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[Despatch Abstract.]

Report on British
Indian Immigrants
to British Guiana
for the year 1890.

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 18

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READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18, No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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From

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8/7/89 W. 590
4/10/89 W. 789
12/7/89 W. 603

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Enclosures 1 - 50 copies of
Inds.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy
of a despatch from the R.H.
the Secretary to the
Department on British India Immigration
to Dutch Guiana for 1890.

W. A. E. O. I. D. E. R.

No. 96 (Public—Emigration), dated India Office, London, the 3rd September 1891.

From—THE RIGHT HON'BLE VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B., *Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,*

To—*The Government of India.*

I TRANSMIT, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Paramaribo, enclosing his Report on British Indian Immigration to Dutch Guiana for the year 1890.

No. 33, dated Paramaribo, the 9th July 1891.

From—W. WYNDHAM, Esq., *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cayenne and Surinam,*
To—*Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

ENCLOSED herewith, I have the honour to submit my Report on British Indian Immigration to Dutch Guiana for the past year.

Report of Consul W. WYNDHAM, on British Indian Immigration to Surinam for the year 1890, dated Paramaribo, the 8th July 1891.

THE health of the immigrants during the past year has been good, and the rate of mortality has been about 1·83 per cent. as against 1·46 in the previous year, the excess being partly accounted for by the fact that two ship-loads of immigrants arrived during the year, and the first year of acclimatization always increases the death-rate. The wages earned by the immigrants have been on the whole above the average, and the newly arrived immigrants set to work at once and earned wages beyond my expectations, considering that many of them were not accustomed to field labour.

General observations.

During the past year one or two things occurred that I think it would be as well to mention in this Report, although I have already, by despatches to the Foreign Office, brought the matters up.

1. In December last year Circulars were issued inviting managers and overseers on plantations employing immigrant labour to become special constables, with the avowed intention of facilitating the conviction and the punishment of immigrants for neglect of work, assaults, &c., &c. This measure, if allowed to be carried through, would have placed the immigrants entirely at the mercy of the planters and their Creole subordinates, as a sworn statement of such a special police agent would convict any immigrant, however innocent, and cause his imprisonment; and, moreover, it left the door open to other abuses of authority of a more serious character, enabling the young Creole overseers to take advantage of immigrants in many ways either by threats or actual imprisonment.

On the first appointments being made, I represented to the Governor that immigrants were placed in a very unfavourable position, and requested him to reconsider the matter; he, however, defended the appointments, and I had to report to the Foreign Office, who communicated with Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, and finally the appointments were withdrawn, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Hague agreeing that such appointments were opposed to the recognized principles of criminal law.

2. During the months of November and December 1890, I had cause to find fault with the ill-treatment of immigrant prisoners whilst working on the public roads, and I then determined to visit the prisons and look into the treatment of prisoners in the district jails; the result of my inspection was that I found immigrants were often illegally confined in irons by orders of police subordinates, and that the nature of this punishment as applied in the prisons was such as to torture the prisoners, among whom I found one man very weakly from long confinement and insufficient food, whom I had to bring into hospital, as notwithstanding the man's weakly condition, he had been ordered to do a very heavy task daily, and failing this was placed in irons "trussed" for the whole night, only to be released in the morning to do another heavy task and be punished again. My representations to the Governor of these severe punishments have had the effect of somewhat modifying the extent to which the punishments were carried, but I have not been able up to the present time to get this

medieval form of torture abolished, as the Colony prefers to continue it, rather than build new prisons, permitting of correction by more modern and humane methods.

Flogging also increased in the jails in the latter part of the past year. In this respect I was more fortunate, as I succeeded in stopping in a large measure the numbers of men with sticks as they used to do. I find from the reports I have received that in the two prisons, "Forts Zeelandia" and "Amsterdam," 69 British Indian immigrants were punished during the past year by being placed in irons, being so kept in all 1,156 days; in the districts 220 immigrants suffered in all for 268 days. These are the official figures, but it is impossible to say what really occurs in the districts, where a Brigadier, or in his absence a policeman, places a man in irons, which may or may not be recorded, particularly as the right to place a man in this punishment has been illegally assumed by district officers. Only 8 cases of flogging are reported during the past year. I only wish I could feel sure the report is strictly correct.

3. The selection of officers for the post of District Commissary has not been very judiciously exercised, and appointments have been made to the control of districts, in which large bodies of immigrants are employed, of men who had no experience of the people, and who are unable to understand either the native language or the Negro English, and I think the Indian Government will agree with me that, whilst Dutch officials from Holland for Dutch service in the Colony are perhaps necessary, the importation of such officials to govern a large body of British Indian immigrants, whose customs and language are totally strange to them, is not desirable; and that the raising of the "Morale" of the employés in the Colony by the importation of married Dutchmen, however desirable in one sense, does not provide suitable officials for district service. As an example, there is one of the largest districts in the Colony in which some thousands of immigrants are employed, administered by a gentleman who is totally ignorant of the language the people speak, and who requires an interpreter capable of speaking to the immigrants and translating to him in Dutch; such interpreters are scarce, and when found, they would rule the district in immigration matters instead of the Commissary. It is for this reason that I think immigration should be continued only to Colonies where trained officials are employed, and that immigration to Foreign Colonies should be in every way discouraged. Protection by treaty and convention, even when carefully looked after by Consular officers, can never afford the same guarantee as British Colonies do for the welfare of immigrants.

I have now six years' experience in this Colony, and whilst allowing that the Netherlands Home Government are ready to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in immigration matters as far as the treatment of immigrants is concerned, I am convinced they cannot prevent abuses here, which, even when discovered, take a long time to rectify through diplomatic representations at the Hague.

In my Report on Immigration for the year 1889, I mentioned the desirability of the appointment of Sub-Immigration Agents in this Colony, and I then submitted a note from the Governor in which he agreed with me as to the necessity for such appointments. Up to the present time, however, nothing has been done beyond placing a post in the budget for 1892 for the salary of a sub-agent which is subject to the vote of the Colonial Council. In the meantime Mr. Roosevelt, who has been Immigration Agent General since the beginning of immigration to Surinam, is about to proceed on leave to Europe either this month or in August, and there is no one trained to replace him, nor can his clerks assist any one appointed to act, as Mr. Roosevelt has always done the real work himself and his office hands have consequently no experience. The appointment of Mr. Roosevelt's successor will be a very difficult question for the Dutch Government; to find a qualified man to at once enter on the duties will be even more difficult, and under any circumstances the Consulate will have to bear the burthen of extra work for a long time until the new Agent General learns his work and gains the confidence of the immigrants.

Immigrant Population.	The immigrant population, free and indentured, numbered on the 31st December 1889	
Add ex <i>Erne</i>		10,151
		628
	Making up to date of last report a total of	10,779
Add received ex <i>Rhine</i>		634
	Total, 31st December 1890	11,413
Add again ex <i>Hereford</i> arrived 20th May 1891		636
		12,049

Deduct Casualties by death	91
By Rejection	7
Returned to India per <i>Jumna</i> , September 5th, 1890	509
Children under 10 years of age	121
	728

Total up to date of report, in Colony 11,321

At the end of the present month or early in August, the ship *British Peer* of the line belonging to Mr. Nourse is chartered to convey back to India 500 to 550 immigrants on the expiration of their contracts, which will reduce the total of immigrants in this Colony to about the same number as in my last report.

I have obtained at present the opening regularly of two Indian immigrant schools, one other is informally opened, and on another estate a school-house has been built, whilst another school is being built at "Rust en Werk" which will make five immigrant schools in the Colony. I have also a despatch from the Revenue and Agricultural Department at Calcutta by which I am informed 10 copies of each kind of school book have been sent to me as specimens, and as soon as they are received I will distribute them, and more copies will, I am informed, be ordered by the Government for the pupils. There has been great and unnecessary delay in opening the schools, but it has arisen through political quarrels among the authorities, which I hope are now ended by the recall of the former Governor. The school attendance has been on the whole satisfactory, and at my inspections I have found the children making good progress. I have also visited unexpectedly the night classes for adults and have found them well attended.

Since my last report the services of Mr. Castle as Interpreter at the Consulate have ceased, and on the 21st June this year Mr. Neville Morris joined for duty as Interpreter. I have already found him of great assistance to me as he speaks the language well and will, I hope, soon be thoroughly initiated into the working of the British Indian Immigration laws of this Colony and the work of this office.

I submitted on the 26th June last year a rough project for a law to legalize immigrant marriages by native rites, to facilitate their contracts according to native customs, and to punish men harbouring other men's wives or abducting them, and I have the promise of the local authorities that such a law when approved by the Indian Government will be brought before the local Council and passed. Since drawing up the rough draft of law, based on my knowledge of the immigrants' ways in their new temporary home in this Colony, I see that the "age of consent" has been raised to 12 years by the Indian Government. Under these circumstances it would appear advisable to make 12 the lowest age at which legal marriages can be contracted in this Colony among British Indian immigrants, which would be a great improvement on the Dutch law, which forbids marriages under 16 years, and virtually opens the road to irregular intercourse and prostitution among the immigrants who do not hesitate to sell their daughters to two or three parties in turn before they finally reclaim them at 16 years of age and marry them to some immigrant who is willing to pay for the purchase of the girl and get legally married to her. This is a common occurrence here in consequence of the paucity of women, and unfortunately it too often happens that the legal husband is left by his wife after he has spent his money and she returns to her former lover, the law as it stands being powerless to punish a man for harbouring another man's wife unless a Dutch marriage certificate is produced.

The amount of savings in the bank on 31st December 1889 amounted for 1,146 immigrants to florins 186,074-98⁵ equivalent to £15,506-4-11. This amount was increased up to the 31st December 1890 for 1,248 depositors (an increase of 102 over the former year) to florins 196,775-18-11⁵ £16,397-18-11⁵, besides the sum of £6,035-1-11¹ remitted to India in the course of the past year belonging to return immigrants per *Jumna*; in addition to this 25 immigrants remitted in the year 1890 the sum of £102-5-10 to their families in India.

The statistics given by the Agent General in his report, copy enclosed herewith, gives all other details.

Report from the Immigration Department, Surinam, on Immigration for the year ending December 31st, 1890.

	ABOVE THE AGE OF 15.		UNDER THE AGE OF 15		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
On the 1st January 1890	2,524	789	473	418	4,204
Increased by—					
Arrivals from Calcutta	749	294	126	93	1,262
Birth	...	...	63	51	114
Re-indenture	429	32	25	20	506
Return from desertion	7	2	...	...	9
Transferring boys and girls who reached the age of 15 years	13	10	...	...	23
Decreased by—					
Death	48	9	19	15	91
Expiration of contract	433	145	88	91	757
Desertion	16	1	...	...	17
Commutation or cancelling of contract on request of parties	3	...	...	...	3
Rejected and returned to India per <i>Jumna (II)</i>	5	2	...	...	7
Returned to India with husband	...	...	...	1	1
Orphans who reached the age of majority	4	4	...	1	9
Transferring boys and girls who reached the age of 15 years	...	...	13	10	23
Remaining under Indenture on 31st December 1890	509	161	120	118	908
	3,213	966	567	464	5,210

2. Table of births and deaths during the fourth year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex John Davie* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants at the beginning of the 4th year, the 18th January 1891.	201.	83	41	37	362
In the 4th year					
Born	...	...	7	4	11
Died	201	83	48	41	373
Returned to India with her husband	6	...	...	1	6
Number at the end of the 4th year	195	83	48	40	366

The rate of mortality of this batch was—

In the 4th year of residence	1.65 per cent.
" 3rd " "	1.17 " "
" 2nd " "	1.41 " "
" 1st " "	3.40 " "

3. Table of births and deaths during the second year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex The Bruce* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants at the beginning of the 2nd year, the 3rd January 1890.	284	116	54	34	488
In the 2nd year					
Born	...	...	12	9	21
Died	284	116	66	43	509
Number at the end of the 2nd year	280	116	61	42	499

The rate of mortality of this batch was :—

In the 2nd year of residence	2.03 per cent.
" 1st " "	3.64 " "

4. Table of births and deaths during the first year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex Ganges* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants on arrival the 21st of April 1889	343	135	61	39	578
In the 1st year					
Born	...	...	4	6	10
Died	343	135	65	45	588
Rejected and returned to India	12	3	1	4	20
Number at the end of the 1st year	330	131	64	39	564

The rate of mortality during the period of residence in the Colony was 3.50 per cent.

5. Table of births and deaths during the first year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex Elbe* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants on arrival the 23rd of November 1889	365	139	88	56	648
In the 1st year					
Born	...	...	3	7	10
Died	365	139	91	63	658
Deserted	11	2	3	1	17
Rejected and returned to India	4	1	...	...	4
Number at the end of the 1st year	350	136	88	62	636

The rate of mortality during that period of residence in the Colony was 2.65 per cent.

6. The average rate of mortality among the Indian immigrants was in 1890—not including 6 cases of accidental death, *viz.*, 1 by burns, 2 drowned, 1 woman slain by her husband, and 2 suicide, of which the cause is unknown—nearly 1.83 per cent.

7. The following list shows the estates where, in 1890, the mortality has been *nihil* below and above the average rate.

A.—Name of estates where Indian immigrants are allotted to, having no mortality, <i>viz.</i> :—		
1. Schoonoord***	Cocoa plantation in Commetewanee.	
2. Pieterszorg***	Ditto ditto	Bluedin Cottica.
3. Johannisberg***	Ditto ditto	ditto.
4. Nyden Spyt***	Ditto ditto	Commewijne.
5. Nieuweyond***	Ditto ditto	ditto.
6. Maagdenberg***	Ditto ditto	Boven Suriname.
7. Kwatta***	Ditto ditto	Bluedin Para.
8. deMorgenster***	Ditto ditto	Saramacca.
9. Fredericiqifh***	Ditto ditto	ditto.
10. de rendracht**	Sugar Plantation, Perica.	
11. Constantia**	Cocoa Plantation, Matappica.	
12. Brouwerslut**	Ditto ditto	Bluedin Cottica.
13. Monsouci**	Ditto ditto	ditto.
14. Johanna Catharina**	Ditto ditto	Saramacca.
15. Slootwijk*	Ditto ditto	Commewijne.
16. Lilædaal*	Ditto ditto	Bluedin Comme.
17. Vreeland*	wijne.	
18. Belwaarde*	Ditto ditto	Boven Suriname.
19. Caledonia*	Ditto ditto	Bluedin.
20. deDaank Caarheed*	Ditto ditto	Saramacca.
21. Nieuw Clarenbeek	Ditto ditto	ditto.
22. Berlyn	Ditto ditto	Perica.
23. Elizabeth Shoop	Ditto ditto	Bluedin Cottica.
24. Frederikshoop	Ditto ditto	ditto.
25. Katwijk	Ditto ditto	ditto.
26. Susanuadmaal	Ditto ditto	Commewijne.
27. Lusten Rust	Ditto ditto	Suriname.
28. Fagthust	Ditto ditto	ditto.
29. La Rencontre	Ditto ditto	ditto.
30. Bodel	Sugar Plantation, Boven Para.	
31. deMorgenstond	Ditto ditto	Bluedin Para.
	Cocoa Plantation, Boven Para.	

32. Oldenberg	Cattle Farm, Blueden Para.
33. Tont-lin-faut	Cocoa Plantation, Blueden Para.
34. Concordia	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
35. Catharina Sophia	Ditto ditto ditto.
36. Croppahack Sophia	Ditto ditto Nickerie.
37. Kot or Gloria	Ditto ditto ditto.

B.—Name of estates where the mortality was below the average rate of 1.83 per cent. :—

1. Visberzorg	Sugar Plantation, Blueden Commewijne.
2. Alliance	Ditto Matappica.
3. Zorge Hoop *	Cocoa Plantation, Benedin Cottica.
4. Noorburg ***	Coffee Plantation, Suriname.
5. Meer Borg	Sugar Plantation, Suriname.
6. Waterloo	Ditto Nickerie.
7. Dordrecht	Cocoa Plantation, Benedin Suriname.
8. Sorgoliet*	Ditto Commewijne.
9. Waterland	Ditto Boven Para.

C.—Name of estates where the mortality was above the average rate :—

1. Marienburg	Sugar Plantation, Benedin Commewijne.
2. Hazard	Ditto Nickerie.
3. Montresor *	Cocoa Plantation, Bene Commewijne.
4. Rusk and Werk	Sugar Plantation, Benedin Cottica.
5. Nriendsheid and Onderszorg	Cocoa Plantation, Commewijne Cottica.
6. Killenstein	Ditto Cottica.
7. Goridmejn	Sugar Plantation, Boven Commewijne.
8. Medesorg	Cocoa Plantation, Benedin Commewijne.
9. Geertruidenberg*	Ditto ditto.
10. Spieringshack*	Ditto ditto.
11. Marienback**	Ditto Collica.
12. Boden	Sugar Plantation, Commewijne.
13. Vertronmen	Cocoa Plantation, Cottica.
14. Broederschap	Ditto Saramacca.
15. Accaribo*	Ditto Boven Suriname.
16. deMaastroom	Ditto Benedin Cottica.
17. St. Barbara	Ditto Boven Suriname.
18. La hiberie	Ditto ditto.

The asterisks ** added to the name of an estate signify that there was no mortality during the years 1887, 1888, and 1889; ** no mortality during 1888 and 1889; and * no mortality during 1889.

8. Cause of death—

Febris perniciosa	31 immigrants.
Debilitas	10 immigrants, principally new comers and children.
Convulsions	9 principally children.
Phthisis	8 immigrants.
Dysentery	4 "
Diarrhoea	3 "
Frambosia Africanus	3 "
Meningitis	2 "
Enterio Malasi	2 "
Apoplexia	2 "
Myeritis	1 immigrant.
Marasmus	1 "
Anæmia	1 "
Icterus	1 "
Carcimona	1 "
Tetanus	1 "
Gonarthrititis	1 "
Burns	1 "
Drowned	2 immigrants.
Slain	1 immigrant.
Suicide	2 immigrants.
Cause unknown	4 "

9. Cases of illness and medical treatment in the hospitals :—

On 1st January 1890 there were under medical treatment, Indian immigrants	136
Number of cases during the year 1890	9,049
Where of { recovered	80
Died	9,129
Remaining under treatment in the hospital on 31st December 1890	183

The total number of sick days in 1890 amounted to 72,312, giving in average for each Indian immigrant 17 days of treatment in the hospital and for each hundred immigrants 198 cases, being 2 days and 13 cases more than during 1889, also caused by new arrivals.

10. Table showing the mortality since 1877, including the accidental cases of the indentured British Indian immigrants on one side and the Creole and non-indentured immigrants on the other side on the same estates :—

In the year	MORTALITY INCLUDING THE ACCIDENTAL CASES OF THE	
	Indentured Indian Immigrants.	Creole and non-indentured Immigrants on same estates.
1877	3.73 per cent.	6.16 per cent.
1878	2.71 "	4.07 "
1879	2.08 "	3.32 "
1880	1.81 "	3.59 "
1881	3.26 "	4.25 "
1882	2.60 "	2.70 "
1883	2.59 "	3.84 "
1884	2.60 "	5.00 "
1885	2.40 "	3.26 "
1886	1.88 "	2.82 "
1887	1.54 "	3.15 "
1888	1.62 "	3.36 "
1889	1.59 "	2.31 "
1890	1.93 "	2.45 "

The mortality among the labourers on the same estates has been always larger with the Creole and non-indentured immigrants than with immigrants who were indentured.

11. A number of 15 marriages (legal) were concluded, from which 15 children were legalized.

12. The number of births among the indentured immigrants was in 1890 114, viz., 63 male and 51 female infants, being 12.99 to the hundred women.

The proportion of women to number of men was in average as 306.1000.

13. The number of work days, the maximum and average amount of wages earned by the indentured Indian labourers during 1890, are presented in the following table :—

Indentured Immigrants.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages on average.	Maximum earned in one W. E.
	Immigrants.	Work days.			
Men	2,828	516,298½	359,424.23	0.696	16.40 on the Sugar Estate, Rust and Werk.
Women	816	98,018½	57,910.89	0.591	9 On the Cocoa Estate, Johanna Catharina.
Boys and girls	62	6,334½	2882.41	0.458	

The other days of the year which are not included in the forementioned numbers must be counted for illness and absence on leave, to give evidence or to bring in complaints, for wilful absence from work, days in jail, Sunday festivals acknowledged by Government, and Indian holidays, being the last, 16 for Mahomedans and 32 for Hindus.

14. The number of work days and earned wages of the non-indentured labourers on the same plantation to which indentured immigrants are allotted are shown in the following table :—

Labourers.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages in average.
	Labourers.	Work days.		
Non-indentured—Creoles	Men	709	187,762	173,001.49
	Women	408	83,486½	53,075.97
	Boys and girls	404	10,295½	5310.36
Ditto Immigrants	Men	1,222	266,980½	209,926.22
	Women	430	74,565	43,266.11
	Boys and girls	129	15,944	6,906.40

As those labourers changed frequently from plantations, the ciphers of this table and on the next are obtained by adding the number of them who were present on the first day of each month on each estate, and dividing the sum by 12, the quotient taken for the average.

15. The number of work days and earned wages of the non-indentured labourers, residing on plantations not worked by indentured immigrants, are as follows:—

Labourers.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages in average.
	Labourers.	Work days.		
			Florins.	Florins.
Men	308	77,435½	68295.59	0.882
Women	363	74,805½	44699.70	0.598
Boys and girls	90	12,869½	4,612.24	0.386
Men	563	110,393	86201.41	0.781
Women	163	32,305½	20291.06	0.628
Boys and girls	37	4,569	1772.00	0.388

Remark—The wages for indentured immigrants and other labourers, as mentioned in the last paragraphs, are generally the same, when the quantity and quality of the performed work are the same.

More skilful and heavier labour, as for instance mechanical and manufactory work, also shovel work, is higher paid than weeding and other light work; from this results the difference in wages.

16. The number of charges by employers and other persons against Indian immigrants, their nature and the manner in which they are disposed of, were in 1890 as follows:—

Nature of the complaints.	Number of the complaint.	Convicted.	Acquitted or struck out.	Untried.	Percentage of complaints to population of indentured immigrants.
Offences against the labour law	849	755	94	...	18.04
Other petty offences	282	203	79	...	5.99
Correctional cases	33	23	5	5	0.70
Criminal	3	...	2	1	0.06
TOTAL	1,167	981	180	6	almost 24.80

17. The number and nature of charges by Indian immigrants against employers were:—

Number of complaint.	Their nature.	Struck out and withdrawn.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	REMARKS.
7	Paid too little wages	7	...	...	One complaint was right; the wages were paid and complaint withdrawn. The complaints of the others were unfounded; they received exactly what they earned.
4	Not being paid their earned wages	4	...	...	Unfounded. The work of two was badly done. Being unwilling to improve it, it was finished by another labourer, who received the money.
8	Deduction of their wages	8	...	...	Unfounded, excepting one case of a 50 cents fine, which by order was immediately paid.
56	Too heavy work	56	...	...	The work of 10 was much; the wages were increased in ratio. The other complaints were unfounded.
1	Not having received the prescribed quantity of food in hospital.	...	1	...	In higher instance the sentence confirmed.
1	Deduction of rations	1	...	...	Unfounded.
7	Having been struck	5	1	1	
		81	2	1	

The complaints were mostly unfounded or frivolous.
The percentage to the population was 1.78.

18. The savings of the Indian immigrants, 1,248 in number, in the Colonial Savings Bank amounted on December 31st, 1890, to fl. 196,775 ^{18.5}/₁₀₀ yielding 3 per cent.

19. Thirty-nine Indian immigrants, who had fulfilled their agreements and who were provided with a certificate of good conduct, received on their request a grant of Government land to cultivate on their own account, free of cost, and during six years free of ground and personal taxes.

20. *Return passage*.—The British ship *Jumna*, Captain Grant Robinson, was for the second time chartered to take a conveyance of time-expired coolies back to Calcutta. Dr. R. St. Romaine was also re-appointed as Surgeon Superintendent.
The 5th September 1890 there were embarked 570 souls, equal to 498 statute adults, viz.:—

333 males } above the age of 10.
116 females }
59 boys } from 1 to 10 years.
39 girls }
10 males } infants.
13 females }

The ship was towed by the Government steamer *Curacao* to the Fort St. Amsterdam and went next day to sea.

Among the passengers were 4 males and 2 females who arrived with the last ships, and were unfit to perform any labour, and thus rejected, and according to clause 20 of the Convention returned to India; further 7 men, 2 women, 1 girl, and 1 infant, who had no right to a free passage and paid their own passage.

The trinkets, which were delivered by 162 persons to the Agent General to be packed and handed to them in Calcutta, were estimated at a value of fl. 107.46, those which they kept with themselves, at a value of fl. 2,000, = altogether fl. 12,746, equal to £1,062½.

The amount of savings which were remitted to Calcutta was fl. 71,675.18 = £5,972.18.7½. In the evening of March 13th, 1891, the ship arrived in Calcutta, and next day the immigrants were landed; with a few exceptions they all enjoyed good health. On the voyage which was unusually long, 189 days, there were 5 births and 9 deaths.

The ship *British Peer* is chartered to bring home in August next 500 adults, immigrants who desire to leave the Colony or who are incapacitated from work.

21. *Time of residence in the Colony of the Indian immigrants*.—In consequence of the departure of the ship *Jumna* on 5th September 1890, conveying 570 British Indian immigrants from Surinam to Calcutta, the average time of residence in the Colony mentioned in the former yearly report is now altered as follows:—

The 1st ship *Lala Rookh* arrived 5th June 1873 with 399 immigrants.
From this transport, including their children born in Surinam, left the Colony up to the 1st August 1889 183 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 in the *Jumna (II)* after a residence of 17 years and three months 15 "
TOTAL 198 immigrants.

The 2nd ship *Bengal* arrived the 8th July 1873 with 571 immigrants.
From this transport left as before 262 immigrants.
On the 5th of September 1890 after a residence of 17 years and 2 months 7 "
TOTAL 269 immigrants.

The 3rd ship *Yorkshire* arrived the 25th August 1873 with 632 immigrants.
From this transport left as before 269 immigrants.
On the 5th of September 1890 after a residence of 17 years 20 "
TOTAL 289 immigrants.

The 4th ship *Mangalore* arrived 8th of November 1873 with 446 immigrants.
From this transport left as before 150 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 10 months 14 "
TOTAL 164 immigrants.

The 5th ship *Calcutta* arrived 25th of November 1873 with 401 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 184 immigrants.
 On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 9 months . . . 13 "
 TOTAL . . . 197 immigrants.

The 6th ship *Kate Kellock* arrived 18th of January 1874 with 458 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 211 immigrants.
 On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 7 months . . . 3 "
 TOTAL . . . 214 immigrants.

The 7th ship *Medea* arrived 14th February 1874 with 480 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 237 immigrants.
 On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 6 months . . . 9 "
 TOTAL . . . 246 immigrants.

The 8th ship *Howrah* arrived 8th April 1874 with 446 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 201 immigrants.
 On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 5 months . . . 10 "
 TOTAL . . . 211 immigrants.

The 9th ship *Clive* arrived 29th August 1877 with 327 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 138 immigrants.
 On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 13 years . . . 6 "
 TOTAL . . . 144 immigrants.

The 10th ship *Zanzibar* arrived 16th August 1878 with 700 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 335 immigrants.
 On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 12 years . . . 19 "
 TOTAL . . . 354 immigrants.

The 11th ship *Ailsa (I)* arrived February 6th, 1880, with 315 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 161 immigrants.
 On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 10 years and 7 months . . . 25 "
 TOTAL . . . 186 immigrants.

The 12th ship *Ailsa (II)* arrived November 26th, 1880, with 460 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 152 immigrants.
 On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 9 years and 9 months . . . 8 "
 TOTAL . . . 160 immigrants.

The 13th ship *British Statesman (I)* arrived March 14th, 1881, with 450 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 183 immigrants.
 On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 9 years and 5 months . . . 17 "
 TOTAL . . . 200 immigrants.

The 14th ship *Ailsa (III)* arrived January 9th, 1882, with 484 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 157 immigrants.
 On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 8 years and 8 months . . . 24 "
 TOTAL . . . 181 immigrants.

The 15th ship *Sheila (I)* arrived January 13th, 1883, with 404 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 81 immigrants.
 On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 7 years and 8 months . . . 24 "
 TOTAL . . . 105 immigrants.

The 16th ship *British Statesman (II)* arrived December 18th, 1883, with 451 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 59 immigrants.
 On 5th September 1890 after a residence of 6 years and 6 months . . . 65 "
 TOTAL . . . 124 immigrants.

The 17th ship *British Nation (I)* arrived February 8th, 1884, with 485 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 27 immigrants.
 On 5th September 1890 after a residence of 6 years and 7 months . . . 86 "
 TOTAL . . . 113 immigrants.

The 18th ship *Ailsa (IV)* arrived April 13th, 1884, with 495 immigrants.
 From this transport left as before 28 immigrants.
 On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 6 years and 5 months . . . 118 "
 TOTAL . . . 146 immigrants.

The 19th ship *Peshwa* arrived August 27th, 1884, with 594 immigrants.
 From this transport left the Colony as before—
 August 13th, 1886, by *British Peer* for
 Calcutta after residence 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. . . 4 immigrants.
 March 20th, 1887, by . . . 2 immigrants after residence of 2 years $\frac{7}{12}$.
 August 1st, 1889, by *Jumna (I)* . . . 7 immigrants after residence of 4 years $\frac{1}{12}$.
 September 5th, 1890, by *Jumna (II)* 28 immigrants after residence of 6 years.
 TOTAL . . . 41

The 20th ship *British Nation (II)* arrived December 12th, 1884, with 489 immigrants.
 From this transport left the Colony as before—
 By the *British Peer* 4 immigrants after a residence of 1 year $\frac{8}{12}$.
 " *John Daire* 1 immigrant after a residence of 2 years $\frac{4}{12}$.
 " *Jumna (II)* 26 immigrants after a residence of 5 years $\frac{2}{12}$.
 TOTAL . . . 31 immigrants.

The 21st ship *Sheila (II)* arrived January 14th, 1885, with 533 immigrants.
 From this transport left the Colony as before—
 By the *British Peer* 2 immigrants after a residence of 1 year $\frac{7}{12}$.
 " *John Daire* 3 immigrants after a residence of 2 years $\frac{3}{12}$.
 " *Jumna (II)* 19 immigrants after a residence of 5 years $\frac{8}{12}$.
 TOTAL . . . 24 immigrants.

By these figures and those of the former yearly report one gets for the average time of residence in the Colony of the British Indian immigrants who have returned to Calcutta the following time:—

	Years.	Months.
For those of the <i>Lalla Rookh</i>	8	4
" " <i>Bengal</i>	9	2
" " <i>Yorkshire</i>	9	7
" " <i>Mangalore</i>	10	1
" " <i>Calcutta</i>	9	5
" " <i>Kate Kellock</i>	10	4
" " <i>Medea</i>	9	6

										Years. Months.	
For those of the	Howrah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	11
"	Clive	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4
"	Zanzibar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	0
"	Ailsa (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5
"	Ailsa (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6
"	British Statesman (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8
"	Ailsa (III)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
"	Sheila (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5
"	British Statesman (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
"	British Nation (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
"	Ailsa (IV)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
"	Peshwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
"	British Nation (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
"	Sheila (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10

The percentage of the Indian immigrants who left the Colony is for the several trans-ports here as follows:—

										0.50 of arrivals	
The	Lalla Rookh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.46	"
"	Yorkshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.47	"
"	Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.37	"
"	Mangalore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.49	"
"	Calcutta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.47	"
"	Kate Kellock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.51	"
"	Medea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.47	"
"	Howrah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.44	"
"	Clive	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.51	"
"	Zanzibar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.59	"
"	Ailsa (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.35	"
"	Ailsa (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.44	"
"	British Statesman (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.37	"
"	Ailsa (III)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.26	"
"	Sheila (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.28	"
"	British Statesman (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.23	"
"	British Nation (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.29	"
"	Ailsa (IV)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.07	"
"	Peshwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.06	"
"	British Nation (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.05	"
"	Sheila (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		

For the reason mentioned in the former yearly report all these figures ought to be considered as minimum.

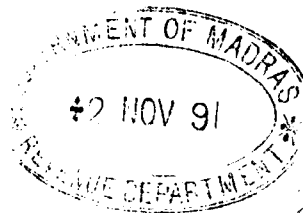
Taking the first ten ships, then, we will find for the average time of residence 9 years and 3 months, and for the number of returned immigrants 0.469 of arrivals, or an average of 469 returns to 1,000 imported.

J. T. A. VAN ROSEVELT,
Immigration Agent General.

No. 2268
65
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(Emigration) (16)
Simla dated the 28 October 1891.



Copy of the following forwarded to the *Government of Madras*
for information

By order,

Muni Kulkarni
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 96 (Public—Emigration), dated India Office, London, the 3rd September 1891.

From—THE RIGHT HON'BLE VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B., *Her Majesty's*
Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I TRANSMIT, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a Despatch from
9th July 1891, with enclosure. Her Majesty's Consul at Paramaribo, enclosing his Report
on British Indian Immigration to Dutch Guiana for the year
1890.

No. 33, dated Paramaribo, the 9th July 1891.

From—W. WYNDHAM, Esq., *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cayenne and Surinam,*
To—*Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

ENCLOSED herewith, I have the honour to submit my Report on British Indian Immigration to Dutch Guiana for the past year.

Report of Consul W. WYNDHAM, on British Indian Immigration to Surinam for the year 1890,
—dated Paramaribo, the 8th July 1891.

THE health of the immigrants during the past year has been good, and the rate of mortality has been about 1.83 per cent. as against 1.46 in the previous year, the excess being partly accounted for by the fact that ship-loads of immigrants arrived during the year, and the first year of acclimatization always increases the death-rate. The wages earned by the immigrants have been on the whole above the average, and the newly arrived immigrants set to work at once and earned wages beyond my expectations, considering that many of them were not accustomed to field labour.

During the past year one or two things occurred that I think it would be as well to mention in this Report, although I have already, by despatches to the Foreign Office, brought the matters up.

1. In December last year Circulars were issued inviting managers and overseers on plantations employing immigrant labour to become special constables, with the avowed intention of facilitating the conviction and the punishment of immigrants for neglect of work, assaults, &c., &c. This measure, if allowed to be carried through, would have placed the immigrants entirely at the mercy of the planters and their Creole subordinates, as a sworn statement of such a special police agent would convict any immigrant, however innocent, and cause his imprisonment; and, moreover, it left the door open to other abuses of authority of a more serious character, enabling the young Creole overseers to take advantage of immigrants in many ways either by threats or actual imprisonment.

On the first appointments being made, I represented to the Governor that immigrants were placed in a very unfavourable position, and requested him to reconsider the matter; he, however, defended the appointments, and I had to report to the Foreign Office, who communicated with Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, and finally the appointments were withdrawn, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Hague agreeing that such appointments were opposed to the recognized principles of criminal law.

2. During the months of November and December 1890, I had cause to find fault with the ill-treatment of immigrant prisoners whilst working on the public roads, and I then determined to visit the prisons and look into the treatment of prisoners in the district jails; the result of my inspection was that I found immigrants were often illegally confined in irons by orders of police subordinates, and that the nature of this punishment as applied in the prisons was such as to torture the prisoners, among whom I found one man very weakly from long confinement and insufficient food, whom I had to bring into hospital, as notwithstanding the man's weakly condition, he had been ordered to do a very heavy task daily, and failing this was placed in irons "trussed" for the whole night, only to be released in the morning to do another heavy task and be punished again. My representations to the Governor of these severe punishments have had the effect of somewhat modifying the extent to which the punishments were carried, but I have not been able up to the present time to get this

mediaeval form of torture abolished, as the Colony prefers to continue it, rather than build new prisons, permitting of correction by more modern and humane methods.

Flogging also increased in the jails in the latter part of the past year. In this respect I was more fortunate, as I succeeded in stopping in a large measure the numbers of men flogged, and at any rate managed to prevent the prison overseers from driving the prisoners with sticks as they used to do. I find from the reports I have received that in the two prisons, "Forts Zeelandia" and "Amsterdam," 69 British Indian immigrants were punished during the past year by being placed in irons, being so kept in all 1,156 days; in the districts 220 immigrants suffered in all for 868 days. These are the official figures, but it is impossible to say what really occurs in the districts, where a Brigadier, or in his absence a policeman, places a man in irons, which may or may not be recorded, particularly as the right to place a man in this punishment has been illegally assumed by district officers. Only 8 cases of flogging are reported during the past year. I only wish I could feel sure the report is strictly correct.

3. The selection of officers for the post of District Commissary has not been very judiciously exercised, and appointments have been made to the control of districts, in which large bodies of immigrants are employed, of men who had no experience of the people, and who are unable to understand either the native language or the Negro English, and I think the Indian Government will agree with me that, whilst Dutch officials from Holland for Dutch service in the Colony are perhaps necessary, the importation of such officials to govern a large body of British Indian immigrants, whose customs and language are totally strange to them, is not desirable; and that the raising of the "Morale" of the employés in the Colony by the importation of married Dutchmen, however desirable in one sense, does not provide suitable officials for district service. As an example, there is one of the largest districts in the Colony in which some thousands of immigrants are employed, administered by a gentleman who is totally ignorant of the language the people speak, and who requires an interpreter capable of speaking to the immigrants and translating to him in Dutch; such interpreters are scarce, and when found, they would rule the district in immigration matters instead of the Commissary. It is for this reason that I think immigration should be continued only to Colonies where trained officials are employed, and that immigration to Foreign Colonies should be in every way discouraged. Protection by treaty and convention, even when carefully looked after by Consular officers, can never afford the same guarantee as British Colonies do for the welfare of immigrants.

I have now six years' experience in this Colony, and whilst allowing that the Netherlands Home Government are ready to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in immigration matters as far as the treatment of immigrants is concerned, I am convinced they cannot prevent abuses here, which, even when discovered, take a long time to rectify through diplomatic representations at the Hague.

In my Report on Immigration for the year 1889, I mentioned the desirability of the appointment of Sub-Immigration Agents in this Colony, and I then submitted a note from the Governor in which he

agreed with me as to the necessity for such appointments. Up to the present time, however, nothing has been done beyond placing a post in the budget for 1892 for the salary of a sub-agent which is subject to the vote of the Colonial Council. In the meantime Mr. Roosevelt, who has been Immigration Agent General since the beginning of immigration to Surinam, is about to proceed on leave to Europe either this month or in August, and there is no one trained to replace him, nor can his clerks assist any one appointed to act, as Mr. Roosevelt has always done the real work himself and his office hands have consequently no experience. The appointment of Mr. Roosevelt's successor will be a very difficult question for the Dutch Government; to find a qualified man to at once enter on the duties will be even more difficult, and under any circumstances the Consulate will have to bear the burthen of extra work for a long time until the new Agent General learns his work and gains the confidence of the immigrants.

Immigrant Population.	The immigrant population, free and indentured, numbered on the 31st December 1889	
Add ex <i>Erne</i>		10,151
		628
	Making up to date of last report a total of	10,779
Add received ex <i>Rhine</i>		634
	Total, 31st December 1890	11,413
Add again ex <i>Hereford</i> arrived 20th May 1891		636
		12,049

Deduct Casualties by death	91
By Rejection	7
Returned to India per <i>Jumna</i> , September 5th, 1890	509
Children under 10 years of age	121
	728

Total up to date of report, in Colony . . . 11,321

At the end of the present month or early in August, the ship *British Peer* of the line belonging to Mr. Nourse is chartered to convey back to India 500 to 550 immigrants on the expiration of their contracts, which will reduce the total of immigrants in this Colony to about the same number as in my last report.

I have obtained at present the opening regularly of two Indian immigrant schools, one other is informally opened, and on another estate a school-house has been built, whilst another school is being built at "Rust en Werk" which will make five immigrant schools in the Colony. I have also a despatch from the Revenue and Agricultural Department at Calcutta by which I am informed 10 copies of each kind of school book have been sent to me as specimens, and as soon as they are received I will distribute them, and more copies will, I am informed, be ordered by the Government for the pupils. There has been great and unnecessary delay in opening the schools, but it has arisen through political quarrels among the authorities, which I hope are now ended by the recall of the former Governor. The school attendance has been on the whole satisfactory, and at my inspections I have found the children making good progress. I have also visited unexpectedly the night classes for adults and have found them well attended.

Since my last report the services of Mr. Castle as Interpreter at the Consulate have ceased, and on the 21st June this year Mr. Neville Morris joined for duty as Interpreter. I have already found him of great assistance to me as he speaks the language well and will, I hope, soon be thoroughly initiated into the working of the British Indian Immigration laws of this Colony and the work of this office.

I submitted on the 26th June last year a rough project for a law to legalize immigrant marriages by native rites, to facilitate their contracts according to native customs, and to punish men harbouring other men's wives or abducting them, and I have the promise of the local authorities that such a law when approved by the Indian Government will be brought before the local Council and passed. Since drawing up the rough draft of law, based on my knowledge of the immigrants' ways in their new temporary home in this Colony, I see that the "age of consent" has been raised to 12 years by the Indian Government. Under these circumstances it would appear advisable to make 12 the lowest age at which legal marriages can be contracted in this Colony among British Indian immigrants, which would be a great improvement on the Dutch law, which forbids marriages under 16 years, and virtually opens the road to irregular intercourse and prostitution among the immigrants who do not hesitate to sell their daughters to two or three parties in turn before they finally reclaim them at 16 years of age and marry them to some immigrant who is willing to pay for the purchase of the girl and get legally married to her. This is a common occurrence here in consequence of the paucity of women, and unfortunately it too often happens that the legal husband is left by his wife after he has spent his money and she returns to her former lover, the law as it stands being powerless to punish a man for harbouring another man's wife unless a Dutch marriage certificate is produced.

The amount of savings in the bank on 31st December 1889 amounted for 1,146 immigrants to florins 186,074-98⁵ equivalent to £15,506-4-11. This amount was increased up to the 31st December 1890 for 1,248 depositors (an increase of 102 over the former year) to florins 196,775-18⁵ £16,397-18-11¹, besides the sum of £6,035-1-11¹ remitted to India in the course of the past year belonging to return immigrants per *Jumna*; in addition to this 25 immigrants remitted in the year 1890 the sum of £102-5-10 to their families in India.

The statistics given by the Agent General in his report, copy enclosed herewith, gives all other details.

Report from the Immigration Department, Surinam, on Immigration for the year ending December 31st, 1890.

	ABOVE THE AGE OF 15.		UNDER THE AGE OF 15.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
On the 1st January 1890	2,524	789	473	418	4,204
Increased by—					
Arrivals from Calcutta	749	294	126	93	1,262
Birth	...	...	63	51	114
Re-indenture	429	32	25	20	506
Return from desertion	7	2	...	...	9
Transferring boys and girls who reached the age of 15 years	13	10	...	...	23
Decreased by—					
Death	3,722	1,127	687	582	6,118
Expiration of contract	48	9	19	15	91
Desertion	433	145	88	91	757
Commutation or cancelling of contract on request of parties	16	1	...	...	17
Rejected and returned to India per <i>Jumna (II)</i>	3	...	...	...	3
Returned to India with husband	5	2	...	...	7
Orphans who reached the age of majority	...	...	...	1	1
Transferring boys and girls who reached the age of 15 years	4	4	...	1	9
Remaining under Indenture on 31st December 1890	509	161	120	118	908
	3,213	966	567	464	5,210

2. Table of births and deaths during the fourth year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex John Davie* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants at the beginning of the 4th year, the 18th January 1891.	201	83	41	37	362
In the 4th year	...	...	7	4	11
{ Born	...	...	...	...	...
{ Died	201	83	48	41	373
{ Returned to India with her husband	6	...	...	1	6
Number at the end of the 4th year	195	83	48	40	366

The rate of mortality of this batch was—

In the 4th year of residence	1.65 per cent.
" 3rd " "	1.17 " "
" 2nd " "	1.41 " "
" 1st " "	3.40 " "

3. Table of births and deaths during the second year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex The Bruce* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants at the beginning of the 2nd year, the 3rd January 1890.	284	116	54	34	488
In the 2nd year	...	...	12	9	21
{ Born	...	...	...	...	...
{ Died	284	116	66	43	509
Number at the end of the 2nd year	4	...	5	1	10
	280	116	61	42	499

The rate of mortality of this batch was :—

In the 2nd year of residence	2.03 per cent.
" 1st " "	3.64 " "

4. Table of births and deaths during the first year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex Ganges* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants on arrival the 21st of April 1889	343	135	61	39	578
{ Born	...	...	4	6	10
In the 1st year	343	135	65	45	588
{ Died	12	3	1	4	20
{ Rejected and returned to India	1	1	...	2	4
Number at the end of the 1st year	330	131	64	39	564

The rate of mortality during the period of residence in the Colony was 3.50 per cent.

5. Table of births and deaths during the first year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex Elbe* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants on arrival the 23rd of November 1889	365	139	88	56	648
{ Born	...	...	3	7	10
In the 1st year	365	139	91	63	658
{ Died	11	2	3	1	17
{ Deserted	4	...	...	...	4
{ Rejected and returned to India	...	1	...	...	1
Number at the end of the 1st year	350	136	88	62	636

The rate of mortality during that period of residence in the Colony was 2.65 per cent.

6. The average rate of mortality among the Indian immigrants was in 1890—not including 6 cases of accidental death, *viz.*, 1 by burns, 2 drowned, 1 woman slain by her husband, and 2 suicide, of which the cause is unknown—nearly 1.83 per cent.

7. The following list shows the estates where, in 1890, the mortality has been *nihil* below and above the average rate.

A.—Name of estates where Indian immigrants are allotted to, having no mortality, *viz.* :—

1. Schoonoord***	Cocoa plantation in Commetewanee.
2. Pieterszorg***	Ditto ditto Bluedin Cottica.
3. Johannisberg***	Ditto ditto ditto.
4. Nyden Spyt***	Ditto ditto Commewijne.
5. Nieuweyond***	Ditto ditto ditto.
6. Maagdenberg***	Ditto ditto Boven Suriname.
7. Kwatta***	Ditto ditto Bluedin Para.
8. deMorgenster***	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
9. Fredericisqifh***	Ditto ditto ditto.
10. de rendracht **	Sugar Plantation, Perica.
11. Constantia **	Cocoa Plantation, Matappica.
12. Brouwerslut**	Ditto ditto Bluedin Cottica.
13. Monsouci**	Ditto ditto ditto.
14. Johanna Catharina**	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
15. Slootwijk*	Ditto ditto Commetawane.
16. Lileadaal*	Ditto ditto Bluedin Comme- wijne.
17. Vreeland*	Ditto ditto Boven Suriname.
18. Belwaarde*	Ditto ditto Bluedin.
19. Caledonia*	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
20. deDaank Caarheed*	Ditto ditto ditto.
21. Nieuw Clarenbeek	Ditto ditto Perica.
22. Berlyn	Ditto ditto Bluedin Cottica.
23. Elizabeth Shoop	Ditto ditto ditto.
24. Frederikshoop	Ditto ditto ditto.
25. Katwijk	Ditto ditto Commewijne.
26. Susanuadmaal	Ditto ditto Suriname.
27. Lusten Rust	Ditto ditto ditto.
28. Fagthust	Ditto ditto ditto.
29. La Rencontre	Sugar Plantation, Boven Para.
30. Bodel	Ditto ditto Blueden Para.
31. deMorgenstond	Cocoa Plantation, Boven Para.

32. Oldenberg	Cattle Farm, Blueden Para.
33. Tont-liu-faut	Cocoa Plantation, Blueden Para.
34. Concordia	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
35. Catharina Sophia	Ditto ditto ditto.
36. Croppaback Sophia	Ditto ditto Nickerie.
37. Kot or Gloria	Ditto ditto ditto.

B.—Name of estates where the mortality was below the average rate of 1.83 per cent. :—

1. Visberzorg	Sugar Plantation, Blueden Commewijne.
2. Alliance	Ditto Matappica.
3. Zorge Hoop *	Cocoa Plantation, Benedin Cottica.
4. Noorburg ***	Coffee Plantation, Suriname.
5. Meer Borg	Sugar Plantation, Suriname.
6. Waterloo	Ditto Nickerie.
7. Dordrecht	Cocoa Plantation, Benedin Suriname.
8. Sorgoliet*	Ditto Commewijne.
9. Waterland	Ditto Boven Para.

C.—Name of estates where the mortality was above the average rate :—

1. Marienbarg	Sugar Plantation, Benedin Commewijne.
2. Hazard	Ditto Nickerie.
3. Montresor *	Cocoa Plantation, Bene Commewijne.
4. Rusk and Werk	Sugar Plantation, Benedin Cottica.
5. Nriendsheid and Onderszorg	Cocoa Plantation, Commewijne Cottica.
6. Killenstein	Ditto Cottica.
7. Goridmejn	Sugar Plantation, Boven Commewijne.
8. Medesorg	Cocoa Plantation, Benedin Commewijne.
9. Geertruidenberg*	Ditto ditto.
10. Spieringshack*	Ditto ditto.
11. Marienback**	Ditto Collica.
12. Boden	Sugar Plantation, Commewijne.
13. Vertrouwen	Cocoa Plantation, Cottica.
14. Broederschap	Ditto Saramacca.
15. Accaribo*	Ditto Boven Suriname.
16. deMaastroom	Ditto Benedin Cottica.
17. St. Barbara	Ditto Boven Suriname.
18. La biberte	Ditto ditto.

The asterisks ** added to the name of an estate signify that there was no mortality during the years 1887, 1888, and 1889; ** no mortality during 1888 and 1889; and * no mortality during 1889.

8. Cause of death—

Febris perniciosa	31 immigrants.
Debilitas	10 immigrants, principally new comers and children.
Convulsions	9 principally children.
Phthisis	8 immigrants.
Dysentery	4 "
Diarrhoea	3 "
Frambosia Africanus	3 "
Meningitis	2 "
Entero Malasi	2 "
Apoplexia	2 "
Myeritis	1 immigrant.
Marasmus	1 "
Anæmia	1 "
Icterus	1 "
Carcinoma	1 "
Tetanus	1 "
Gonarthrits	1 "
Burns	1 "
Drowned	2 immigrants.
Slain	1 immigrant.
Suicide	2 immigrants.
Cause unknown	4 "

9. Cases of illness and medical treatment in the hospitals :—

On 1st January 1890 there were under medical treatment, Indian immigrants	136
Number of cases during the year 1890	9,176
Where of { recovered	9,049
{ Died	80
Remaining under treatment in the hospital on 31st December 1890	9,129

The total number of sick days in 1890 amounted to 72,312, giving in average for each Indian immigrant 17 days of treatment in the hospital and for each hundred immigrants 198 cases, being 2 days and 13 cases more than during 1889, also caused by new arrivals.

10. Table showing the mortality since 1877, including the accidental cases of the indentured British Indian immigrants on one side and the Creole and non-indentured immigrants on the other side on the same estates :—

In the year	MORTALITY INCLUDING THE ACCIDENTAL CASES OF THE	
	Indentured Indian Immigrants.	Creole and non-indentured Immigrants on same estates.
1877	3.73 per cent.	6.16 per cent.
1878	2.71 "	4.07 "
1879	2.08 "	3.32 "
1880	1.81 "	3.59 "
1881	3.26 "	4.25 "
1882	2.60 "	2.70 "
1883	2.59 "	3.84 "
1884	2.60 "	5.00 "
1885	2.40 "	3.26 "
1886	1.88 "	2.82 "
1887	1.54 "	3.15 "
1888	1.62 "	3.36 "
1889	1.59 "	2.31 "
1890	1.93 "	2.45 "

The mortality among the labourers on the same estates has been always larger with the Creole and non-indentured immigrants than with immigrants who were indentured.

11. A number of 15 marriages (legal) were concluded, from which 15 children were legalized.

12. The number of births among the indentured immigrants was in 1890 114, viz., 63 male and 51 female infants, being 12.99 to the hundred women.

The proportion of women to number of men was in average as 306-1000.

13. The number of work days, the maximum and average amount of wages earned by the indentured Indian labourers during 1890, are presented in the following table :—

Indentured Immigrants.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages on average.	Maximum earned in one W. E.
	Immigrants.	Work days.			
Men	2,828	516,298½	Florins. 35942.23	Florins. 0.696	16.40 on the Sugar Estate, Rust and Werk.
Women	816	98,018½	57910.89	0.591	9 On the Cocoa Estate, Johanna Catharina.
Boys and girls	62	6,334½	2882.41	0.458	

The other days of the year which are not included in the forementioned numbers must be counted for illness and absence on leave, to give evidence or to bring in complaints, for wilful absence from work, days in jail, Sunday festivals acknowledged by Government, and Indian holidays, being the last, 16 for Mahomedans and 32 for Hindus.

14. The number of work days and earned wages of the non-indentured labourers on the same plantation to which indentured immigrants are allotted are shown in the following table :—

Labourers.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages in average.
	Labourers.	Work days.		
Non-indentured—Creoles	Men	709	187,762	Florins. 173001.49
	Women	408	83,486½	53075.97
	Boys and girls	404	10,295½	5310.36
Ditto Immigrants	Men	1,222	266,980½	209926.22
	Women	430	74,565	43266.11
	Boys and girls	129	15,944	6906.40

15. The number of work days and earned wages of the non-indentured labourers, residing on plantations not worked by indentured immigrants, are as follows :—

Remark—The wages for indentured immigrants and other labourers, as mentioned in the last paragraphs, are generally the same, when the quantity and quality of the labour are the same.

16. The number of charges by employers and other persons against Indian immigrants, their nature and the manner in which they are disposed of, were in 1890 as follows:—

17. The number and nature of charges by Indian immigrants against employers were:—

17. The number and nature of charges by Indian immigrants against employers were:—

The complaints were mostly unfounded or frivolous.
The percentage to the population was 1.78.

18. The savings of the Indian immigrants' Bank amounted on December 31st, 1890, to fl. 196,775 ¹⁸/₁₀₀, yielding 3 per cent.

19. Thirty-nine Indian immigrants, who had fulfilled their agreements and who were provided with a certificate of good conduct, received on their request a grant of Government land to cultivate on their own account, free of cost, and during six years free of ground and personal taxes.

message.—The British ship *Jumna*, Captain Grant Robinson, was for the purpose of returning homeward bound, and she carried coolies back to Calcutta. Dr. R.

The 5th September 1890 there were embarked 570 souls, equal to 498 statute adults,
viz. :—

The ship was towed by the Government steamer *Curacao* to the Fort St. Amsterdam and went next day to sea.

Among the passengers were 4 males and 2 females who arrived with the last ships, and were unfit to perform any labour, and thus rejected, and according to clause 20 of the Convention returned to India; further 7 men, 2 women, 1 girl, and 1 infant, who had no right to a free passage and paid their own passage.

The trinkets, which were delivered by 162 persons to the Agent General to be packed and handed to them in Calcutta, were estimated at a value of fl. 107.46, those which they kept with themselves, at a value of fl. 2,000, = altogether fl. 12,746, equal to £1,062½.

The trinkets, which were estimated at £1,062½, and handed to them in Calcutta, were estimated at £1,062½, and handed to them in Calcutta, were estimated at £1,062½, and handed to them in Calcutta, were estimated at £1,062½.

with themselves, at a value of £. 2,000, = altogether fl. 12,746, equal to £1,062½, and handed to them in Calcutta, were estimated at £1,062½, and handed to them in Calcutta, were estimated at £1,062½.

The amount of savings which were remitted to Calcutta was fl. 71,675-18 = £5,972-18-7½.

In the evening of March 13th, 1891, the ship arrived in Calcutta, and next day the immigrants were landed; with a few exceptions they all enjoyed good health. On the voyage which was unusually long, 189 days, there were 5 births and 9 deaths.

A British Peer is chartered to bring home in August next 500 adults, immigrants incapacitated from work.

21. *Time of residence in the Colony of the Indian immigrants.*—In consequence of the departure of the ship *Jumna* on 5th September 1890, conveying 570 British Indian immigrants from Surinam to Calcutta, the average time of residence in the Colony mentioned in the report is now altered as follows:—

The 1st ship *Lala Rookh* arrived 5th June 1873 with 399 immigrants, including their children born in Surinam, left the Colony

From this transport, including their children born in Surinam, left the Colony up to the 1st August 1889	183 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 in the <i>Jumna (II)</i> after a residence of 17 years and three months	15 "
TOTAL	198 immigrants.

The 2nd ship *Bengal* arrived the 8th July 1873 with 571 immigrants.

The 2nd ship <i>Bengal</i> arrived the 8th July 1873 with 571 immigrants.	262 immigrants.
From this transport left as before	7 "
On the 5th of September 1890 after a residence of 17 years and 2 months	
TOTAL	269 immigrants.

The 3rd ship *Yorkshire* arrived the 25th August 1873 with 632 immigrants.

The 3rd ship <i>Yorkshire</i> arrived the 25th August 1873 with 652 immigrants.	269 immigrants.
From this transport left as before	20 "
On the 5th of September 1890 after a residence of 17 years	
TOTAL	289 immigrants.

The 4th ship *Mangalore* arrived 8th of November 1873 with 446 immigrants.

The 4th ship <i>Mangalore</i> arrived 8th of November 1873 with 446 immigrants.	150 immigrants.
From this transport left as before	14 "
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 10 months	164 immigrants.
TOTAL	314

The 5th ship *Calcutta* arrived 25th of November 1873 with 401 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	184 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 9 months	13 "
TOTAL	197 immigrants.

The 6th ship *Kate Kellock* arrived 18th of January 1874 with 458 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	211 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 7 months	3 "
TOTAL	214 immigrants.

The 7th ship *Medea* arrived 14th February 1874 with 480 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	237 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 6 months	9 "
TOTAL	246 immigrants.

The 8th ship *Howrah* arrived 8th April 1874 with 446 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	201 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 5 months	10 "
TOTAL	211 immigrants.

The 9th ship *Clive* arrived 29th August 1877 with 327 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	138 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 13 years	6 "
TOTAL	144 immigrants.

The 10th ship *Zanzibar* arrived 16th August 1878 with 700 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	335 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 12 years	19 "
TOTAL	354 immigrants.

The 11th ship *Ailsa (I)* arrived February 6th, 1880, with 315 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	161 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 10 years and 7 months	25 "
TOTAL	186 immigrants.

The 12th ship *Ailsa (II)* arrived November 26th, 1880, with 460 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	152 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 9 years and 9 months	8 "
TOTAL	160 immigrants.

The 13th ship *British Statesman (I)* arrived March 14th, 1881, with 450 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	183 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 9 years and 5 months	17 "
TOTAL	200 immigrants.

The 14th ship *Ailsa (III)* arrived January 9th, 1882, with 484 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	157 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 8 years and 8 months	24 "
TOTAL	181 immigrants.

The 15th ship *Sheila (I)* arrived January 13th, 1883, with 404 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	81 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 7 years and 8 months	24 "
TOTAL	105 immigrants.

The 16th ship *British Statesman (II)* arrived December 18th, 1883, with 451 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	59 immigrants.
On 5th September 1890 after a residence of 6 years and 6 months	65 "
TOTAL	124 immigrants.

The 17th ship *British Nation (I)* arrived February 8th, 1884, with 485 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	27 immigrants.
On 5th September 1890 after a residence of 6 years and 7 months	86 "
TOTAL	113 immigrants.

The 18th ship *Ailsa (IV)* arrived April 13th, 1884, with 495 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	28 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 6 years and 5 months	118 "
TOTAL	146 immigrants.

The 19th ship *Peshwa* arrived August 27th, 1884, with 594 immigrants.

From this transport left the Colony as before—	
August 13th, 1886, by <i>British Peer</i> for	
Calcutta after residence $1\frac{1}{2}$	4 immigrants.
March 20th, 1887, by	2 immigrants after residence of 2 years $\frac{1}{2}$.
August 1st, 1889, by <i>Jumna (I)</i>	7 immigrants after residence of 4 years $\frac{1}{2}$.
September 5th, 1890, by <i>Jumna (II)</i>	28 immigrants after residence of 6 years.
TOTAL	41

The 20th ship *British Nation (II)* arrived December 12th, 1884, with 489 immigrants.

From this transport left the Colony as before—	
By the <i>British Peer</i>	4 immigrants after a residence of 1 year $\frac{1}{2}$.
" <i>John Daire</i>	1 immigrant after a residence of 2 years $\frac{1}{2}$.
" <i>Jumna (II)</i>	26 immigrants after a residence of 5 years $\frac{1}{2}$.
TOTAL	31 immigrants.

The 21st ship *Sheila (II)* arrived January 14th, 1885, with 533 immigrants.

From this transport left the Colony as before—	
By the <i>British Peer</i>	2 immigrants after a residence of 1 year $\frac{1}{2}$.
" <i>John Daire</i>	3 immigrants after a residence of 2 years $\frac{1}{2}$.
" <i>Jumna (II)</i>	19 immigrants after a residence of 5 years $\frac{1}{2}$.
TOTAL	24 immigrants.

By these figures and those of the former yearly report one gets for the average time of residence in the Colony of the British Indian immigrants who have returned to Calcutta the following time:—

	Years.	Months.
For those of the <i>Lalla Rookh</i>	8	4
" <i>Bengal</i>	9	2
" <i>Yorkshire</i>	9	7
" <i>Mangalore</i>	10	1
" <i>Calcutta</i>	9	5
" <i>Kate Kellock</i>	10	4
" <i>Medea</i>	9	6

	Years.	Months.
For those of the <i>Howrah</i>	8	11
" " <i>Clive</i>	8	4
" " <i>Zanzibar</i>	9	0
" " <i>Ailsa (I)</i>	7	5
" " <i>Ailsa (II)</i>	6	6
" " <i>British Statesman (I)</i>	6	8
" " <i>Ailsa (III)</i>	6	1
" " <i>Sheila (I)</i>	6	5
" " <i>British Statesman (II)</i>	6	0
" " <i>British Nation (I)</i>	6	0
" " <i>Ailsa (IV)</i>	6	0
" " <i>Peshwa</i>	5	2
" " <i>British Nation (II)</i>	5	1
" " <i>Sheila (II)</i>	4	10

The percentage of the Indian immigrants who left the Colony is for the several trans-ports here as follows:—

The <i>Lalla Rookh</i>	0.50 of arrivals
" <i>Yorkshire</i>	0.46 "
" <i>Bengal</i>	0.47 "
" <i>Mangalore</i>	0.37 "
" <i>Calcutta</i>	0.49 "
" <i>Kate Kellock</i>	0.47 "
" <i>Medea</i>	0.51 "
" <i>Howrah</i>	0.47 "
" <i>Clive</i>	0.44 "
" <i>Zanzibar</i>	0.51 "
" <i>Ailsa (I)</i>	0.59 "
" <i>Ailsa (II)</i>	0.35 "
" <i>British Statesman (I)</i>	0.44 "
" <i>Ailsa (III)</i>	0.37 "
" <i>Sheila (I)</i>	0.26 "
" <i>British Statesman (II)</i>	0.28 "
" <i>British Nation (I)</i>	0.23 "
" <i>Ailsa (IV)</i>	0.29 "
" <i>Peshwa</i>	0.07 "
" <i>British Nation (II)</i>	0.06 "
" <i>Sheila (II)</i>	0.05 "

For the reason mentioned in the former yearly report all these figures ought to be considered as minimum.

Taking the first ten ships, then, we will find for the average time of residence 9 years and 3 months, and for the number of returned immigrants 0.469 of arrivals, or an average of 469 returns to 1,000 imported.

J. T. A. VAN ROSEVELT,
Immigration Agent General.

No. 96 (Public—Emigration), dated India Office, London, the 3rd September 1891.

From—THE RIGHT HON'BLE VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B., *Her Majesty's*

Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I TRANSMIT, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Paramaribo, enclosing his Report on British Indian Immigration to Dutch Guiana for the year 1890.

No. 33, dated Paramaribo, the 9th July 1891.

From—W. WYNDHAM, Esq., *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cayenne and Surinam,*

To—*Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

ENCLOSED herewith, I have the honour to submit my Report on British Indian Immigration to Dutch Guiana for the past year.

Report of Consul W. WYNDHAM, on *British Indian Immigration to Surinam for the year 1890,*
—dated Paramaribo, the 8th July 1891.

THE health of the immigrants during the past year has been good, and the rate of mortality has been about 1.83 per cent. as against 1.46 in the previous year, the excess being partly accounted for by the fact that two ship-loads of immigrants arrived during the year, and the first year of acclimatization always increases the death-rate. The wages earned by the immigrants have been on the whole above the average, and the newly arrived immigrants set to work at once and earned wages beyond my expectations, considering that many of them were not accustomed to field labour.

During the past year one or two things occurred that I think it would be as well to mention in this Report, although I have already, by despatches to the Foreign Office, brought the matters up.

1. In December last year Circulars were issued inviting managers and overseers on plantations employing immigrant labour to become special constables, with the avowed intention of facilitating the conviction and the punishment of immigrants for neglect of work, assaults, &c., &c. This measure, if allowed to be carried through, would have placed the immigrants entirely at the mercy of the planters and their Creole subordinates, as a sworn statement of such a special police agent would convict any immigrant, however innocent, and cause his imprisonment; and, moreover, it left the door open to other abuses of authority of a more serious character, enabling the young Creole overseers to take advantage of immigrants in many ways either by threats or actual imprisonment.

On the first appointments being made, I represented to the Governor that immigrants were placed in a very unfavourable position, and requested him to reconsider the matter; he, however, defended the appointments, and I had to report to the Foreign Office, who communicated with Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, and finally the appointments were withdrawn, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Hague agreeing that such appointments were opposed to the recognized principles of criminal law.

2. During the months of November and December 1890, I had cause to find fault with the ill-treatment of immigrant prisoners whilst working on the public roads, and I then determined to visit the prisons and look into the treatment of prisoners in the district jails; the result of my inspection was that I found immigrants were often illegally confined in irons by orders of police subordinates, and that the nature of this punishment as applied in the prisons was such as to torture the prisoners, among whom I found one man very weakly from long confinement and insufficient food, whom I had to bring into hospital, as notwithstanding the man's weakly condition, he had been ordered to do a very heavy task daily, and failing this was placed in irons "trussed" for the whole night, only to be released in the morning to do another heavy task and be punished again. My representations to the Governor of these severe punishments have had the effect of somewhat modifying the extent to which the punishments were carried, but I have not been able up to the present time to get this

mediaeval form of torture abolished, as the Colony prefers to continue it, rather than build new prisons, permitting of correction by more modern and humane methods.

Flogging also increased in the jails in the latter part of the past year. In this respect I was more fortunate, as I succeeded in stopping in a large measure the numbers of men flogged, and at any rate managed to prevent the prison overseers from driving the prisoners with sticks as they used to do. I find from the reports I have received that in the two prisons, "Forts Zeelandia" and "Amsterdam," 69 British Indian immigrants were punished during the past year by being placed in irons, being so kept in all 1,156 days; in the districts 220 immigrants suffered in all for £68 days. These are the official figures, but it is impossible to say what really occurs in the districts, where a Brigadier, or in his absence a policeman, places a man in irons, which may or may not be recorded, particularly as the right to place a man in this punishment has been illegally assumed by district officers. Only 8 cases of flogging are reported during the past year. I only wish I could feel sure the report is strictly correct.

3. The selection of officers for the post of District Commissary has not been very judiciously exercised, and appointments have been made to the control of districts, in which large bodies of immigrants are employed, of men who had no experience of the people, and who are unable to understand either the native language or the Negro English, and I think the Indian Government will agree with me that, whilst Dutch officials from Holland for Dutch service in the Colony are perhaps necessary, the importation of such officials to govern a large body of British Indian immigrants, whose customs and language are totally strange to them, is not desirable; and that the raising of the "Morale" of the employés in the Colony by the importation of married Dutchmen, however desirable in one sense, does not provide suitable officials for district service. As an example, there is one of the largest districts in the Colony in which some thousands of immigrants are employed, administered by a gentleman who is totally ignorant of the language the people speak, and who requires an interpreter capable of speaking to the immigrants and translating to him in Dutch; such interpreters are scarce, and when found, they would rule the district in immigration matters instead of the Commissary. It is for this reason that I think immigration should be continued only to Colonies where trained officials are employed, and that immigration to Foreign Colonies should be in every way discouraged. Protection by treaty and convention, even when carefully looked after by Consular officers, can never afford the same guarantee as British Colonies do for the welfare of immigrants.

I have now six years' experience in this Colony, and whilst allowing that the Netherlands Home Government are ready to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in immigration matters as far as the treatment of immigrants is concerned, I am convinced they cannot prevent abuses here, which, even when discovered, take a long time to rectify through diplomatic representations at the Hague.

In my Report on Immigration for the year 1889, I mentioned the desirability of the appointment of Sub-Immigration Agents in this Colony, and I then submitted a note from the Governor in which he agreed with me as to the necessity for such appointments. Up to the present time, however, nothing has been done beyond placing a post in the budget for 1892 for the salary of a sub-agent which is subject to the vote of the Colonial Council. In the meantime Mr. Roosevelt, who has been Immigration Agent General since the beginning of immigration to Surinam, is about to proceed on leave to Europe either this month or in August, and there is no one trained to replace him, nor can his clerks assist any one appointed to act, as Mr. Roosevelt has always done the real work himself and his office hands have consequently no experience. The appointment of Mr. Roosevelt's successor will be a very difficult question for the Dutch Government; to find a qualified man to at once enter on the duties will be even more difficult, and under any circumstances the Consulate will have to bear the burthen of extra work for a long time until the new Agent General learns his work and gains the confidence of the immigrants.

Immigrant Population.	The immigrant population, free and indentured, numbered on the 31st December 1889	
Add ex <i>Erne</i>		10,151
		628
Add received ex <i>Rhine</i>	Making up to date of last report a total of	10,779
		634
	Total, 31st December 1890	11,413
Add again ex <i>Hereford</i> arrived 20th May 1891		636
		12,049

Deduct Casualties by death	91
By Rejection	7
Returned to India per <i>Sumna</i> , September 5th, 1890	509
Children under 10 years of age	121
	728

Total up to date of report, in Colony . . . 11,321

At the end of the present month or early in August, the ship *British Peer* of the line belonging to Mr. Nourse is chartered to convey back to India 500 to 550 immigrants on the expiration of their contracts, which will reduce the total of immigrants in this Colony to about the same number as in my last report.

I have obtained at present the opening regularly of two Indian immigrant schools, one other is informally opened, and on another estate a school-house has been built, whilst another school is being built at "Rust en Werk" which will make five immigrant schools in the Colony. I have also a despatch from the Revenue and Agricultural Department at Calcutta by which I am informed 10 copies of each kind of school book have been sent to me as specimens, and as soon as they are received I will distribute them, and more copies will, I am informed, be ordered by the Government for the pupils. There has been great and unnecessary delay in opening the schools, but it has arisen through political quarrels among the authorities, which I hope are now ended by the recall of the former Governor. The school attendance has been on the whole satisfactory, and at my inspections I have found the children making good progress. I have also visited unexpectedly the night classes for adults and have found them well attended.

Since my last report the services of Mr. Castle as Interpreter at the Consulate have ceased, and on the 21st June this year Mr. Neville Morris joined for duty as Interpreter. I have already found him of great assistance to me as he speaks the language well and will, I hope, soon be thoroughly initiated into the working of the British Indian Immigration laws of this Colony and the work of this office.

I submitted on the 26th June last year a rough project for a law to legalize immigrant marriages by native rites, to facilitate their contracts according to native customs, and to punish men harbouring other men's wives or abducting them, and I have the promise of the local authorities that such a law when approved by the Indian Government will be brought before the local Council and passed. Since drawing up the rough draft of law, based on my knowledge of the immigrants' ways in their new temporary home in this Colony, I see that the "age of consent" has been raised to 12 years by the Indian Government. Under these circumstances it would appear advisable to make 12 the lowest age at which legal marriages can be contracted in this Colony among British Indian immigrants, which would be a great improvement on the Dutch law, which forbids marriages under 16 years, and virtually opens the road to irregular intercourse and prostitution among the immigrants who do not hesitate to sell their daughters to two or three parties in turn before they finally reclaim them at 16 years of age and marry them to some immigrant who is willing to pay for the purchase of the girl and get legally married to her. This is a common occurrence here in consequence of the paucity of women, and unfortunately it too often happens that the legal husband is left by his wife after he has spent his money and she returns to her former lover, the law as it stands being powerless to punish a man for harbouring another man's wife unless a Dutch marriage certificate is produced.

The amount of savings in the bank on 31st December 1889 amounted for 1,146 immigrants to florins 186,074-98⁶ equivalent to £15,506-4-11. This amount was increased up to the 31st December 1890 for 1,248 depositors (an increase of 102 over the former year) to florins 196,775-18⁶ £16,897-18-11¹, besides the sum of £6,035-1-11¹ remitted to India in the course of the past year belonging to return immigrants per *Sumna*; in addition to this 25 immigrants remitted in the year 1890 the sum of £102-5-10 to their families in India.

The statistics given by the Agent General in his report, copy enclosed herewith, gives all other details.

Report from the Immigration Department, Surinam, on Immigration for the year ending December 31st, 1890.

	ABOVE THE AGE OF 15.		UNDER THE AGE OF 15		TOTAL
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
On the 1st January 1890	2,524	789	473	418	4,204
Increased by—					
Arrivals from Calcutta	749	294	126	93	1,262
Birth	...	...	63	51	114
Re-indenture	429	32	25	20	506
Return from desertion	7	2	...	...	9
Transferring boys and girls who reached the age of 15 years	13	10	...	...	23
Decreased by—					
Death	48	9	19	15	91
Expiration of contract	433	145	88	91	757
Desertion	16	1	...	...	17
Commutation or cancelling of contract on request of parties	3	...	...	...	3
Rejected and returned to India per <i>Jumna (II)</i>	5	2	...	...	7
Returned to India with husband	...	...	...	1	1
Orphans who reached the age of majority	4	...	...	1	9
Transferring boys and girls who reached the age of 15 years	...	...	13	10	23
Remaining under Indenture on 31st December 1890	509	161	120	118	908
	3,213	966	567	464	5,210

2. Table of births and deaths during the fourth year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex John Davie* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants at the beginning of the 4th year, the 18th January 1891.	201	83	41	37	362
In the 4th year					
Born	...	...	7	4	11
Died	201	83	48	41	373
Returned to India with her husband	6	...	...	1	6
Number at the end of the 4th year	195	83	48	40	366

The rate of mortality of this batch was—

In the 4th year of residence	1.65 per cent.
" 3rd "	1.17 " "
" 2nd "	1.41 " "
" 1st "	3.40 " "

3. Table of births and deaths during the second year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex The Bruce* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants at the beginning of the 2nd year, the 3rd January 1890.	284	116	54	34	488
In the 2nd year					
Born	...	...	12	9	21
Died	284	116	66	43	509
Number at the end of the 2nd year	280	116	61	42	499

The rate of mortality of this batch was :—

In the 2nd year of residence	2.03 per cent.
" 1st "	3.64 " "

4. Table of births and deaths during the first year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex Ganges* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants on arrival the 21st of April 1889	343	135	61	39	578
Born	...	...	4	6	10
In the 1st year					
Died	343	135	65	45	588
Rejected and returned to India	12	3	1	4	20
Number at the end of the 1st year	330	131	64	39	564

The rate of mortality during the period of residence in the Colony was 3.50 per cent.

5. Table of births and deaths during the first year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex Elbe* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants on arrival the 23rd of November 1889	365	139	88	56	648
Born	...	...	3	7	10
In the 1st year					
Died	365	139	91	63	658
Deserted	11	2	3	1	17
Rejected and returned to India	4	...	...	...	4
Number at the end of the 1st year	350	136	88	62	636

The rate of mortality during that period of residence in the Colony was 2.65 per cent.

6. The average rate of mortality among the Indian immigrants was in 1890—not including 6 cases of accidental death, *viz.*, 1 by burns, 2 drowned, 1 woman slain by her husband, and 2 suicide, of which the cause is unknown—nearly 1.83 per cent.

7. The following list shows the estates where, in 1890, the mortality has been *nihil* below and above the average rate.

A.—Name of estates where Indian immigrants are allotted to, having no mortality, *viz.* :—

1. Schoonoord***	Cocoa plantation in Commetewane.
2. Pieterszorg***	Ditto ditto Bluedin Cottica.
3. Johannisberg***	Ditto ditto ditto.
4. Nyden Spyt***	Ditto ditto Commewijne.
5. Nieuweyron***	Ditto ditto ditto.
6. Maagdenberg***	Ditto ditto Boven Suriname.
7. Kwatta***	Ditto ditto Bluedin Para.
8. deMorgenster***	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
9. Fredericisqih***	Ditto ditto ditto.
10. de rendrecht**	Sugar Plantation, Perica.
11. Constantia**	Cocoa Plantation, Matappica.
12. Brouwerslut**	Ditto ditto Bluedin Cottica.
13. Monsouci**	Ditto ditto ditto.
14. Johanna Catharina**	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
15. Sloodtwich*	Ditto ditto Commetewane.
16. Lilæadaal*	Ditto ditto Bluedin Comme- wijne.
17. Vreeland*	Ditto ditto Boven Suriname.
18. Belwaarde*	Ditto ditto Bluedin.
19. Caledonia*	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
20. deDaank Caarheed*	Ditto ditto ditto.
21. Nieuw Clarenbeek	Ditto ditto Perica.
22. Berlyn	Ditto ditto Bluedin Cottica.
23. Elizabeth Shoop	Ditto ditto ditto.
24. Frederikshoop	Ditto ditto ditto.
25. Katwijn	Ditto ditto Commewijne.
26. Susanuadmaal	Ditto ditto Suriname.
27. Lusten Rust	Ditto ditto ditto.
28. Fagthust	Ditto ditto ditto.
29. La Rencontre	Sugar Plantation, Boven Para.
30. Bodel	Ditto ditto Bluedin Para.
31. deMorgenstond	Cocoa Plantation, Boven Para.

32. Oldenberg	Cattle Farm, Blueden Para.
33. Tont-liu-faut	Cocoa Plantation, Blueden Para.
34. Concordia	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
35. Catharina Sophia	Ditto ditto ditto.
36. Croppaback Sophia	Ditto ditto Nickerie.
37. Kot or Gloria	Ditto ditto ditto.

B.—Name of estates where the mortality was below the average rate of 1.83 per cent. :—

1. Visberzorg	Sugar Plantation, Blueden Commewijne.
2. Alliance	Ditto Matappica.
3. Zorge Hoop *	Cocoa Plantation, Benedin Cottica.
4. Noorburg ***	Coffee Plantation, Suriname.
5. Meer Borg	Sugar Plantation, Suriname.
6. Waterloo	Ditto Nickerie.
7. Dordrecht	Cocoa Plantation, Benedin Suriname.
8. Sorgoliet*	Ditto Commewijne.
9. Waterland	Ditto Boven Para.

C.—Name of estates where the mortality was above the average rate :—

1. Marienburg	Sugar Plantation, Benedin Commewijne.
2. Hazard	Ditto Nickerie.
3. Montresor *	Cocoa Plantation, Bene Commewijne.
4. Rusk and Werk	Sugar Plantation, Benedin Cottica.
5. Nriendseild and Onderszotg	Cocoa Plantation, Commewijne Cottica.
6. Killenstein	Ditto Cottica.
7. Goridmejn	Sugar Plantation, Boven Commewijne.
8. Medesorg	Cocoa Plantation, Benedin Commewijne.
9. Geertvriendenberg*	Ditto ditto.
10. Spieringsback*	Ditto ditto.
11. Marienback**	Ditto Collica.
12. Boden	Sugar Plantation, Commewijne.
13. Vertronmen	Cocoa Plantation, Cottica.
14. Broderschap	Ditto Saramacca.
15. Accaribo*	Ditto Boven Suriname.
16. deMaastroom	Ditto Benedin Cottica.
17. St. Barbara	Ditto Boven Suriname.
18. La liberte	Ditto ditto.

The asterisks ** added to the name of an estate signify that there was no mortality during the years 1887, 1888, and 1889; ** no mortality during 1888 and 1889; and * no mortality during 1889.

8. Cause of death—

Febris perniciosa	31 immigrants.
Debilitas	10 immigrants, principally new comers and children.
Convulsions	9 principally children.
Phthisis	8 immigrants.
Dysentaria	4 "
Diarrhoea	3 "
Fran. bosia Africanus	3 "
Meningitis	2 "
Enterio Malasi	2 "
Apoplexia	2 "
Myeritis	1 immigrant.
Marasmus	1 "
Anæmia	1 "
Icterus	1 "
Carcimona	1 "
Tetanus	1 "
Gonarthrititis	1 "
Burns	1 "
Drowned	2 immigrants.
Slain	1 immigrant.
Suicide	2 immigrants.
Cause unknown	4 "

9. Cases of illness and medical treatment in the hospitals :—

On 1st January 1890 there were under medical treatment, Indian immigrants	136
Number of cases during the year 1890	9,176
Where of { recovered	9,049
{ Died	80
Remaining under treatment in the hospital on 31st December 1890	9,129
	183

The total number of sick days in 1890 amounted to 72,312, giving in average for each Indian immigrant 17 days of treatment in the hospital and for each hundred immigrants 198 cases, being 2 days and 13 cases more than during 1889, also caused by new arrivals.

10. Table showing the mortality since 1877, including the accidental cases of the indentured British Indian immigrants on one side and the Creole and non-indentured immigrants on the other side on the same estates :—

In the year	MORTALITY INCLUDING THE ACCIDENTAL CASES OF THE	
	Indentured Indian Immigrants.	Creole and non-indentured Immigrants on same estates.
1877	3.73 per cent.	6.16 per cent.
1878	2.71 "	4.07 "
1879	2.08 "	3.32 "
1880	1.81 "	3.59 "
1881	3.26 "	4.25 "
1882	2.60 "	2.70 "
1883	2.59 "	3.84 "
1884	2.60 "	5.00 "
1885	2.40 "	3.26 "
1886	1.88 "	2.82 "
1887	1.54 "	3.15 "
1888	1.62 "	3.36 "
1889	1.59 "	2.31 "
1890	1.93 "	2.45 "

The mortality among the labourers on the same estates has been always larger with the Creole and non-indentured immigrants than with immigrants who were indentured.

11. A number of 15 marriages (legal) were concluded, from which 15 children were legalized.

12. The number of births among the indentured immigrants was in 1890 114, viz., 63 male and 51 female infants, being 12.99 to the hundred women.

The proportion of women to number of men was in average as 306-1000.

13. The number of work days, the maximum and average amount of wages earned by the indentured Indian labourers during 1890, are presented in the following table :—

Indentured Immigrants.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages on average.	Maximum earned in one W. E.
	Immigrants.	Work days.			
Men	2,828	516,298½	Florins. 359424.23	Florins. 0.696	Florins. 16.40 on the Sugar Estate, Rust and Werk.
Women	816	98,018½	57910.89	0.591	9 On the Cocoa Estate, Johanna Catharina.
Boys and girls	62	6,334½	2882.41	0.458	

The other days of the year which are not included in the forementioned numbers must be counted for illness and absence on leave, to give evidence or to bring in complaints, for wilful absence from work, days in jail, Sunday festivals acknowledged by Government, and Indian holidays, being the last, 16 for Mahomedans and 32 for Hindus.

14. The number of work days and earned wages of the non-indentured labourers on the same plantation to which indentured immigrants are allotted are shown in the following table :—

Labourers.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages in average.
	Labourers.	Work days.		
Non-indentured—Creoles	{ Men	709	187,762	Florins. 173001.49
	{ Women	408	83,486½	0.822
	{ Boys and girls	404	10,295½	53075.97 0.624
Ditto Immigrants	{ Men	1,222	266,980½	209926.22 0.786
	{ Women	430	74,565	43266.11 0.580
	{ Boys and girls	129	15,944	6906.40 0.433

As those labourers changed frequently from plantations, the ciphers of this table and on the next are obtained by adding the number of them who were present on the first day of each month on each estate, and dividing the sum by 12, the quotient taken for the average.

15. The number of work days and earned wages of the non-indentured labourers, residing on plantations not worked by indentured immigrants, are as follows:—

Labourers.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages in average.
	Labourers.	Work days.		
			Florins.	Florins.
Men	308	77,435½	68295.59	0.882
Women	363	74,805½	44699.70	0.598
Boys and girls	90	12,869½	4,612.24	0.386
Men	563	110,393	86201.41	0.781
Women	163	32,305½	20291.06	0.628
Boys and girls	37	4,569	1772.00	0.388

Remark—The wages for indentured immigrants and other labourers, as mentioned in the last paragraphs, are generally the same, when the quantity and quality of the performed work are the same.

More skilful and heavier labour, as for instance mechanical and manufactory work, also shovel work, is higher paid than weeding and other light work; from this results the difference in wages.

16. The number of charges by employers and other persons against Indian immigrants, their nature and the manner in which they are disposed of, were in 1890 as follows:—

Nature of the complaints.	Number of the complaint.	Convicted.	Acquitted or struck out.	Untried.	Percentage of complaints to population of indentured immigrants.
Offences against the labour law	849	755	94	...	18.04
Other petty offences	232	203	79	...	5.99
Correctional cases	33	23	5	5	0.70
Criminal	3	...	2	1	0.06
TOTAL	1,167	981	180	6	almost 24.80

17. The number and nature of charges by Indian immigrants against employers were:—

Number of complaint.	Their nature.	Struck out and withdrawn.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	REMARKS.
7	Paid too little wages	7	...	...	One complaint was right; the wages were paid and complaint withdrawn. The complaints of the others were unfounded; they received exactly what they earned.
4	Not being paid their earned wages	4	...	...	Unfounded. The work of two was badly done. Being unwilling to improve it, it was finished by another labourer, who received the money.
8	Deduction of their wages	8	...	...	Unfounded, excepting one case of a 50 cents fine, which by order was immediately paid.
56	Too heavy work	56	...	...	The work of 10 was much; the wages were increased in ratio. The other complaints were unfounded.
1	Not having received the prescribed quantity of food in hospital.	...	1	...	In higher instance the sentence confirmed.
1	Deduction of rations	1	...	...	Unfounded.
7	Having been struck	5	1	1	
		81	2	1	

The complaints were mostly unfounded or frivolous.
The percentage to the population was 1.78.

18. The savings of the Indian immigrants, 1,248 in number, in the Colonial Savings Bank amounted on December 31st, 1890, to fl. 196,775 $\frac{18.5}{100}$ yielding 3 per cent.

19. Thirty-nine Indian immigrants, who had fulfilled their agreements and who were provided with a certificate of good conduct, received on their request a grant of Government land to cultivate on their own account, free of cost, and during six years free of ground and personal taxes.

20. *Return passage*.—The British ship *Jumna*, Captain Grant Robinson, was for the second time chartered to take a conveyance of time-expired coolies back to Calcutta. Dr. R. St. Romaine was also re-appointed as Surgeon Superintendent.

The 5th September 1890 there were embarked 570 souls, equal to 498 statute adults, viz.:—

333 males } above the age of 10.
116 females }
59 boys } from 1 to 10 years.
39 girls }
10 males } infants.
13 females }

The ship was towed by the Government steamer *Curacao* to the Fort St. Amsterdam and went next day to sea.

Among the passengers were 4 males and 2 females who arrived with the last ships, and were unfit to perform any labour, and thus rejected, and according to clause 20 of the Convention returned to India; further 7 men, 2 women, 1 girl, and 1 infant, who had no right to a free passage and paid their own passage.

The trinkets, which were delivered by 162 persons to the Agent General to be packed and handed to them in Calcutta, were estimated at a value of fl. 107.46, those which they kept with themselves, at a value of fl. 2,000, = altogether fl. 12,746, equal to £1,062½.

The amount of savings which were remitted to Calcutta was fl. 71,675-18 = £5,972-18-7½.

In the evening of March 18th, 1891, the ship arrived in Calcutta, and next day the immigrants were landed; with a few exceptions they all enjoyed good health. On the voyage which was unusually long, 189 days, there were 5 births and 9 deaths.

The ship *British Peer* is chartered to bring home in August next 500 adults, immigrants who desire to leave the Colony or who are incapacitated from work.

21. *Time of residence in the Colony of the Indian immigrants*.—In consequence of the departure of the ship *Jumna* on 5th September 1890, conveying 570 British Indian immigrants from Surinam to Calcutta, the average time of residence in the Colony mentioned in the former yearly report is now altered as follows:—

The 1st ship *Lala Rookh* arrived 5th June 1873 with 399 immigrants.

From this transport, including their children born in Surinam, left the Colony up to the 1st August 1889 183 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 in the *Jumna* (II) after a residence of 17 years and three months 15 "

TOTAL 198 immigrants.

The 2nd ship *Bengal* arrived the 8th July 1873 with 571 immigrants.

From this transport left as before 262 immigrants.
On the 5th of September 1890 after a residence of 17 years and 2 months 7 "

TOTAL 269 immigrants.

The 3rd ship *Yorkshire* arrived the 25th August 1873 with 632 immigrants.

From this transport left as before 269 immigrants.
On the 5th of September 1890 after a residence of 17 years 20 "

TOTAL 289 immigrants.

The 4th ship *Mangalore* arrived 8th of November 1873 with 446 immigrants.

From this transport left as before 150 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 10 months 14 "

TOTAL 164 immigrants.

The 5th ship *Calcutta* arrived 25th of November 1873 with 401 immigrants.

From this transport left as above	184 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 9 months	13 "
TOTAL	197 immigrants.

The 6th ship *Kate Kellock* arrived 18th of January 1874 with 458 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	211 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 7 months	3 "
TOTAL	214 immigrants.

The 7th ship *Medea* arrived 14th February 1874 with 480 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	237 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 6 months	9 "
TOTAL	246 immigrants.

The 8th ship *Howrah* arrived 8th April 1874 with 446 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	201 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 5 months	10 "
TOTAL	211 immigrants.

The 9th ship *Clive* arrived 29th August 1877 with 327 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	138 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 13 years	6 "
TOTAL	144 immigrants.

The 10th ship *Zanzibar* arrived 16th August 1878 with 700 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	335 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 12 years	19 "
TOTAL	354 immigrants.

The 11th ship *Ailsa (I)* arrived February 6th, 1880, with 315 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	161 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 10 years and 7 months	25 "
TOTAL	186 immigrants.

The 12th ship *Ailsa (II)* arrived November 26th, 1880, with 460 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	152 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 9 years and 9 months	8 "
TOTAL	160 immigrants.

The 13th ship *British Statesman (I)* arrived March 14th, 1881, with 450 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	183 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 9 years and 5 months	17 "
TOTAL	200 immigrants.

The 14th ship *Ailsa (III)* arrived January 9th, 1882, with 484 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	157 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 8 years and 8 months	24 "
TOTAL	181 immigrants.

The 15th ship *Sheila (I)* arrived January 13th, 1883, with 404 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	81 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 7 years and 8 months	24 "
TOTAL	105 immigrants.

The 16th ship *British Statesman (II)* arrived December 18th, 1883, with 451 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	59 immigrants.
On 5th September 1890 after a residence of 6 years and 6 months	65 "
TOTAL	124 immigrants.

The 17th ship *British Nation (I)* arrived February 8th, 1884, with 485 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	27 immigrants.
On 5th September 1890 after a residence of 6 years and 7 months	86 "
TOTAL	113 immigrants.

The 18th ship *Ailsa (IV)* arrived April 13th, 1884, with 495 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	28 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 6 years and 5 months	118 "
TOTAL	146 immigrants.

The 19th ship *Peshwa* arrived August 27th, 1884, with 594 immigrants.

From this transport left the Colony as before—	
August 13th, 1886, by <i>British Peer</i> for	
Calcutta after residence 1½	4 immigrants.
March 20th, 1887, by	2 immigrants after residence of 2 years ½.
August 1st, 1889, by <i>Jumna (I)</i>	7 immigrants after residence of 4 years ½.
September 5th, 1890, by <i>Jumna (II)</i>	28 immigrants after residence of 6 years.
TOTAL	41

The 20th ship *British Nation (II)* arrived December 12th, 1884, with 489 immigrants.

From this transport left the Colony as before—	
By the <i>British Peer</i>	4 immigrants after a residence of 1 year ½.
" <i>John Daire</i>	1 immigrant after a residence of 2 years ½.
" <i>Jumna (II)</i>	26 immigrants after a residence of 5 years ½.
TOTAL	31 immigrants.

The 21st ship *Sheila (II)* arrived January 14th, 1885, with 533 immigrants.

From this transport left the Colony as before—	
By the <i>British Peer</i>	2 immigrants after a residence of 1 year ½.
" <i>John Daire</i>	3 immigrants after a residence of 2 years ½.
" <i>Jumna (II)</i>	19 immigrants after a residence of 5 years ½.
TOTAL	24 immigrants.

By these figures and those of the former yearly report one gets for the average time of residence in the Colony of the British Indian immigrants who have returned to Calcutta the following time:—

	Years.	Months.
For those of the <i>Lalla Rookh</i>	8	4
" " <i>Bengal</i>	9	2
" " <i>Yorkshire</i>	9	7
" " <i>Mangalore</i>	10	1
" " <i>Calcutta</i>	9	5
" " <i>Kate Kellock</i>	10	4
" " <i>Medea</i>	9	6

										Years. Months.	
For those of the	Howrah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	11
"	Clive	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4
"	Zanzibar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	0
"	Ailsa (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5
"	Ailsa (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6
"	British Statesman (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8
"	Ailsa (III)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
"	Sheila (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5
"	British Statesman (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
"	British Nation (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
"	Ailsa (IV)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
"	Peshwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
"	British Nation (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
"	Sheila (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10

The percentage of the Indian immigrants who left the Colony is for the several trans-ports here as follows:—

										0.50 of arrivals	
The	Lalla Rookh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.46	"
"	Yorkshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.47	"
"	Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.37	"
"	Mangalore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.49	"
"	Calcutta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.47	"
"	Kate Kellock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.51	"
"	Medea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.47	"
"	Howrah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.44	"
"	Clive	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.51	"
"	Zanzibar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.59	"
"	Ailsa (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.35	"
"	Ailsa (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.44	"
"	British Statesman (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.37	"
"	Ailsa (III)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.26	"
"	Sheila (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.28	"
"	British Statesman (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.23	"
"	British Nation (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.29	"
"	Ailsa (IV)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.07	"
"	Peshwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.06	"
"	British Nation (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.05	"
"	Sheila (II)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		

For the reason mentioned in the former yearly report all these figures ought to be considered as minimum.

Taking the first ten ships, then, we will find for the average time of residence 9 years and 3 months, and for the number of returned immigrants 0.469 of arrivals, or an average of 469 returns to 1,000 imported.

J. T. A. VAN ROSEVELT,
Immigration Agent General.

No. 96 (Public—Emigration), dated India Office, London, the 3rd September 1891.

From—THE RIGHT HON'BLE VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B., *Her Majesty's Secretary of State for*

To—The Government of India.

I TRANSMIT, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Paramaribo, enclosing his Report on British Indian Immigration to Dutch Guiana for the year 1890.

No. 33, dated Paramaribo, the 9th July 1891.

From—W. WYNDHAM, Esq., *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cayenne and Surinam,*
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

ENCLOSED herewith, I have the honour to submit my Report on British Indian Immigration to Dutch Guiana for the past year.

Report of Consul W. WYNDHAM, on *British Indian Immigration to Surinam for the year 1890,*
—dated Paramaribo, the 8th July 1891.

THE health of the immigrants during the past year has been good, and the rate of mortality has been about 1.83 per cent. as against 1.46 in the previous year, the excess being partly accounted for by the fact that two ship-loads of immigrants arrived during the year, and the first year of acclimatization always increases the death-rate. The wages earned by the immigrants have been on the whole above the average, and the newly arrived immigrants set to work at once and earned wages beyond my expectations, considering that many of them were not accustomed to field labour.

During the past year one or two things occurred that I think it would be as well to mention in this Report, although I have already, by despatches to the Foreign Office, brought the matters up.

1. In December last year Circulars were issued inviting managers and overseers on plantations employing immigrant labour to become special constables, with the avowed intention of facilitating the conviction and the punishment of immigrants for neglect of work, assaults, &c., &c. This measure, if allowed to be carried through, would have placed the immigrants entirely at the mercy of the planters and their Creole subordinates, as a sworn statement of such a special police agent would convict any immigrant, however innocent, and cause his imprisonment; and, moreover, it left the door open to other abuses of authority of a more serious character, enabling the young Creole overseers to take advantage of immigrants in many ways either by threats or actual imprisonment.

On the first appointments being made, I represented to the Governor that immigrants were placed in a very unfavourable position, and requested him to reconsider the matter; he, however, defended the appointments, and I had to report to the Foreign Office, who communicated with Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, and finally the appointments were withdrawn, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Hague agreeing that such appointments were opposed to the recognized principles of criminal law.

2. During the months of November and December 1890, I had cause to find fault with the ill-treatment of immigrant prisoners whilst working on the public roads, and I then determined to visit the prisons and look into the treatment of prisoners in the district jails; the result of my inspection was that I found immigrants were often illegally confined in irons by orders of police subordinates, and that the nature of this punishment as applied in the prisons was such as to torture the prisoners, among whom I found one man very weakly from long confinement and insufficient food, whom I had to bring into hospital, as notwithstanding the man's weakly condition, he had been ordered to do a very heavy task daily, and failing this was placed in irons "trussed" for the whole night, only to be released in the morning to do another heavy task and be punished again. My representations to the Governor of these severe punishments have had the effect of somewhat modifying the extent to which the punishments were carried, but I have not been able up to the present time to get this

mediaeval form of torture abolished, as the Colony prefers to continue it, rather than build new prisons, permitting of correction by more modern and humane methods.

Flogging also increased in the jails in the latter part of the past year. In this respect I was more fortunate, as I succeeded in stopping in a large measure the numbers of men flogged, and at any rate managed to prevent the prison overseers from driving the prisoners with sticks as they used to do. I find from the reports I have received that in the two prisons, "Forts Zeelandia" and "Amsterdam," 69 British Indian immigrants were punished during the past year by being placed in irons, being so kept in all 1,156 days; in the districts 220 immigrants suffered in all for 868 days. These are the official figures, but it is impossible to say what really occurs in the districts, where a Brigadier, or in his absence a policeman, places a man in irons, which may or may not be recorded, particularly as the right to place a man in this punishment has been illegally assumed by district officers. Only 8 cases of flogging are reported during the past year. I only wish I could feel sure the report is strictly correct.

3. The selection of officers for the post of District Commissary has not been very judiciously exercised, and appointments have been made to the control of districts, in which large bodies of immigrants are employed, of men who had no experience of the people, and who are unable to understand either the native language or the Negro English, and I think the Indian Government will agree with me that, whilst Dutch officials from Holland for Dutch service in the Colony are perhaps necessary, the importation of such officials to govern a large body of British Indian immigrants, whose customs and language are totally strange to them, is not desirable; and that the raising of the "Morale" of the employés in the Colony by the importation of married Dutchmen, however desirable in one sense, does not provide suitable officials for district service. As an example, there is one of the largest districts in the Colony in which some thousands of immigrants are employed, administered by a gentleman who is totally ignorant of the language the people speak, and who requires an interpreter who is capable of speaking to the immigrants and translating to him in Dutch; such interpreters are scarce, and when found, they would rule the district in immigration matters instead of the Commissary. It is for this reason that I think immigration should be continued only to Colonies where trained officials are employed, and that immigration to Foreign Colonies should be in every way discouraged. Protection by treaty and convention, even when carefully looked after by Consular officers, can never afford the same guarantee as British Colonies do for the welfare of immigrants.

I have now six years' experience in this Colony, and whilst allowing that the Netherlands Home Government are ready to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in immigration matters as far as the treatment of immigrants is concerned, I am convinced they cannot prevent abuses here, which, even when discovered, take a long time to rectify through diplomatic representations at the Hague.

In my Report on Immigration for the year 1889, I mentioned the desirability of the appointment of Sub-Immigration Agents in this Colony, and I then submitted a note from the Governor in which he agreed with me as to the necessity for such appointments. Up to the present time, however, nothing has been done beyond placing a post in the budget for 1892 for the salary of a sub-agent which is subject to the vote of the Colonial Council. In the meantime Mr. Roosevelt, who has been Immigration Agent General since the beginning of immigration to Surinam, is about to proceed on leave to Europe either this month or in August, and there is no one trained to replace him, nor can his clerks assist any one appointed to act, as Mr. Roosevelt has always done the real work himself and his office hands have consequently no experience. The appointment of Mr. Roosevelt's successor will be a very difficult question for the Dutch Government; to find a qualified man to at once enter on the duties will be even more difficult, and under any circumstances the Consulate will have to bear the burthen of extra work for a long time until the new Agent General learns his work and gains the confidence of the immigrants.

Immigrant Population.	The immigrant population, free and indentured, numbered on the 31st December 1889	10,151
Add ex <i>Erne</i>		628
	Making up to date of last report a total of	10,779
Add received ex <i>Rhine</i>		634
	Total, 31st December 1890	11,413
Add again ex <i>Hereford</i> arrived 20th May 1891		636
		12,049

Deduct Casualties by death	91
By Rejection	7
Returned to India per <i>Jumna</i> , September 5th, 1890	509
Children under 10 years of age	121
	728

Total up to date of report, in Colony 11,321

At the end of the present month or early in August, the ship *British Peer* of the line belonging to Mr. Nourse is chartered to convey back to India 500 to 550 immigrants on the expiration of their contracts, which will reduce the total of immigrants in this Colony to about the same number as in my last report.

I have obtained at present the opening regularly of two Indian immigrant schools, one other is informally opened, and on another estate a school-house has been built, whilst another school is being built at "*Rust en Werk*" which will make five immigrant schools in the Colony. I have also a despatch from the Revenue and Agricultural Department at Calcutta by which I am informed 10 copies of each kind of school book have been sent to me as specimens, and as soon as they are received I will distribute them, and more copies will, I am informed, be ordered by the Government for the pupils. There has been great and unnecessary delay in opening the schools, but it has arisen through political quarrels among the authorities, which I hope are now ended by the recall of the former Governor. The school attendance has been on the whole satisfactory, and at my inspections I have found the children making good progress. I have also visited unexpectedly the night classes for adults and have found them well attended.

Since my last report the services of Mr. Castle as Interpreter at the Consulate have ceased, and on the 21st June this year Mr. Neville Morris joined for duty as Interpreter. I have already found him of great assistance to me as he speaks the language well and will, I hope, soon be thoroughly initiated into the working of the British Indian Immigration laws of this Colony and the work of this office.

I submitted on the 26th June last year a rough project for a law to legalize immigrant marriages by native rites, to facilitate their contracts according to native customs, and to punish men harbouring other men's wives or abducting them, and I have the promise of the local authorities that such a law when approved by the Indian Government will be brought before the local Council and passed. Since drawing up the rough draft of law, based on my knowledge of the immigrants' ways in their new temporary home in this Colony, I see that the "age of consent" has been raised to 12 years by the Indian Government. Under these circumstances it would appear advisable to make 12 the lowest age at which legal marriages can be contracted in this Colony among British Indian immigrants, which would be a great improvement on the Dutch law, which forbids marriages under 16 years, and virtually opens the road to irregular intercourse and prostitution among the immigrants who do not hesitate to sell their daughters to two or three parties in turn before they finally reclaim them at 16 years of age and marry them to some immigrant who is willing to pay for the purchase of the girl and get legally married to her. This is a common occurrence here in consequence of the paucity of women, and unfortunately it too often happens that the legal husband is left by his wife after he has spent his money and she returns to her former lover, the law as it stands being powerless to punish a man for harbouring another man's wife unless a Dutch marriage certificate is produced.

The amount of savings in the bank on 31st December 1889 amounted for 1,146 immigrants to florins 186,074-98⁵ equivalent to £15,506-4-11. This amount was increased up to the 31st December 1890 for 1,248 depositors (an increase of 102 over the former year) to florins 196,775-18⁵ £16,397-18-11¹, besides the sum of £6,035-1-11¹ remitted to India in the course of the past year belonging to return immigrants per *Jumna*; in addition to this 25 immigrants remitted in the year 1890 the sum of £102-5-10 to their families in India.

The statistics given by the Agent General in his report, copy enclosed herewith, gives all other details.

Report from the Immigration Department, Surinam, on Immigration for the year ending December 31st, 1890.

	ABOVE THE AGE OF 15.		UNDER THE AGE OF 15.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
On the 1st January 1890	2,524	789	473	418	4,204
Increased by—					
Arrivals from Calcutta	749	294	126	93	1,262
Birth	...	...	63	51	114
Re-indenture	429	32	25	20	506
Return from desertion	7	2	...	...	9
Transferring boys and girls who reached the age of 15 years	13	10	...	...	23
Decreased by—					
Death	3,722	1,127	687	582	6,118
Expiration of contract	48	9	19	15	91
Desertion	433	145	88	91	757
Commutation or cancelling of contract on request of parties	16	1	...	...	17
Rejected and returned to India per <i>Jumna (II)</i>	3	...	...	...	3
Returned to India with husband	5	2	...	...	7
Orphans who reached the age of majority	...	...	...	...	1
Transferring boys and girls who reached the age of 15 years	4	4	1	10	9
Remaining under Indenture on 31st December 1890	509	161	120	118	908
	3,213	966	567	464	5,210

2. Table of births and deaths during the fourth year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex John Davie* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants at the beginning of the 4th year, the 18th January 1891.	201	83	41	37	362
In the 4th year	...	...	7	4	11
{ Born	201	83	48	41	373
{ Died	6	...	...	...	6
{ Returned to India with her husband	...	...	...	1	1
Number at the end of the 4th year	195	83	48	40	366

The rate of mortality of this batch was—

In the 4th year of residence	1.65 per cent.
" 3rd " "	1.17 " "
" 2nd " "	1.41 " "
" 1st " "	3.40 " "

3. Table of births and deaths during the second year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex The Bruce* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants at the beginning of the 2nd year, the 3rd January 1890.	284	116	54	34	488
In the 2nd year	...	...	12	9	21
{ Born	284	116	66	43	509
{ Died	4	...	5	1	10
Number at the end of the 2nd year	280	116	61	42	499

The rate of mortality of this batch was :—

In the 2nd year of residence	2.03 per cent.
" 1st " "	3.64 " "

4. Table of births and deaths during the first year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex Ganges* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants on arrival the 21st of April 1889	343	135	61	39	578
{ Born	...	...	4	6	10
In the 1st year	343	135	65	45	588
{ Died	12	3	1	4	20
{ Rejected and returned to India	1	1	...	2	4
Number at the end of the 1st year	330	131	64	39	564

The rate of mortality during the period of residence in the Colony was 3.50 per cent.

5. Table of births and deaths during the first year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants *ex Elbe* :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants on arrival the 23rd of November 1889	365	139	88	56	648
{ Born	...	...	3	7	10
In the 1st year	365	139	91	63	658
{ Died	11	2	3	1	17
{ Deserted	4	...	...	...	4
{ Rejected and returned to India	...	1	...	...	1
Number at the end of the 1st year	350	136	88	62	636

The rate of mortality during that period of residence in the Colony was 2.65 per cent.

6. The average rate of mortality among the Indian immigrants was in 1890—not including 6 cases of accidental death, *viz.*, 1 by burns, 2 drowned, 1 woman slain by her husband, and 2 suicide, of which the cause is unknown—nearly 1.83 per cent.

7. The following list shows the estates where, in 1890, the mortality has been *nihil* below and above the average rate.

A.—Name of estates where Indian immigrants are allotted to, having no mortality, *viz.* :—

1. Schoonoord***	Cocoa plantation in Commetewanee.
2. Pieterszorg***	Ditto ditto Bluedin Cottica.
3. Johannisberg***	Ditto ditto ditto.
4. Nyden Spyt***	Ditto ditto Commewijne.
5. Nieuweyond***	Ditto ditto ditto.
6. Maagdenberg***	Ditto ditto Boven Suriname.
7. Kwatta***	Ditto ditto Bluedin Para.
8. deMorgenster***	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
9. Fredericisqifh***	Ditto ditto ditto.
10. de rendracht **	Sugar Plantation, Perica.
11. Constantia **	Cocoa Plantation, Matappica.
12. Brouwerslut**	Ditto ditto Bluedin Cottica.
13. Monsouci**	Ditto ditto ditto.
14. Johanna Catharina**	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
15. Slootwijk*	Ditto ditto Commetawane.
16. Lilæadaal*	Ditto ditto Bluedin Commewijne.
17. Vreeland*	Ditto ditto Boven Suriname.
18. Belwaarde*	Ditto ditto Bluedin.
19. Caledonia*	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
20. deDaank Caarheed*	Ditto ditto ditto.
21. Nieuw Clarenbeek	Ditto ditto Perica.
22. Berlyn	Ditto ditto Bluedin Cottica.
23. Elizabeth Shoop	Ditto ditto ditto.
24. Frederikshoop	Ditto ditto ditto.
25. Katwijk	Ditto ditto Commewijne.
26. Susanuasmaal	Ditto ditto Suriname.
27. Lusten Rust	Ditto ditto ditto.
28. Fagthust	Ditto ditto ditto.
29. La Rencontre	Sugar Plantation, Boven Para.
30. Bodel	Ditto ditto Bluedin Para.
31. deMorgenstond	Cocoa Plantation, Boven Para.

32. Oldenberg	Cattle Farm, Blueden Para.
33. Tont-liu-fant	Cocoa Plantation, Blueden Para.
34. Concordia	Ditto ditto Saramacca.
35. Catharina Sophia	Ditto ditto ditto.
36. Croppahack Sophia	Ditto ditto Nickerie.
37. Kot or Gloria	Ditto ditto ditto.

B.—Name of estates where the mortality was below the average rate of 1.83 per cent. :—

1. Visberzorg	Sugar Plantation, Blueden Commewijne.
2. Alliance	Ditto Matappica.
3. Zorge Hoop *	Cocoa Plantation, Benedin Cottica.
4. Noorburg ***	Coffee Plantation, Suriname.
5. Meer Borg	Sugar Plantation, Suriname.
6. Waterloo	Ditto Nickerie.
7. Dordrecht	Cocoa Plantation, Benedin Suriname-Commewijne.
8. Sorgolot*	Ditto Boven Para.
9. Waterland	Ditto

C.—Name of estates where the mortality was above the average rate :—

1. Marienburg	Sugar Plantation, Benedin Commewijne.
2. Hazard	Ditto Nickerie.
3. Montresor *	Cocoa Plantation, Bene Commewijne.
4. Rusk and Werk	Sugar Plantation, Benedin Cottica.
5. Nriendsheid and Onderszorg	Cocoa Plantation, Commewijne Cottica.
6. Killestein	Ditto Cottica.
7. Goridmejn	Sugar Plantation, Boven Commewijne.
8. Medesorg	Cocoa Plantation, Benedin Commewijne.
9. Geertruidenberg*	Ditto ditto.
10. Spieringshack*	Ditto ditto.
11. Marienback**	Ditto Collica.
12. Boden	Sugar Plantation, Commewijne.
13. Vertronmen	Cocoa Plantation, Cottica.
14. Broederschap	Ditto Saramacca.
15. Accaribo*	Ditto Boven Suriname.
16. deMaastroom	Ditto Benedin Cottica.
17. St. Barbara	Ditto Boven Suriname.
18. La liberte	Ditto ditto.

The asterisks *, ** added to the name of an estate signify that there was no mortality during the years 1887, 1888, and 1889; ** no mortality during 1888 and 1889; and * no mortality during 1889.

8. Cause of death—

Febris perniciosa	31 immigrants.
Debilitas	10 immigrants, principally new comers and children.
Convulsions	9 principally children.
Phthisis	8 immigrants.
Dysentery	4 "
Diarrhoea	3 "
Frambosia Africanus	3 "
Meningitis	2 "
Entero Malasi	2 "
Apoplexia	2 "
Myeritis	1 immigrant.
Marasmus	1 "
Anæmia	1 "
Icterus	1 "
Carcimona	1 "
Tetanus	1 "
Gonarthrititis	1 "
Burns	1 "
Drowned	2 immigrants.
Slain	1 immigrant.
Suicide	2 immigrants.
Cause unknown	4 "

9. Cases of illness and medical treatment in the hospitals :—

On 1st January 1890 there were under medical treatment, Indian immigrants	136
Number of cases during the year 1890	9,176
Where of { recovered	9,049
Died	80
Remaining under treatment in the hospital on 31st December 1890	9,129
	183

The total number of sick days in 1890 amounted to 72,312, giving in average for each Indian immigrant 17 days of treatment in the hospital and for each hundred immigrants 198 cases, being 2 days and 13 cases more than during 1889, also caused by new arrivals.

10. Table showing the mortality since 1877, including the accidental cases of the indentured British Indian immigrants on one side and the Creole and non-indentured immigrants on the other side on the same estates :—

In the year	MORTALITY INCLUDING THE ACCIDENTAL CASES OF THE	
	Indentured Indian Immigrants.	Creole and non-indentured Immigrants on same estates.
1877	3.73 per cent.	6.16 per cent.
1878	2.71 "	4.07 "
1879	2.08 "	3.32 "
1880	1.81 "	3.59 "
1881	3.26 "	4.25 "
1882	2.60 "	2.70 "
1883	2.59 "	3.84 "
1884	2.60 "	5.00 "
1885	2.40 "	3.26 "
1886	1.88 "	2.82 "
1887	1.54 "	3.15 "
1888	1.62 "	3.36 "
1889	1.59 "	2.31 "
1890	1.93 "	2.45 "

The mortality among the labourers on the same estates has been always larger with the Creole and non-indentured immigrants than with immigrants who were indentured.

11. A number of 15 marriages (legal) were concluded, from which 15 children were legalized.

12. The number of births among the indentured immigrants was in 1890 114, viz., 63 male and 51 female infants, being 12.99 to the hundred women.

The proportion of women to number of men was in average as 306-1000.

13. The number of work days, the maximum and average amount of wages earned by the indentured Indian labourers during 1890, are presented in the following table :—

Indentured Immigrants.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages on average.	Maximum earned in one W. E.
	Immigrants.	Work days.			
Men	2,828	516,298½	Florins. 359424.23	Florins. 0.696	Florins. 16.40 on the Sugar Estate, Rust and Werk.
Women	816	98,018½	57910.89	0.591	9 On the Cocoa Estate, Johanna Catharina.
Boys and girls	62	6,334½	2882.41	0.458	

The other days of the year which are not included in the forementioned numbers must be counted for illness and absence on leave, to give evidence or to bring in complaints, for wilful absence from work, days in jail, Sunday festivals acknowledged by Government, and Indian holidays, being the last, 16 for Mahomedans and 32 for Hindus.

14. The number of work days and earned wages of the non-indentured labourers on the same plantation to which indentured immigrants are allotted are shown in the following table :—

Labourers.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages in average.
	Labourers.	Work days.		
Non-indentured—Creoles	Men	709	187,762	Florins. 173001.49
	Women	408	83,436½	53075.97
	Boys and girls	404	10,295½	5310.36
Ditto Immigrants	Men	1,222	266,980½	209926.22
	Women	430	74,565	43266.11
	Boys and girls	129	15,944	6906.40

As those labourers changed frequently from plantations, the ciphers of this table and on the next are obtained by adding the number of them who were present on the first day of each month on each estate, and dividing the sum by 12, the quotient taken for the average.

15. The number of work days and earned wages of the non-indentured labourers, residing on plantations not worked by indentured immigrants, are as follows:—

Labourers.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages in average.
	Labourers.	Work days.		
Men	308	77,435½	Florins.	Florins.
Women	363	74,805½	68295 59	0 882
Boys and girls	90	12,809½	44699 70	0 598
Men	563	110,393	4 61 24	0 386
Women	163	32,305½	86201 41	0 781
Boys and girls	37	4,569	20291 06	0 628
			1772 00	0 388

Remark—The wages for indentured immigrants and other labourers, as mentioned in the last paragraphs, are generally the same, when the quantity and quality of the performed work are the same.

More skilful and heavier labour, as for instance mechanical and manufactory work, also shovel work, is higher paid than weeding and other light work; from this results the difference in wages.

16. The number of charges by employers and other persons against Indian immigrants, their nature and the manner in which they are disposed of, were in 1890 as follows:—

Nature of the complaints.	Number of the complaint.	Convicted.	Acquitted or struck out.	Untried.	Percentage of complaints to population of indentured immigrants.
Offences against the labour law	849	755	94	...	18 04
Other petty offences	232	203	79	...	5 99
Correctional cases	33	23	5	...	0 70
Criminal	3	...	2	1	0 06
TOTAL	1,167	981	180	6	almost 24 80

17. The number and nature of charges by Indian immigrants against employers were:—

Number of complaint.	Their nature.	Struck out and withdrawn.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	REMARKS.
7	Paid too little wages	7	...	...	One complaint was right; the wages were paid and complaint withdrawn. The complaints of the others were unfounded; they received exactly what they earned.
4	Not being paid their earned wages	4	...	...	
8	Deduction of their wages	8	...	...	Unfounded. The work of two was badly done. Being unwilling to improve it, it was finished by another labourer, who received the money.
56	Too heavy work	56	...	...	Unfounded, excepting one case of a 50 cents fine, which by order was immediately paid.
1	Not having received the prescribed quantity of food in hospital.	...	1	...	The work of 10 was much; the wages were increased in ratio. The other complaints were unfounded.
1	Deduction of rations	1	...	...	In higher instance the sentence confirmed.
7	Having been struck	5	1	1	Unfounded.
		81	2	1	

The complaints were mostly unfounded or frivolous.
The percentage to the population was 1.78.

18. The savings of the Indian immigrants, 1,248 in number, in the Colonial Savings Bank amounted on December 31st, 1890, to fl. 196,775 18½ yielding 3 per cent.

19. Thirty-nine Indian immigrants, who had fulfilled their agreements and who were provided with a certificate of good conduct, received on their request a grant of Government land to cultivate on their own account, free of cost, and during six years free of ground and personal taxes.

20. Return passage.—The British ship *Jumna*, Captain Grant Robinson, was for the second time chartered to take a conveyance of time-expired coolies back to Calcutta. Dr. R. St. Romaine was also re-appointed as Surgeon Superintendent.

The 5th September 1890 there were embarked 570 souls, equal to 498 statute adults, viz.:—

333 males } above the age of 10.
116 females }
59 boys } from 1 to 10 years.
39 girls }
10 males } infants.
13 females }

The ship was towed by the Government steamer *Curacao* to the Fort St. Amsterdam and went next day to sea.

Among the passengers were 4 males and 2 females who arrived with the last ships, and were unfit to perform any labour, and thus rejected, and according to clause 20 of the Convention returned to India; further 7 men, 2 women, 1 girl, and 1 infant, who had no right to a free passage and paid their own passage.

The trinkets, which were delivered by 162 persons to the Agent General to be packed and handed to them in Calcutta, were estimated at a value of fl. 107.46, those which they kept with themselves, at a value of fl. 2,000, = altogether fl. 12,746, equal to £1,062½.

The amount of savings which were remitted to Calcutta was fl. 71,675-18 = £5,972-18-7½.

In the evening of March 13th, 1891, the ship arrived in Calcutta, and next day the immigrants were landed; with a few exceptions they all enjoyed good health. On the voyage which was unusually long, 189 days, there were 5 births and 9 deaths.

The ship *British Peer* is chartered to bring home in August next 500 adults, immigrants who desire to leave the Colony or who are incapacitated from work.

21. Time of residence in the Colony of the Indian immigrants.—In consequence of the departure of the ship *Jumna* on 5th September 1890, conveying 570 British Indian immigrants from Surinam to Calcutta, the average time of residence in the Colony mentioned in the former yearly report is now altered as follows:—

The 1st ship *Lala Rookh* arrived 5th June 1873 with 399 immigrants.

From this transport, including their children born in Surinam, left the Colony up to the 1st August 1889 183 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 in the *Jumna (II)* after a residence of 17 years and three months 15 "

TOTAL . 198 immigrants.

The 2nd ship *Bengal* arrived the 8th July 1873 with 571 immigrants.

From this transport left as before 262 immigrants.
On the 5th of September 1890 after a residence of 17 years and 2 months 7 "

TOTAL . 269 immigrants.

The 3rd ship *Yorkshire* arrived the 25th August 1873 with 632 immigrants.

From this transport left as before 269 immigrants.
On the 5th of September 1890 after a residence of 17 years 20 "

TOTAL . 289 immigrants.

The 4th ship *Mangalore* arrived 8th of November 1873 with 446 immigrants.

From this transport left as before 150 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 10 months 14 "

TOTAL . 164 immigrants.

The 5th ship *Calcutta* arrived 25th of November 1873 with 401 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	184 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 9 months	13 "
TOTAL	197 immigrants.

The 6th ship *Kate Kellock* arrived 18th of January 1874 with 458 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	211 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 7 months	3 "
TOTAL	214 immigrants.

The 7th ship *Medea* arrived 14th February 1874 with 480 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	237 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 6 months	9 "
TOTAL	246 immigrants.

The 8th ship *Howrah* arrived 8th April 1874 with 446 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	201 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 16 years and 5 months	10 "
TOTAL	211 immigrants.

The 9th ship *Olive* arrived 29th August 1877 with 327 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	138 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 13 years	6 "
TOTAL	144 immigrants.

The 10th ship *Zanzibar* arrived 16th August 1878 with 700 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	335 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 12 years	19 "
TOTAL	354 immigrants.

The 11th ship *Ailsa (I)* arrived February 6th, 1880, with 315 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	161 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 10 years and 7 months	25 "
TOTAL	186 immigrants.

The 12th ship *Ailsa (II)* arrived November 26th, 1880, with 460 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	152 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 9 years and 9 months	8 "
TOTAL	160 immigrants.

The 13th ship *British Statesman (I)* arrived March 14th, 1881, with 450 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	183 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 9 years and 5 months	17 "
TOTAL	200 immigrants.

The 14th ship *Ailsa (III)* arrived January 9th, 1882, with 484 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	157 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 8 years and 8 months	24 "
TOTAL	181 immigrants.

The 15th ship *Sheila (I)* arrived January 13th, 1883, with 404 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	81 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 7 years and 8 months	24 "
TOTAL	105 immigrants.

The 16th ship *British Statesman (II)* arrived December 18th, 1883, with 451 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	59 immigrants.
On 5th September 1890 after a residence of 6 years and 6 months	65 "
TOTAL	124 immigrants.

The 17th ship *British Nation (I)* arrived February 8th, 1884, with 485 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	27 immigrants.
On 5th September 1890 after a residence of 6 years and 7 months	86 "
TOTAL	113 immigrants.

The 18th ship *Ailsa (IV)* arrived April 13th, 1884, with 495 immigrants.

From this transport left as before	28 immigrants.
On the 5th September 1890 after a residence of 6 years and 5 months	118 "
TOTAL	146 immigrants.

The 19th ship *Peshwa* arrived August 27th, 1884, with 594 immigrants.

From this transport left the Colony as before—	
August 13th, 1886, by <i>British Peer</i> for	4 immigrants.
Calcutta after residence 1½	2 immigrants after residence of 2 years ½.
March 20th, 1887, by	7 immigrants after residence of 4 years ½.
August 1st, 1889, by <i>Jumna (I)</i>	28 immigrants after residence of 6 years.
September 5th, 1890, by <i>Jumna (II)</i>	—
TOTAL	41

The 20th ship *British Nation (II)* arrived December 12th, 1884, with 489 immigrants.

From this transport left the Colony as before—	
By the <i>British Peer</i>	4 immigrants after a residence of 1 year ½.
" <i>John Daire</i>	1 immigrant after a residence of 2 years ½.
" <i>Jumna (II)</i>	26 immigrants after a residence of 5 years ½.
TOTAL	31 immigrants.

The 21st ship *Sheila (II)* arrived January 14th, 1885, with 533 immigrants.

From this transport left the Colony as before—	
By the <i>British Peer</i>	2 immigrants after a residence of 1 year ½.
" <i>John Daire</i>	3 immigrants after a residence of 2 years ½.
" <i>Jumna (II)</i>	19 immigrants after a residence of 5 years ½.
TOTAL	24 immigrants.

By these figures and those of the former yearly report one gets for the average time of residence in the Colony of the British Indian immigrants who have returned to Calcutta the following time:—

	Years.	Months.
For those of the <i>Lalla Rookh</i>	8	4
" " <i>Bengal</i>	9	2
" " <i>Yorkshire</i>	9	7
" " <i>Mangalore</i>	10	1
" " <i>Calcutta</i>	9	5
" " <i>Kate Kellock</i>	10	4
" " <i>Medea</i>	9	6

	Years.	Months.
For those of the <i>Howrah</i>	8	11
" " <i>Clive</i>	8	4
" " <i>Zanzibar</i>	9	0
" " <i>Ailsa (I)</i>	7	5
" " <i>Ailsa (II)</i>	6	6
" " <i>British Statesman (I)</i>	6	8
" " <i>Ailsa (III)</i>	6	1
" " <i>Sheila (I)</i>	6	5
" " <i>British Statesman (II)</i>	6	0
" " <i>British Nation (I)</i>	6	0
" " <i>Ailsa (IV)</i>	6	0
" " <i>Peshwa</i>	5	2
" " <i>British Nation (II)</i>	5	1
" " <i>Sheila (II)</i>	4	10

The percentage of the Indian immigrants who left the Colony is for the several trans-ports here as follows:—

	0·50 of arrivals
The <i>Lalla Rookh</i>	0·46
" <i>Yorkshire</i>	0·47
" <i>Bengal</i>	0·37
" <i>Mangalore</i>	0·49
" <i>Calcutta</i>	0·47
" <i>Kate Kellock</i>	0·51
" <i>Medea</i>	0·47
" <i>Howrah</i>	0·44
" <i>Clive</i>	0·51
" <i>Zanzibar</i>	0·59
" <i>Ailsa (I)</i>	0·35
" <i>Ailsa (II)</i>	0·44
" <i>British Statesman (I)</i>	0·37
" <i>Ailsa (III)</i>	0·26
" <i>Sheila (I)</i>	0·28
" <i>British Statesman (II)</i>	0·23
" <i>British Nation (I)</i>	0·29
" <i>Ailsa (IV)</i>	0·07
" <i>Peshwa</i>	0·06
" <i>British Nation (II)</i>	0·05
" <i>Sheila (II)</i>	

For the reason mentioned in the former yearly report all these figures ought to be considered as minimum.

Taking the first ten ships, then, we will find for the average time of residence 9 years and 8 months, and for the number of returned immigrants 0·469 of arrivals, or an average of 469 returns to 1,000 imported.

J. T. A. VAN ROSEVELT,
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