

1. Number of pages. 8
2. Date of receipt. 2. 6. 3
3. Initials of Referencer. J

M.E.O. 1-82,400-29-11-30

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1025	Press Mis.
Dated	8. 10.	18 66.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
8th October 1866.*

No. 82. Read the following letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Simla, 12th September 1866, No. 4469.

Home Department.

With reference to the correspondence relative to the proportion of female

From Madras, No. 732, dated 25th July 1865.
To " " 3213, " 25th Oct. "
From " " 1237, " 20th Dec. "

To Secretary of State, No. 82 of 1865, dated 25th October.
From " " 4 of 1866, " 16th January.
To " " 22 of 1866, " 31st March.
From " " 59 of 1866, " 16th July and enclosure.

Emigrants to be sent to the several Colonies, French as well as British, I am directed to forward, for information and guidance, a copy of the Despatches, to and from the Secretary of State, noted in the margin.

To No. 82 of 1865.
Home Department,
Public.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR C. WOOD, BART, G. C. B.,
Secretary of State for India.

SIR,

We have the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of the correspondence noted in

From Government of Fort Saint George, No. 732, dated 25th July 1865, and enclosures.
To Government of Fort Saint George, No. 3213, dated 25th October.
To Government of Bengal, No. 3214, dated 25th October.

the margin, relative to the proportion of females to be sent to the several Colonies, French as well as British, to which emigration is allowed.

We shall be obliged if, after considering the correspondence herewith sent, you will favor us

with specific directions on the following points :—

1st.—Is a strict observance of the provisions of Article 16 of the Convention with France, embodied in Act XLVI of 1860, to be required with regard to all shipments of Emigrants, being British subjects, from English and French Ports alike?

2nd.—Are the several periods specified in Article 16 to be reckoned, in the case of the Island of Réunion, from the date of the passing of Act XLVI of 1860, and, in the case of the other Colonies, from the 1st of July 1862 (see the revised Article 26, as given in Act VII of 1862), or are any other dates to be taken?

SIMLA, 25th October 1865.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.
(") W. GREY.
(") W. N. MASSEY.
(") H. M. DURAND.

From the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council; dated India Office, London, 16th January 1866, No. 4.

I have considered in Council your letter, dated 25th October (No. 82) 1865, and, in reply to the inquiries therein made, I have to state :—

1st.—That a strict observance of the provisions of Article 16 of the Convention with France of July 1860 is to be required, with regard to all shipments of Emigrants, being British subjects, from English and from French Ports alike.

2nd.—That the several periods specified in Article 16, are to be reckoned, in the case of the Island of Réunion, from the date of the passing of Act XLVI of 1860, and in the case of the other Colonies, from 1st July 1862.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
8th October 1866.*

No. 22 of 1866.

Home Department, India.

To

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL DE GREY AND RIPON,

Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

Referring to the Despatches noted on the margin, we have the honor to transmit copies of

To Secretary of State, No. 82, dated 25th October 1865.
From " " No. 4, " 16th January 1866.

* From Madras, No. 1287, dated 26th December 1865, and enclosure.
From Bengal, No 611, dated 1st February 1866, and enclosures.

two communications* which we have received from the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bengal, respecting the proportion of females to be sent to the several Colonies, French as well as British, to which emigration is allowed.

2. The normal minimum proportion of females to males for the British Colonies is 50 per

Public.—From Court of Directors, No. 35 of 1856, dated 29th April.

" " Secretary of State " 77 of 1856, " 6th August.
" " " " 75 of 1860, " 31st May.
" " " " 119 of 1860, " 21st November.
" " " " 167 of 1860, " 22nd December.

cent.; but, with reference to the rule prescribed for the French Colonies (shown in the following paragraph), Her Majesty's Government has sanctioned the assimilation of the relative

proportion of male and female Emigrants to the former Colonies, to that which obtains in the case of emigration to the latter.

3. By Article XVI of the French Convention, embodied in Act XLVI of 1860, the proportion of women is *one-fourth* for the first three years, *one-third* till the end of the fifth year, *one-half* till the end of the seventh year, and after that, the proportion shall be the same as may be fixed for the British Colonies.

4. These periods are to be reckoned, according to the instructions conveyed in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of the 16th January last, No. 4, in the case of the Island of Réunion, from the date of the passing of Act XLVI of 1860, namely, the 6th October 1860, and in the case of the other Colonies, from the 1st July 1862.

5. Under the strict operation of these rules, the proportion of women to be despatched now, and from the 1st July 1867, respectively, to the French Colonies, ought to be as follows:—

Date.	To Réunion.	To other Colonies.
Now...	One-half...	One-third.
From 1st July 1867...	One-half	One-half.

6. The proposals submitted in the communications which we enclose are to the following effect:—The Protector of Emigrants at Madras suggests (the Government of Fort Saint George concurring) that a *fixed* proportion of 35 per cent. of female to male Emigrants should be enforced, and the present *increasing* proportion abolished. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the Medical Superintendent of Emigrants at Calcutta, on the other hand, are not prepared to advocate any increase in the present minimum of 25 per cent.; while the Protector of Emigrants considers that the proportion of females for all the Colonies should be fixed at the minimum standard of 25 per cent., with a discretionary power to the Protector to vary that standard.

7. In submitting these proposals to you, we beg to observe that the question of the proportion of women to be sent is one that concerns the Colonies to which the Emigrants go. We, therefore, suggest that the letters from the Madras and Bengal Governments may be communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to his considering whether any

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
8th October 1866.*

modification of the existing orders, regulating the proportion of women to be sent, can be authorized.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.

(") H. S. MAINE.

(") W. GREY.

(") G. N. TAYLOR.

(") W. N. MASSEY.

FORT WILLIAM,
31st March 1866.

From the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council; dated India Office, London, 16th July 1866, No. 59.

Your letter, dated 31st March (No. 22) 1866, on the subject of the proportion of female to male Emigrants to be sent from India to the several Colonies, was communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Dated 21st June 1866, and enclosure.

and I forward, for your information, a copy of the reply which has been received from that Department.

2. You will observe that it is proposed to establish 33 per cent., or 50 females to every 100 male Emigrants, as the fixed proportion to be hereafter observed. My predecessor having expressed his concurrence in this arrangement, I have to request that you will make the requisite communication on the subject to the several Subordinate Governments.

From the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Under Secretary of State for India; dated Downing Street, 21st June 1866.

With reference to your letter of 28th ultimo, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell, to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl de Grey, the copy of a report from the Chairman of the Board of Emigration, on the subject of the

11th June 1866.

proportion of women to accompany male Emigrants from India in future years.

2. With Lord de Grey's concurrence, Mr. Cardwell proposes to inform the Governors of the Colonies which receive coolies, that he agrees in the views expressed by Mr. Murdoch as to the proportion to be observed.

From T. W. C. MURDOCH, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Emigration, to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; dated 11th June 1866.

I have to acknowledge your letter of 2nd instant, with one from the India Office, on the subject of the proportion of women to accompany male Emigrants from India in future years.

Dated 28th May.

2. By the Convention with the French Government in 1860, it was agreed that the proportion of women included in the emigration to the French Colonies should be, for the first three years, one-fourth of the number of men; for the next two years, one-third; and after that period, one-half. By subsequent instructions, the same rule was applied to British Colonies. The time has now arrived when, in compliance with the above agreement, the proportion of women sent to the French Colonies should be raised to—

Réunion, one-half.

Other Colonies, one-third.

But the Governments of Madras and Bengal express doubts as to the expediency of carrying out the agreement, and Lord de Grey desires Mr. Cardwell's opinion on the question. The Government of Madras recommend that a proportion of 35 women to every 100 men should be fixed as the permanent proportion; while the Government of Bengal are not prepared to advocate any increase of the minimum of 25 women to every 100 emigrants.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Rubbie **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	<i>1025</i>	Press ~~Mis.~~
Dated	<i>20-8</i>	<i>1867</i>

Not to be folded or roughly handled.

3th October 1866.

3. This question is not without great difficulties. On the one hand, as Negro women in the Colonies are notoriously unwilling to form connections with Indians, a small proportion of women in the emigration leads to crimes among the Indians shocking to humanity. On the other hand, so great is the difficulty of obtaining female Emigrants in India, that the Agents, if required to send a large proportion, must either limit the number of male Emigrants, or must be satisfied with an inferior class of women. But experience appears to show that to send a low class of women leads to licentious habits, and crimes of violence among the men, and it can hardly fail to increase the reluctance of a more respectable class to emigrate. Upon this point, I would venture to refer to the report which I had the honor to submit to Mr. Cardwell on 20th December 1864.

4. Nor is it on this ground only that an increase in the proportion of women has been deprecated by the authorities in India. If a large proportion of women is insisted on, not only is the class deteriorated, but it becomes almost impossible to make a good selection of families, with reference to sanitary considerations. Women must be taken, as in last season, with a number of young children; and a number of young children on board ship is invariably attended with sickness. So indisputable is this result, that Dr. Mouat, in his report of May 1858, on the mortality in Emigrant ships, recommended, as one means of diminishing that mortality, a reduction in the proportion of women and children to 25 per cent.

5. The proportion of women sent to Mauritius and the West Indies, during the last seven years, has varied—in Mauritius from 46 to 100 in 1860, to 33 to 100 in 1862; in the West Indies from 48 to 100 in 1860-61, to 25 to 100 in 1863-64. The proposal of the Madras Government is, as I have said, to fix the proportion permanently at 35 per cent., which would be equal to 53·84 women for every 100 men. On the other hand, the authorities in Bengal, from which the great bulk of the Emigrants is drawn, deprecate any increase of the existing proportion, which is 25 per cent., or 33½ women for every 100 men. The experience of past years, however, appears to show that a proportion of 23 per cent., or 50 women to every 100 men, might be obtained without any excessive difficulty, and without compelling resort to a very low class of women.

I would, therefore, submit that, for the present, that proportion should be adopted, but I see no necessity for any promise that the proportion shall not be increased hereafter, if circumstances would admit of an increase, without injury to the emigration.

6. I observe from the papers that some confusion has arisen in India, from the calculation of the proportion of men and women by percentages. It is, of course, desirable to prevent this, and I have, therefore, in the preceding suggestions stated the proportions in actual numbers, rather than in percentages.

No. 83. ORDER THEREON, 8th October 1866, No. 1025.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing letter, and of its enclosures, be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India, also, to the Protector of Emigrants, for communication to the several British Consular Agents, and, likewise, to the Emigration Agents for the Mauritius and Natal Governments.

(True Extract).

To the Protector of Emigrants.

„ Emigration Agent for Mauritius.

“ “ for Natal.

Secretary to Government.

Exd. J. H. Burns.

No 20 New York - 1860
 - 25 July - 96-97.
 - 22^d Aug 1861 - 152-153
 - 31st July 1860 - 226-247.

John W. Brown
 Secretary, Dept. of Education
 Dated 12th }
 Decr. 24th } 1882/83.
 No 1222
Encls. 1 Bundle
 Forward Copy of Dec.
 1882 of State relations to
 the proposition of German
 Emigrants to be sent to
 the several Colonies, French
 as well as British.

1864

82

18

To P Grant Esq^r
Collector of Coimbatore

Sir

In continuation of my report No 2
to the Chief Secretary to Govt respecting
the steps I had taken for the purpose of
introducing fishes into the waters of the
dated Feb 7th 1864 Neilgherry Hills, I have the honor to forward
the present supplementary statement
of personal observations made on the result
of that undertaking.

2 Having obtained 60 days privilege
leave I have availed myself of the oppor-
tunity of proceeding to Co^t to enable me
personally to ascertain the result of my
piscicultural experiment.

3 I brought a drag net with me
from Madras and have thus been in
a position to examine the fishes placed
in the stock ponds of the Govt gardens
where they were ^{introduced} placed about a year
since from Billicut and the Pykara
and Seegoor rivers. This examination
affords a good criterion of the progress
of those in the lake although I must
at the same time observe that I do
not for one moment believe that the
ponds in the Govt gardens are as suit-
able for the residence and propagation
of fish as either the Co^t lake or the
Pykara river.

4 I have this day with the
assistance of Mr Balcock dragged
three of the stock ponds in the Govt
we are.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter
from Under Secretary to Government
of India.

(Received 12th September 1866 No. 1025)

Order thereon, 8th September 1866 No. 1025.

Ordered that copies of
the foregoing letter and of its en-
closure be forwarded to His
Excellency the Governor of the
French Settlements in India also,
to the Protector of Emigrants for
communication to the several
British Consular Agents and,
likewise, to the Immigration Agents
for the Mauritius and Reunion
Governments.

to the Secy. of Emigration }
" Emigration Agent for } deepd 13/60
" Emigration Agent for }
" for total }

J. H.

gardens with the following results. All the fish captured were (with the exception of four) returned to the various tanks.

The Paradanio aurolineatus, Mastora Neilgherriensis, and Paradanio Neilgherriensis were larger and more brilliantly coloured (demonstrating their excellent health) than any I have hitherto obtained either in the Botanical Lake or in the ^{waters of the} ~~plains from~~ the rivers of which they were originally imported.

In the first haul of the net in the centre pond of the Goat gardens we enclosed many paradanios, a few Castoras and two of the Barilius rugosus or Indian trout. In another pond into which about a dozen and a half of the Paradanio aurolineatus and Paradanio Neilgherriensis had been turned, we took out sixteen fish from the upper half, the lower being too deep to net.

As regards the Paradanio aurolineatus, the number of adult and half grown fish were certainly more than were originally placed there, whilst numerous young fry too small to be taken in the net, and about half an inch or upwards in length may be seen in droves, and the old specimens are even now full of roe. This is a conclusive proof that the opinion advanced has not been erroneous and that the waters of Ooty and the upper plateau of the Neilgherries are well suited for the fishes of the plains of India, if we

may judge from the excellent ~~may~~ ^{may} in which three species of the carps are thriving. The ~~Paradanio~~ ^{Mastora} Neilgherriensis have also increased, but not to so great an extent as the Paradanio but the females were full of roe, and specimens of the Paradanio Neilgherriensis were in the same healthy and increasing condition.

It is very evident that the fish which were introduced last year, many of which I remarked at the time were full of roe, must have bred in the Goat gardens, for only on this supposition can their increase in numbers be accounted for. I was afraid that the transference would have probably injured the roe and that consequently no young would have been produced until this year. Fortunately this has not been entirely the case, and a fair number of young were evidently reared last year, whilst this season the fry are very numerous and the increase may be expected to be large.

10
Owing to the above results, which I cannot but believe will be considered highly satisfactory, I beg to be allowed to modify my opinion respecting the steps which are still desirable to complete the experiment, in order as far as possible to avoid any subsequent failure.

11
The fishes I have mentioned as belonging to the family of Cyprinidae ^{in carps} while 38 Puntius Carnaticus were placed in the Ooty Lake which I proposed should be augmented by 24 more, but now

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in case any wrong species should by mistake be imported, I would strongly urge that no more should be introduced. ~~for~~ I feel certain that very few if any of the carps (*P. Carnaticus*) which were brought to Ooty died, so that if they breed I have already placed a sufficient number in the lake, and if they do not it will scarcely be worth while to bring up more from the plains.

12 As regards this species for the Pykara river I will endeavour to introduce them personally at my own cost. I feel certain that they will succeed there, and trust at a future date they will afford much sport to anglers, therefore I strongly advise that only two dozen of each of the following species be introduced ⁱⁿ to the Ooty lake and Pykara river, *Ophiocephalus monilatus*, *O. striatus*, and *Labeobarbus* ~~tor~~.

13 I have reserved a specimen of a female full of roe of each of the species previously mentioned as captured in the Gout gardens, for the British Museum, that I have not done so for that of Madras, is because the collection I made last year for Government was returned by the Curator, as in his opinion not sufficiently interesting to be accorded a place in that Institution, which notwithstanding appears to be deficient in all the species transmitted.

14 I trust that I have now fully established my view, that the waters of these hills are adapted to low country fish, and I most sincerely trust that no mistake will be made in completing the experiment which Government have directed shall be carried out by the Special Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore. Whilst I remain in Ooty I will most willingly examine all species brought there (provided I have due notice), and shall be happy to give my opinion as to whether they are the desired sorts or otherwise. This I trust may be of service in preventing the introduction of species which would in all probability destroy the whole experiment which has hitherto proved so successful.

15 Before leaving Madras I applied to Col Venison for a few of the Gourammies brought from the Mauritius proposing to convey them to Ooty at my own cost, feeling confident that they ^{would} thrive in the lake. Col Venison at once acceded to my request, provided we could find any alive in the People's Park. But unfortunately when we dragged the tank in which 46 had been placed, the water was found so brackish, and the bottom so foul, that all the fish were dead apparently from the locality, as they require fresh, clean water. He suggests

ed my applying to Quindy for some, but I could do no more, and was obliged to come away without them. 16 As this paper I think fully proves that the Hill waters are adapted to low country fish, and as the Gouramy breeds in warm temperatures such as the Mauritius and Cayenne, although originally from China where the temperature is often lower than it is on the Neelgherries, it appears to adapt itself to various degrees of heat and would therefore certainly thrive in the Lake. I should therefore strongly urge some of them being obtained at Quindy and brought to Co. They are said to be exceedingly delicate eating and (according to Mr. Wheeler) at two years old attain from ten to fifteen pounds in weight. The voyage from the Mauritius occupied fifteen days and out of fifty fish kept in buckets of water, only changed once daily, I understand that only three or four died. Consequently they appear to be easily carried. They could be taken by rail to Coimbatore and from thence by coolies to the Hills, resting during the day and care being taken that they are not shaken in the transit more than is absolutely unavoidable. A responsible person should accompany them from Madras. Some Vahneria should be placed in the water, and some of

the weed they feed upon, be taken with them. Five or six brace of small ones ought to be sufficient to stock the Lake. There would be much greater risk of mortality in conveying large than small specimens, and more difficulty in their carriage. They would render the fishing in the Lake a valuable acquisition, and if my suggestion meets with approval, they to offer to meet them at Nullar, from whence I will personally take charge of them and convey them to Co. that is provided they arrive of which I am on privilege leave, or prior to Sept 1st after which period I shall be preparing to leave for Madras.

I have the honor to be

Sir
Yr most obedient servant

James Jay

Surgeon

Madras Army

Recd
July 25 1857

1270

Cum gratia collector's office
Cumbatae 8th August 1867

From

P. Grant Esq.

Collector of Cumbatae

To

The Honorable R. J. Ellis Esq.
acting Chief Secretary to Govern-
ment. Fort Saint George.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward
a report from D^r. Day on the Low
Country Fish introduced by him
last year into the Odiaacamm
Government Garden waters.

The present condition of the
Fish is promising. They seem to
have increased in numbers, and
size, and there is every reason
to suppose, that the acclimatization
of Low Country fish on the hills
is now an established fact.

D^r. Day is anxious to procure
some of the fouraries brought to
Cuddas from the Mauritius, and
hope that Government will

In a letter from the Collector
Cumbatae dated 8th August 1867
1270.

By your Honor's Order

To the Collector of
Cumbatae

Regarding the results of the

introduction of fish from

the Mauritius, and the action

of the Fisheries, &c.

showing how they are

breeding and multiplying

from the Low Country, being

improved from the Mauritius

with an offering of 29 & 2

days of their time

hitherto &c.

From 10th Aug 6th 1867

in the file No 1270/67

be able to meet his wishes, as their
introduction into the Hill waters
would prove a boon to all claps
of the Community.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant

Wm
Collecta

Public Dept.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Customs,
-bators, dated 8th August 1867 No. 70.

Order thereon. 20 August 1867. No. 1025.

In his report of the 11th February 1867
Dr. Day gave an account of the
efforts made by him for introducing
and acclimating in the lakes
and streams of the Strilgherrice,
fish transported from the Low
Country. At the date of the above
report Dr. Day had transported
White Hills 16 Eels, and a variety
of Ophioccephalides, and carp,
(Paradanios and Rasboras), and
in accordance with his suggestion
the Government in May last arranged
for procuring several more
specimens.

In his letter to the Collector, above
referred, Dr. Day reports the result
of his experiment, showing that,
as anticipated by him, the
Ophioccephalides, Paradanios,
and Rasboras, have prospered.

For 1st Aug 1867 by No. 70

Public Dept.
1867.

For 20 Aug 71.

From the Collector of Customs,
bators, dated 8th August 1867 No. 70.

SO 1025.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

For 11th Feb. 1867.

1867

1867

The Govt are glad to learn
 from this report that ^{there} seems
 no reason to doubt that 3.
 St. Day's very interesting
 experiment has proved
 successful.

An application will be 4.
 made to H. E. Mulgrew
 for some specimens of
 Mulgrew's fish from
 Guindy, and then will
 if possible be sent
 to St. Day before he leaves
 the 1st June: - *W.E.*

And, the specimens taken out of
 the stock ponds in the Government
 Gardens being larger and more
 healthy than any hitherto observed
 in the low country streams; there
 has been also a large increase in
 their number, and this season the
 fry are very numerous. ~~There~~
~~seems therefore little reason to doubt~~
~~the success of the experiment.~~

The Special Assistant Collector will
 attend to St. Day's recommendation
 with regard to not introducing
 any more specimens of the Punia
 Carnaticus, and will fully avail
 himself of the assistance of St.
 Day in examining the various
 specimens still to be introduced.

The Government fear that it will
 be impossible to obtain the permission
 of the P. Hon. the Governor, and
 to arrange for the transmission
 of specimens of the gourami from
 the Guindy waters, before the
 expiration of St. Day's leave.

I have, etc. etc. etc. etc.
 were all dead. etc. etc. etc. etc.

To the Collector of Guindy }
 " Surgeon St. Day. }
 " Rev. Department }

a receipt for the
 same has been
 received from

Publ. 1884 Sept
17th 1885

Proceedings of Genl

Dated 20 August 1887

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