acre is considered, but becomes of vast importance when the area of cultivation is reckoned in hundreds of thousands of acres. On the Midnapore canal alone it may safely be estimated that when the irrigation is fully taken up, the increased outturn of paddy, due to the canal, will in a season of favourable rainfall, or say in seven years out of nine, be at least 3,00,000 maunds, or in other words, the wealth of the district will be increased in seven years out of nine by three lakhs of rupees. In two years out of every nine (judging by the experience of the past nine years) the increased outturn of the year due to the canal would be 13,50,000 maunds of paddy, and the increase of wealth at least 13½ lakhs of rupees.

Lastly, as to the amount of water necessary, it is now generally agreed that about 72 inches of water are required to thoroughly mature a rice crop. If the rainfall is not sufficient, the balance must be supplied either by inundations or by artificial irrigation.

Moreover, it is to be observed that this amount of 72 inches, to ensure the best results, must be spread pretty evenly over the five months from June to October, inclusive.

INDIGO TRADE AND CULTIVATION.

The production of indigo is a prominent industry in [illegible] provinces. In the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, in the Lower Provinces, over Central Bengal, in Purneah and westward throughout Behar, north of the Ganges, indigo is largely cultivated, and from its mode of cultivation is in many places the most important crop that engages the attention of the people. Although in Bengal Proper the area of indigo lands is much reduced, in Behar it has increased, and the total annual outturn and export of the country is now nearly [illegible] upon an average [illegible] ... [illegible] ... 1,00,000 maunds [illegible] ... showing the total exports of indigo from Calcutta for [illegible] years, furnished by the Custom House, is subjoined:—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
1843-44	1,30,223	3,10,10,614	1859-60	[illegible]	[illegible]
1844-45	1,22,[illegible]	2,38,65,563	1860-61	[illegible]	[illegible]
1845-46	1,04,173	1,94,85,530	1861-62	[illegible]	[illegible]
1846-47	1,00,747	1,70,52,846	1862-63	[illegible]	[illegible]
1847-48	91,234	1,45,24,214	1863-64	[illegible]	[illegible]
1848-49	1,21,010	1,77,79,777	1864-65	[illegible]	[illegible]
1849-50	1,05,134	1,67,55,724	1865-66	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850-51	1,02,109	1,77,73,880	1866-67	[illegible]	[illegible]
1851-52	1,15,002	1,85,10,109	1867-68	[illegible]	[illegible]
1852-53	93,891	1,42,58,841	1868-69	[illegible]	[illegible]
1853-54	[illegible]	1,72,44,[illegible]	1869-70	[illegible]	[illegible]
1854-55	88,341	1,42,07,362	1870-71	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855-56	1,20,552	1,97,84,780	1871-72	[illegible]	[illegible]
1856-57	95,161	1,57,00,110	1872-73	[illegible]	[illegible]
1857-58	83,581	1,51,58,113	1873-74	[illegible]	[illegible]
1858-59	84,112	1,76,38,772	1874-75	[illegible]	[illegible]

The indigo crop of 1873 was an average crop: the outturn was about 1,10,500 maunds. The indigo crop of 1874 was very unfortunate, being one of the worst on record: the total outturn was 79,877 maunds. In 1875 the indigo crop was more favourable, and the estimated outturn is about 1,25,000 maunds. The following statement is extracted from Messrs. William Moran and Co.'s Market Reports:—

Indigo outturn, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Lower Bengal.			
Dacca, Fureedpore, &c.	427	130	[illegible]
Jessore	1,788	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nuddea	2,5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midnapore	1,270	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burdwan and Bancoora	751	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moorshedabad	2,390	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajshahye and Bogra	1,612	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maldah and Pubna	1,756	[illegible]	[illegible]
Purneah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhaugulpore	5,275	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monghyr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rungpore and Native	6,724	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Behar.			
Tirhoot	20,283	7,050	[illegible]
Chumparun	14,259	7,168	[illegible]
Chupra	11,921	3,332	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-Western Provinces.			
Benares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total of [illegible]	[illegible]	79,877	[illegible]

The following statement shows in detail the places to which indigo was exported from Calcutta during [illegible] and 1874-75:—

Whither exported.	1873-74. Quantity.	1873-74. Value.	[illegible]
	Mds.	Rs.	
United Kingdom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

...ported.	Indigo.			
	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	140	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
...tal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

...se in the value of indigo exported from Calcutta in the ...75 short crops in 1874 chiefly attributable to the drought ...t and Chumparun, where the outturn was less than ...maunds, against a usual outturn of about 50,000 or 60,000 ... total outturn was 25 per cent. short of the crop of 1873, ... half the crop of the great season of 1872. It will ... remembered that the year 1814-15 was the greatest ...wn. In that year the exports were 1,60,228 maunds, ...st, in 1873-74 the exports were 1,03,200 maunds. ... During the last thirty years the best indigo years ...(1,29,298 mds.), 1844 (1,28,482 mds.), 1848 (1,34,000 ... the great inundation of the previous year, when the ... only 72,000 maunds), 1855 (1,28,552 maunds), and ... these years the great crop was attributable to the ... by the inundation of 1871. The smallest ... 1861-62, being 64,140 maunds, valued at £1,099,800. ... was a great depression in indigo cultivation, conse... disturbances of the two previous years. It is since ... value of indigo has gone up, and that the value of ... largely increased in comparison with the quantity. The ... were 77,983 maunds, being considerably in excess of ... was exported in 1874-75, but the value in that year ...,000, against £1,681,000 in 1874-75. The United ... about three-fifths, France about one-eighth, North ... about one-fifteenth each, and Bombay and the ...tively small quantity.

...this division, in Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Assam, ... Vats have been opened in Orissa, but the cult... and they fail to remain although it is said that a ... grows well in some of the tributary estates. In ... very recently (since Messrs. Wise and Brodie ... a crop of minor importance. There ... at Dacca belonging to a European Company, ... belonging to a native zemindar in Mymensingh. ... Furreedpore, with an average outturn of ... twenty years ago this was one of the principal indigo ... the produce was from 1,200 to 4,000 maunds. ... district of Midnapore, in the Burdwan division, ... the dye is produced. The average outturn is ... valued at more than four lakhs of rupees. In the ... division, however, the industry does not prosper. ... manufacture is extinct, although fortunes were ... factories, which are now falling to decay, and ... the Bancoorah and Hooghly present an admirable ... cultivation, and are elsewhere in the profitable ... There are still a few small factories in ... but indigo cannot be made in these ... quality and quantity combined to make it a very ... In Bankoora there is a large indigo concern, ... is considerable. Although the indigo plant ... smaller growth than that raised in the low, damp, ... river borders of Eastern Bengal, and the produce ... in quantity to the area sown, yet the colour of ... good and considered of superior quality. It ...pore and Bankoora the iron in the laterite soil washes down the slopes and manures the lower ground, which produces very rich crops, whether of indigo or rice.

Indigo is grown largely over the Moorshedabad, Maldah, and Rajshahye districts of the Rajshahye division, and to a less extent in Pubna and Rungpore. The constant changes all along the river Ganges supply ample alluvial soil well suited for the crop. In the little district of Maldah there are upwards of 20 working factories, belonging to some seven different concerns, and the average outturn is nearly 2,000 maunds. In Moorshedabad the outturn is above 3,000 maunds from 12 concerns. From Rajshahye, with three concerns, the produce is about 1,000 maunds. In Pubna and Rungpore indigo is a failing industry as far as the connection of European capitalists with it goes. From Pubna the outturn may now amount to 450 maunds, but in past years it was a principal indigo-producing tract. Except in the districts of Moorshedabad and Rajshahye, the business in this division is now wholly in the hands of natives, and carried on apparently with but little appliance of capital, and in a very small way. In Rungpore an inferior class of indigo is made for sale to traders from Bhootan.

Indigo is also grown and manufactured throughout the Bhagulpore division; extensively in the regulation districts, and moderately in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. There are six concerns in Monghyr, some of them large, and the outturn of that district is about 1,000 maunds. In Purneah there are 20 concerns, with an average produce of 6,000 maunds. It is worthy of notice that in Purneah most of the planters now use steam power in their principal factories for pumping up water for heating the vats and other purposes. From Bhagulpore the outturn is about 3,500 maunds, and there are 18 concerns.

In the 24-Pergunnahs district of the Presidency Division indigo is almost extinct, though but a few years ago there was a large cultivation, especially in what is now the sub-division of Baraset. It is reported, however, in the past year that the cultivation has been reviving in this sub-division. The mode of cultivation adopted is ryotwaree, the ryots receiving seed from the factory, cultivating the plant themselves, and selling it to the factory which makes the advance at fixed prices. At one place a factory is said to have been started at the solicitation of the ryots themselves, who came forward to sow 1,000 beeghas without any advance.

In the Nuddea and Jessore districts, although the cultivation has much decreased and numerous factories have been closed, the indigo industry is still of the very first importance. The average outturn of the two districts is not short of 10,000 maunds annually, while the quality of the dye is of the highest order and equal to its old reputation. There are 24 concerns in Jessore, of which all the most important, as elsewhere, are the property of Europeans. The value and quantity of European indigo is out of all proportion compared to the native-made indigo; and although out of 99 factories in this district as many as 45 are worked in the interest of Bengali landholders, they are severally of no importance. In the Magoorah and Jhenidah sub-divisions, where indigo flourishes most, there are 67 factories, with an area of 76,000 beeghas under cultivation, and an outturn of something less than 5,000 maunds. In Narail the outturn is about 500 maunds. In the Koolna and sudder sub-divisions it is less than 100 maunds. The whole produce of the Jessore district averages from 5,000 to 6,000 maunds, and the total area under cultivation is said to be 1,00,000 beeghas. In Nuddea the principal cultivation is in the Chooadangah and Meherpore sub-divisions. There are a great many native factories in this district also, but they are of little or no importance. The average produce of Nuddea is about equal to that of Jessore. The plant in both these districts is grown under the old system of contracts and advances, the ryot giving from five to three bundles per rupee. It is a point of considerable interest, however, that two native zemindars in Nuddea, one of whom is the richest man in the district, have adopted a co-operative system of cultivation, under which the ryot grows as much or as little indigo as he pleases, and when the manufacturing season comes, takes it to the vats, where note is kept of the quantity, and eventually, after the indigo has been sold, the ryot receives a proportion of the proceeds of the manufactured article.

The indigo from Behar—Tirhoot indigo, as it is generically called—yields about one-half of the produce annually exported from Calcutta. It is difficult to estimate the amount of capital invested in the province, but it is very large indeed. In a commercial prospectus circulated with a view to establishing a bank for Tirhoot, it was calculated that the annual outlay was about [illegible], a calculation which must be considered to refer to several of the Monghyr factories, which draw their supplies from Tirhoot, as well as to the majority of the Sarun and Chumparun concerns. Add to this the reserve fund necessary to meet bad seasons, and the capital of those persons who have lent money to planters, together with the value of stock and other items of fixed capital, and

the total capital interested in the business in the northern districts cannot, it is estimated, be less than £1,000,000, and is probably more.

The cultivation is almost entirely to the north of the Ganges; to the south it is very small, and indeed in Gya and Patna the business is scarcely worth mentioning. In Patna the industry is anything but successful. Three natives have set up some isolated vats, from which it is estimated that the whole annual produce may be about 70 maunds. There are nine petty concerns in Shahabad, which yield a poor crop, varying from 300 to 600 maunds. There is only one indigo concern in Gya with three out-factories, from which the average indigo outturn is 150 maunds. Owing probably to the drier climate and less favourable soil, the dye is as a rule inferior to that of Tirhoot, and consequently it brings a lower price. Frequent droughts cause the crop to be an exceedingly precarious one, and smaller profits realized in the best seasons by the planters, owing to the inferiority of the dye, render them less able to weather bad years than those in the north of the division.

The three districts to the north of the Ganges in which indigo is most extensively cultivated are Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun. The outturn from the Sarun district is estimated at 12,000 maunds on a cultivation of 1,35,000 beeghas. There are 69 indigo concerns in the district, of which 46 are principal concerns and 23 outworks. In Chumparun there is an equal outturn from only seven large concerns. From the enormous district of Tirhoot the average outturn exceeds 20,000 maunds, and in the singularly successful season of the present year the district is estimated to have yielded a produce of 29,481 maunds. There are 42 concerns in this district, of which 25 are principal concerns and 17 outworks.

In Behar, as in Bengal, the industry is almost entirely managed by Europeans, for the few native zemindars and bankers who have invested their money directly in the business almost all employ European managers; the one or two who do not do so only manufacturing on a very small scale. In Sarun, however, the native capitalists have lately taken to the business with unusual eagerness. Forty-seven factories, with 19 attached outworks, are owned by natives in this district, and nearly all of these factories have sprung up within the last five or six years.

From the whole of the North-Western Provinces, whence the dye is exported through the Calcutta market, the average outturn is estimated at about 25,000 maunds.

THE TEA TRADE.

Tea is now fast assuming a place which will make it the second most important export from Calcutta. In 1839-40 its value was about 1½ lakhs, and there was no noteworthy improvement before 1855-56, when the value was nearly 4½ lakhs. In three years it had nearly doubled, and in 1862-63 it stood at 18 lakhs. This progress continued, and in 1867-68 the value was over 63 lakhs. Since then the further increase has been most rapid, and the value of tea has reached its present point of nearly two millions sterling with every prospect of increase.

The following table shows the exports and valuation of Indian teas (excluding the re-export of China teas) from Calcutta during the last 13 years:—

	lb	£
1862-63	20,51,340	1,80,180
1863-64	20,47,760	2,29,182
1864-65	25,45,080	2,73,175
1865-66	44,78,160	2,80,306
1866-67	64,06,312	3,40,826
1867-68	68,51,640	6,83,067
1868-69	1,14,34,084	9,21,147
1869-70	1,16,68,102	9,36,281
1870-71	1,29,11,478	10,75,960
1871-72	1,70,02,956	14,41,821
1872-73	1,77,23,922	15,77,411
1873-74	1,92,39,096	17,27,758
1874-75	2,10,81,880	19,27,584

The Collector of Customs is not able to state the extent of exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom in late years, but he believes that they amount to about eight times the quantity of the Calcutta exports. The United Kingdom has a virtual monopoly of direct trade with British India at present.

TEA CULTIVATION IN BENG

Tea is cultivated to a greater or less extent in the [illegible] of Cooch Behar, Dacca, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore. The principal tea growing districts are in Assam, which is no longer under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The cultivation is, however, [illegible] spreading in those districts of Bengal which are suited to the [illegible] of the plant. The amount of the outturn of tea, though [illegible] far short of the sanguine expectations of the first days of tea [illegible], is now amply remunerative, and the prices obtained in the market show that the average quality is good. It is unquestionably [illegible] that the industry is in an infinitely better and safer position than it was ten years ago. The cultivation has enormously [illegible], and the gardens are as a rule well filled with plants, highly cultivated, and carefully managed. There is every reason to hope [illegible] the labour difficulty is disappearing in Bengal; and in spite of [illegible] complaints from Assam, there are evident signs of improvement [illegible] that province. In Darjeeling also, the labour question becomes more [illegible] of solution. The tea industry is, in short, in spite of occasional [illegible], now evidently prosperous, and, it may fairly be anticipated, is entering on a period of stability such as it has not yet experienced.

The conditions of the newly promulgated rules relating to the lease of lands for tea cultivation in the Dooars are [illegible] to be well adapted to the circumstances of the country; and as the [illegible] of the soil for securing profitable results of investment in this enterprise becomes more generally known, it is thought that they will tend to a very considerable extension of cultivation. As yet the opening out of tea gardens in Julpigoree has been almost wholly confined to the tract lying between the Teesta and Jaldhaka rivers, [illegible] advantages of situation in the neighbourhood of the new State Railway are probably greater than those of any other part of the [illegible] in which tea cultivation has yet been attempted; but the land lying [illegible] end of [illegible] river, in which Major Hidayat Ali's grant [illegible] is said to be of finer quality, and has proved, under experiment, [illegible] by that officer, to be even better adapted for the growth [illegible] stated on high authority, that has yet been [illegible] has proved better adapted for the growth [illegible] than the Western Dooars. Fortunately, too, the Dhangurs [illegible] fairly well in this country; and if any considerable [illegible] can be attracted to, and induced to labour at [illegible], no condition seems wanting to ensure success.

Among the results of last year's operations in the Darjeeling district, the most remarkable are the number of newly opened gardens, and the immense increase in the outturn of [illegible]. The returns of 1873 showed 87 gardens at the end of the year, while the number returned for 1874 is 113. There were, therefore, [illegible] new gardens opened during the year, or about as many as had been opened during the three preceding years. The total area [illegible] under cultivation at the end of 1874 was 18,888 acres, [illegible] more than the area returned for 1873, and [illegible] acres more than [illegible] returned as cultivated in 1872. The outturn of 1874 was [illegible] against 2,956,710lb produced in 1873. The increase [illegible] This great increase is not merely due to an increase in [illegible] of land yielding tea for the first time, or coming into full bearing during the year. There can be no doubt that the average yield [illegible] the district was much greater in 1874 than in former years. A comparison of the statistics of the last five years shows that [illegible] about 13,000 acres of plant yielding leaf. The average [illegible] of the tea-producing plant was therefore about 281lb. [illegible] in 1872 it was shown by Mr. Edgar, in a note which he prepared [illegible], that the average yield of an acre of mature plant in [illegible] was about 250lb, while the average yield through all [illegible] then under the Government of Bengal was 237lb, the [illegible] of any district being only 187lb. The average outturn [illegible] Darjeeling tea during 1874 was therefore 69lb more than [illegible] 1872, and 30lb more than the average for that year of [illegible]. It [illegible] to be feared, however, that improvement in [illegible] manufacture has not kept pace with the [illegible]. The average quality of the tea produced in Darjeeling [illegible] inferior to that produced in some other districts. [illegible] evil has been recognised by many of the leading [illegible] may look forward to successful attempts being made [illegible] the improvement of Darjeeling tea.

One hundred and twenty-nine European [illegible] managers or assistant managers of tea gardens [illegible] under them there are 1873 [illegible] The increase [illegible]

…s and though it is possible that it may have been due …o the scarcity in Nepal, and therefore may be of a …ent, still there is much reason to hope that this is not …it will be a permanent addition to our supply.

…istrict of the Dacca Division in which tea is grown. …e cultivation is as yet carried on on a very small scale. …wo experimental gardens, which did not increase in size …the yield was far greater than before, amounting to …ll respectively.

…gong Division there are two tea-growing districts, viz. …e Hill Tracts.

…gong district the total quantity of land taken up for …the number of established gardens being fifteen …amounts to 1,421 acres, against 1,[illegible] acres of …increase of 203 acres. The total out… …at 130,680lb; and the Collector reports …ll, including the yield of the gardens for which no …een received, may be calculated to be about two and a …pounds. It is impossible to say how much of the area …for tea cultivation, but it is roughly estimated that …of the total amount taken up will eventually be … With good management, the lands in the Chittagong …average of fully 150lb of tea per acre. This is a very …ery last where a smaller outturn is shown. … …has been condemned.

…states "that the area already taken up will keep …ers at work for many a year, and that there are … both in this district and the Hill Tracts, …hen they require more. There are, no doubt, …of waste land, as the Collector says, in both the …Chittagong and the adjoining non-regulation Hill … [illegible]

prospects of tea are good. There is an entire absence of all mania and unhealthy speculation about it. A comfortable air of prosperity pervades the industry. The tea mania ran high in this district from 1863 to 1867; waste lands could not be taken up too fast. There was no time for careful selection, and the Collector was so pressed that he sold large areas, with most ambiguous boundaries, and in some cases without much inquiry into existing rights. Much additional labour has been caused thereby, but I am glad to say that there are now but few matters left unsettled regarding these estates."

It will be seen from the following figures that the state of the tea trade from Chittagong continues to be satisfactory:—

In 1872-73, 3,342 chests of tea, valued at Rs. 2,79,773, were exported.
In 1873-74, 4,427 ditto at " 3,01,477 ditto.
In 1874-75, 4,303 ditto at " 3,41,804 ditto.

The falling off in the number of chests exported during the past year does not indicate a decline in the trade, as it is attributable to the fact that chests of larger size were used for exportation during 1874-75.

There are altogether five tea plantations in the Chota Nagpore Division—three in the Hazareebagh, and two in the Lohardugga district. The total outturn of tea from the division is estimated at 130,904lb in 1874, which shows a very large increase over the outturn of the previous year. In 1872 the outturn was only 53,200lb. An attempt has recently been made to extend tea plantations into Palamow; and if the experiment there should succeed, it is reported that there is no limit to the extent to which the plant might not be cultivated, as the area of waste land fit for cultivation is enormous. It is to be hoped that a combination of good crops and favourable results may lead to a still further development of tea cultivation, which is likely to prove a permanent blessing to this part of the country.

VITAL STATISTICS IN BENGAL, 1874.

An attempt is made to collect vital statistics in Bengal in every district of the province. But the collection of accurate statistics over the enormous areas which compose our districts, with their vast population and imperfect agency, has always failed of success; and Sir George Campbell, whilst not abandoning the attempt at a complete registration, ordered arrangements to be carried through for perfecting the system on a smaller scale in certain small selected areas in every district. At least one town and one country area were selected in each district. Over these areas special pains are taken to secure accuracy in registration; and although it cannot be said that the returns are yet altogether accurate, they are a closer approximation to accuracy than any returns that have hitherto been furnished for Bengal.

The general statistics of mortality have this year not been published, as the returns are wholly untrustworthy, although they show an improvement over the returns of former years. The average death-rate per 1,000 of population is shown as 8·42 throughout the whole of the Lower Provinces, against 7·75 recorded in 1873.

The areas selected for the more accurate registration of deaths as well as of births have increased from 104 in 1873 to 139 in number, of which 76 are urban and 63 are rural areas. The urban areas cover 874 square miles, and the rural areas 3,126 square miles, the aggregate area being 4,000 square miles.

The total population under registration in the selected circles at the close of 1874 was:—

Hindus	1,887,819
Mahomedans	790,011
Christians	12,634
Buddhists	4,098
Other classes	81,735
Total	2,686,428

This population was grouped into 139 circles, 63 of which were rural and 76 urban:—

	No.	Square miles.	Population.
Town areas	76	874·80	1,279,892
Rural	63	3,125·71	1,406,536
Total	139	4,000·51	2,686,428

Thus the average population of the town areas on the 31st December last was 16,840, and of the rural areas 22,326. The urban tracts covered a mean area of about 11·51 square miles, and the rural tracts a mean area of about 49·61 square miles.

The following table shows the number of the deaths registered during the year in the selected areas per 1,000 of the population.

TOWN.		RURAL.		COMBINED.	
Districts.	Death-rates.	Districts.	Death-rates.	Districts.	Death-rates.
All towns …	28·51	Entire area …	21·20	Entire area …	24·72
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Sanitary Commissioner accepts as approximately correct a calculation which estimates the average duration of life in India at thirty years and eight months, at which rate the average annual death-rate would be 32·57 per 1,000 of population. But it is doubtful how far this estimate can be assumed to be correct for the Lower Provinces of Bengal; and in reviewing the registration of the year, those results may be entered as approximately correct which exhibit a death-rate exceeding 25 per 1,000. It is not pretended that this estimate can be accepted as an average death-rate in Bengal, but it is more convenient at present to accept this figure as a standard of accuracy than any other. The standard of a death-rate of 25 per 1,000 was attained in 27 urban tracts and in 19 rural tracts among the selected areas. But in the majority of these, where the mortality is heavier than it was in the previous year, the apparent improvement in registration was really due to an increase of actual mortality, owing to the prevalence of severe or epidemic disease during the past year. There remain, however, seven urban and eight rural tracts in which the returns were the same, the mortality having been lower, and the areas having maintained their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. On the other hand, it is observed that [illegible] was the most [illegible], owing to the prevalence and [illegible] of [illegible] fever. In the town itself the mortality was 47·00 [illegible], in the selected rural areas it was 57·51. The preponderance [illegible] of male over female deaths shows that the registration, except in a few areas, is still defective.

During the year under review [illegible] deaths were registered in the selected areas. Of these deaths [illegible] were returned from the urban and [illegible] from rural circles. The proportion of deaths to every 1,000 of the population during the years 1873 and 1874 is as follows:—

1874.			1873.		
Towns.	Rural.	Combined.	Towns.	Rural.	Combined.
28·51	21·20	24·72	27·84	21·27	[illegible]

The mortality of the year 1874, classified according to the several authorised heads of mortality, is as follows:—

	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.									
	According to disease.							According to sex.		
	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Ratio of males to females
Towns	28·51	[illegible]	[illegible]	14·40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rural areas	21·20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combined areas	24·72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								RATIO … TOTAL …
	According to class or nationality.								
	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	All other classes.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Towns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rural areas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combined areas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The highest mortality occurred in both town (2·… per 1,000 per mensem) and rural (2·30) areas in the month of Nov… Next in order of fatality was December, also in both town … and rural (2·39) areas. These are the months in which fever … The rest of the months, excepting February, … in the order of unhealthiness in both town and rural areas … follow according to the degree of their mortality:—

TOWN.		RURAL.	
	Ratio per 1,000.		Ratio per …
November	2·39	November	[illegible]
December	2·78	December	[illegible]
August	2·71	October	[illegible]
September	2·52	August	[illegible]
July	2·41	April	[illegible]
June	2·37	September	[illegible]
January	2·30	January	[illegible]
May	2·26	May	[illegible]
April	2·10	March	[illegible]
March	2·08	July	[illegible]
February	1·72	February	[illegible]
October	1·79	June	[illegible]

Distributing the months into the dry, … rainy, and drying or cold seasons, we obtain the following …

TOWN.	
	Ratio to total mortality.
Dry and hot months.	
February	[illegible]
March	[illegible]
April	[illegible]
May	[illegible]
Wet months.	
June	[illegible]
July	[illegible]
August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]
Drying and cold months.	
October	[illegible]
November	[illegible]
December	[illegible]
January	[illegible]

Thus the drying season was the unhealthiest … fed, clothed, nor housed sufficiently to withstand … the cold of these months. They suffer …

eases at this period. The wet season was unhealthy and the least unhealthy were the dry or hot months. wet months cholera in June, July, and August; and September; small-pox in June and July; and from June to September, prevail very extensively, and

hot months cholera and bowel complaints prevail x in March, April, and May; and fever in February fairs, marriage processions, pilgrimages, lead to much practice of eating to excess of cooling fruits at this e bowels, and tends to a similar result. Yet the hot ealthiest and most congenial on the whole for the

of Calcutta the registered deaths amounted in the 0 per thousand of the population, but this result s correct, as the census of Calcutta has never been nd consequently no conclusions can be drawn from eported mortality to the recorded population. In the ments in Bengal, the deaths amounted to 22·49 per t registration in these areas is still very imperfect. vernment dispensaries the returns of sickness and hat there was a death-rate of 7·53 to every 1,000 under treatment. The death-rate in the jails of er thousand. The mortality in dispensaries and jails nce of deaths from bowel complaints and cholera ggested that a large proportion of the deaths which causes is not reported by our registering agencies bted whether this opinion is justified by the facts. that in bowel complaints only bad cases are treated , and that the proportion of deaths is therefore general average, and that the more correct classi- in jails and dispensaries causes many deaths to be rns as due to cholera and dysentery which in Bengal ed as cases of fever.

marked improvement in the registration of births year. What the actual birth-rate in the Lower which the births outnumber the deaths, we y; but there can be no reasonable doubt that ould show an excess of births over deaths. In 1873 tered deaths over births was [illegible] per 1,000 of ; the selected town areas showed an excess e in the selected rural areas there was an en deaths amounting to ·36 per 1,000. It has been this cannot be attributed to a more imperfect regis- ne the improvement is consequently real; and the to consider that satisfactory progress is being made of registration. A great deal more will, however, efore it can be said that real success has been law areas can it be said that the returns of births gards the proportions of the sexes, the rate is 117 , whereas we know that in England 104 boys are born to every 100 girls. It is extremely probable that some part at least of this discrepancy is due to the less accurate registration of female births in Bengal as compared with those of males; but what the true proportion is, we have as yet no sufficient data to show.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, an Act relating to the registration of births and deaths, is now in operation in the Suburban Municipality, in the municipalities of Dacca and Comillah, Durbhangah, Hooghly, Serampore, and Ooterpara, and in the townships of Naraingunge, Hazareebagh, Chattra, and Bohak.

By Section 1 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is empowered at any time, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to direct the extension of the Act within the limits of any area; and by Section 11 of the Act, the Municipal Commissioners are authorized, under certain conditions, to arrange for giving effect to the provisions of the Act within any place to which the District Municipal Improvement Act, Act III (B.C.) of 1864, shall have been extended.

Sir Richard Temple has already assented to the principle that it is generally desirable to extend the Act over several of the selected area localities, and especially over these town areas in which municipalities are established. No doubt can exist that so long as the present agency is not improved, and registration is not made compulsory by legislative enactment, entirely satisfactory results cannot be achieved. At the same time, until the machinery of registration is better organized and more familiar to the people, it behoves the Government to insist upon considerable discretion and care being exercised in places where the law may be introduced, and to permit the introduction of the law cautiously, and only under reasonable safeguards. The Lieutenant-Governor is not desirous of extending the law prematurely, and he considers it advisable that for the present the operation of the measure should be restricted within the limits of municipalities or of selected town areas.

In all places to which the Act may be extended, pains should be taken to notify as widely as possible the principal provisions of the law, and to acquaint the people with the objects and intentions of registration. The Act should not be introduced hastily, or until ample notice has been given of its intended introduction. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed, moreover, that even in the case of municipalities where the introduction of the Act may be sanctioned under Section 11, the law shall not be put in force until a report has been submitted to Government stating the circumstances under which it is proposed to introduce the Act and showing that the procedure enjoined by the law has been complied with. The requirements of the law are so simple and easily understood, that it does not seem that it will be necessary to frame any bye-laws under the Act.

Subject to these remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to see the Act extended generally to places in which the District Municipal Improvement Act is in force, or to other selected urban circles where it may be considered advisable to enforce a complete registration of births and deaths. But it is clearly understood that in all municipalities and district towns the entire cost of effecting registration under the Act must, if possible, be defrayed from the municipal funds.

Statement showing the statistics of BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *in selected areas in Bengal during the year* 1874.

RURAL AREAS.

District.	Name of Area.	Total population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births.	Ratio of deaths.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statement showing the statistics of BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *in selected areas in Bengal during the year* 1874.—(*Continued.*)

RURAL AREAS.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	District.	Name of Area.	Total population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births.	Ratio of deaths.
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Outpost Anwara	25,260	659	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hill Tracts		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Noakholly	Five villages in thana Lukhipore	[illegible]	403	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PATNA	Patna	Pulwari (including villages around it), Sudder Sub-division; Mughra, Behar Sub-division; Futwa, Barh Sub-division	[illegible]	1,627	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Gya	Nowada, Aurungabad, Jehanabad	[illegible]	1,913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Shahabad	Thana [illegible], containing 13 villages	[illegible]	278	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tirhoot	[illegible], Seetamurhee, Sheohur	[illegible]	1,313	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sarun	[illegible], Manjee	[illegible]	1,065	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chumparun	Kessariah village	[illegible]	121	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BHAUGULPORE	Monghyr	Jamooee Circle, Begoo Serai Circle	[illegible]	Registration not effected.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bhagulpore	Sub-division of Banka	[illegible]	237	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Purneah	Kishengunge area, Arrareah area	[illegible]	278	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmahal rural, Pakour area	[illegible]	602	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ORISSA	Cuttack	Rural tracts, 30 villages	[illegible]	678	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pooree	[illegible], Cape Circle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Balasore	Seventy-two villages	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh	Seventy villages of the Kodermah Police Station	[illegible]	176	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Lohardugga	All the villages in the district of the Palun outpost, [illegible] villages	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Singhbhoom	A special Kolhan area, embracing the whole of [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Manbhoom	A large Pergunnah	[illegible]	1,578	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statement showing the statistics of BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *in selected areas in Bengal during the year* 1874.

URBAN AREAS.

Division.	District.	Name of Area.	Total population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births.	Ratio of deaths.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Births and Deaths among the Population of Calcutta, [illegible] of Calcutta, and among other classes in respect of [illegible] have been ascertained during the year 1874.

[illegible]	Population of [illegible]	Number of births [illegible] 1874.	Number of deaths [illegible] 1874.	Rate of [illegible]	Rate of [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,401	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,001	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,481	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]

[illegible] not registered.

MOUNTAIN JOTTINGS.

Statistics regarding some of the principal mountain [illegible] will interest [illegible] known sanitaria in India are as follows:—

[illegible] feet above sea-level.

[illegible] peaks in High Asia are known to be higher than elsewhere in the world. The highest [illegible] in the world is Gauri Sankar, or Mount Everest, 29,002 feet; the second is Dapsang, in the [illegible], 28,278 feet; and the third is Kinchinjunga [illegible]. The highest point ever reached by mountaineers [illegible] attained by the brothers Schlagintweit, who [illegible] Ibi Gamin in the Karakoram [illegible] 1855 [illegible] on the Ibi Gamin glacier, [illegible] an elevation of 19,642 feet, and their [illegible] feet above the level of the sea. On one [illegible] the Parang Pass, of which the height was [illegible] feet, on another, the [illegible] Pass, which is [illegible] Pass, in Sikkim, the highest point of which [illegible] to be the highest Pass that is regularly [illegible].

[illegible] in the Andes is Aconcagua, 23,004 feet, and [illegible] the Andes higher than Chimborazo, which is [illegible] In 1802 the celebrated Humboldt reached [illegible] on Chimborazo, and in 1831 Boussingault [illegible] on the same mountain.

[illegible] in the Caucasus range, the Kasbek Mountain, [illegible] was ascended in 1868 by Mr. Douglas [illegible]. The highest peaks in the Alps are [illegible] and Mont Rosa, 15,[illegible] feet; there are now [illegible] every year. Mont Blanc was first ascended by [illegible] Ben Nevis, in Scotland, is 4,406 feet; [illegible] Snowdon is 3,590 feet.

[illegible] Ladakh, is 11,[illegible] feet above the level of the [illegible] permanently inhabited localities in the world are [illegible] in Thibet. There is a monastery at Hanle, [illegible] above sea-level, where there are twenty lamas; and there are others about the same height around the lakes Mansarowar and Rakas. The St. Bernard Monastery in the Alps is 8,114 feet high.

Snow-fall in India Proper has never been recorded; not even sporadically on Dodabetta in the Nilgherries, which is 8,640 feet high. In the Himalayas snow has fallen in localities as low as 2,500 feet, but 6,000 feet may be assigned as the limit where snow regularly falls and may remain a short time on the ground. The limit of perpetual snow on the southern slopes of the Himalayas may be placed at 16,200 feet, and on the northern slopes at 17,400 feet. In the Karakoram range the snow line on the southern slopes is 19,400 feet; on the northern slopes 18,600 feet. In the Swiss Alps the southern snow line is 9,700 feet, and the northern snow line is 8,900 feet. The extreme line of perpetual snow is near the Mont Blanc and Mont Rosa groups, where the snow line is 8,800 feet.

In the Himalayas the lowest glaciers descend to 11,000, and even to 10,500 feet. In the Andes no glaciers are known to exist. In the Alps the lowest glacier is the well-known Unter Grindelwald, which reaches down to 3,200 feet; but in general 6,000 feet must be considered as rather a low end of a glacier.

In the Himalayas trees grow up to a height of 11,800 feet, and there are often forests just below this line. In the Andes the growth of trees ends at 12,130 feet; in the Alps it ends on an average at 6,000 feet, but it is stated that specimens of trees are found above 7,000 feet. In the Himalayas there is no grass vegetation above 17,000 feet; but the pasture grounds in Thibet are known to extend over an elevation of from 15,000 to 16,000 feet.

Monkeys are frequent in the Himalayas at heights not exceeding 11,800 feet. Tigers have been found up to 11,000, and leopards up to 13,000 and 14,000 feet. Fishes have been found in small streams in Thibet at a height of upwards of 15,000 feet. In the Alps fish have been found at an elevation of 7,000 feet, but not beyond; and it has been found impossible to acclimatize them at the St. Bernard Monastery, 8,114 feet above sea-level.

[illegible] Kingdom for 1874 shows that the [illegible] declared value of the exports of the British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to various foreign countries was £167,375,[illegible] the exports to British possessions reaching a value of [illegible], giving a total of £239,558,121, against £255,164,603 for the preceding year. There has been a decrease of £16,000,000 sterling in the value of 1874 as compared with 1873. But the decrease of 1874 as compared with 1873, was £15,500,000. From [illegible] when the value was £[illegible], there has been a steadily increasing rise in the annual value up to 1873, the increase in the ten years reaching an amount of £102,000,000. The fluctuation in the value of the purchases made from us has [illegible] exclusively in the foreign countries, the value of the exports to the British possessions showing a large increase. Our trade [illegible] chiefly with Germany, where the value fell by nearly £2,000,000; Holland, where the reduction was upwards of £2,000,000; Belgium, where it was nearly £1,000,000; France and Italy, where the fall was nearly £2,000,000; Egypt, where it fell by nearly £1,000,000, and the United States, where the fall was nearly £3,000,000. In a few cases there was an increase in the value of the exports. Russia (northern ports) bought more than in 1873 by an amount of £[illegible]; Sweden and Norway by £[illegible]; Spain by £[illegible]; Greece by £[illegible], and Brazil by £[illegible]. The purchases of our home produce made by the British possessions showed an increase in value of nearly £6,000,000 sterling as compared with 1873, and the value has risen from £[illegible] in 1860 to £[illegible], or nearly £[illegible] a year in the 14 years. Our North American possessions bought to the value of £[illegible]; the West India Islands purchased £[illegible] worth of goods; Australia, including New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, bought to the amount of £[illegible]; and the purchases of our East Indian, African, and Chinese settlements reach the aggregate sum of about £[illegible]. British India's purchases reached £[illegible]; the Straits Settlements, £[illegible]; Hongkong, £[illegible]; and the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, £[illegible]. In the case of the foreign countries the rise in the value of their purchases has been most remarkable during the past 14 years. Russia, which in 1860 bought to the extent of about £[illegible], now buys nearly £[illegible]; France, whose purchases stood at £[illegible], has trebled her custom; and Spain buys more than a third as much again as in 1860. The value of the imports to the United States has risen from £21,000,000 to £28,000,000, and thus English produce still finds its best market across the Atlantic. France, our second customer, scarcely buying to half the extent. Greece, which in 1860 stood at £[illegible], now buys to the value of a million; and Japan, which in that year scarcely entered into the competition, now purchases to the value of upwards of a million. The exports to the British possessions at the Antipodes have doubled in 14 years, having risen from £9,000,000 to £19,000,000; and the value of the exports to British India has increased in the same period from £17,000,000 to £21,000,000.—*Daily Re[illegible].*

Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—The Custom House returns for the Port of London show that in the year 1874 there were 103,899 passengers and 91,424 packages examined on arrival within the port from abroad. This shows 603 fewer passengers than in the preceding year, but 11,024 more packages. Of the passengers, 65,898 were examined at Charing-cross and Victoria railway stations, and 34,171 on board steamers coming up the river. The amount of duty collected on sugar in the Port of London in 1874 was £600,000 less than in the preceding year, that duty having ceased to be charged during more than two-thirds of 1874; but the total receipt in London of customs duties from all sources in the year shows a diminution of less than £400,000, proving that the receipts from sources other than sugar increased. Of this increase the excess on tea alone amounted to upwards of £1,000,000.

The gross amount of customs duties collected in 1874 at the ports of the United Kingdom (without including £647,000 collected by the Inland Revenue Department on customs goods delivered for home consumption from an inland warehouse) was £18,893,094, of which amount £9,506,721 was collected in London, 2,930,241 at Liverpool, £3,602,031 in other ports of England, £1,[illegible] in Scotland, and £1,752,730 in Ireland. At Liverpool, notwithstanding a large increase of receipt on tobacco, the customs duties show a falling off to the amount of £210,000, owing to the abolition of the sugar duties. There was again in 1874, a large decrease in the quantity and value of foreign goods brought into this country by ports on the east coast of England, and by Southampton, for shipment at Liverpool. This transit trade, from which the revenue derives no benefit, has been decreasing more or less year by year since 1870; the cause of the diminution is probably to be found in the increasing importance of the mercantile navy of Germany and other neighbouring countries. The receipt of customs revenue in 1874 at English outports other than Liverpool shows a decrease of £209,000; the decline is very large at Bristol and Hull. At Irish ports the decrease is £182,000; Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry being especially noticeable. In Scotland the decrease is no less than £500,808, being large at Leith and Glasgow, and amounting to no less than £182,875 at Greenock. The repeal of the sugar duties is the cause of these changes. The sugar duties formed the principal source of the customs revenue of the Port of Greenock; and their abolition has made one of the ports, that of Port Glasgow, of so little importance as to admit of its being taken out of the list of independent ports and included within the limits of the neighbouring Port of Greenock. After London and Liverpool the largest receipts of customs duties in 1874 were £[illegible] at Glasgow, £838,152 at Dublin, and £787,835 at Bristol.—*Ibid.*

Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—From the summary of agricultural returns issued by the Board of Trade, it appears that in 1874 the extent of land in Great Britain under wheat was 3,630,300 acres, and that this year there was a decrease in the amount of land thus cultivated of 287,012 acres, or 7.9 per cent. The extent of land under barley showed, on the contrary, an increase of 221,411 acres, or 9.7 per cent, the actual figures being 2,287,987 acres in 1874, and 2,509,398 acres in 1875. There was also an increase in the extent of land in which oats, potatoes, and hops were cultivated; for in 1875, 2,661,048 acres were under hops against 2,596,384 acres in 1874, or an increase of 67,034 acres, about 2.4 per cent.; the acreage under potatoes increased from 520,013 in 1874 to 542,624 in 1875, a difference of 4 per cent.; and as regarded hops, the increase was 2.4 per cent., or from 65,805 acres to 69,203 acres in the current year. On June 25th last there was decrease in the number of cattle, sheep, and pigs kept in Great Britain, as compared with the numbers at the corresponding period of the previous year. In cattle, the decrease was 1.5 per cent., or from 6,125,491 in 1874, to 6,012,995 in 1875. The numbers of sheep at the same periods were respectively 30,313,941 and 29,105,278, a decrease of 1,148,[illegible] or 3.8 per cent.; and the number of pigs had decreased 9 per cent., or from 2,422,832 in 1874 to 2,229,820.—*Ibid.*

The Silk Crop of Europe, 1875.—According to a report just published by the Syndicate of the Lyons Union of Silk Merchants, the silk crop of Europe [illegible] [illegible] the total amount of [illegible] of raw silk, while there was exported [illegible] 1,000,000 [illegible] of [illegible] silk available [illegible] consumption. The countries included in the report are France, Spain, [illegible] Switzerland, Austria, and Hungary, Italy, Greece, the Turkish Empire, [illegible] Persia, [illegible] India, China, and Japan. The first and last together supply [illegible] of the silk used in Europe. China exported, chiefly from Shanghai, upwards of 5,000,000lb. The crop of Italy amounted to 6,000,000lb.; France [illegible] 1,500,000lb.; Spain, about 200,000lb.; Greece less than 30,000lb.; the [illegible] Empire, 1,420,000lb.; Georgia and Persian Caucasus, 800,000lb.; India from Calcutta, 600,000lb.; Japan, something over 1,200,000lb.

[illegible] from Lyons states that, on the whole, the French silk crop of this [illegible] equal to that of the last. Manufacturers have therefore made up their minds that the supply will be ample, and they are buying only from hand to mouth.—*Ibid.*

Jute Cultivation in America.—The planting of jute [illegible] Island cotton is strongly recommended by the Charleston *N[illegible]* facts are noted "that the crop of Sea Island cotton grown, which, before the war, averaged 25,000 bags per annum, [illegible] 6,000 bags for the past year, and the plantations which [illegible] among the most valuable in the State are now almost [illegible] and factors have been sinking money every year since the war [illegible] keep alive a dying industry. It is therefore urged that [illegible] seaboard should look at once for some other product that [illegible] these lands to advantage, and, if necessary, take the [illegible] indigo, cotton, each in its turn, has been brought from the [illegible] suited to our soil and climate, and added to the resources [illegible] still a fourth product of the same country which has grown [illegible] within the last 15 years, and which seems well adapted [illegible] waste, and should it be found to grow well here, it will [illegible] the loss of all the others. This is jute, which is now [illegible] East India, both to England and this country. It is used in bagging for cotton and grain, and is also mixed with wool [illegible] numerous other articles. The importance to which the [illegible] judged of from the fact that the imports into the United States and the stock afloat up to date of jute and jute butts, amount [illegible] the stock on hand, January 1st, was 75,000 bales, making [illegible] months of 510,000 bales. It would follow, should it [illegible] would be put up to make bagging for the cotton crop, and that [illegible] on the raw material to the North and back, which would add [illegible] resources of the South."—*Ibid.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

◆

Publications for Sale at the [illegible] Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-[illegible] *postage 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for [illegible] *Rs. 7-8; postage Re. 1-4.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the [illegible]*

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, [illegible] 2 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By [illegible] *Esq., c.s., Registrar-General of Bengal. Price [illegible]*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts E[illegible]) Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules [illegible] bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price [illegible] postage, 10 annas.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price 8 annas; postage [illegible] annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Pr[illegible] including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *postage [illegible] annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, [illegible] [illegible] available for the Manufacture of [illegible] By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate. [illegible]

A Report on the District of Jessore: [illegible] History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition). By J. Westland, Esq., c.s., late Magistrate [illegible] *Rs. 3; postage 6 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts [illegible] and Furrah, and on the Upper Beeloochistan [illegible] *8 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Reports, 1872-73, with the Government [illegible] *Rs. 5; postage 12 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the [illegible] Dacca Rahi language. With Vocabularies [illegible] By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, [illegible]

the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871
Rs. 1-8; postage 6 annas.

Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous
tion, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India
snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and
Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to
subject. *Price Rs. 8; postage 7 annas.*

udation of Officers in the Opium Department.
revisions of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price
annas.

ian Sailing Directory, for the guidance of
Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
[illegible] Ports of [illegible] and
Revised, Extended, and Illustrated, with Charts of
Passages, Variations, and Tides. By Commander
Taylor, F.R.S., late Indian Navy. *Price Rs. 10.*

Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st
Price Rs. 3; postage 6 annas.

E. M. Lewis, Bengal Secretariat Press, 23, Chowringhee
Calcutta.

PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Deboted to Economic, Agricultural, and Statistical Enquiries.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Scale of Rates for Advertisements

		Rs.			Rs.
Full page,	per annum ...	180	One column	per annum ...	160
Half page,	" " ...	100	Half column	" " ...	80
Quarter page,	" " ...	60	Quarter column	" " ...	35

Casual advertisements, 2 annas per Bourgeois line.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT BONUS PERIOD,
On 15th November 1875.

The Standard Life Assurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS

have increased from [illegible] to £4,800,000 in 1874, and are invested as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Mortgages	£2,424,643	10	11
Loans on Policies within their value	241,633	11	0
Landed Estate and House Property	162,794	13	8
Government Securities	240,425	0	0
Railway Stocks and Debentures	223,760	4	1
Life Interests and Reversions	46,798	4	0
Stocks of Scottish Chartered Banks	28,032	6	8
Loans on Personal Security	89,125	17	2
Agents' Balances (since accounted for)	211,763	19	5
Interest due and accrued	26,919	11	5
Cash in Banks, on Deposit, and in hand	125,108	19	6
TOTAL FUNDS (15th November 1874)	£4,821,005	17	10

NOTE.—[illegible] Death Claims have been paid [illegible] Million Pounds Sterling [illegible], being at the rate of [illegible] £1,200 per Business day.

Progress of the Company's Business.

the past nine years the Standard Company has placed on its Books upwards of £1,000,0
[illegible] and of the only office in the United Kingdom which during so many consecutive years—some
[illegible] Assurance which has uniformly maintained so large an amount of public support.
ENUE of the Company is upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND POUN

Intending Assurers

[illegible] with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as proposals dated after 15th November n
the Profits of the Company until 1881.

Calcutta, September, 1875. GEORGE LUCAS KEMP, *Secy., Calcutta Branch*

Printed and published by Edwin Marshall Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, in the City of Calcutta—6th November 1875.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS—No. 3799.

CALCUTTA, THE 5TH NOVEMBER 1875.

FROM H. J. REYNOLDS, Esq.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF MADRAS.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, a copy of the first number of the *Statistical Reporter*, a monthly journal published by the Government of Bengal with the sanction and approval of the Government of India, and devoted to Economic, Agricultural, and Statistical enquiries. The journal will necessarily deal for the most part with affairs connected with the Bengal province, but by no means exclusively, and it will very much add to its value if statistical and other information [illegible] be supplied from other provinces for publication in its pages. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would be glad to see the paper assume as wide and cosmopolitan a character as may be compatible with its dealing with statistical and economic matters of Indian interest.

2. The paper will for the present remain under the editorship of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, the Junior Secretary to this Government, and I am to request that, if the Governor of Madras should consider it desirable to subscribe for copies of the paper, or to furnish information for publication in its pages, you will be so good as to communicate the orders of Government direct to that officer.

3. The subscription to the *Statistical Reporter* has been fixed at Rs. 12 per annum payable in advance, or Rs. 2 per each number if purchased singly.

I have the honour to be,

Your [illegible]

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Revenue 1
Consd & Returned 2 3 December 75

Revenue 1875 Dept
No 4438
from
The Govt of Bengal
Financial Dept

R. [illegible]
[illegible] Secretary

Vide on No 4874 of 1875

Dated 5th Nov 1875
Recd 17 " "

No 3709

Referred to the Board
of Revenue for opinion
Fort St. George
30th Nov/75
Secretary to Govt

Incl 4
G.O. No. [illegible] January 1876
Forwarded

Forwarding two copies of the first number of the "Statistical Reporter" & requesting that if the Madras Govt should desire to subscribe for copies of the paper or to furnish information for publication therein, they should communicate their order to Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, the Editor.

With enclosures

[illegible] 16 [illegible] /76

R.D.

Memo for orders
Ntr

Letter from the Govt of Bengal
Forwarding 2 copies of the 1st number of the "Statistical Reporter", with instructions about subscribing for it. — } H.E. 5th Nov/75 No 3709

Pro. Bd of Revenue
Suggesting that the Bd's office & each Collr may be furnished with a copy of the Statistical Reporter } H.E. 21st Dec/75 " 1192

The Public Department used to subscribe for 100 copies of the Indian Economist for distribution to different Departments. (G.O. 1st June 1869, No 731.)

It was purchased by the Govt of Bengal about a year ago, and they now have started the

Received 1
Despatched 2 } December 1875

Dictation

Asst. Secretary

Vide G.O. No. 4874 of 1875

Revenue 1875 Dept. 16

No 4438

From
The Govt. of Bengal
Financial Dept

Dated 5th Nov. 1875
Recd. 17th "

No 3709

Encl. 2

2 Odd nos. on January 1876

for [illegible]

Referred to the Board
of Revenue for opinion

Fort St George
30th Nov 75 }

Secretary to Govt.

~~Forwarding~~ two copies of the first number of the "Statistical Reporter" & requesting that if the Madras Govt. should desire to subscribe for copies of the paper or to furnish information for publication therein they should communicate their order to Mr. H. J. S. Cotton the Editor.

With Enclosures

R.D.

Memo for Orders
&c

Letter from the Govt. of Bengal
Forwarding 2 copies of the 1st number of the "Statistical Reporter", with instructions about subscribing for it. } H.E. 5th Nov. 75 No 3709

Pros. Bd. of Revenue
Suggesting that the Bd.'s office & each Collr. may be furnished with a copy of the Statistical Reporter } H.E. 21st Dec. / 75 " 1192

The Public Department used to subscribe for 100 copies of the "Indian Economist" for distribution to different Departments. (G.O. 1st June 1869, No 731.) It was purchased by the Govt. of Bengal about a year ago, and they now have started the

the 'Statistical Reporter' to "deal for the most part" + + + "but by no means exclusively" with Bengal.

The Bd. of Rev would take copies for Collectors and their own office and would supply Trade returns and other Statistical papers

The Statistical Reporter

Rev. Dept.

The "Statistical Reporter"
and
the "Agriculturist".

Some time ago we had the "Indian Economist" published by a Mr Knight, to which all the Govts & Administrations subscribed.

This paper was bought, a twelvemonth since, by the Lt Governor of Bengal, who turned it into the "Statistical Reporter".

Both Members of Council think we shd subscribe for 10 copies.

Meanwhile up comes Mr Knight, with a new paper the "Indian Agriculturist".

Mr Ellis thinks we need not take this in; but Sir W. Robinson wd take 10 copies.

I do not advise our subscribing to both, and Mr Knight's paper appears to be less provincial than that of the Bengal Govt.

If His Grace will note his views, the matter can be finally disposed of in Council.

21.

The papers cannot be judged by the first few numbers—

I shd say—take 10 copies at first in for Madras Govt. including Revenue Deptt. and reconsider in October. If it assumes a less Provincial character it can be increased—if it retains its character—it shd still be filed in the office of Sec. & Sec to Rev. Bd and supplied to the few officers to whom Bengal information is important—

As regards the "Indian Agriculturist"—I do not think that 120 rupees would be badly spent on 10 copies for the first year especially as Mr Knight seems to have published an useful journal formerly—& I shd subscribe for that number quarterly the subscription permitting title as a continuing one & reconsider in October. B.

7/1/96 No 15 No 24
Jany/96 R 14 : Jany/96

Note for the [illegible] [illegible]

The 'Statistical Reporter'
and the 'Agricultural [illegible]'

Revenue Department

Miscellaneous No. 11192.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
Dated 21st December 1875

Read Endorsement of the Secretary to Government Revenue Department dated 30th November 1875 referring for Board's opinion letter from Government of Bengal Financial Department forwarding Copies of the first number of the Statistical Reporter and requesting that if the Madras Government should desire to subscribe for copies of this paper or to furnish information for publication therein they should communicate their orders to Mr. H. J. S. Cotton the Editor

The Statistical Reporter appears to contain valuable information and the Board are of opinion that each Collector should

the

the Revenue Officer should be
furnished with a copy.

2. Copies of Trade returns
and other statistical papers
can be furnished to the
order of Government [illegible]

/Price extra/

Ag. Sub Secretary

To

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

[illegible]

Endorsement 30th Nov/75

Revenue 1875 Depts.

No. 4874

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 21st December 1875

Despd. 21 "

Recd. 22d "

No 102 — 25th January 1876

Suggesting that the Board's Office and each Collector may be furnished with a copy of the "Statistical Reporter" and that copies of these Returns and other statistical papers can be furnished to the ~~Collector~~ Editor of Govt. desire

No 102

The Govt. will be thanked for 10 copies of present. The Bd. can supply Statements as proposed. Copies of G.O. on quarterly

published with

[illegible] 26/1/6

to [illegible]

from the Govt. Press the Editor

11 Bol. [illegible] 25 Jan 1876

R 14: Jany /76