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Government of Madras

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Emigration.

No. 56. Read the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, dated India Office, London, 20th July 1876, No. 84:—

I forward, for the information of your Excellency in Council, copy of a report by the Protector of Immigrants in Natal for 1874 and 1875, together with a copy of a Minute on the report by Sir T. Murdoch, Chairman of the Emigration Commissioners.

From Colonel B. P. LLOYD, Protector of Immigrants, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Natal, dated Natal, 2nd March 1876.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and for transmission to the Government of India, the following report upon the Indian immigrants in this Colony.

2. Owing to my own absence on other duty and several changes of officers holding temporary charge of this department, no report was submitted at the close of 1874, and in the returns now prepared statistics for that year have been included.

Indentured Immigrants.

3. Emigration from India to Natal had ceased in the year 1866, and was resumed in 1874, under circumstances which need not be entered into here, and there are consequently no Indians who arrived in the Colony previous to that year, except those whose period of indenture have expired; these will be noticed further on.

4. Between 26th June 1874 and 1st May 1875 eleven ships arrived from Calcutta, and the following abstract of the return marked A in the Appendix (in which full details are given) shows the numbers who embarked from Calcutta.

Deaths at sea and the numbers landed, viz.:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Embarked in Calcutta	3,527	1,407	449	270	372	6,025
Died at sea	16	10	8	10	20	64
Born at sea	...	...	...	...	13	13
Landed ...	3,511	1,397	441	260	365	5,974

5. The largest number of deaths at sea occurred on board the Steamer *Blenheim*. This ship arrived on the 9th July 1874 and was reported to have cholera on board. Immediate steps were taken for the isolation of the immigrants in quarantine quarters on the *Bluff*, but the disease proved to be of a very mild type, and is believed to have been more in the nature of a severe form of diarrhoea than true cholera. However this may be, the total number of deaths among her immigrants between embarkation in Calcutta and allotment here amounted to only 25 out of 692 souls.

6. On the whole the deaths at sea appear to have been remarkably few; no disaster of any kind occurred, and no complaints except of the most trivial character were made. These results generally appear to reflect credit upon the arrangements made in India, and on board the several vessels, to secure the health and comfort of the emigrants.

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7. The return marked B in the Appendix shows the distribution of the indentured immigrants and also the births and deaths on each estate; and also the births and deaths on each estate; out of an aggregate of 5,974 souls allotted, 248 deaths or 4.1 per cent. occurred in eighteen months, say 2.7 per cent. per annum. I would submit that considering the sudden change of climate, diet, habits, and occupation to which these people are subjected on their first arrival, this rate cannot be called otherwise than very moderate. It will be certainly found that as they become acclimatised and accustomed to the life and work, a marked improvement in their general health and appearance will take place, and a corresponding decrease in the rate of mortality will be the result.

8. During the same period only 106 births were reported among the indentured immigrants. This number is no doubt much below the reality, and steps have been taken to secure more regular reports being made in future.

Time-expired Indian Immigrants.

9. Prior to 1873 there was no provision for securing accurate returns of births and deaths of Indians whose period of indenture had expired, but the numbers in the Colony were carefully estimated at the close of 1872 as follows, and the figures may be regarded as closely approximate:—

Males	3,684
Females	1,709
Total	5,393

Deaths of Time-expired Immigrants.

10. The deaths of time-expired Indians registered during the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875—

Men	125
Women	64
Boys	26
Girls	30
Total	245

or 1.5 per cent. per annum.

During the same period births were registered of—

Boys	138
Girls	142
Total	280

Departures from the Colony.

11. The following statement shows the numbers of time-expired immigrants sent back to India in 1873, 1874, and 1875:—

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Umvoto	28th July 1874	168	95	263
Aileen	30th October 1874	197	107	304
Ganges	22nd June 1875	340	190	530
(1873—Nil)				1,097

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I am unable to give the numbers landed in India; but no disaster of any kind occurred, and no extraordinary sickness or complaints have been brought to notice.

12. The following abstract shows in detail the increase and decrease of the Indian population since 1872, and the numbers now in the Colony, exclusive of 249 who have obtained licenses to proceed into the interior to the Diamond Fields and other South African settlements:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated number in 1872	3,684	1,709	5,393
Arrived in 1874	2,429	1,279	3,708
" 1875	1,704	562	2,266
Born in the Colony	196	190	386
Returned to India, 1873-75	705	392	1,097
Deaths reported	330	163	493
Left the Colony	228	21	249
	1,263	576	1,839
Approximate number in the Colony, 31st December 1875	8,013	3,740	11,753

13. With the view of removing the great difficulty which had been found to exist in proving the validity of Indian marriages in our Courts, the Commission of 1872 recommended the formation of a register distinguishing the married women from others, that all past marriages so registered should be held valid, and that thereafter the registration of marriages should be held to be compulsory and necessary to secure their validity. This recommendation was adopted and led to the passing of Sections 13 and 14 of Law XII of 1872. In accordance with the provisions of that law, registers were opened early in 1873, and with the best effect, as well be hereafter seen.

14. The first step was to have the provisions of the new law, together with a brief explanation of its objects, translated into the current Indian languages.* Copies were made and circulated as widely as possible among the Indian communities. One or more copies were sent to each estate, and the contents were read to the assembled gangs by the "Sirdar." It was then arranged that the Protector with his clerk would visit certain central places on days duly named, and employers were requested to permit those who wished to do so, among their Indian work-people, to attend for the purpose of the registration.

15. The eagerness with which they flocked to meet the Protector, on the days fixed, gave most satisfactory proof that the proposed measure was acceptable to, and approved by, the Indian community, and it must be added that the movement was generally encouraged by employers. It had been generally declared, and in each instance it was carefully explained, that no one would be registered as "married" without the full and free consent of both man and woman, and that every marriage when so registered would thereafter be held valid and indissoluble. The result

* Hindustanee,
Tamil,
Telugu.

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was that in the first two months 826 names were registered, and on the 31st December 1875, the register exhibited the following returns :—

Women registered as married	1,539
" " single	697
Women living in concubinage	56
Total	2,292

Those entered as "single" include many aged widows and respectable persons, but the majority are no doubt dissolute and abandoned characters.

16. It is not of course supposed that registration has put a stop to adultery among the Indians; but it at least affords the means of establishing the validity of their marriages, and thereby facilitates as prosecution for adultery if committed. The best effect however is that it has certainly raised the women as a class; it has given married women a proper status; making them respectable in the eyes of the men, and thereby raising their own self-respect.

17. Under Section 18, Law XII of 1872, the Protector has power to investigate complaint of adultery and seduction, and to adjudge that the adulterer or seducer be fined the sum of ten pounds (neither more nor less) and be imprisoned for any period not exceeding thirty days and, at discretion, receive a whipping not exceeding twenty lashes. The wife convicted of adultery may also be imprisoned without labor for any period not exceeding one month.

The return marked C shows the cases adjudicated under this section from the passing of the law to 31st December 1875.

18. I have always held that the Protector has no power to cancel any marriage once registered, or to grant a divorce; but this was not the opinion of the late Acting Protector of Immigrants, Mr. H. C. Shepstone, who granted divorces in four or five cases during his incumbency of office.

I have, notwithstanding, refused all applications since made. Legislation on the subject will no doubt become necessary by-and-by, but I am inclined to think that at present it is not advisable.

19. During the latter part of 1874 and early part of 1875, the estates were visited by the Acting Protectors, Captain Elton and Mr. Shepstone. In June 1875 I resumed office and in July, August, and September made a tour of careful inspection.

20. As the majority of the immigrants come from Bengal and Northern India, I was able to dispense entirely with an interpreter, and my visits were made alone and frequently without any warning of my approach. I had thus the best opportunity of ascertaining the true condition of the people under my charge. In crossing the country, too, from one estate to another, I had frequent conversation with Indians whom I met accidentally, and thus learned from independent sources many circumstances connected with them, which I should probably otherwise never have heard of. In such way-side talks too, the true value of statements made to me by others was often ascertained by the independent testimony of neighbours disinterested and well acquainted with the occurrences and general opinions of the locality.

21. General complaints by servants against their masters were remarkably few, as there were none that require special remark. I am quite convinced that, as a rule, the immigrants are well and kindly treated. It would in fact be impossible that it should be otherwise where the demand for labor is so great and interests of the employers are so largely concerned in the well-being of their work-people. If there are occasional instances of a hasty blow or abusive language, they are really rare, and the Indians knowing that redress can certainly be obtained are but too ready to complain.

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22. Wages are universally paid monthly, and I have reason to think that this is everywhere preferred alike by employers and employed to more frequent payments. The rates of wages

of the indentured Indians are from 10s. to 14s. per month with food and lodging; those of time-expired men vary according to agreement; skilled hands earn from £3 to £5 per mensem; ordinary laborers from 18s. to 25s., besides rations and lodging according to circumstances. No complaints of non-payment or of irregular payments were anywhere made. The wages books, except in three instances, were kept in the

unlawful absence and on account of sickness, there was some misunderstanding of the law, but in all these cases I found that the deductions actually made were less than would have been warranted by law.

23. The scale of deductions fixed by Section 29, Law II of 1870, involved the keeping of accounts of complicated fractions, difficult for the overseers to compute, and impossible to explain satisfactorily to Indian peasants, ignorant of the English language, and unfamiliar with the value of English money; while to make matters still worse the lowest coin in general use throughout the Colony is the silver three-penny piece; for though pence and half-pence are a legal tender, there is practically no copper coinage in general circulation. These reasons induced me to recommend the changes of the law in this respect, which were effected by the enactment of Law XIV of 1875, regarding which full reports have already been supplied.

24. I found on several estates that no deductions are made, although lawful, in cases of real illness, and no deductions are made for illness on Sundays and holidays.

No ordinary labor is exacted on Sundays, and an extra allowance for the care of domestic animals and for other work necessary to be done on that day is very generally given.

25. The usual hours of labor are from soon after sun-rise to sun-set, with intervals for breakfast and dinner; overtime is always paid for, and is not compulsory. Some few complaints were made to me about long working hours, but none of such a nature as to deserve special mention, and in all cases I found the employers reasonable and anxious to act fairly and equitably.

26. The whole system of medical attendance and hospital management having been recently revised and amended by the enactment of Law XIV of 1875, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the subject in this report. The new arrangements will take place and effect from the 1st April next, and I am sanguine enough to anticipate the best results from them. The defects of the present system are undeniable, but fortunately the climate of the Colony seems to be congenial, in a remarkable degree, to the constitution of Indians, and disease in the nature of any epidemic may be said to have been hitherto unknown among these here.

27. Many of the new arrivals suffer from the painful ulcers known as "Natal sores," but with care and treatment recovery, though sometimes very tedious, is certain.

Venereal disease it is to be feared is very prevalent. The establishment of the proposed hospitals, and the constant medical attendance that will shortly be made available, will afford the means of mitigating in some degree at least this terrible scourge.

Small-pox is unknown; and notwithstanding the alarm on the *Blenheim* already alluded to, I venture to assert that cholera has never yet appeared in Natal.

General condition of Indian Population.

28. The indentured immigrants are divided amongst estates situated in the counties of Victoria, Durham, and Alexandra. These estates extend along the sea-board and occupy a tract of about one hundred miles in length, with an average breadth of perhaps ten or twelve miles. Almost all these estates are now cultivated for the growth of sugarcane, the growth of coffee having been nearly abandoned. In regard to climate and proximity to the sea, therefore, the

Indian population is most favorably situated. No doubt during the first year after their arrival fresh immigrants suffer much from home sickness and from the feeling of utter strangeness* which must be inseparable from their situation; but habit is second nature. The physical economy becomes reconciled to the change of climate of food and of occupation; muscle is developed; and long before the five years of indenture has expired, the emaciated and perhaps half-starved lad who arrived here has become an active strong man,—far more energetic and capable of much greater physical exertion than he would probably ever have been in India under the most favorable circumstances.

29. In this Colony the Indian immigrants are indeed bound by their indentures for five years, but if steady and at all thrifty they may (and very many do) both save and make money. On almost all estates they are allowed small garden plots and are encouraged in the growth of vegetables, tobacco, fruit, condiments, &c., and also to keep poultry, which they consume themselves; or, should they so desire, a ready market is at hand.

30. On the expiration of the five years' indenture, the immigrant becomes free in every sense. He is free to reside where he likes within the Colony, free to work where he likes or not to work at all, if he prefers not to do so. He is absolutely free from taxes or imposts of any kind, unless he purchases imported commodities subject to the customs tariff. He is in fact free in every sense of the word, except that he is not allowed to leave the Colony without a license. If he chooses to pay his own passage to India, he is free to return to his home. If he prefers to leave the Colony in any other direction—north, south, east, or west—he is allowed to do so on his abandoning his claim to a gratuitous passage to India, which he would otherwise be entitled to on the expiration of his term of ten years' residence in the Colony.

31. It may be generally stated that while between seven and eight thousand are employed on the estates along the coast, the remainder are scattered over the Colony in various capacities, as domestic servants, traders, store-keepers, market gardeners, boatmen, fishermen, &c. The Indians still enjoy almost a monopoly of the fish trade, and a very large proportion of the vegetables, and not a little of the fruit, consumed by the Europeans in the towns of Maritzburg and Durban, is grown by them. They are rapidly acquiring land, and many are now competing with their former masters in agricultural pursuits.

32. The Chairman of the Victoria County Planters Association writing on the 20th December last, says: "I am glad to say that the increasing number of free coolies now renting land will keep many of them here as useful and enterprising colonists." I am of opinion that the coolies hold over 1,000 acres of land in the Manda Division alone, they pay an average of £1 per acre per annum, and are most industrious, working morning, noon and night.

33. There is good reason to believe that if any Crown lands were now available near a market many would gladly exchange their free passage home for a few acres granted in fee-simple, and I have already brought this subject to notice.

34. If further proof be necessary that the Colony of Natal is suitable and agreeable to emigrants from India, it may be found in the numbers that remain after their period of service is complete, and in the fact that when despatching the *Umvote*, a well-known and favourite vessel in February last, although there were 4,086 immigrants entitled to return passage, and 490 applications for berths had been registered, only 176 would avail themselves of the opportunity, and eventually the vessel sailed with thirty-six less than she was chartered to carry.

35. The necessity of providing means of educating the large number of Indian children now in the Colony has been frequently urged. There cannot now be less than 3,000 boys and girls for

Education.

whom schools are required, and the number is fast increasing. The special difficulty which everywhere presents itself is that of obtaining qualified teachers for schools on estates and providing their salaries. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this subject; but as I am aware that the whole question of education in the Colony will shortly come under the consideration of the Government, it seems unnecessary to take His Excellency's time by further remarks here.

36. It is satisfactory to record that the salary of the Indian interpreters to the Magistrates' Courts were raised by a vote of the Legislature

Increase of Salaries to Indian Interpreters.

on the estimates for 1876 from £60 to £120 per annum, and that a correspondence is in progress between this Department and the Agent in

Calcutta, on the subject of procuring persons qualified for the situations.

37. I cannot conclude this report (for the length of which I must apologize) without bringing to the notice of Government the valuable services of Mr. L. H. Mason, Assistant to the Protector of Immigrants, to whose ability, zeal, and assiduity much of the successful working of the department, in my own frequent absence, is due.

Mr. F. Colepeper, second clerk, has also been most attentive to his duties and has given me every satisfaction.

* Note.—I found that the recently arrived immigrants were generally most anxious for news from their homes, none having, so far as I could learn, reached them since leaving India, and I made a point of explaining the postal arrangements between this and India. I also addressed the circular, of which copy is enclosed, to employers, who have all promised to help.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
22nd September 1876. No. 1054.

Return of Deaths of Indentured Indian Immigrants since arrival of first Ship "Jason" in June 1874 to 31st December 1875.

Ship.	Arrived.	DIED AT SEA.					BORN AT SEA.					LANDED.					DEATHS IN THE COLONY.									
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
Jason	June 26, 1874	343	198	44	32	629	2	1	2	4	5	14	1	2	3	341	167	41	28	40	618	17	6	6	4	33
Blenheim	July 9, "	363	167	52	51	633	4	7	2	6	7	26	1	1	1	359	160	50	49	51	669	13	7	4	5	34
Atlas	July 14, "	272	113	43	33	503	2	2	...	...	3	4	1	...	1	273	116	42	33	36	499	11	1	2	3	16
Frederick	Aug. 28, "	343	27	52	29	452	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	2	2	344	27	53	29	34	455	11	1	9	4	35
Sumner	Sept. 1, "	296	183	63	30	627	1	...	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	298	183	63	29	49	624	9	7	1	4	21
Blenheim	Oct. 10, "	385	165	51	24	663	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	385	165	51	24	37	662	20	8	7	3	38
Unwieldy	Nov. 20, "	111	67	15	10	203	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	111	67	15	10	18	231	4	1	1	1	7
Sumner	Dec. 21, "	360	140	49	21	600	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	360	140	47	21	34	602	17	7	2	1	27
Flaxey	Feb. 12, 1876	406	129	53	23	648	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	2	405	129	53	23	38	648	19	6	4	...	29
Peterboro	April 4, "	461	114	26	15	639	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	456	114	26	15	23	634	11	3	2	...	16
Gainsboro	May 1, "	233	54	21	6	336	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	236	54	21	6	15	332	11	2	...	...	13
Total	Total	3,227	1,407	449	270	5,373	16	10	8	10	33	64	13	7	13	3,512	1,397	440	260	365	5,974	143	44	37	24	248

One boy ex Jave allotted as full adult.
One woman ex Jave entered on ship's list as male adult.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
DURBAN, NATAL;
27th January 1876.

(Signed) B. P. LLOYD,
Inspector of Immigrants.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
22nd September 1876. No. 1054.

B.

Return of Births and Deaths in the Colony of Indentured Indian Immigrants since the arrival
of the first Ship "Jason" in June 1874 to 31st December 1875.

Estate where Employed.	TOTAL NUMBER ALLOTTED.					DEATHS.						
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Births.
Umblanga Valley Co.	234	102	37	23	416	8	4	1	1	1	14	5
Trenance	50	24	13	5	103	2	2	...	...	...	8	4
Riverton	20	10	7	2	41	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Sackville Hill	44	13	6	2	63	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Clare	79	35	13	6	133	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Colonization Co.	150	76	24	22	292	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Glasgow Natal Co.	450	123	39	17	629	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Rodcliffe	150	73	19	16	258	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Prospect Hill	89	37	10	10	136	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Waterloo	98	49	21	7	175	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Meadow Bank	81	34	10	6	131	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
River Prospect	30	16	6	5	62	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cato Manor	25	16	4	8	53	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Spring Vale	86	18	5	6	115	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Milkharro Krael	95	37	9	8	169	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Rennion	172	64	21	14	281	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Umgenti Sugar Co.	814	101	46	23	1044	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Berkelys	20	12	5	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Muckle Newk	20	14	4	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natsworth	6	5	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ottawa	2	26	8	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Oakford	22	55	22	10	109	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
North Bank	17	19	2	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kewerrey	15	19	10	5	49	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Michelhana	40	13	5	3	61	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Rose Hill (Aveca)	14	11	2	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Prospect	4	3	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Natal Plantation Co.	222	79	21	11	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killamoy Isles	4	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Eginfa	83	21	8	4	136	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Southbarn	29	15	2	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
The Grange	20	15	2	4	41	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bishopstoke	20	5	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rose Hill (Umgenti)	10	5	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ocean view	10	5	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Attacloffe	10	4	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Igaga	20	4	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abergenti Sugar Co.	29	9	4	1	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlands (Umgenti)	26	10	1	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinkley Vale	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clifton	10	5	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlands (Umblanga)	20	5	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	68	25	7	2	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restalrigg	11	4	2	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangville	17	5	2	4	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belmont	11	3	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornubia	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Hill and Co.	17	4	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. R. Cottam	10	3	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Wilhelm	6	4	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Co.	100	38	11	5	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hendry Milner	122	42	19	7	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Josiah Hervey	15	2	2	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. Lelle	5	4	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. Green	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durban Corporation	83	27	10	3	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospital	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Engineer	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mugeni Wool Works	15	9	1	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. Soombe	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Collard	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
O. Porall	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. Pepworth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. Rutherford, Junior	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. Quoster	10	6	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trustees (late J. C. Blanney)	6	5	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Abboyes	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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22nd September 1876. No. 1054.

Return of Births and Deaths in the Colony of Indentured Indian Immigrants since the arrival of the first Ship "Jason" in June 1874 to 31st December 1875—(Continued).

Estates where Employed.	TOTAL NUMBER ALLOTTED.						DEATHS.						Births.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	
J. Gonsalves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdool Lutiff	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Ramboe Naidoo	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahomed Hossain	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Molhere	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. Hathome	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. Colepeper	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. A. Buneiman	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Edmonstone	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Hooper	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jane McArthur	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. H. N. Fisher	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugeewun (coolie)	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrived as Passenger	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unallotted, died in depot and hospital	2	3	1	1	3	10	2	3	1	1	3	10	...
Total	3,512	1,397	440	260	265	5,974	143	44	13	11	37	248	103

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
DURBAN, NATAL,
27th January 1876.

(Signed) B. P. LLOYD,
Protector of Immigrants.

Return of Cases in which Indians were concerned, decided by the Protector of Immigrants under Master and Servants' Ordinance for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Nature of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases decided in favour of Plaintiff.	Number of Cases decided in favour of Defendant.	Number of Cases with-drawn or amicably settled out of Court.	Total Number of Cases.
Desertion	32	14	3	15	32
Refusing to work	6	4	...	2	6
Unlawful absence	6	6	...	...	6
Gross misconduct	2	2	...	...	2
Ill-usage	3	2	1	...	3
Insufficient food	1	...	1	...	1
Assault	2	2	...	...	2
Detention of certificate.	4	2	2	...	4
Claim for wages	4	1	3	...	4
Drunk and disorderly	1	1	...	...	1
Creating a disturbance.	2	2	...	...	2

PROTECTOR'S OFFICE,
DURBAN, NATAL,
2nd March 1876.

(Signed) B. P. LLOYD,
Protector of Immigrants.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
22nd September 1876. No. 1054.

Return of Cases decided by the Protector of Immigrants in which Indians were concerned under Section 18, Law XII, 1872, for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Nature of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of Cases in which flogging was ordered.	Number of Cases with-drawn or amicably settled out of Court.	Number of Cases in which the wife or girl was punished.	Total number of Cases.	REMARKS.
Adultery	22	10	5	2	4	1	22	...
Attempt at seduction	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Separation	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...

PROTECTOR'S OFFICE, DURBAN,
2nd March 1876.

(Signed) B. P. LLOYD,
Protector of Immigrants.

Circular from Colonel B. P. LLOYD, Protector of Immigrants, Natal, to the Employers of Indentured Indian Immigrants, dated Durban, 30th September 1875.

It has come to notice that many of the indentured Indian immigrants are most anxious to correspond with their friends in India, but have hitherto neither forwarded nor received any letters. The Immigrants here are ignorant of the mode of sending letters to India, and their addresses in Natal are unknown to their friends in India. I venture to say that they will be found very grateful for any assistance that may be rendered to them in forwarding letters, and I suggest the following plan:—

The envelope should be addressed, in English, in the following form:—

VIA Zanzibar and Aden.

To

Village

Thannah or Police Station

Zillah

Bengal Presidency, India.

The address should be written in Indian characters on the reverse of the envelope.

A second and smaller envelope, bearing the full address in Natal and number of the sender should be enclosed for the use of the correspondent in India, in replying.

The postage of letters weighing under a quarter of an ounce, via Zanzibar to India, is one shilling, and this will of course have to be paid by the sender of the letter.

MINUTE BY SIR T. W. C. MURDOCH, dated the 23rd June 1876.

Colonel Lloyd's report on Indian immigrants in Natal is for 1874 and 1875. The number introduced between 26th June 1874 and 1st May 1875, was 5,974. The deaths on the voyage sixty-four, equal to a mortality of 1.05 per cent. The deaths on estates during the first eighteen months after allotment were at the rate of 4.1 per cent, or about 2.7 per cent. per annum.

This is not a large mortality; but it is much larger than that shown in Governor Kent's despatch of 20th September 1867, which was so small as to be incredible. Colonel Lloyd says

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
22nd September 1876. No. 1054.*

that before 1873 there was no provision for securing accurate returns of births and deaths, which is no doubt the explanation of Governor Keate's return. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the returns obtained since that date give a rate of mortality of only 1.5 per cent. per annum, which is very small.

The number of Indians who went back to India in 1873-74 and 1875 was 1,097. The whole number now in the Colony is 9,914, of whom 6,750 are males and 3,164 females. The females are therefore 46.87 per cent. of the males. Measures having been taken to make known the law of 1872 for the registration of marriages, the Indians eagerly availed themselves of it, and before 31st December 1875, 1,539 women were registered as married. This it is said raises the position of the women and increases their self-respect. Colonel Lloyd from his knowledge of the Indian language was able to visit the estates without an interpreter, which enabled him to ascertain accurately the condition of the laborers. His conclusion is that, as a rule, they are well and kindly treated; wages are regularly paid every month; indentured immigrants get from 10s. to 14s. a-month with food and lodging; unindentured skilled laborers from £3 to £5; unskilled laborers from 18s. to 25s. with rations and lodging. No complaints were made to him of non-payment of wages. The immigrants are almost exclusively employed on the sea-board estates in the cultivation of sugar. They are generally allowed gardens, for the produce of which there is a ready sale. At the end of five years they are free, and the number who rent land and are apparently settling in the Colony is increasing. If Crown land near a market were available, many would give up their return passage for the grant of a few acres. Thus, in February last, when a return ship was despatched, there were in the Colony 4,086 entitled to return passages, and 490 had applied for them. Eventually however only 176 embarked.

The question of education is said to be under consideration.

This report is satisfactory and interesting. It shows that Natal is well suited for Indian emigrants, and that their value is appreciated by the planters. The number, however, of the settlers who take advantage of their services is evidently small. There is nothing to be done on the report beyond sending it to the India Office, for which purpose Colonel Lloyd says he has furnished a duplicate copy.

No. 253.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

(By Order.)

DPT. OF REV., AGRI., AND COMCE.
(EMIGRATION), SIMLA,
5th Sep. 1876.

(Signed) C. J. LYALL,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 57. ORDER THEREON, 22nd September 1876, No. 1054.

Copy forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Protector of Emigrants.
,, Revenue Department.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

130 12/77
Obbt. of 1876. 3140112.

PUBLIC.

THE PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

AND
ACQ.
G.A.

Dated September, 22nd.

Issued

Recd.

G.O., 22nd September 1876, No. 1051.

SEPTEMBER.
Nos. 5657.

Emigration—Federation of Government of
Public Law
British Agents—of the report of the Immigra-
tion for 1874-75, submitted
to the Protector.