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Home (1917) Department.
(Miscellaneous)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 613.

DATED 20-6-1917

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Emigration - Mauritius.

Recording endorsement of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No.5944-Emi., dated the 29th May 1917, forwarding a copy of the annual report on the Mauritius Immigration Department for the year 1915.

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (= O.) or spare copy (= S.O.)	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number	Date.	Original (= O.) or spare copy (= S.O.)	Initials with date of (1) Referencer acknowledging returns of the paper concerned or (2) Despatcher to denote the return of the papers to the department concerned.

No. 5944-Emi.

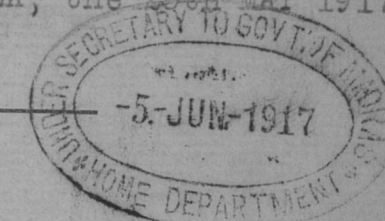
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

191 .

SIMLA, the 25th MAY 1917.

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907
N. 25.6.*



A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department No. 6459-113, dated the 27th July 1916.

80.105831-8-16

By order, etc.,

S. H. H. H.

For SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LIST OF PAPERS FORWARDED.

Annual Report on the Mauritius Immigration Department for the year 1915.

1915

A.K.B.

(10)
COLONY OF MAURITIUS



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

FOR

1915.

MAURITIUS.
THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1917.

COLONY OF MAURITIUS.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1915.

IMMIGRATION AND POOR RELIEF DEPARTMENT,

25th April, 1916.

THE HONOURABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor the Annual Report of this Department for the year ending 31st December 1915.

I.—Arrivals.

No indentured Indian immigrants were introduced during 1915.

Arrivals of Indian passengers from all countries were :

	M.	F.	Total.
Indo-Mauritians ...	27	9	36
Other Indians ...	518	104	622
Total ...	545	113	658

II.—Departures.—Return Passages.

A. Indian passengers of every description who left the Colony were classified as follows :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Immigrants ...	188	82	270
Indo-Mauritians ...	136	73	209
Other Indians ...	613	141	754
Total ...	937	296	1,233

Of the above 367 as compared with 317 in 1914 left on passport in vessels of their choice or were repatriated at public expense.

B. Return passages are not granted as a right to immigrants.

"Such sums as may be voted annually by the Council of Government towards the assisting or granting free return passages to immigrants who have completed their industrial residence, and also to their families who may be in distress or necessitous circumstances" are applied for the purpose. These sums average from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 including all incidental expenses.

The British India S. S. "Umta" was chartered in November 1915 for the repatriation to Madras and Calcutta of these time-expired immigrants and their families. Other Indians, including Indo-Mauritians, who defrayed in whole or in part the cost of their families' passage, also left by the same vessel.

They were classified as follows :—

Classification.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		Total.	
								M.	F.		
<i>At Government expense.</i>											
For	Madras	...	...	83	46	19	15	4	2	169	
,,	Calcutta	...	...	64	35	13	7	3	2	124	
Total				...	147	81	32	22	7	4	293
<i>At their own expense.</i>											
For	Madras	...	...	29	6	2	...	1	...	38	
,,	Calcutta	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	
Total				...	51	6	2	...	1	..	60
Grand Total				...	198	87	34	22	8	4	353

There were two deaths among those proceeding to Calcutta.

III.—Cancellation of Indentures during year.

Number of Immigrants discharged from contract of service in 1915.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Port Louis ...	2	12	2	1	26	13	40	...	2	4	...	1	103
Pamplemousses ...	15	58	49	85	52	64	49	12	8	19	23	10	444
Rivière du Rempart ...	51	55	64	72	60	63	67	46	31	15	7	10	541
Flacq ...	14	74	82	104	83	139	112	50	27	22	16	16	739
Grand Port ...	29	92	138	132	177	201	211	103	21	22	12	17	1,155
Savanne ...	39	149	172	175	181	145	200	127	36	10	24	9	1,267
Plaines Wilhems (Rose Hill) ...	4	20	16	39	34	42	24	16	7	5	6	13	226
„ (Curepipe) ...	8	3	5	2	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	29
Black River ...	3	...	8	22	24	23	15	21	5	4	3	6	134
Moka ...	96	108	110	148	124	128	116	48	19	6	...	21	924
Total ...	261	571	646	780	763	824	834	423	156	109	91	104	5,562

Number of Immigrants who passed contract of service with Sugar Estates in 1915.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Port Louis ...	...	...	14	...	23	11	50	...	12	1	1	...	112
Pamplemousses ...	16	50	38	89	41	81	47	6	5	14	23	9	419
Rivière du Rempart ...	22	69	53	69	48	76	61	37	19	3	7	6	470
Flacq ...	5	44	81	92	111	96	94	64	16	9	10	7	629
Grand Port ...	25	95	131	123	152	162	207	85	22	11	14	14	1,041
Savanne ...	32	120	161	164	160	158	190	124	35	10	19	5	1,178
Plaines Wilhems (Rose Hill) ...	...	22	15	28	29	31	25	14	4	1	2	5	176
„ (Curepipe) ...	8	2	5	10	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	32
Black River ...	2	...	8	2	15	21	15	19	2	4	1	1	90
Moka ...	71	111	100	155	109	116	101	25	12	9	11	2	822
Total ...	181	513	606	732	692	752	790	374	127	64	88	50	4,969

IV.—Re-indentures or other engagements under the Law.

There were altogether 19,937 new engagements entered into during 1915 at rates of wages averaging between Rs. 12 to Rs. 54 p.a. for boys and between Rs. 60 to Rs. 720 p.a. for male adults.

The largest number of engagements, viz : 6,990 was at the rate of Rs. 96 p.a. The average rate of wages for all denominations of labourers equalled Rs. 89.16 p.a. exclusive of the value of rations, hospital care and medicines for the labourer and his family, free lodgings and, in the majority of cases, fuel, fodder for animals, and a small patch of ground to serve as a garden.

There has been a decrease in the number of engagements.

Written contracts entered into during the past 3 years were :

1913.	1914.	1915.
23,461	22,548	19,937

These figures apply to the general Indian population, including the Immigrant population. The table given in paragraph III, applies to the Immigrant population only.

V.—Result of the Immigration of the five years 1911-1915.

No immigrants were received in the Colony during the period 1911-1915.

VI.—Immigrant Population.

As pointed out in the previous reports it is not possible to give the exact number of the Immigrant population owing to the erroneous methods of registration in the past.

This population which was estimated at about 25,000 in March 1911, may possibly have been reduced by 9,764, which represents the number of departures and deaths from April 1911 to December 1915.

The estimated population of Indian immigrants may therefore be set down at 15,236 as at 31st December 1915.

VII.—Vital Statistics.

The death-rate among Indians (immigrants and others) on estates and of the total population compares as follows :—

Districts.	Death-rate per thousand on Estates.	Death-rate per thousand in Total Population.
Pamplemousses ...	24.7	30.3
Rivière du Rempart ...	27.7	23.8
Flacq ...	31.8	27.7
Grand Port ...	33.38	24.7
Savanne ...	32.11	27.5
Black River ...	50.0	29.7
Plaines Wilhems ...	31.23	19.6
Moka ...	17.4	20.3

The details are contained in Appendices A, B & C.

VIII.—Work and Wages.

A statement is attached shewing the average earnings of the indentured labourers on each estate of the Island and the amounts deducted by reason of illegal absence or other causes. (Annexure I).

IX.—Suicides.

There were 26 cases of suicides among the Indian population during 1915 ; against 35 in 1914. They were ascribed, as far as could be ascertained, to the following causes :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Despair owing to illness ...	10	5	15
Domestic troubles ...	3	3	6
To escape punishment... ..	0	0	0
Influence of liquor ...	0	0	0
Insanity ...	1	0	1
Other undetermined causes ...	3	1	4
	17	9	26

Average death rate
248.32
8 = 310.4

Crime and Offences.

Serious Crime.—Nine Indian offenders were convicted before the Assize Court in 1915, as compared with four in 1914, on the following charges :—

Crime.	Sentence.
Manslaughter accompanied by larceny with violence	... Penal servitude for life.
Larceny with violence	... Five years Penal servitude.
Wounds and blows causing death	Do.
Manslaughter	... Four years Penal servitude.
Murder	... Death.
Wounds and blows causing a sickness of more than 20 days	... 2 years Hard labour.
Do.	... 18 months Hard labour.
Wounds and blows causing death	... 9 "
Do.	... 18 "

2. *Charges brought by Police against employers and their employes for assault on their labourers :*
There were 23 such cases ; 11 cases were proved and the offenders were punished by fines varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 in each case and made to pay the costs of the prosecution ; 7 cases were dismissed for want of evidence ; in two cases the accused were given the benefit of the First Offender's Act and in three cases sentences of one, three and six months' imprisonment respectively were awarded.

3. *Charges brought by employers against indentured labourers for breaches of the Labour Law* were on the decrease during 1915. There were 894 such charges as compared to 1,261 in 1914. The decrease was principally for the offences of "Habitual Idleness" and "Desertion" in regard to which there were 779 complaints in 1915 and 1,071 in 1914.

The ratio of the total number of charges entered to the number of labourers under written contracts was 3.2 there having been 27,257 labourers under written contracts. The analysis of the charges entered and disposed of is as follows :—

Nature of Charges.	Upon merits.		Struck out without going into merits.		Total No. of cases entered.
	Judgment in favour of Complainant.	Judgment in favour of Defendant.	Withdrawn.	Complainant not appearing.	
Neglect of work and abandoning work...	30	...	20	5	1
Habitual idleness	366	...	248	...	16
Desertion	61	...	38	2	48
Insubordination and assault	6	...	5	3	...
Other Offences	16	...	26	3	...
Total...	479	...	337	13	65
					894

It will be seen that most of the charges entered for habitual idleness were subsequently withdrawn. This course is frequently adopted by employers when the accused labourer apologises for his absences and promises to work regularly for the future.

4. *Proceedings by indentured labourers against Employers :*

There was no complaint entered by engaged labourers against their employers in 1915. In 1914 there were 4 complaints entered for non-payment of wages.

5. *Proceedings of Immigration Department against Employers :*

Three estates were prosecuted for non-compliance with the requirements of this Department in the matter of housing accommodation for indentured labourers. Two of them were convicted and while the case against the third one was pending before Court, the majority of the labourers were discharged from their unexpired contract of service and kept on under verbal contract. This estate does not now fall under the control of the Immigration Department.

In all cases in which minor infractions of the Labour Law were detected on Estates the Managers were communicated with and matters regularised without resort to legal proceedings.

X.—Desertions and Strikes.

The number of convictions for desertion decreased from 111 in 1914 to 94 in 1915. In 1913 there were 163 convictions.

Strikes are of rare occurrence and none occurred during 1915.

XI.—New Legislation.

There was no new legislation during the year.

XII.—Administration of the Immigration Department.

The services of the Honourable B. A. Francis, Protector of Immigrants, were placed at the disposal of the War Office at the end of the year 1914. He was replaced during the year under review (1915) by Mr. L. Leconte, District and Stipendiary Magistrate, from 1st January to 7th April, and by Mr. H. Henniker Heaton, Assistant Colonial Secretary, from 8th April to 31st December.

Mr. G. Lincoln, Assistant Protector, was on leave of absence in Europe throughout the year. He was replaced by Mr. L. Koenig, Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, from 1st to 17th January and from 22nd February to 7th April, and by Mr. A. J. Dupré, the Chief Clerk of this Department, from 8th April to 31st December.

XIII.—Cost of Immigration.

There is no Immigration fund in this Colony. Government contributes directly from the general revenue towards the upkeep of the Immigration Department, cost of return passages (averaging between Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 yearly), life-pensions in India and Mauritius to disabled immigrants and all other incidental expenses connected with immigration.

XIV.—Administration of Estates of Deceased Indians.

The Curator of Vacant Estates was vested with 62 estates of deceased immigrants during 1915 representing a value of Rs. 2,182.69 in cash and Rs. 4,476.00 as the approximate value of immoveable property taken charge of, or a total value of Rs. 6,658.69.

The Protector of Immigrants who is by law the guardian ex-officio to all immigrants who are minors and to all orphans of immigrants, had under his administration the property of minors of the aggregate value of Rs. 50,035.96 as under :

Amount deposited in Government Savings Banks	...	...	...	Rs. 32,735.96
Value of landed property or other assets	...	...	...	17,300.00
Total	...	...	...	Rs. 50,035.96

XV.—Destitute Indians.

Relief was given to destitute persons of Indian extraction during the year 1915 as follows :—

Out-door relief in cash (i) In India	...	...	...	...	41
(ii) In Mauritius	...	...	...	...	523
Institutional relief in Mauritius	...	...	...	...	590

From the above figures it appears that 1,113 persons of Indian extraction were in receipt of relief during the year 1915 in Mauritius.

The Indian population on the 31st December 1915 is estimated by the Registrar General at 260,882 souls so that destitution was prevalent to the extent of only 4.26 per 1,000 against 22.23 per 1,000 (cases) among the non-Indian population which is estimated at 104,538 souls.

In connection with the relief afforded to the Indian population, it must be borne in mind that there has been a steady increase in the number of old people.

In 1871 the number of old people of the Indian population over 70 years of age amounted to 498 ; at the census enumeration in 1911 it reached a total of 3,623.

XVI.—Settlement of Free Indians.

The total area of land cultivated by Indians (immigrants, native born and others) in January 1915 was about 67,800 arpents as shown below :—

Total area under cultivation	195,542 arpents of which 159,172 arpents planted in sugar canes.
Cultivated by Indians	67,800 " 59,132 do.

The percentage of land cultivated by Indians to the total area under cultivation, is therefore 34.66.

XVII.—Savings.

DEPOSITS.

The deposits by Indians in the Government Savings Bank during the financial year ended 30th June 1915 cannot be assessed, owing to these deposits being no longer given separately in the Annual Statistics of the Savings Bank. The total amount standing to their credit on 30th June 1915 was Rs. 1,337,245.72.

REMITTANCES.

There was again an increase in the sum remitted to India, viz : Rs. 148,284.15 annas in 1915 against Rs. 145,520.8 annas in 1914 and Rs. 93,432.9 annas in 1913.

INVESTMENTS.

The net value of sales of landed property by Indian Immigrants in 1915 exceeded the value of purchases by Rs. 116,373, namely :

Value of sales...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 295,828
„ of purchases	...	...	...	...	179,455
					Rs. 116,373

In 1914 the net value of purchases in landed property by Indian immigrants equalled Rs. 67,651. The estimated net value invested in immoveable properties by other Indians (exclusive of immigrants) was Rs. 3,648,061 in 1915 against Rs. 291,588 in 1914.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

The Indian immigrants and others continue to hold the largest number of draught animals and carts for carrying trade by road ; likewise the largest number of milch cows and goats.

XVIII.—Education.

The number of Indian children who attended the Primary Schools during 1915 was 10,677 against 9,369 in 1914—This number is exclusive of those attending the Vernacular and other half-time schools not in receipt of Government grants.

XIX.—Political Status of Indians.

As previously reported, the Indian population possesses the same political rights as the members of the general population. Out of a total number of 6,170 registered electors in December 1915, the names of 1,034 Indian electors appear on the list.

XX.—General Condition of the Free Indians.

The demand for agricultural labour exceeds the available supply, so that the Indian labourer can always command a high rate of wages.

G. LINCOLN,
Acting Protector of Immigrants
and Poor Law Commissioner.

ANNEXURE 1.

1915.—AVERAGE EARNINGS—MEN.

District and Estate.	Name of Owner.	Mean number of labourers employed.	Percentage of working days.					Average earnings per month.		
			Worked by each.	Lost by each.				Actually earned.	Possible earnings.	
				Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Prison.	Sickness.			Holiday.
PORT LOUIS.										
The Albion Dock ...	The Albion Dock Cy.	240	85.40	9.42	.06	.82	4.30	...	9.38	10.97
The New Mauritius Dock ...	The New Mauritius Dock Cy.	240	87.89	10.50	...	.26	1.35	...	9.66	10.99
The Roche Bois Manure Cy.	The Roche Bois Manure Cy.	61	84.14	15.86	...	...	...	...	8.63	10.25
			85.81	11.93	.02	.36	1.88	...	9.22	10.73
Mean for Port Louis District										
PAMPLEMOUSES.										
Beau Plan ...	The Beau Plan Estate Cy.	329	69.33	23.45	1.22	.12	5.88	...	5.99	8.64
Belle Vue ...	The Belle Vue S. E. Cy.	334	78.76	17.71	1.49	.11	1.93	...	6.28	7.97
Belle Vue—Mauricia	Mr. N. Harel ...	349	79.85	14.34	1.21	.11	4.49	...	6.16	7.72
Bon Air ...	The Bon Air S. E. Cy.	316	72.66	20.78	1.80	.40	4.36	...	6.30	8.67
Grande Rosalie	The Mauritius S. E. Cy.	342	78.70	16.57	.57	.56	3.60	...	8.37	10.63
Rosalie—Constance	Mr. A. Uleocq ...	307	71.71	22.06	1.72	.15	4.36	...	6.39	8.91
Solitude & St. André	Mr. J. Le Court, Desvieux & Co. ...	396	74.78	20.69	.98	.29	3.26	...	5.69	7.60
The Mount ...	The Mount S. E. Cy.	371	72.01	21.16	.31	.67	5.85	...	8.42	11.27
Mon Rocher	Mr. N. Harel ...	160	69.32	26.08	.87	.10	3.63	...	5.10	7.35
			74.12	20.32	1.13	.28	4.15	...	6.49	8.75
		2,904	74.12	20.32	1.13	.28	4.15	...	6.49	8.75
			Mean for Pamplemousses District							

1915.—AVERAGE EARNINGS—MEN.—(Continued).

District and Estate.	Name of Owner.	Mean number of labourers employed.	Percentage of working days.					Average earnings per month.		
			Worked by each.	Lost by each.				Actually earned.	Possible earnings.	
				Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Prison.	Sickness.			Holiday.
RIVIÈRE DU REMPART.										
Antoinette	Messrs. Martin & Co.	495	88.93	7.69	.80	.05	2.53	..	8.53	9.05
Belle Vue & L' Amitié	Mr. L. Maurel	307	87.71	8.70	1.47	.15	1.97	..	9.37	10.68
Beau Séjour & Mont Piton	Beau Séjour Estate Cy.	552	81.59	14.22	.82	.17	3.20	..	6.50	7.96
Bon Espoir	Mr. Nemours Harel	138	87.72	8.42	.58	.29	2.99	..	5.88	6.70
Ile d'Ambre & Haute Rive	The Ile d'Ambre Estate Cy.	586	78.08	19.14	1.44	.25	1.09	..	6.06	7.76
Labourdonnais	Labourdonnais S. E. Cy.	637	83.93	13.82	1.11	.05	1.09	..	4.64	5.52
Forbach	Société Vve H. Souchon & Co.	266	87.94	9.10	2.53	.01	.42	..	4.28	4.86
Mapou	Mr. H. A. Leclézio	225	77.26	20.26	.39	.35	1.74	..	4.70	6.08
Mare Sèche...	Mr. Emile Maurel	149	84.66	11.86	.26	.57	2.65	..	5.21	6.15
Mon Songe...	Messrs. Martin & Co.	152	86.02	12.66	.85	.17	.30	..	4.90	5.69
Mon Loisir	Mon Loisir S. E. Cy.	439	77.02	20.84	1.12	.28	.74	..	5.44	7.06
Mon Loisir (Rouillard)	Mr. Ed. Rouillard	136	79.47	16.84	1.56	.50	1.63	..	5.07	6.37
St. Antoine	Messrs. de Chazal & Co.	745	76.77	20.98	.74	.08	1.43	..	5.06	6.59
Schenfeld	Messrs. Gujadhur frères	156	62.42	31.56	.98	.66	4.38	..	4.75	7.60
La Salette	" Gujadhur	89	77.21	16.72	.94	.94	4.19	..	5.64	7.30
	Mean for Rivière du Rempart District...	5,072	81.11	15.52	1.04	.30	2.02	..	5.73	7.02
FLACQ.										
Argy	Messrs. Baschet & Co.	187	76.53	21.01	.70	.04	1.72	..	6.51	8.61
Australia	Mauritius S. E. Co. Ltd.	111	83.03	9.51	.83	.20	2.43	..	6.40	7.71

Beau Champ	The M. Estates & Assets Cy.	685	77.17	19.18	1.30	.30	6.17	7.99
Belle Rive	The heirs Allendy	301	75.39	15.67	2.66	.01	6.10	8.09
Belle Vue	The Constance & La Gaiété S. E. Cy.	189	68.91	27.38	.55	.27	4.67	6.77
Constance (D'Arifat)	The Constance S. E. Cy.	340	53.42	34.98	5.24	1.57	4.79	7.78
Constance	The Deep River S. E. Cy.	201	69.89	24.30	.46	.64	4.71	8.03
Deep River	The Constance & La Gaiété S. E. Cy.	388	64.51	29.26	1.74	.05	5.53	8.57
La Gaiété	The Mauritian Estates & Assets Cy.	185	62.17	32.16	.74	.51	4.42	7.59
L'Etoile	Mme Vve Cayeux & Co.	372	57.79	36.03	2.50	.44	3.24	5.06
Olivia	The Queen Victoria & Bonne Mère S. E. Cy.	244	82.74	11.37	2.25	...	3.64	8.71
Unité	The Rich Fund S. E. Cy.	211	78.33	17.24	.39	...	4.04	5.98
Queen Victoria & Bonne Mère	The Union Flacq S. E.	553	72.99	25.51	.01	.05	1.44	7.63
Rich Fund	Mean for Flacq District	400	73.63	20.40	1.29	.30	4.38	8.40
Union		395	73.05	20.92	1.33	.44	7.38	9.53
								10.10
		4,762	71.25	22.99	1.53	.32	5.91	8.25
GRAND PORT.								
Beau Vallon	Société de Rocheconste	637	71.83	22.23	1.09	.66	5.83	8.11
Cent Gaulettes	Messrs. Dalais & Co.	324	61.34	29.60	1.67	.71	4.07	6.65
Deux Bras	L. de Rocheconste & Co.	351	75.26	14.84	2.65	.17	7.08	8.39
Eau Blene (Tostée)	Mr. Evonor Tostée	70	55.38	38.21	1.10	1.45	3.86	8.27
Eau Blene (Ramah)	Messrs. Ramah frères	89	68.26	25.76	1.24	.06	4.78	6.92
Ferney	Heirs Dumontet	325	74.16	18.13	2.14	.06	6.50	7.42
Gros Bois	Société Anonyme	353	66.95	27.10	2.02	.04	6.50	9.70
Joli Bois	Messrs. Mangard frères & Co.	93	94.85	3.01	.97	.09	6.83	7.20
La Baraque	D'Arifat & Co.	408	74.49	18.15	1.34	.36	7.29	9.78
Le Vallon	Société Sucrière du Vallon	622	67.17	27.81	.88	.24	8.92	13.25
Mon Désert	Messrs. E. & P. Carié	424	75.23	22.19	.87	.31	7.09	9.49
New Grove & La Rosa	Mauritius Estates & Assets Co.	283	80.06	15.67	2.15	.08	7.22	8.92
Plaisance	Mr. Amédée Huguin	244	80.74	11.43	1.31	.01	7.21	8.92
Richie-en-Eau	" E. de Rocheconste	615	67.23	27.61	1.10	.72	5.43	8.07
Rose Belle	Mauritius Estates & Assets Co.	392	82.17	14.56	1.20	.17	7.07	8.60
Savinia	Messrs. A. D'Arifat & Co.	139	70.69	24.52	2.10	.48	6.27	8.86
Sauveterre	" P. Montocchio & Co.	266	74.56	24.55	.40	.03	6.09	8.14
St. Hubert	The St. Hubert S. E. Cy.	369	62.84	30.78	1.75	.08	7.90	12.56
Union Park	Mr. G. M. Issac	145	77.39	19.63	.67	...	6.88	8.88
Union Vale	Mrs. Vve. Samouilhan & Co.	212	71.53	21.52	2.37	.63	6.86	9.58
Virginia	Cie Sucrière de Virginia	241	75.25	21.38	1.28	.43	6.05	8.04
	Mean for Grand Port District	6,602	72.73	21.84	1.44	.31	6.46	8.87

1915.—AVERAGE EARNINGS—MEN.—(Continued).

District and Estate.	Name of Owner.	Mean number of labourers employed.	Percentage of working days.					Average earnings per month.	
			Worked by each.	Lost by each.				Actually earned.	Possible earnings.
				Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Prison.	Sickness.		
								Rs. c.	Rs. c.
SAVANNE.									
Bel Air—St. Félix	Messrs. A. J. Wilson & Co.	585	78.51	13.46	3.00	.24	4.79	6.43	8.17
Bel Ombre	Compagnie Sucrière de Bel Ombre	636	71.34	24.89	1.64	.24	1.89	6.16	8.63
Bénarès	Lady Naz & Co.	515	81.33	13.20	1.11	.28	4.08	6.52	8.01
Britannia & annexes	The Anglo Ceylon G. E. Cy. Ltd.	1,148	79.52	14.96	1.62	.17	3.73	6.82	8.58
Combo	The Combo S. E. Cy.	234	71.51	24.10	1.00	.86	2.53	6.50	9.08
Fontenelle	The Union S. E. Cy.	105	69.69	21.83	1.11	2.74	4.63	6.56	9.41
Riche Bois	The Mauritius S. E. Cy.	589	73.06	24.18	.54	.09	2.13	5.85	8.00
Rivière des Anguilles	Messrs. Senneville & Co.	385	86.96	6.40	1.17	.37	5.10	8.55	8.95
St. Félix Sugar Estate	St. Félix Sugar Estate Cy.	167	78.78	16.17	1.79	.68	2.58	6.67	9.46
Savannah	The Savannah S. E. Cy.	670	81.61	13.46	1.23	.63	3.07	7.51	9.20
Terracine	The Terracine S. E. Cy.	427	66.83	25.33	.62	1.62	5.60	6.39	9.56
Union	The Union S. E. Cy.	415	75.72	15.25	.64	6.04	2.35	7.68	10.14
St. Aubin	The Union S. E. Cy.	741	79.60	12.31	1.86	.07	6.16	7.39	9.25
Union—Bel Air	Mr. G. Guimbeau	170	86.13	11.60	.91	...	1.36	6.65	7.72
Beau Bois	Mr. G. Guimbeau	374	86.26	10.07	1.55	.01	2.11	7.82	9.06
	Mean for Savanne District	7,161	77.78	16.48	1.32	.93	3.47	6.90	8.91
PLAINES WILHEMS.									
Bagatelle	The Anglo Ceylon G. E. Cy.	144	79.77	12.51	5.05	...	2.67	6.48	8.07
Bassin	The Bassin S. E. Cy.	361	73.77	24.05	1.04	.03	1.11	5.52	7.48
Henrietta	Société Langlois & Co.	144	86.09	9.50	1.16	.01	3.24	6.40	7.31

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Highlands	The Anglo Ceylon G. E. Cy.	285	81.00	15.09	1.39	.43	2.09	7.41	9.26
Stanley	The Stanley S. E. Cy.	273	78.60	20.24	.75	.08	.33	6.82	8.66
Trianon	Messrs. Harel and Barclay	608	81.52	15.44	.96	.07	2.01	6.36	7.82
	Mean for Plaines Wilhems District	1,815	79.79	16.14	1.73	.10	1.91	6.49	8.10
BLACK RIVER.									
Médine	The Médine S. E. Cy.	470	69.47	24.90	.08	.14	5.41	4.28	6.16
Tamarin	The Mauritius Estates & Assets Co.	192	76.28	20.74	2.47	...	.51	4.26	5.58
	Mean for Black River District	662	72.87	22.82	1.28	.07	2.96	4.27	5.87
MOKA.									
Alma	Sir H. Leclézio, K.C.M.G.	812	72.09	25.39	1.24	.95	.33	5.12	7.10
Bel Étang Sugar Estate	Cie. Sucrière de Bel Étang	258	59.98	35.39	1.62	.45	2.61	6.30	10.51
Bel Étang (Lesur)	Mr. V. Lesur	171	50.55	37.37	1.51	1.62	8.95	4.07	8.15
Bonne Veine	Messrs. Leclézio fils & Co.	215	79.10	17.37	1.26	...	2.27	6.03	7.62
Côte d'Or	Messrs. Castel & Co.	292	72.17	23.02	.29	.86	3.66	6.34	8.78
Magenta	Mr. Émile L'Enferna	59	48.54	37.72	3.16	3.14	7.44	3.48	7.10
Melrose	Messrs. Coo-Mootosany & Co.	88	78.43	16.31	3.33	...	1.93	6.93	8.83
Minissy	Hardy & Co.	271	73.62	16.45	1.21	.40	8.32	5.46	7.40
Mon Désert...	Mon Désert S. E. Cy.	715	61.62	33.26	1.98	.61	2.53	6.19	10.04
Pieter Both...	The Crédit Foncier	409	68.20	25.74	1.50	.09	4.47	5.64	8.27
Sans Souci & Bois Clair	Cie. Sucrière de Sans Souci	985	66.56	27.10	1.29	.56	4.49	5.55	8.33
Bon Air	Messrs. Hardy & Co.	90	76.05	17.70	.88	...	5.37	8.40	11.04
	Mean for Moka District	4,365	67.28	26.07	1.60	.72	4.37	5.80	8.62
	Average for the whole Colony	33,884	75.86	19.34	1.24	.38	3.14	6.36	8.35

11

ANNEXURE II.

ESTATE INSPECTIONS.

All Estates and other industrial Establishments employing 20 or more servants under contracts of service and residing on Employers' premises were visited twice or more during 1915.

Field work on all estates is performed by allotted task. In no instance has the task been found to be exaggerated or excessive. Efficient labourers perform their allotted tasks in a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 6 hours, according to the nature of the soil. They not infrequently occupy their spare time in tilling their own plots of land or hiring their services to small planters, thus supplementing their regular earnings in no small measure.

Good labourers and those regular in their attendance are exempted from "corvée" work and, as a rule, are paid full wages when their absences do not exceed a certain percentage of working days per month.

Wages were fairly high and actual earnings good, except in a few instances where, owing to sickness, the amount actually earned fell below par.

Annexure I "Average Earnings" includes the total number of labourers borne on the strength of each estate, irrespective of the fact that a certain proportion were "non-effectives," in consequence of some being deserters and others undergoing imprisonment (not necessarily for offences connected with the Labour Laws) during the greater part of the year. Had these non-effectives been left out of account, the proportion of earnings exhibited by the returns would have been higher.

Rations issued were good in quality and sufficient in quantity and, in all cases, actually in excess of the quantity fixed in the contracts. Extra rations are given as a rule as an inducement for regular attendance and to prevent, as far as possible, absenteeism.

Extra remuneration in the shape of wages and rations are given for extra work during crop time.

Labourers' dwellings. With the exceptions noted below, the majority of huts on Estate camps constitute sufficient and wholesome lodgings within the spirit of the Regulations.

Offences for desertion and Habitual idleness continue to be on the decrease.

Strikes which are of very rare occurrence in this Colony did not occur. In one case only, referred to further on, there was a temporary cessation of work by labourers, to repair to the Protector's Office to seek redress for an imaginary grievance.

The general condition of labourers on Estates continues to be distinctly satisfactory. They receive just and kind treatment at the hands of their Employers and the best relations continue to exist between Employers and Employed.

The high prices of foodstuffs affected in a slight degree the labourers working under written contract of service, inasmuch as they are provided with rations, free quarters, medicines and medical comforts. The purchasing power of money earned by them may be said to have remained unaltered, except in the case of other commodities such as clothing, &c; at a time when every other section of the community experienced the greatest difficulty to make ends meet.

The demand for labour continues to exceed by far the supply.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS.

I.—PORT LOUIS.

(1) THE ALBION DOCK and (2) NEW MAURITIUS DOCK, each employing a mean number of 240 labourers, were visited twice. No infringement of the law noticed. Certain minor repairs to the flooring, and the interior whitewashing of some of the lodgings which were found necessary, have been attended to.

(3) THE ROCHE BOIS MANURE FACTORY came under the control of this Department during the latter end of the year. The mean number of servants employed was 61. Some of the lodgings provided do not satisfy *in toto* the requirements of the Labour Law. Representations made to the Employer on this subject are being attended to.

Each of these Establishments employ a Medical Practitioner to visit and prescribe for the servants and their families residing on the premises. Those found in need of more active treatment are sent to the Civil Hospital at Employers' expense.

II.—PAMPLEMOUSSES DISTRICT.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Beau Plan | 6. Rosalie-Constance |
| 2. Belle Vue S. E. | 7. Solitude & St. André |
| 3. Belle-Vue-Mauricia | 8. The Mount |
| 4. Bon Air | 9. Mon Rocher. |
| 5. Grande Rosalie | |

(1) Beau Plan and (8) The Mount: Health conditions obtaining here leave room for improvement; the percentage of sickness has been higher on these 2 estates than on any other in the same district. At the Mount a new camp has been provided on an elevated site, and certain anti-malarial works undertaken conjointly with and under the control of the Sanitary Department.

(3) Belle-Vue-Mauricia and (7) Solitude—St. André: There have been improvements over last year's record of sickness and a corresponding advance in labourers' earnings.

The camps on the former estate continue to be well kept. On the latter, satisfactory progress has been made in the re-construction of a camp on another site.

(4) Bon Air has been provided with a fairly good water supply for domestic purposes. The labourers' dwellings have not all been brought to the required legal standard. There was a one day's strike among part of this Estate's labourers. It was engineered by a native born Indian who unsuccessfully attempted to foment trouble with the object of exculpating himself from a charge of premeditated assault upon the Chief Employé.

(6) Rosalie-Constance: The lodgings here are, as a rule, below the standard fixed by the new Camp Regulations. Very small progress has been made in the work of re-construction. Judicial proceedings will have to be had recourse to unless the requirements of this Department be complied with in the course of next year.

(2) Belle Vue S. E. and (5) Grande Rosalie: Lodgings in fairly good condition. The percentage of sickness was lowest at Belle Vue S. E. than on any other Estate in the same district.

III.—RIVIÈRE DU REMPART.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Antoinette & Mon Songe | 8. La Salette |
| 2. Belle Vue-L'Amitié | 9. Mapou |
| 3. Beau Séjour & Mont Piton | 10. Mare Sèche |
| 4. Bon Espoir | 11. Mon Loisir S. E. |
| 5. Forbach | 12. Mon Loisir (R) |
| 6. Ile d'Ambre & Haute Rive | 13. St. Antoine |
| 7. Labourdonnais | 14. Schoenfeld. |

(1) ANTOINETTE & MON SONGE.

With the exception of 99 huts that had to be rebuilt after a conflagration, the remaining ones are below the standard fixed by the new Camp Regulations. The general condition of the camp and dwellings cannot be said to have been altogether satisfactory; action has been taken to render them so.

(2) BELLE VUE-L'AMITIÉ.

The re-construction of a camp on a new site has been actively pushed forward, the surrounding ground cleared, new roads laid out and new latrines constructed. A newly built hospital satisfies all modern requirements.

(3) BEAU SÉJOUR & MONT PITON.

Repairs have been effected to labourers' dwellings, but no re-construction. The Estate Manager has undertaken to carry out certain measures calculated to improve the sanitary condition in coolies' lines.

Mont Piton camp has been partly rebuilt; a few remaining huts therein which are out of repairs are and will not be occupied as the estate *personnel* has been very much reduced.

(5) FORBACH and (7) LABOURDONNAIS.

These estates have changed hands. Part of Labourdonnais has been sold, while Forbach is no longer an *annexe* to Labourdonnais. Labourers' dwellings at Labourdonnais are in a fair condition and it is contemplated to construct new huts and effect certain improvements to some metal-covered buildings.

Forbach camp has been rather neglected. Dwellings with stone walls and metal roofs are badly ventilated; some of the huts were found to be in such bad condition that they were ordered to be vacated. The percentage of working days lost by sickness was very low, and average earnings high.

(6) ILE D'AMBRE AND HAUTE RIVE.

The majority of hut ranges was in indifferent state of repairs. One-third of the camp has been re-constructed and the remaining huts repaired. The Estate has been called upon to complete the re-construction of the remaining defective huts within a certain delay, and cause to be removed to another more appropriate site the enclosures for animals.

There has been a slight improvement in the health conditions obtaining on this estate; the percentage of working days lost by sickness was 1.72 in 1913, 1.33 in 1914 and 1.09 in 1915.

(8) LA SALETTE changed hands during the second half of the year. General conditions of camp and dwellings satisfactory.

(4) BON ESPOIR; (9) MAPOU; (10) MARE SÈCHE; (11) MON LOISIR S. E.; (12) MON LOISIR (R): General conditions of the camp and dwellings satisfactory. Good progress has been made in the work of re-construction at *Mon Loisir (R)*.

(13) ST. ANTOINE: General conditions of camps and dwellings very satisfactory.

(14) SCHENFELD: Dwellings in the upper camp very satisfactory but less so in the lower camp. Gradual improvements are being made. Health conditions unsatisfactory. The percentage of working days lost by sickness continues to be high.

IV.—FLACQ.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Australia | 9. Étoile |
| 2. Argy | 10. La Gaiété |
| 3. Beau Champ | 11. Olivia |
| 4. Belle Rive | 12. Queen Victoria & Bonne Mère |
| 5. Belle-Vue | 13. Rich Fund |
| 6. Constance (D) | 14. Union |
| 7. Constance | 15. Unité. |
| 8. Deep River | |

(1) *Australia*: This small Estate (without Factory) changed hands at the beginning of the year and, at present, forms part of *Grande Rosalie* (Mauritius S. E. Co. Ltd.) in the district of Pamplemousses. Sanitary condition here leaves much to be desired. The percentage of labourers' working days lost by sickness; viz: 3.59 in 1913, rose to 7.34 % in 1914 and stood at 6.43 % in 1915, the highest on record for the district of Flacq.

(2) *Argy*: Labourers' dwellings fairly satisfactory; many new lines have been re-constructed, although there are still in existence some huts below the legal standard. The re-construction of the latter has not been insisted upon owing to a notable decrease in the resident camp population. Labourers prefer residing in the free village in close proximity to and within view of the Factory, where they are not subjected to any sanitary control.

The percentage of working days lost by sickness which was 2.02 in 1914 was only 1.72 in 1915, the lowest but one for all the Estates of the District.

(3) *Beau Champ*: The camps on this Estate cover a large area; the huts are built in a straggling manner; roads are not properly levelled up, rendering the performance of scavenging service difficult. Heaps of large loose stones are to be found in close proximity to labourers' dwellings and afford nesting places for rats. This constitutes a danger in the event of a local outbreak of plague.

It is contemplated to provide a new camp on a more appropriate site and, when completed, the "Lower camp" will be given up.

Although situated in a malarious locality, the percentage of working days lost by sickness is below normal: 1.69 in 1913; 1.17 in 1914 and 2.05 % in 1915.

(4) *Belle Rive*, annexed to "Beau Champ," compares unfavourably with the main Estate in point of sanitary condition. The ratio of sickness among the wage-earning population continues high and is, this year, the highest but one for the whole district.

New and better ventilated huts are in course of construction, while the Manager has been asked to cause greater care to be bestowed upon the cleanliness and drainage of the camp.

(5) *Belle Vue*: No Factory. General condition of camps, dwellings and sanitary condition good. Labourers' dwellings consist of masonry walls with metal roofing; ventilation fair except in one of the ranges where there are back to back rooms.

"*Petite Retraite*" camp, an *annexe* to this Estate, has been parcelled out and purchased by its former occupants, the Estate indian labourers, some of whom have bought up a whole range.

(6) *Constance (D)*: One out of the 3 camps known as "Belle Vue" is considered unsuited for further occupation unless expensive works, involving the canalization of two rivers, draining of marshes, &c., be undertaken. The question of having this camp entirely given up is under consideration.

(8) *Deep River*: Slight improvements have been carried out in some of the camps, of which there are five, but there are still in existence a large number of old, undersized huts the re-construction of which is imperative. General condition of camps and dwellings not altogether satisfactory.

(9) *Étoile*: Four out of the five camps have been re-constructed on another site; the fifth one will be taken in hand soon. General conditions satisfactory.

(11) *Olivia*: Fair progress made in re-constructing and repairing labourers' dwellings and improving the sanitary condition of the camp and its surroundings. A standing drawback is the existence of some back to back rooms in two ranges of stone buildings.

(12) (a) *Queen Victoria* (b) *Bonne Mère*: The latter is no longer annexed to the former Estate. General sanitary and other conditions on both are satisfactory. Of all the Estates in the district, "Queen Victoria" has, since the past 3 years, held and continues to hold the record for the lowest percentage of working days lost by its labourers' sickness.

General conditions obtaining on the remaining Estates of the district were fairly satisfactory.

V.—GRAND PORT.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Beau Vallon | 11. New Grove & La Rosa |
| 2. Cent Gaulettes | 12. Plaisance |
| 3. Deux Bras | 13. Riche-en-Eau |
| 4. Eau Bleue (T) | 14. Rose Belle |
| 5. Do. (R) | 15. St. Hubert |
| 6. Ferney | 16. Sauveterre |
| 7. Gros Bois | 17. Savinia |
| 8. La Baraque | 18. Union Park |
| 9. Le Vallon | 19. Union Vale |
| 10. Mon Désert | 20. Virginia. |

(1) *Beau Vallon*: Labourers' dwellings although not altogether insufficient, so far as accommodation is concerned, cannot be described as "wholesome," owing to insanitary surroundings and conditions, caused principally by the old standing pig nuisance. The whole camp may be compared to an extensive pig run with the animals swarming in every direction and causing an intolerable nuisance. Remedial measures so far insisted upon have not been altogether successful.

The largest number of servants on any single Estate in the district is at *Beau Vallon*,—a mean of 637 for 1915.—Earnings good and percentage of working days lost by sickness somewhat normal. Not much head-way made in works of re-construction of labourers' dwellings. Much remains also to be done in clearing the compounds of wild cactus hedges.

(2) *Cent Gaulettes*: Improvements have since been carried out in the camps and their environs, but sanitary conditions, on the whole, remain unsatisfactory.

There has been a steady rise in the percentage of working days lost by sickness: 3.44 in 1913, 4.58 in 1914 and 6.68 in 1915,—the highest but one for all Estates in the district. There were many cases of *béri béri* among the working population.

(3) *Deux Bras*: Considerable alterations and extensive repairs have been made to the Hospital building, but few new huts have been put up. Repairs have merely been made to the old undersized dwellings.

There was a severe outbreak of *béri béri* on this Estate, ascribed, as elsewhere, to the continued use of highly machined-rice, principally Saigon sorts. As a consequence, the percentage of working days lost by sickness was the highest on record for the whole district.

(7) *Gros Bois*: The Estate Hospital which was badly in want of repairs has been attended to. Labourers' dwellings were in fair state of repairs though mostly old.

(9) *Le Vallon*: Site malarious. Great improvements observed in the camps as regards order and cleanliness. Extensive clearings have been made within the precincts of the camps. There has

been a slight amelioration in the sanitary conditions hitherto existing. The highest proportion of wages are earned on this Estate; remuneration allowed for extra work is also high.

The resident population has been remarkably free from *béri béri* which prevailed in this and the adjoining district.

(10) *Mon Désert*: Camps and surroundings generally well kept. Proportion of wages earned by labourers was above normal and percentage of working days lost by sickness much below the average.

(12) *Plaisance*: The majority of servants' dwellings are either below the dimensions fixed by the new camp Regulations, built in dry stone walls and without proper drains. The housing conditions are, as a rule, unsatisfactory. Most of the dwellings are below the standard that can be tolerated. Re-construction of part of the camp has been promised. The percentage of working days lost by sickness has been on the increase: 4.53 in 1913; 4.51 in 1914 and 6.51 in 1915.

(13) *Riche-en-Eau*: Old type dwellings are being gradually demolished and re-constructed. Sickness among the wage-earning population has been gradually decreasing since 1913.

(14) *Rose Belle*: Defects previously noticed in labourers' dwellings have been partly remedied in main camp, but not much progress made in *New Grove* camp.

This Estate holds the district record for lowest percentage of working days lost by sickness.

(15) *St. Hubert*: General condition of the camps and dwellings might be better. One of the camps is over-grown with vegetation that should not have been allowed within the statutory distance. Slow progress made in work of re-construction.

(16) *Sauveterre*: This small Estate which changed hands in July 1915, was in a very neglected condition both as regards sanitary condition of camp, upkeep of labourers' dwellings and hospital. Strong action had to be taken to place matters on a satisfactory footing.

The other remaining Estates in the district call for no special remarks. Labourers' lodgings were more or less of the old description but in good state of repairs.

VI.—SAVANNE.—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Bel-Air, St. Félix | 8. Rivière des Anguilles |
| 2. Bel Ombre and annexes | 9. Savannah |
| 3. Bénarès | 10. St. Aubin, Beau Bois and Bois Sec |
| 4. Britannia and annexes | 11. St. Félix S. E. |
| 5. Combo | 12. Terracine |
| 6. Fontenelle | 13. Union (S) |
| 7. Riche Bois | 14. Union—Bel Air. |

(1). *Bel Air, St. Félix*. The sanitary condition has been very bad here. Intestinal complaints were rife; several cases of enteric fever recorded, while there was also a severe outbreak of *béri béri*. The drains throughout the Estate and rivers in vicinity of the camps were not maintained in proper state of cleanliness, nor did the camps and surroundings receive proper attention.

A small proportion only of the old type dwellings had been re-constructed. The Estate population (women and children principally) appear to evince some reluctance to repair to the hospital when sick, but prefer being treated in their own huts. All these matters are receiving attention.

(2) *Bel Ombre and annexes*. Most of the dwellings are under-size and systematically repaired instead of being recast.

(4) *Britannia*. This estate employs the largest number of labourers in the district. With the exception of a few new constructions at *St. Avoird*, a very small proportion of the undersized huts have been rebuilt.

(7) *Riche Bois*. Most of the 597 huts composing the camp are old, undersized and built of loose stone walls. Several old ranges burnt down on account of suspected plague cases have been rebuilt on the old pattern. This Estate is threatened with a severe plague outbreak and it is a matter for consideration whether the present camp will not have to be completely demolished and rebuilt elsewhere.

(8) *Rivière des Anguilles*. Labourers' dwellings wholesome; camp neat and clean. A notable feature here is the comparatively high percentage of working days put in by the labourers and consequent high average earnings. The percentage of working days lost by sickness was, however, not below normal.

(9) *Savannah*. Hardly any progress made in re-constructing the old, undersized huts, some of which are in indifferent repair.

(10) *St. Aubin*. A neatly kept camp with good housing accommodation. The re-construction of the old type of huts is carried on steadily. Extensive anti-malarial works have been carried out and every possible measure taken to reduce the incidence of malaria but unfortunately the sanitary condition has not much improved. The percentage of working days lost by sickness has been highest here for the whole district.

Beau Bois camp which is on an elevated plateau is also well looked after and has been partly re-constructed, but there is still room for improvement. Stagnant pools should be done away with and large clumps of banana trees cleared from the vicinity of dwellings.

(11) *St. Félix*. Owing to the parcelling out of *Union—Bel Air* and *Chamouny*, the labourers' dwellings have been allowed to fall out of repairs to such an extent as to render them nearly uninhabitable. Decisive action has been taken to remedy this state of things.

(12) *Terracine*. There has been noticeable improvement in the upkeep of the camp; its re-planning has been decided upon. The percentage of working days and of actual earnings are the lowest on record for the whole district, while the percentage of working days lost by sickness is the highest but one for the whole district.

(14) *Union—Bel Air* is a parcelled out part of the present *St. Félix* Estate. The remarks made concerning the latter apply here equally. A redeeming feature in the case of *Union—Bel Air* is the very low percentage of working days lost by sickness.

The general condition of the camps and dwellings on the remaining estates was fairly satisfactory although a large proportion of the huts provided as lodgings are of the old type.

VII.—BLACK RIVER.

- (1) MÉDINE AND (2) TAMARIN.

These estates are situated in a distinctly malarious district and none but men born in the locality or have become acclimatised by long residence can withstand the climate.

Fair progress in re-building has been made at *Médine*, but much more remains to be done to bring up the housing accommodation to the required standard.

At *Tamarin* matters were allowed to remain stationary and much unwillingness evinced by the Estate Authorities to carry out the recommendations of this Department. Judicial action was had recourse to.

Rivière Noire Estate was also prosecuted for non-compliance with the Protector's requirements in the matter of housing accommodation for indentured labourers. While the case was pending before Court, the majority of the labourers were discharged from their unexpired contract of service and kept on under verbal contract. This Estate does not now fall under the control of the Immigration Department.

VIII.—PLAINES WILHEMS.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bassin | 4. Highlands |
| 2. Bagatelle | 5. Stanley and Ebène |
| 3. Henrietta | 6. Trianon. |

The percentage of working days on Estates in this district is, as a rule, high, and percentage of working days lost by sickness low. The lowest recorded was at *Stanley*.

The housing accommodation and general condition of the camps throughout were satisfactory, except in an out of the way camp ("Petit Camp") annexed to *Trianon* Estate, where the huts are, without exception, old and under-size. It is contemplated to abolish this camp.

IX.—MOKA.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Alma | 7. Melrose |
| 2. Bel Étang S. E. | 8. (a) Minissy and (b) Bon Air |
| 3. Bel Étang (Lesur) | 9. Mon Désert |
| 4. Bonne Veine | 10. Pieter Both |
| 5. Côte D'Or | 11. Sans Souci and Bois Clair. |
| 6. Magenta | |

(1) *Alma*. Extensive drainage works carried out some years ago have had for effect to improve the Estate sanitary condition. The percentage of working days lost by sickness was very much below normal and was, in fact, the *lowest* for the whole district. Slow progress made in providing new lodgings in the 4 camps of the Estate. The old ones are, however, in tolerable state of repairs. The servants of *Alma* camp complained bitterly of their wholesale prosecution by the Sanitary Authorities for not keeping free from all kinds of vegetation the 10 feet space around their dwellings and for cultivating "choux-choux" creepers except at a certain height from the ground.

(3) *Bel Étang* (Lesur) camp and dwellings fairly well kept. Many old huts are being re-constructed. The highest percentage of working days lost by sickness obtained here.

(6) *Magenta*. Fair progress made in works of re-construction.

(7) *Melrose*. Lodgings provided for engaged labourers were distinctly bad. The numerous representations made on this subject having remained without effect, legal proceedings had to be resorted to and the Estate was convicted. There is still room for improvement in the general condition of dwellings, camp and surroundings. The percentage of working days lost by sickness was below the average.

(9) *Mon Désert*. The camps at *Mon Désert* and *Helvétia* are admirably well kept and all dwellings have been re-reconstructed according to the New Regulations.

(10) *Pieter Both*. All camps, four in number, were much neglected. Housing accommodation bad; compounds unclean and latrines deficient.

The general condition of camps and dwellings on the remaining Estates was on the whole satisfactory.

A. J. DUPRÉ,

Acting Assistant Protector of Immigrants.

Reports of Medical Inspectors on Estate Hospitals, 1915.

DISTRICT OF PORT LOUIS.

In Port Louis District the two firms employing indentured labourers, are the Albion Dock Company and the New Mauritius Dock Company.

Albion Dock: The main camp is situated in David Street; the building in which are the rooms of the labourers is as a rule well kept. Some deficiencies as regards ventilation, aeration and cleanliness have been reported in the usual quarterly reports.

The patients are treated at a dispensary and when requiring more minute care and treatment, they are directed to the Civil Hospital.

The general sanitary conditions have been about the same as last year.

The number of *deaths* has been 18, of which: Malaria 2; Pneumonia 5; Bronchitis and Influenza 4; Tuberculosis 1; Diarrhoea 1; Dysentery 2; Infantile debility 1; Other causes 3.

The number of *births* during the year has been 4.

Population—on the 31st December 1915.

Number of men	...	...	253
" women	...	...	96
" boys	...	...	59
" girls	...	...	63
Total	...	...	471

New Mauritius Dock: The main camp situated at Caudan is rather well looked after. The quarterly reports contain the requirements needed, which are few.

The labourers are attended upon, when sick, in the same manner as for the above firm.

The number of *deaths* has been 14, of which: Malaria 1; Pneumonia 2; Bronchitis and Influenza 4; Tuberculosis 2; Diarrhoea 2; Dysentery 3; Accident 1; Other cases 2; Plague 1.

The only case of contagious disease was that of Plague, but owing to energetic sanitary measures and with the assistance of the Manager the disease did not spread.

Births: The number of births was 7.

Population—on the 31st December 1915 was:

Number of men	...	...	246
" women	...	...	189
" boys	...	...	119
" girls	...	...	76
Total	...	...	630

General population for the two firms=110

Births ...= 11

Deaths (exclusive of still-births) ...= 32

Number of still-births ...= 0

Death-rate equivalent to 29 per mille.

Birth-rate corresponds to 1 per mille*.

L. S. VINSON,

Acting Sanitary Warden, Port Louis.

*Registration of births on these two Establishments is very imperfect. The birth-rate recorded for the extra-urban area of Port Louis was 36.9 in 1915.

DISTRICT OF BLACK RIVER.

There are at present but two Sugar Estates employing indentured labourers and coming under the Labour Law.

- 1o. Tamarin Estate.
- 2o. Médine Estate.

The hospitals and camps of those estates have been duly inspected during the year 1915 and reports have been drawn each time.

Hospitals. The hospital of Tamarin was always found in a satisfactory condition and is very well looked after.

In Médine hospital improvements have been made, but cleanliness could be better observed and the number of servants has been reported as being insufficient.

Camps. The new constructed camp of Médine meets the requirements and is in an excellent condition; but the two other camps of this estate, Rivière des Galets and old Médine camp, although better kept as regards cleanliness, present the same unsatisfactory conditions as formerly reported with regard to the buildings.

The estate of Tamarin having been sold and divided between different owners, the camps, three in number, have a separate administration.

In the camp of Tamarin, administered by Mr. Maingard, the huts with the exception of 4 or 5 rows had been constructed with raw stone walls on three sides and do not present the dimensions prescribed by the Regulations. As these dwellings may be kept in order by the rethatching of the roofs, they can be kept in the very same condition for an indefinite period. The owners however, MM. Bonnin and Maingard, promised to re-construct them in time when possible. The camp of Clarens belonging to the same owners has been somewhat improved by the construction of five rows of huts: but these are but partly occupied and the labourers are not easily moved from their old huts, which have been condemned and ought to be demolished in order to bring cleanliness and order.

In the camp of Casela, which is under the charge of Mr. Hoareau the same conditions are existing and the labourers should be urged to occupy the new built huts which present better hygienic conditions.

Great difficulty is experienced in having regulation 19 enforced as the Indians are inclined to store rubbish for cooking purposes, i.e., as fuel, against the walls of their huts and are reluctant in sweeping the 10 ft. prescribed.

The *latrines* in those camps are not built conformably to the existing rules and the labourers very seldom use them.

The *enclosure for animals* exist but as a matter of forms as the gates are generally broken, by the labourers themselves I have been told, hence the animals—pigs and goats are seen straying in the camps—notwithstanding many prosecutions and condemnations, things have but slightly improved.

The *sheds* for cows and bullocks are very badly built and kept: it is time to have them re-constructed according to a new pattern.

Diseases. Nothing special to be noted as regards diseases, malaria is always the commonest cause of impairment in the health of the inhabitants.

No case of contagious disease was recorded, except one of typhoid fever which occurred on the child of the Manager at Casela. This case was not originated on the spot but was most likely infected at Quatre Bornes. The patient recovered and no other cases ensued.

Population. The estate population has largely decreased this year as seen in the following table. This is due to the closure of the mill of Tamarin and most likely to the fact that probably there are more day labourers employed for the plantations.

The corresponding figures for the three years stand as follows:—

Estates.	Men.			Women.			Children.		
	1913	1914	1915	1913	1914	1915	1913	1914	1915
Tamarin ...	492	641	227	542	530	45	112	325	151
Médine ...	479	469	489	240	366	383	435	441	520

L. S. VINSON,
Acting Sanitary Warden, Black River.

APPENDIX B.

Districts of Pamplémousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq and Moka.

During the year 44 Estate Hospitals and 138 camps were each inspected at least twice in the above Districts, forming the Northern Section.

2. *Hospitals.* Since 1914, four Estate Hospitals have been closed in the Northern Section: Beau Bois Estate hospital in the district of Flacq; Espérance Estate hospital in the district of Rivière du Rempart and Valetta and Bonne Veine Estate hospitals in the district of Moka.

A marked improvement in the management of many of the 44 remaining hospitals was noted and a full report concerning same and the requirements and general condition of each hospital was drawn up and forwarded through the Director of the Medical and Health Department, after each inspection.

3. *Camps:* With few exceptions, the progress noted in 1914 in so far as the keeping of the camps clean and free from rank or noisome vegetation is concerned, was maintained throughout 1915. The providing of wholesome dwellings, built in accordance with the new camp Regulations, to labourers, however, made very little progress during the year; except on Étoile estate where four badly constructed unhealthy camps were evacuated and their occupiers sent to reside in an entirely new and properly constructed camp, erected on a healthier site, all the other proprietors contented themselves with constructing one or two new ranges and of re-patching the old ones.

4. *Population and Death-rate:* I say nothing about them, because the figures furnished by some of the estates are too fancyframed for any accurate or even in the slightest way useful deductions to be derived from them.

5. *Births:* 883 births, of which 110 were still-births, were registered during the year. The birth-rate per thousand per annum was 21.8; and the still-birth-rate per thousand births, 125. The birth-rates for the different Districts were:—

Rivière du Rempart	...	...	...	...	23.8 o/oo.
Flacq	...	...	...	...	23.6 o/oo.
Moka	...	...	...	...	22.3 o/oo.
and Pamplémousses	...	...	...	...	16.4 o/oo.

The highest birth-rate was registered on Bon Espoir Estate, 67.2 o/oo, and the lowest on Argy Estate 5.6 o/oo.

6. *Prevalence of disease:*—

Malaria: Of the 59,840 cases reported to have been attended to on Estates: 14,951 occurred in Pamplémousses; 12,153 in Rivière du Rempart; 25,031 in Flacq and 7,705 in Moka.

The Estate that had the largest number of cases, was Belle Rive, 7,330 and the one that had the smallest, Bonne Veine, 204.

Lung diseases: Were most common on the estates in the District of Rivière du Rempart which took the lead with 7,081 cases; then came Flacq with 4,269 cases; next Pamplémousses with 3,595 cases, and lastly Moka with only 1,453 cases.

Intestinal diseases: The Estates most affected with these diseases were those of: 1o. Flacq 2,751 cases; 2o. Rivière du Rempart 2,177 cases; 3o. Pamplémousses 2,125 cases and 4o. Moka 1,212 cases.

Typhoid Fever: 6 cases of this disease were reported to have occurred on the Estates in Moka District; 12 on those of Rivière du Rempart District; 3 on those of Pamplémousses District and 0 case on those of Flacq District.

Ankylostomiasis: Of the 432 cases, against 508 for 1914, of this disease reported to have been detected on the Estates in the Northern Section: 333, against 436 in 1914, occurred in Moka, 75, against 44 in 1914, in Flacq; 21, against 19 in 1914, in Rivière du Rempart and 3, against 2 in 1914, in Pamplémousses. So that while the disease had decreased in Moka, it had increased in the three other Districts of the Northern Section.

Of the 333 cases in Moka, Sans Souci Estate alone furnished 265. This number although still very large is a great improvement on that for 1914, when 345 cases were registered.

Béri-Béri: This disease is on the increase; 408 cases having been detected on the Estates during the year under review against only 193 cases in the previous one. Of these 408 cases, 155 occurred on the Estates in Moka; 136 on those of Flacq; 66 on those of Rivière du Rempart and 51 on those of Pamplémousses.

20th June, 1916.

A. LÉO CASTEL,
Sanitary Warden, North.

Estates.	POPULATION.				No. of Births.	Birth-rate ^o / ₁₀₀ p.a.	No. of Still-births.	Percentage of Still-births.	No. of deaths.	Death-rate ^o / ₁₀₀ p.a.	Malaria.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.							
<i>Pamplemousses District.</i>											
Beau Plan	240	158	120	518	11	21.2	1	9.09	45	86.9	730
The Mount	402	144	263	809	7	8.6	2	28.6	40	49.4	2,540
Bon Air	242	186	238	668	6	8.98	2	33.3	16	23.9	515
Belle Vue-Mauricia	2,313	1,261	379	3,953	47	11.9	5	10.6	29	7.3	9,131
Solitude	402	305	339	1,046	23	21.98	3	13.0	39	37.3	624
Belle Vue Pilot	299	205	241	745	31	41.6	6	19.4	25†	33.6†	466
Grande Rosalie	364	325	363	1,052	19	18.1	3	15.8	23	21.9	945
Rosalie-Constance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not
Total	4,262	2,584	1,943	8,791	144	16.4	22	15.3	217	24.7	14,951
<i>Rivière du Rempart District.</i>											
Mon Loisir (Rouillard)	135	83	108	326	7	21.5	1	14.3	6	18.4	406
La Salette	52	29	53	134	2	14.9	2	100.0	4	29.9	340
Bon Espoir	133	92	117	342	23	67.2	...	.0	8	23.4	262
Saint Antoine	756	467	648	1,871	24	12.8	1	4.2	38†	20.3†	3,444
Schoenfeld	124	59	93	276	6	21.7	...	.00	11	39.5	1,525
Belle Vue & L'Amitié	307	120	185	612	14	22.9	...	.0	20†	32.7†	908
Mare Sèche & Beau Manguier..	135	45	67	247	4	16.2	1	25.0	9	33.4	160
Ile d'Ambre	487	265	145	897	19	21.2	4	21.05	53†	59.1†	491
Haute Rive											
Beau Séjour, &c., &c.	532	477	755	1,764	66	37.4	3	4.5	36	20.4	981
Mapou (Leclézio)	225	130	171	526	9	17.1	3	33.3	20	38.0	408
Antoinette, Mon Songe, &c.	591	493	769	1,853	53	28.6	3	5.7	25	13.5	384
Mon Loisir S. Ete. Cy.	334	229	342	905	15	16.6	4	26.7	24	26.5	797
Labourdonnais & Forbach	633	483	723	1,839	34	18.5	8	23.5	67†	36.4†	2,047
Total	4,444	2,972	4,176	11,592	276	23.8	30	10.9	321	27.7	12,153
<i>Flacq District.</i>											
Belle Rive	299	245	341	885	21	23.7	2	9.5	19	21.5	7,330
L'Étoile	321	101	175	597	10	16.7	1	10.0	9†	15.1†	5,515
Union	290	241	285	816	17	20.8	3	17.6	41	50.2	283
Rich Fund	321	248	327	896	31	34.6	3	9.7	39	43.5	537
La Gaiété	159	138	231	528	13	24.6	4	30.8	20	37.9	2,243
Unité	114	106	126	346	17	49.1	2	11.8	10†	69.4†	328
Australia	114	27	51	192	6	31.2	1	16.7	3	15.6	684
Constance & La Gaiété	382	303	194	879	10	11.4	3	30.0	19†	21.8†	845
Deep River	410	122	159	691	22	31.8	1	4.5	22	31.8	509
Queen Victoria & Bonne Mère	492	319	368	1,179	35	29.7	2	5.7	24†	20.4	961
Beau Champ	746	570	758	2,074	39	18.8	4	10.3	80	38.6	1,001
Belle Vue (A)	130	67	43	240	2	8.3	1	50.0	1†	4.2†	189
Constance (M)	183	51	140	374	11	29.4	3	27.3	14	37.4	3,639
Olivia	262	162	165	589	15	25.5	1	6.7	25	42.4	530
Argy	189	76	89	354	2	5.6	...	0.0	12	33.9	437
La Lucie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not
Total	4,412	2,776	3,452	10,640	251	23.6	31	12.4	338	31.8	25,031

The figures marked thus †, in the columns : "No. of deaths" and "Death-rate o/o p.a." may be inexact and, in fact, those given in the column of remarks are more probably the correct ones. Vide returns from Estates and remarks in covering letter annexed to this.

Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis.	Lung Diseases.			Intestinal Diseases.			Typhoid Fever.	Plague.	Ankylostomiasis.	Béri-Béri.	Child-birth.	Infantile debility.	Accident.	Other causes.	Remarks.
				Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Enteritis.												
39	52	329	10	295	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	3	2	545	or 28†=37.6 % ₀₀
3	7	1,139	4	810	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	5,148	
9	8	...	3	33	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	866	
8	4	502	6	29	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	47	...	...	2,425	
14	10	429	7	69	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	2	791	
6	10	244	3	20	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	5	4	383	
7	9	733	...	66	48	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	370	
received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
86	100	3,376	33	1,322	799	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	51	68	13	9	10,528	
11	8	62	...	22	28	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	303	or 34†=18.2 % ₀₀
4	15	94	1	28	28	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	586	
4	199	21	...	133	42	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	17	241	
23	429	1,481	23	123	63	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	4	4	1,662	
165	26	...	...	90	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,676	
8	14	328	3	54	61	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	396	
1	2	75	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	183	
35	22	169	20	47	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	...	2	5	752	
6	8	455	10	71	56	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	4	...	881	
5	8	111	1	18	32	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	46	453	
8	22	632	10	34	166	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	306	or 57†=31.5 % ₀₀
9	21	481	1	346	70	31	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	17	23	1,018	
99	219	1,720	11	126	164	82	2	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1	1	2,066	
378	993	5,629	81	1,092	849	236	12	...	...	...	...	21	66	85	34	123	11,473	
8	940	...	...	400	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	21	...	...	2,218	or 42†=70.4 % ₀₀
227	563	...	...	438	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	...	1	1,767	
26	55	11	18	46	22	9	...	...	...	...	...	45	22	17	5	1	99	
8	100	...	2	17	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	1	376	
21	168	46	11	45	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	245	
8	183	1	...	24	45	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	4	256	
7	91	3	14	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	233	
31	249	...	6	21	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	367	
25	159	60	14	38	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	21	3	6	179	
7	82	...	3	9	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	...	1	7	
17	223	1	12	92	158	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	36	4	6	5	683	or 11†=45.8 % ₀₀
9	42	7	6	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	66	
15	370	36	11	58	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	20	40	59	1,213	
7	313	...	4	45	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	226	
20	8	2	18	7	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732	
received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
437	3,546	167	119	1,257	1,435	59	...	...	...	...	...	75	136	137	60	78	8,667	

Estates.	POPULATION.				No. of Births.	Birth-rate % ₁₀₀ p.a.	No. of Still-births.	Percentage of Still-births.	No. of deaths.	Death-rate % ₁₀₀ p.a.	Malaria.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.							
<i>Moka District.</i>											
Bel Étang	170	61	80	311	3	9.6	1	33.3	9	28.9	439
Bonne Veine	221	128	327	676	8	11.8	3	37.5	16†	23.7†	204
Minissy	335	241	342	918	42	45.8	5	11.9	36	39.2	1,147
Pieter Both	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not
Melrose	101	37	54	192	6	31.2	1	16.7	3	15.6	510
Alma	704	484	832	2,020	33	16.3	3	9.1	16	7.9	2,162
Sans Souci	932	569	1,033	2,534	58	22.9	7	12.1	31†	14.2†	1,319
Côte d'Or	288	201	314	803	12	14.9	...	0.0	22†	27.4†	436
Mon Désert	440	361	700	1,501	43	28.6	5	11.6	29	19.3	1,187
Bel Étang S. Ete. Cy. ...	283	125	137	545	7	12.8	2	28.6	3†	5.5†	301
Magenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not
Total	3,474	2,207	3,819	9,500	212	22.3	27	12.7	165	17.4	7,705
Total for all the Estates in the 4 Districts	16,592	10,539	13,390	40,523	883	21.8	110	12.5	1,041	25.7	59,840

The figures marked thus †, in the columns: "No. of deaths" and "Death-rate $\frac{0}{100}$ p.a." may be inexact and, in fact, those given in the column of remarks are more probably the correct ones. Vide returns from Estates and remarks in covering letter annexed to this.

Pneumonia.	Lung Diseases.			Intestinal Diseases.			Typhoid Fever.	Plague.	Ankylostomiasis.	Béri-Béri.	Child-birth.	Infantile debility.	Accident.	Other causes.	Remarks.
	Bronchitis.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Enteritis.									
10	180	...	2	6	19	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	607	or 8†=11.8 $\frac{0}{100}$
5	5	41	1	16	16	...	...	...	18	9	27	...	...	38	
10	40	123	2	35	129	5	1	...	6	34	42	5	...	812	
received.	4	31	29	2	57	69	...	...	7	...	...	...	13	514	or 48†=10.9 $\frac{0}{100}$ or 21†=26.2 $\frac{0}{100}$
13	10	214	9	56	59	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	13	1,340	
15	302	8	5	47	205	3	3	...	265	17	70	16	6	993	
8	13	172	...	57	106	2	...	...	2	15	...	2	...	529	or 10†=18.4 $\frac{0}{100}$
7	104	...	2	109	156	...	1	...	10	48	2	...	3	1,717	
7	76	...	3	32	28	...	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	412	
received.	79	761	587	26	415	787	10	6	...	333	155	141	23	36	6,962
980	5,400	9,759	259	4,086	3,870	309	21	...	432	408	431	130	246	37,630	

A. LÉO CASTEL,
Sanitary Warden, North.

Districts of Grand Port, Savanne and Plaines Wilhems.

The Hospitals and Camps of the 37 Estates of Plaines Wilhems, Grand Port and Savanne were medically inspected under the Labour Law once during each of the half years ending June 30th and December 31st.

The number of hospitals remained the same as during the previous year, *i.e.*, 38. For the purposes of this report the returns for Beau Bois which has an hospital and camp of its own have been included in those of St. Aubin of which it is an annex. This action has been taken at the request of the Immigration Department.

On the whole the administration and upkeep of the hospitals have proved satisfactory, the defects and shortcomings mentioned in the reports forwarded after each inspection being as a rule readily attended to. Unfortunately this favourable comment cannot apply to Gros Bois where the housing conditions continued very bad, Union (St. Félix) where the same insanitary conditions were still prevailing at the end of the year, and St. Félix (Union-Bel Air) where an effort towards improving the huts allotted to the labourers was only made towards the end of the year.

Population : The average population under indentured labour during the year was for the district of Grand Port 14,980 composed of 6,617 men, 3,969 women, 2,260 boys and 2,134 girls; for Plaines Wilhems 4,038 of which 1,603 were men, 1,048 women, 712 boys and 675 girls and for Savanne 34,506 made up of 14,675 men, 9,250 women, 5,155 boys and 5,426 girls.

Births and Birth-rate : In Grand Port 316 births giving a rate of 21.09 per mille were registered. In Plaines Wilhems and Savanne the figures read 95 and 368 with rates of 23.52 and 23.76 respectively.

The total which for the three districts reads 779 births and 22.54 birth-rate is well below the exact figure as on not a few estates a considerable number of births occurring in the camp are not reported to the dispenser and thus escape registration.

The highest rates are recorded in favour of Mon Désert (Carié) 33.37. Eau Bleue (R) 33.05 and Union Vale 32.12 in Grand Port; Bénarès 34.51, St. Aubin 34.42, Combo 34.41, in Savanne and Bassin 40.00 and Bagatelle 34.7 in Plaines Wilhems. The lowest figures are chargeable against New Grove 4.09, St. Hubert 9.17, Sauveterre 10.10 in Grand Port, Stanley 5.54 in Plaines Wilhems. The lowest figure for the Savanne Estates is 16.46 against Riche Bois.

Deaths and Death-rate : The number of deaths and death-rate for each of the districts reads as follows : Grand Port 517 and 33.88; Plaines Wilhems 128 and 31.23; Savanne 481 and 32.11.

At this stage it should be stated that the death figures are far more reliable than the birth ones and give a fairly good indication of not only the healthiness or otherwise of the estate but also of the degree of attention given to the labourers by both estate and dispenser.

Rates above 40 are charged against Eau Bleue (Issac) 40.1; Rose Belle 40.26; La Baraque 46.61; Mon Désert 49.44; Beau Vallon 43.79 and Eau Bleue (R) 57.85 where the following number of deaths are recorded 4, 53, 39, 69 and 7 respectively.

In Plaines Wilhems, Bassin is charged with 25 deaths, a death-rate of 99.99 on a population of 275. A special mention must here be made to the effect that the population figure is an average, that for the greater part of the year it was considerably higher and only decreased suddenly towards the end of the period under consideration through the parcelling out of the estate and the subsequent discharges.

In Savanne the following rates are recorded : Riche Bois 56.54 owing to a serious outbreak of plague, Bel Air-St. Félix 61.13 the number of deaths being 84, Terracine 58.27 the number of deaths being 45. The two latter estates as well as Union where the rate ran to 40.59 suffered severely from an outbreak of malaria during the year. However other factors seem to have been at work at Bel Air—St. Félix.

The following satisfactory low rates are recorded in favour of Deux Bras 7.03, Plaisance 16.15, Highlands 12.59, Britannia 10.91, St. Félix 13.49.

Still-births : The total number of still-births ran to 102 giving a percentage to live-births of 13.09. The highest figures are chargeable against Rose Belle and New Grove which are practically one and the same estate, St. Aubin and Bénarès.

As usual the men are those who resort in larger numbers to Hospital for treatment while the sick women and children are as a rule seen by the dispenser in the camps.

Another noteworthy observation lies in the fact that of the total 1,126 deaths recorded 417 only occurred among the sick who had been seen during life by the medical officers, and 576 in the camps among patients seen by the dispenser alone and who had never called at the Hospitals for advice.

Statement B* reveals an abnormal state of affairs for on reference it will be noticed that on certain estates but very few sick are treated as in-patients; to quote but the more outstanding figures we find that at Eau Bleue (Issac) there were only 3 sick patients admitted during the year, at Deux Bras 39, at New Grove 10, at Eau Bleue (Rama) 12, at Henrietta 21 and at Britannia 38. On the same estates (Statement C)* we find the number of out-patients seen by the medical officers to be 53, 730, 9, 44, 332 and 786 respectively while the out-patients treated by the dispensers alone reads thus: at the Hospital (Statement D)* 717, 379, 1,156, 60, 717, 1,984 and in the camps (Statement E)* 75, 414, 281, 109, 255 and 2,283 respectively.

Prevalence of Disease :

Malaria : As usual malaria accounts for the largest number of cases. The number of in-patients for each of the 3 districts being Grand Port 2,131 with 31 deaths, Plaines Wilhems 201 and 6 deaths, Savanne 1,060 and 26 deaths.

The number of out-patients suffering from the disease seen by the medical officers at the Hospital reads : Grand Port 4,696 with 6 deaths, Plaines Wilhems 342 with no death and Savanne 4,186 with 3 deaths.

The out-patients seen by the dispensers alone number for Grand Port 9,720 with 66 deaths for Plaines Wilhems 1,651 with 12 deaths and for Savanne 14,290 with 56 deaths.

Pneumonia : The number of in-patients admitted on account of this disease reads thus : Grand Port 111 with 23 deaths, Plaines Wilhems 22 with 1 death and Savanne 375 with 77 deaths.

The number of out-patients seen by the various medical officers reads : Grand Port 7 cases and no death, Plaines Wilhems 1 (see post mortem) and Savanne 70 cases and 1 death.

The latter figure as well as those supplying information in respect to the cases seen by the various dispensers are not reliable and should be guarded against.

Bronchitis : Admissions as in-patients for this disease number for Grand Port 77 with 4 deaths, Plaines Wilhems 71 and Savanne 300 with 7 deaths.

The out-patients seen by the medical officers number for Grand Port 77, Plaines Wilhems 43 with 2 deaths and Savanne 333 with 1 death.

The out-patients seen by the dispensers number for Grand Port : 339 cases with 15 deaths, Plaines Wilhems 149 with 3 deaths and Savanne 859 cases with 10 deaths.

Influenza accounted for 443 in-patients and 1 death in Grand Port, 54 and 1 death in Plaines Wilhems and 465 and 3 deaths in Savanne.

The total of out-patients seen by the medical officers reads : Grand Port 913, Plaines Wilhems 164 and Savanne 1,800.

The out-patients seen by the dispensers numbered in Grand Port 2,170 with 3 deaths, Plaines Wilhems 291 and 2 deaths, Savanne 4,259 with 2 deaths.

It is evident that the term influenza is made to include some of the minor respiratory troubles.

Tuberculosis : 107 cases were admitted as in-patients in the three districts. Of these 32 had a fatal issue.

76 out-patients of whom 8 died were seen by the medical officers at the various Hospitals.

128 cases were seen by the dispensers, of these 43 died.

The disease is far more common than should be inferred for these figures. Labourers will stick to their work until the very last. They only report sick when their strength fails them.

Diarrhoea accounted for 214 in-patients, of these 15 died; also for 402 out-patients (with 3 deaths) seen by the medical officers. The dispensers attended to 1,555 out-patients of whom 19 died.

Dysentery was responsible for 209 in-patient cases and 9 deaths in Grand Port, 76 cases and 1 death in Plaines Wilhems and 323 cases and 13 deaths in Savanne.

The total for out-patients seen by the medical officers stands at 422 cases and 4 deaths and for those attended by the dispensers only at 1,445 cases and 38 deaths.

Ankylostomiasis : The number of in-patients and deaths occurring among these for the three districts was as follows : Grand Port 35 cases and 2 deaths, Plaines Wilhems 7 cases and 0 death Savanne 61 cases and 1 death.

The medical officers attended further to 175 out-patients 1 of whom died and the dispensers to 233 cases, 7 of whom died.

Béri-béri : The outbreak which had begun the previous year assumed somewhat alarming proportions during 1915 as can be inferred from the various statements referred to above. In-patients

* Not printed.

APPENDIX C.—(Continued).

for the disease numbered in Grand Port 109 cases and 7 deaths, Plaines Wilhems 96 cases and 1 death and Savanne 318 cases and 9 deaths.

The medical officers saw besides the following numbers of out-patients : Grand Port 195 cases, Plaines Wilhems 1 and Savanne 545 with 1 death.

The dispensers are reported as having seen 681 cases at Hospital. Of these 582 are charged against the Savanne Estates. The figure does not appear reliable.

Apart from these cases 147 cases 7 of which terminated fatally were attended to by the dispensers in the camps.

It should be noted that a change in the quality of the rice issued to the labourers almost invariably led to subsidence of the disease.

Plague : One estate Riche Bois suffered badly from plague. The disease at first escaped detection. When the rat epizootic was discovered accidentally by the Savanne Sanitary Inspector every attempt was made to localize the infection. Unfortunately it had already obtained a firm grip of the camp. 40 cases were recorded of which 12 ended fatally. The disease disappeared as soon as the camp had been completely evacuated.

The Camps : There has been some improvement in the housing conditions of the labourers. Some of the estates have made a good start towards providing for their men huts having the dimensions laid down in the new Camp Regulations. Unfortunately several are still backward ; Savannah, Britannia and St. Avold to mention the more outstanding being still at the end of 1915 far short of the legal requirements.

Sanitation : On the whole the camps were fairly well looked after. Reference to Statement G* shews that 31 convictions for neglected scavenger service were obtained before the District Courts. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 154.25.

The number of convictions for neglected latrine service is 28, the fines imposed amounting to Rs. 81. Of the other camp contraventions it should be stated that 373 prosecutions and convictions were obtained against labourers for failing to clear the 10 feet space around these huts the fines imposed amounting to Rs. 1,018.25.

10 prosecutions were entered for failing to keep the enclosure for animals clean, fines amounting to Rs. 35 were inflicted on that account.

Finally 62 labourers were prosecuted for keeping animals in the camps, they were convicted and fined an aggregate of Rs. 147.

24th October, 1916.

A. C. MASSON,

Sanitary Warden, South.

* Not printed.

NOTES.

Page

Home dept
(His)

Emigration - Mauritius

(Ch 1907)

From the G. of I, Dept of Commerce and Industry, No 5944 - Eniv, 25.5.17

for the w.d

The important points in the report are set out below.

p 1 (b) C.F.

p 2 of the report in CF

p 1 (b) C.F.

Para 3 p 1 of report

690. $\frac{105}{31.8.14}$

Para VII, p 3 of

the report in CF

Para IX p 3 of report in CF

page 3 of flag D.

2 There were no arrivals of indentured Indians in Mauritius during the year 1915. [No immigrants were received in the Colony from 1911-1915.] The number of Indian passengers who arrived during the year 1915 was 658.

3 The average death rate ^(per thousand) among indentured immigrants on estates shows an increase from 28.4 in 1914 to 31.04.

4 Suicides declined from 35 in 1914 to 26 in 1915. Suicides ^{however,} on account of despair owing to illness ^{increased} from ~~22~~ ¹³ in 1914 to 15 in 1915.

in 1915.

Para X p 57 report
in CF

5 The number of Convictions for desertion shows an appreciable decline from 163 in 1913, 111 in 1914 to 94 in 1915. There were no strikes during 1914 and 1915.

Para XV p 57 report
in CF

6 The number of destitute persons of Indian extraction who were in receipt of relief during the year 1915 was 1,113 against 1,447 in 1913 & 1,291 in 1914. Destitution among Indians was prevalent to the extent of only 4.26 per thousand against 22.23 per thousand among the non-Indian population.

Para XVI p 57 report
in CF $\frac{105}{31.8.16}$ D

7 The percentage of land cultivated by Indians to the total area under cultivation shows an increase from 28.5 per cent in 1914 to 34.66 in 1915.

Para XVI p 57 report
in CF

8 The net value of sales of landed property by Indian immigrants in 1915 exceeded the value of purchases by Rs 1,16,373.

Para XVII p 6 report
in CF

Para XVIII p 67
report in C.F.

Para XIX ibid

Para XX ibid

9 The number of Indian children who attended the primary schools increased from 9,369 in 1914 to 10,677 in 1915. The Indian population possesses the same political rights as the members of the general population. The general condition of the free Indian population continues to be a prosperous one. A draft order recording the report is submitted for approval.

12.6.17 Plan put up the Manitoba
Labour Law.

Perk
13.6.17

Chk
14.6.17

For the U.S.

A copy of the Labour Law is submitted. Articles 5 & 7 of ordinance no 13 of 1908 provide ^{fine of} ~~also~~ for imprisonment for breaches of contract by servants and for unlawful absence from work of habitual idlers. Attention is in this connection invited to para 8 of this Govt's letter to India No 239, Home (His), dtd 9.3.17.

16.6.17
Perk
16.6.17

Marked with
tape

Page 8 of Letter 239
9.3.17

NOTES.

Imprisonment of Labor reform is still
a feature of the ~~modern~~ Transition
Labor Law; but this colony also is
likely to go with the stream & abolish it
before long.

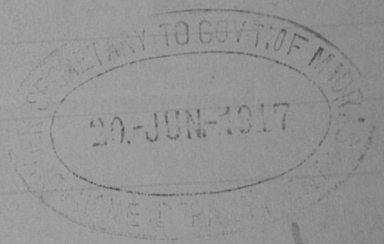
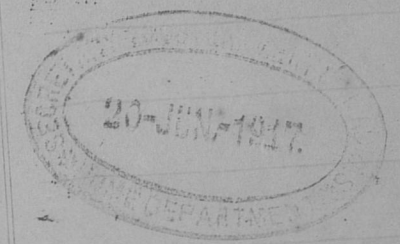
Generally speaking the position of Indians in
this colony seems good.

C.B.
18.6.17

M 8/6/17

H.M.

W.D.
20.6.17



Issue
m
20/6/17

II-S(a)-160,001-16-1-17.

cc 31
19.6.17
18.6.17

Home DEPARTMENT.
(Mis)

Emigration - Mauritius

Recording endorsement of
the G.O. Dept of Commerce and Industry, No 5944-Envir,
to the 29.5.17 forwarding a copy of the annual
report on the Hawaiian Immigration Dept for
the year 1915.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. the year 1915., dated 191

READ ALSO:—

READ ALSO:-
C. No. 1907 From the G of I, Sept of , No. 5944-Env, dated , the 25. 5. 1911
Commerce and Industry 1911

191

ORDER.

No. 613, dated 20.6. 1917

Miss

Recorded

$\frac{76}{12.6.17}$ $\frac{56.4}{Kr. 6.17}$

Pack
13 br.

12/6/20

The Protector of Emigrants
(also with a spare
copy of the report)

Given for copying
 copied PMB
 examined 22/6 191
 in need 22/6

LIN G.O. No. 191
 DATED

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NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH ORIGINAL.

A.B.—

- A = Copy in full.
- B = Not to be copied.
- P = Copy abstract only.
- Q = Copy heading only.