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[Despatch Abstract.]

Correspondence
 on the subject of
 return passages for
 Indian immigrants
 in British houses &
 other colonies—

FURTHER PAPER, No. 1008 + 1287 OF 1893

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
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NO. 26 OF 1891.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
EMIGRATION.

To
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

CALCUTTA, the 11th March 1891.

MY LORD,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Despatches noted on the margin, with which Your Lordship forwarded for our consideration a copy of correspondence with the Colonial Office, relative to the proposed abolition of return-passages for Indian immigrants in British Guiana and the other Colonies.

2. The correspondence was communicated to the Governments of the provinces which supply labour for the Colonies for their opinion on the proposal, and their replies are now forwarded for Your Lordship's information.

3. As at present advised, we are disposed to agree with the Government of Bengal that the Colonies would best secure their own interests by continuing the existing practice of granting return-passages. But now that the proposal contained in our Emigration Despatch No. 7 of the 14th January last, to depute Dr. Comins to visit the Colonies importing Indian labour has met with Your Lordship's approval, Dr. Comins has been instructed to make this question a special subject of consideration and enquiry during his deputation.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

LANSDOWNE.

F. S. ROBERTS.

G. CHESNEY.

A. R. SCOBLE.

P. P. HUTCHINS.

D. BARBOUR.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON.

List of Enclosures.

From Bengal Government, No. 62, dated the 7th February 1891, and enclosures.
From North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government, No. 1883, dated the 15th
November 1890.
From Madras Government, No. 716, dated the 28th October 1890, and enclosure.
From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5477—520, dated the 29th
August 1890.

No.

1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

EMIGRATION.

No. 26, DATED CALCUTTA, THE 11TH MARCH 1891.

(COPY.)

(Letter to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.)

SUBJECT.

COMMUNICATES the views of the Government of India and the Local Governments consulted on the proposed abolition of return-passages for Indian Immigrants in the Colonies.

No. 121 (Public—Emigration), dated India Office, London, the 19th November 1891.

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

To—*The Government of India.*

WITH reference to your emigration letter No. 26 of the 11th of March last, I transmit, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of correspondence with the Colonial Office relative to the proposed abolition of return passages for Indian immigrants in Trinidad and British Guiana.

India Office to Colonial Office, 2nd April 1891.
Colonial Office to India Office, 14th April 1891, and enclosures.
Colonial Office to India Office, 27th October 1891, and enclosures.

2. I also forward, in continuation of my Despatch of the 15th ultimo, No. 105, copy of two later letters, received from D. Comins, dated Guadeloupe, the 6th ultimo.

No. 574 J. & P., dated India Office, London, the 2nd April 1891.

From—SIR HORACE WALPOLE, *Under-Secretary of State for India,*

To—*The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

WITH reference to Mr. Wingfield's letters, dated the 23rd of May and the 30th of September last, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit, for the information of Lord Knutsford, copy of a Despatch from the Government of India, with its enclosures, relative to the proposed abolition of return passages for Indian immigrants in British Guiana and the other Colonies.

Dated Downing Street, London, the 14th April 1891.

From—R. G. W. HERBERT, Esq., *Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,*

To—*The Under-Secretary of State for India.*

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Government of India, with reference to the letter from this Department of the 23rd of May last, a copy of the Despatch, noted in the subjoined schedule, on the subject of the discontinuance of the offer of return passages to Indian emigrants.

Date.	From	To
No. 76 of 11th March 1891	Governor, Sir W. Robinson, K.C. M.G., Trinidad.	The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated Government House, Trinidad, the 11th March 1891.

From—HIS EXCELLENCY SIR W. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., *Governor of Trinidad,*

To—*The Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

REFERRING to my Despatch No. 215 of the 1st of August 1887, and Your Lordship's reply "Emigration" of the 14th of September, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Emigration Agent for British Guiana at Calcutta, and to again request Your Lordship's consideration of the question of the omission of the offer of return passages in future from the inducements held out to intending emigrants to the Colony.

2. In view of the opinion expressed in the latter part of the second paragraph of your Lordship's Despatch above referred to, I am glad to see that this matter is being taken up by the British Guiana Government, and as that Colony and Trinidad together introduce a larger number of Indian immigrants than I believe all the other West Indian Colonies combined, I trust that Your Lordship may now see fit to submit the proposal for the favourable consideration of the Indian Government.

3. I enclose copy of a letter from the Governor of British Guiana, with whom, at the request of the Standing Committee on Immigration, I placed myself in communication in reference to this matter, and I now have the honour of most cordially supporting the representations embodied in the Resolution passed by the combined Court of that Colony on the 12th March 1890.

4. It is the opinion here of those best qualified to form a judgment on the matter that the elimination of the advantage of a return passage from the inducements offered to intending emigrants from India is not likely to have much, if any, effect on recruiting operations; while, on the other hand, it will unquestionably relieve coolie introducing Colonies of a great and rapidly increasing pecuniary liability, for which their Governments are responsible without guarantee, of assistance, in the case of Trinidad from any source.

No. 2264, dated 21, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the 12th November 1890.
 From—R. S. MITCHELL, Esq., *Emigration Agent for British Guiana*,
 To—*The Secretary to the Government of Trinidad*.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of a Despatch I addressed to the Indian Government on the subject of discontinuing gratuitous return passages to Indian emigrants.

2. It is highly desirable that any movement of the kind should be participated in simultaneously by the principal Colonies, whose stake in emigration questions is considerable.

3. It appears to me that Trinidad with its great facilities for settlement on Crown Lands should lead the van in any movement of this kind.

No. 530, dated Demerara, the 23rd January 1891.

From—*The Governor of British Guiana*,
 To—*The Governor of Trinidad*.

In reply to your Despatch of the 9th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the correspondence on the subject of the discontinuance of the practice of providing return passages for immigrants, referred to in Mr. Mitchell's letter, originated with a Resolution passed in the combined Court or British Guiana, which I transmitted to the Secretary of State on the 9th of April 1890, and of which I annex a copy.

2. Having been informed by the Secretary of State that the matter had been referred by the Imperial Government for the consideration of the Government of India, I am not without hopes that a decision favourable to the wishes of the representatives of this Colony may have been already arrived at.

3. Should no decision have been come to, I have no doubt that a representation of the views of Your Excellency's Government to the Government of India, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be of advantage.

Dated Downing Street, London, the 27th October 1891.

From—R. G. W. HERBERT, Esq., *Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies*,
 To—*The Under-Secretary of State for India*.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, with

From Sir C. Bruce, No. 349, dated
 6th October 1891.

reference to previous correspondence as to the discontinuance of return passages to coolie emigrants in the West Indies, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana, enclosing a memorandum of his views on the question.

No. 349, dated Demerara, the 6th October 1891.

From—SIR C. BRUCE, *Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana*.
 To—*The Secretary of State for the Colonies*.

WITH reference to my Despatch No. 314 of the 16th of September, reporting that Surgeon-Major Comins had closed his enquiry into immigration matters and left the Colony, I have the honour to inform you that at his request I have drawn up a memorandum expressing my views on the subject of return passages which I have transmitted to him and of which I enclose copies for Your Lordship's information.

Dated Georgetown, the 5th October 1891.

Memo. by SIR C. BRUCE, *Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana*, on the granting of return passages to East Indian immigrants.

IN considering the question of continuing or discontinuing the right of a free return passage to East Indian Emigrants to British Guiana, the interests to be taken into account, group themselves naturally under three heads :—

- The Interests of the Colony ;
- The Interests of the Government of India ;
- The Interests of the Emigrants.

No elaborate argument is necessary to prove the importance of the Colonial interests involved. The area of the Colony is estimated at about 120,000 square miles, or a little less than the collective area of Great Britain and Ireland. The population is a little over 280,000 being 2·3 to the square mile,—a population hardly sufficient for the cultivation and requirements of the area at present beneficially occupied, amounting to about 150 square miles. As regards the unoccupied area, it is believed to be as rich in agricultural, forest and mineral resources, as the most fortunate parts of the Empire. For the exploitation of this area the Government desire to increase the population by immigration from parts of India in which the ratio of population to area is in striking contrast to the circumstance of this Colony. The collective area of Bengal and the North-West Provinces is about 250,000 square miles, rather more than double the area of British Guiana, while the population in 1881 exceeded 110 millions, being nearly 450 to the square mile.

That an adjustment of population is equally to the advantage of this Colony and of the Government of India, I endeavoured to show in an article contributed last year to an English periodical, from which I may now reproduce some passages illustrative of the views of Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India.

In a lecture delivered before the Society of Arts in December 1873, Sir Bartle Frere said of the labouring population of India: "The Bengal labourer with wages at 1½d. or 2d. a day, and no roads or canals to bring him food, is always terribly near the brink of starvation"; and again "Though I believe the existing population of India is, as a mass, better fed than it was forty years ago, still there are large masses, especially in Bengal, living on the limits of starvation." These words may be taken as indicating the condition of things in India when the abolition of slavery created the necessity for an importation of labour into our tropical Colonies, and led to the organization of a system designed to reconstruct the fortunes of those Colonies on the principles of free labour. The peculiar fitness of the East Indian labourer to satisfy the wants of our tropical Colonies has been well shown* by Mr. Grierson, an officer deputed by the Government of India to enquire into the system prior to the Indian Emigration Act of 1883. He says :—

"The Colonies importing Indian labour are in the belt of the Tropics. The only exception is Natal, which is sub-tropical. The conditions of life in these Colonies are much the same, *vis.*, an equable climate, free from sudden or extreme variations, and an amazing fertility. The original natives of these countries, living for generations where life without labour was easy and pleasant, have developed into a type of human beings peculiarly unfitted for the higher forms of cultivation of the soil. When, therefore, European enterprise attacked these countries with the hope of carrying off the richer products of the earth, the indigenous natives were found unsuited for aiding them in the work. Coolie labour had accordingly to be introduced: and the only places where suitable labour was found to be available were India and China. Both these countries are sub-tropical, the greater portion being outside the tropical belt. Here the conditions of life are very different. The climate is anything but equable, and is subject to sudden and extreme variations. At one time the country is deluged by rain, at another parched for months together. Here life is impossible without labour. The most elaborate precautions have to be taken to obtain even a probable chance of raising a moderate crop; and the result is that the inhabitants of India and China have, in the course of generations, developed into human beings possessing considerable agricultural skill and a wonderful capacity for continuous hard work. The Indian's whole life is one long labour—he never has a moment's rest. . . . When an Indian coolie is transported to a tropical Colony, he finds himself in a place quite beyond his experience. He finds a soil capable of yielding good crops with hardly any cultivation, and he naturally applies to it all the labour and all the skill and industry inherent in him. The result is an out-turn such as would be impossible in India, and such as he had never even dreamed of before. Subsequent experience confirms his first impressions and he rightly considers that he has found a place free from cholera and famine, of a warm equable climate, where his natural industry, if rightly applied, makes its possessor in a few years the owner of a large fortune."

Such was in brief the origin of coolie emigration from India to our tropical Colonies. European enterprise on the one hand in need of a steady and continuous supply of labour, on the other a vast population skilful, industrious, and frugal, yet chronically on the limits

* Report on Colonial Emigration from the Bengal Presidency.

of starvation, exposed to constant outbreaks of cholera and to frequent famines, and without prospect of ever bettering their condition or raising themselves above a daily struggle for existence.

The Imperial interests concerned in the system were broadly stated by Lord Salisbury in a Despatch to the Government of India on the 24th of March 1875, in which he said :—

“Having regard to the greatness of our Indian population, and to the probability that, under the protection which the British Government affords from depopulation by war, and, as far as possible from famine and other evils, that population must continue very greatly to increase—especially in the healthier and more densely populated parts of the country, where the numbers already press on the means of subsistence, and the lowest classes are at all times little removed from want—it appears to me that, from an Indian point of view, it is desirable to afford an outlet from these redundant regions into the tropical and sub-tropical dominions of Her Majesty where people who hardly earn a decent subsistence in their own country may obtain more lucrative employment and better homes. While, therefore, from an Indian point of view, emigration properly regulated and accompanied by sufficient assurance of profitable employment and fair treatment seems a thing to be encouraged on grounds of humanity, with a view to promote the well-being of the poorer classes, we may also consider from an Imperial point of view the great advantage which must result from peopling the warmer British possessions, which are rich in natural resources and only want population by an intelligent and industrious race to whom the climate of these countries is well suited, and to whom the culture of the staples suited to the soil and the modes of settlement and labour are adapted. In this view also it seems proper to encourage emigration from India to Colonies well fitted for an Indian population. Under extraordinary circumstances—such as famine, flood, or other great calamities, when large numbers of the poorer classes are deprived of the means of subsistence, or are left without house and home—the Government officers might themselves engage emigrants for those Colonies which have agreed to receive people recruited under such circumstances.”

Until the number of inhabitants to the square mile in British Guiana is very much larger than it is at present, the requirements of the Colony will not be met by the temporary residence of labourers who are to be returned to India *with their families* at the end of a very limited period. Of the cost of immigration a third is now paid out of the Colonial Revenues in consideration of the public advantage accruing from the increased supply of labour available when the immigrant has completed his apprenticeship on the estate which has borne two-thirds of the cost of his introduction, and enters the labour market as a free man. It is evident therefore that the Colony's share of gain from immigration must depend largely upon this question of return passages. If an immigrant returns to India at the completion of ten years of industrial residence, five years of which have been served mainly for the advantage of the Proprietors of the Estate to which he has been allotted, the Colony's gain is reduced to five years of available service, in return for which it pays one-third of the cost of introduction and one-third of the cost of his return, together with his family, if any, to India. Such an advantage is obviously insignificant when compared with the permanent increase of population in the case of immigrants who settle in the Colony, marry and multiply. Moreover, the returning immigrant—the “carpet-bagger,” to use a familiar phrase—takes with him to India all the earnings of his industry instead of adding them to the general accumulation of wealth in the Colony. It is a misfortune of the Colony that from various causes the wealth which has its origin in the soil does to a very large extent leave it to enrich other communities. It is hardly necessary to argue that the Colony must continue to be deprived of all the advantages which follow the progressive accumulation of wealth in other countries, so long as the interest of capital and the gains of labour are alike withdrawn from the Colony almost as soon as realised.

So long as the reasons continue to exist which have been indicated in proof of the advantage accruing to the Government of India from the emigration of its surplus population, there seems to be nothing in the proposal to discontinue free return passages, inconsistent with the interests of the Indian Government, provided it is satisfied that such a measure is not prejudicial to the interests of the emigrants themselves.

It remains for me to consider, what may well be thought first in importance, the interests of the emigrants from British India to this Colony.

For the purpose of this memorandum in which I am dealing with the question of return passages, I will assume that Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India are satisfied with the condition of the immigrants during the period of their indentured service in British Guiana, and I will confine myself to a consideration of the position and prospects of an immigrant whose term of indenture has expired.

He has two courses before him; either to continue to work for the estate to which he has been indentured or for some other estate under the laws regulating free labour in the

Colony; or to devote himself to any of the pursuits by which a living is earned by the general community.

The Indian immigrant population on the 31st of December last (1890) was estimated at 107,424, of whom 15,567 were under indenture, 51,259 free immigrants resident on estates, and 34,598 free immigrants not resident on estates. The number of children being estimated at about 27,000, it may be assumed that the adult Indian immigrant population is about 80,000, consisting of about 53,000 males and 27,000 females. Deducting from these the immigrants under indenture, we have a population of free adult immigrants consisting of about 42,000 males and 22,000 females.

Bearing in mind the conditions under which these persons have emigrated from India, as already shown, I will endeavour to illustrate the conditions and prospects attached to their settlement in the Colony.

The following returns taken from the Blue Book for the year 1890 show the general rates paid for labour on sugar estates :—

AVERAGE RATE OF WAGES FOR LABOUR.*

	Per annum.	Per day.	Per task.
ON SUGAR ESTATES.			
PRÆDIAL—		<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	
Cane cutters	...	2 0 to 4 0	This work is always done by task. This work is ordinarily done by industrious coolies and blacks; they can earn more by working beyond the seven hours, defined by law as a day's work.
Shovelmen	...	1 0 to 2 0	
Weeders	...	0 10 to 1 4	
Suppliers	...	1 6 to 2 6	
Puntmen	...	1 4 to 2 0	
MANUFACTURE—			
Cane-throwers	...	1 0 to 1 4	Principally done by East Indians.
Boilermen	...	1 6 to 2 0	
Firemen	...	1 6 to 2 6	A good deal of this work is now done by task.
Sugar curers	...	2 0 to 3 0	
Boxmen	...	1 8 to 2 0	
Megass carriers	...	1 2 to 1 4	
Clarifiers—headmen	...	3 0 to 3 6	
Clarifiers other than headmen	...	1 4 to 1 8	
Distillers (including headmen)	...	1 4 to 4 2	
Others about the buildings	...	0 8 to 1 6	
TRADESMEN—			
Engineers	...	2 8 to 4 2	Headmen generally paid monthly. Generally by task.
Carpenters	...	2 8 to 3 0	
Masons	...	2 8 to 3 4	
Coopers	...	3 0 to 4 0	

REMARKS.

* The rates for prædial labour during the crop season October to December were considerably in excess of those quoted above in consequence of the supply of labour not being equal to the demand.

Owing to the scarcity of labour in the Colony, a good and industrious workman can generally secure employment on the most remunerative work quoted.

Hitherto the Asiatic immigrants have taken no great part in the gold industry. The general rate of wages is 2s. 8d. a day with all found.

Such are the immediate prospects before an immigrant who elects to start on his career after the expiration of his indenture, as a hired labourer or workman. He has the alternative of seeking his fortunes as an independent adventurer.

Experience shows that as a general rule the immigrant on completing his term of indenture continues to reside on or in the immediate neighbourhood of the great sugar estates, devoting a part of his time to working on the estate as a free labourer at the rates I have quoted, and a part to the cultivation on his own account of lots of land rented or purchased, to cow-keeping, cattle-grazing, huckstering, shop-keeping or such other industries as are within reach of his savings. The extraordinary facilities offered in this Colony for the lease or purchase of Crown Lands, have placed it within the reach of very small capitalists to acquire extensive tracts. Crown Lands are exposed for sale at an upset price of 4s. 2d. an acre, or leased at a yearly rental of 2½d. an acre.

During the last twenty years the Government have made several experiments with a view to the settlement of East Indian immigrants on unoccupied estates, to which a large area of land suitable for cultivation or grazing purposes is attached. It was hoped to secure the settlement of these estates by offering lots of land to the immigrants in lieu

of a return passage to India. None of these experiments has succeeded, and the failure is to my mind partly attributable to the position of the immigrant on completing his term of indenture having been overlooked. He must necessarily pass through a period of transition, during which he cannot live by the produce of land worked on his own account, but is compelled to divide his time between working for hire and cultivating his own land. The settlements founded by immigrants of their own free enterprise have been more successful, because those who have founded them have been forced in the selection of sites to recognise the necessities of the immigrant during the period of this transition from the position of a hired labourer to that of an independent occupier or trader. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that the arrangement by which, as experience has shown, the immigrant works out his emancipation is in every way advantageous to the proprietor of a great estate. The most intelligent of the proprietors have learned to offer every possible inducement to the immigrant freed from his indenture to establish himself on or in the immediate neighbourhood of their estates.

The limits of this memorandum will not allow me to do more than illustrate by a few figures the extent to which immigrants from British India to this Colony have availed themselves of the opportunities offered "to people who hardly earn a decent subsistence in their own country to obtain more lucrative employment and better homes."

The terms of employment I have already indicated; in illustration of the results which may be achieved by those who accept them, I will now offer some evidence of the position of immigrants as depositors in the Savings Banks, and as holders of immovable property, adding some other illustrative facts and figures.

The Immigration Agent General has supplied the following information as regards the Savings Banks:—

SAVINGS OF IMMIGRANTS.

The following statement shows the amounts at credit of East Indian immigrants in the Government and Post Office Savings Banks on the 31st December, each year, from 1881 to 1890, both inclusive:—

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.				P. O. SAVINGS BANK.	
	EAST INDIANS.		CHINESE.			
	Depositors.		Depositors.		Depositors.	
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1881	4,512	92,203 3 8½	26	308 16 2		
1882	5,566	115,927 0 7	34	523 6 3½		
1883	6,274	125,243 7 0	43	1,089 9 1½		
1884	5,912	107,478 4 7½	42	784 14 8		
1885	5,401	87,839 15 5	46	344 4 6		
1886	5,563	88,740 17 2	49	586 5 7½		
1887	5,821	91,375 4 6	40	638 18 11		
1888	4,388	82,987 6 11½	38	765 12 1		
1889	6,615	106,796 7 6	31	646 18 10	24	142 7 2
1890	6,323	115,706 16 11	17	625 16 9	259	2,125 15 9

The total amount, therefore, at credit of East Indian immigrants on the 31st December, 1890, in the Government and Post Office Savings Banks was £117,832 11s. 8d.—equal to \$565,596.64.

The system of Post Office Savings Banks, conducted in a similar manner to those in the United Kingdom, was inaugurated at the beginning of December 1889, and the Postmaster General, in his report on the working of the Banks for this month, stated, that at the close of the month the total number of depositors was 136, and the total amount deposited \$2,279.17. Of this amount, the sum of \$683.32 was deposited by 24 East Indian immigrants; and in referring to the immigrant population, the Postmaster General remarked as follows:—

"Up to the end of the month, the coolies had been slow to avail themselves of the Bank, and in the absence of copies of the Regulations and Forms of Declaration printed in the vernacular, which had been ordered from India, it was considered inadvisable to make any particular attempt to reach them. It is anticipated that they will ultimately form a large proportion of the depositors."

He also reported as follows, in regard to a proposed addition to the number of these Banks, for the benefit of the immigrants residing at the extreme end of the Corentyne Coast:—

"On the 5th December I received an official communication from the Immigration Department in which I was informed that in anticipation of the opening of a Savings Bank in that district, the Manager of Skeldon had in a few days obtained the names of sixty immigrants on that estate anxious to deposit money."

The regulations referred to have been received from India, printed in Nagri, Bengali and Urdu, and have been distributed throughout the Colony. A Savings Bank in connection with the Skeldon Post Office has been opened.

The following statement on the subject of immovable property owned by East Indian immigrants in the principal towns and villages has been supplied by the Immigration Agent General:—

PROPERTY OWNED BY EAST INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

The property owned by East Indian immigrants in land and houses in the City of Georgetown and in the Town of New Amsterdam, amounts to the value of \$129,305 00, the taxes payable on which are \$2,580 70, viz.:—

	Value of Property.	Taxes.
In Georgetown	\$91,530 00	\$1,830 03
„ New Amsterdam	37,535 00	750 10

It must, however, be observed that these statistics do not represent all the property owned by immigrants, but give only an approximate amount, for if immigrants or other persons becoming possessed of house property do not exhibit transports or other documents, the property will not appear in their names, but remains in those of the original owners.

In the villages, 23 in number, worked under the control of the Central Board of Health, the value of the houses and lots owned by East Indian immigrants is \$102,543 50, the rates payable on which are \$2,104 12.

The following is a summary of the village properties:—

No.	Name of Village.	No. of Coolies.	No. of Houses.	Value of Houses.	Value of land.	Total Value.	Rates per Annum.
					\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Alexanderville	37	48	3,255	960 00	4,215 00	84 30
2	Plaisance	74	86	4,835	135 00	4,270 00	90 40
3	Beterverwagting	44	47	4,771	60 00	4,831 00	96 62
4	Buxton	14	16	1,300	298 00	1,598 00	31 96
5	Friendship	53	56	2,784	600 00	3,384 00	67 68
6	Golden Grove	5	...	...	1,500 00	1,500 00	30 00
7	Nabaclis	8	...	...	1,650 00	1,650 00	33 00
8	Two Friends	9	9	245	100 00	345 00	9 90
9	Anns Grove	8	8	335	150 00	485 00	9 70
10	Craig	1	...	...	17 00	17 00	34
11	Meadow Bank	13	26	3,100	1,275 00	4,375 00	87 50
12	Sisters	7	...	...	2,187 50	2,187 50	43 75
13	Good Intent	4	...	...	1,502 00	1,502 00	30 04
14	Bagotville	32	...	...	3,888 00	3,888 00	77 76
15	Stanley Town	13	...	...	1,200 00	1,200 00	24 00
16	Den Amstel	56	75	6,945	1,900 00	8,845 00	176 90
17	Fellowship	4	5	295	50 00	345 00	6 90
18	Concordia	1	...	...	240 00	240 00	4 80
19	Ridge	24	31	466	16,740 00	17,206 00	344 12
20	Daniel's Town	18	15	500	600 00	1,100 00	22 00
21	Queen's Town	94	119	6,960	1,204 00	8,164 00	259 53
22	Cumberland	83	117	4,673	1,048 00	5,721 00	114 42
23	New Siah	44	42	2,940	6,325 00	9,265 00	185 30
24	The Lodge	...	...	...	...	6,310 00	124 70
25	Albuoystown	...	...	...	...	9,300 00	139 50
		646	700	43,404	43,629 50	102,543 50	2,104 12

The above statement gives, however, a very small proportion of the value of property owned by immigrants throughout the Colony, as there are no means of ascertaining the value of such property in the manner afforded by villages under the Central Board of Health.

The following returns which the Registrar General has had compiled at my request though imperfect, give more complete information as to the value of lands held in freehold by East Indian immigrants than has been hitherto available:

Return showing the number of Transports and Letters of Decree passed and granted to East Indian immigrants during the period commencing 1st January 1871, and ending 31st December 1890, and still in their names, and the value of the property conveyed thereby, exclusive of property situate in the County of Berbice, the City of Georgetown, and the Villages under the administration of the Central Board of Health.

Year.	No. of Titles.	Value of Property.	REMARKS.
		\$ c.	
1871	2	470 00	
1872	2	100 00	
1873	7	3,727 00	
1874	9	2,841 00	
1875	7	676 00	
1876	1	31 00	
1877	11	1, 15 00	
1878	16	2,491 00	
1879	10	2,905 00	
1880	3	1,240 00	N. ½ Pln. De Kinderen, Mahaica Creek, acquired by an immigrant, area not ascertainable from records.
1881	14	3,079 50	Larima Cabra, Essequibo river, acquired by an immigrant, area 247½ acres.
1882	39	6,014 00	N. ½ Pln. Roden Rust, East Bank, Essequibo river, acquired by an immigrant, area 230 acres.
1883	48	6,756 00	Portions of Huis t'Dieren, transported to immigrants as gifts from Government, 63 of these titles still stand in the names of the parties then transported to, value of the land held under them not included herein.
1884	22	4,690 00	Parts of Soesdyk, Demerary river, acquired by immigrants, areas 110 and 62½ acres respectively.
1885	48	4,743 00	Part of the Loo, Demerary river, acquired by an immigrant, area 187½ acres.
1886	38	6,645 00	Part of Orangestein, West Coast, Demerary, acquired by two immigrants, area 125 acres.
			Part of Orangestein, West Coast, Demerary, acquired by an immigrant, area 250 acres.
1887	29	4,593 00	
1888	19	3,989 00	Half of Plns. Retrieve and Canefield, Leguan, Essequibo, acquired by an immigrant, area not ascertainable from records.
1889	32	7,923 00	Pln. Amsterdam, Leguan, Essequibo, acquired by an immigrant, area about 500 acres.
1890	58	9,739 50	Part of Orangestein, West Coast, Demerary, acquired by an immigrant, area 62½ acres.
			Part of Orangestein, West Coast, Demerary, acquired by an immigrant, area 62½ acres.
			Half of Plns. Retrieve and Canefield, Leguan, Essequibo, acquired by an immigrant, area not ascertainable from records.
			South half of Pln. Look Out, Essequibo, acquired by an immigrant, area not ascertainable from records.
TOTAL	415	74,468 00	

Return of Transports of various lots of land and buildings and certain large properties, their values and extent in acres, passed to East Indian immigrants in the County of Berbice, exclusive of the Town of New Amsterdam and such incorporated villages as are under the administration of the Inspector of Villages, within the last twenty years, from 1st January 1871 to 31st December 1890.

Year.	Number of persons.	Transports passed.	Lowest value.	Highest value.	Total value of lands and buildings.	Certain large properties acquired by East Indian immigrants.	Where situate.	Area in Acres.	Value.
	M. F.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.				\$ c.
1871	1 0	1	...	...	230 00	Part Pln. Dun Robin	Corentyne Coast.	41	230 00
1872	30 6	19	50 00	2,335 00	3,274 00	Und. ½ of Pln. Lot 11	East Sea Coast	250	2,335 00
1873	7 0	5	15 00	600 00	805 00	West ½ Pln. Armadale	West Sea Coast	250	600 00
1874	1 0	1	...	...	45 00				
1875	5 0	4	30 00	575 00	827 00	East ½ Pln. Brighton	Corentyne Coast.	250	575 00
1876	7 1	8	55 00	270 00	1,031 00				
1877	16 2	18	15 00	210 00	1,159 92	Part Pln. Industry	East Sea Coast	125	64 92
1878	8 3	11	15 00	215 00	1,076 00	West ½ Pln. Clifton	Corentyne Coast.	250	200 00
1879	7 0	7	10 00	85 00	322 00				
1880	13 3	15	15 00	300 00	1,232 00				
1881	36 2	34	17 00	200 00	2,644 00				
1882	35 15	46	15 00	545 00	3,757 00	West ½ Pln. Lot 36	Corentyne Coast.	250	183 00
1883	79 14	8	13 00	600 00	5,958 88	Plantation Lot 67	Idem	500	600 00
1884	56 27	80	5 00	400 00	4,021 50	Und. ½ of East ½ Pln. Armadale.	West Sea Coast	125	400 00
						Pln. Lot 60	Corentyne Coast.	500	740 00
1885	53 5	51	7 50	740 00	1,692 50	Lots 1, 2 and 3, pt. of Pln. Brahn.	West Sea Coast	205	1,000 00
1886	20 9	29	15 00	1,000 00	2,965 24	Und. ½ of East ½ of Pln. Armadale.	Idem	125	400 00
1887	21 8	22	5 00	400 00	2,455 50				
1888	26 14	34	5 00	250 00	2,441 00				
1889	48 6	55	15 00	6,755 00	16,844 00	Plantation Prospect cum. an.	East Coast Canal	635	6,755 00
1890	43 7	45	7 50	160 00	2,686 00				
TOTAL	512 122	569	310 00	15,640 00	55,467 54			3,506	14,082 92

It has unfortunately been found impossible without a longer delay than will allow of my preparing this memorandum in time for the use of Surgeon-Major Comins, to obtain any accurate information as to the number and value of cattle, sheep, &c., owned by East Indian immigrants. A return obtained by the Immigration Commissioners in 1871 gave the value of cattle, sheep, &c., owned by East Indian immigrants as exceeding £130,000. If we may take the vastly increased area of lands in the rural districts now held in freehold by them as some indication, it is probable that this amount is much below the present value.

The following information is supplied by the Immigration Agent General:—

CATTLE.

"The following figures show the number of cattle, sheep, &c., owned by East Indian immigrants and pastured on the estates on which they reside, during the year 1890:—

	Cattle.	Sheep, &c.
Indentured	4,067	2,088
Unindentured	16,564	3,238

"These figures do not, however, represent the total number of cattle owned by immigrants indentured to, or resident on, estates, as in many instances the cattle are kept in pastures not connected with the estates, and no record can be obtained of these.

"In the same manner, no information can be supplied as to the number of cattle owned by immigrants who do not reside on the estates, but the number is considerable. On this subject Mr. Griffin, Sub-immigration Agent, Berbice, reported as follows:—'There are many wealthy immigrants not residing on estates, who own large herds of cattle of which it would be impossible to ascertain anything like a correct number. For instance, the heirs of Gungaram at Lovely Lass, West Coast own upwards of 400 head. Purbhoo at Brahn has upwards of 700 head of cattle, and others all along the coast own cattle.'

"The immigrants as a rule dispose of their milk on the estates on which they reside and in the neighbouring villages, the negroes, who seldom keep cattle, being the chief purchasers, although large quantities are consumed by the coolies themselves."

I will now only add in illustration of the position of immigrants in the Colony two statements prepared by the Immigration Agent General:—(1.) relative to their correspondence without remittances to India, and (2.) showing the money and jewellery taken to India by return immigrants or deposited for payment to them on arrival:—

REMITTANCES TO INDIA AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The following statement gives the amount of money remitted by Indian immigrants for ten years, viz., from 1881 to 1890, and also the number of letters forwarded to India:—

YEAR.	Remitted through this Department.	Remitted by Post Office Orders.	Letters sent through this Department.	Registered Letters by Post Office.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1881	473 11 8	...	591	...
1882	673 18 11	...	785	...
1883	3,259 4 10	...	1,220	...
1884	1,190 10 4	...	1,439	...
1885	1,308 2 6½	80 7 5	1,839	...
1886	1,076 17 6	481 16 1	1,726	...
1887	631 12 8	1,276 17 11	1,312	948
1888	732 4 0	2,648 16 0	1,286	1,323
1889		4,840 18 0	1,894	1,422
1890		5,192 3 11	2,035	1,705

Previous to December 1888, remittances were made through the Office of the Colonial Receiver General in this Colony and the Indian Treasury, instead of, as now, by means of Post Office Money Orders. It will be seen that there has been a large increase in the amount of the remittances.

There has also been an extension of the correspondence with India. Every effort has been made by the Immigration Department to encourage correspondence between the immigrants and their friends in India, by the gratuitous transmission of letters to Calcutta, the publication of rules to regulate the transmission of letters printed in Nagri, Persian and Bengali, and by obtaining from India a supply of Indian stamps, four and half anna and one anna, which immigrants can purchase to cover the cost of the inland postage of their letters from Calcutta to their destination, and also to prepay the replies.

In addition to the letters forwarded through this office, there is now an increasing number posted direct by the immigrants at the Post Office. On this subject the following paragraph appears in the Report of the Immigration Agent General for 1890:—

"There were 2,035 letters forwarded by immigrants in the Colony to their friends and relatives in India, through the medium of this Department, being an increase of 141 over the number transmitted last year; and 1,705 letters were registered at the Post Office for transmission to that country, as against 1,422 last year."

"No record of the number of letters posted in the ordinary course has been kept; but the weight of the mails sent was 80 lb. 4½ ozs., which, excluding the registered letters above referred to, probably represented about 2,000 letters.

MONEY AND JEWELLERY TAKEN TO INDIA BY RETURN IMMIGRANTS.

Statement showing money and jewellery taken to India by return immigrants, or deposited for payment to them on arrival.

YEAR.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1854	21,312	00		
1856	20,543	16		
1857	52,622	71		
1858	27,386	63		
1859	72,081	35		
1862	45,058	00		
1865	60,356	06		
1867	53,969	00		
1869	49,143	00		
1870	53,388	00		
1871	45,128	95		
1872	50,136	89		
1873	122,685	14		
1874	97,272	79		
1875	47,774	00		
1876	68,570	65	2,460	00
1877	28,305	08	1,500	00
1878	92,205	80	4,800	00
1879	80,893	30	16,800	00
1880	85,599	88	11,000	00
1881	100,484	42	24,000	00
1882	98,082	73	24,500	00
1883	88,289	92	20,240	00
1884	152,980	80	30,858	00
1885	125,094	90	27,000	00
1886	114,708	93	23,000	00
1887	92,275	50	19,500	00
1888	77,613	57	15,000	00
1889	78,974	24	16,100	00
1890	93,424	07	18,700	00
	117,611	00	25,000	00
	2,314,572	47	280,458	00

For a just appreciation of this Statement, it must be borne in mind that for the latter half of the period included, East Indian immigrants have remitted to India in other ways, and to a large extent, as shown in returns included in this Memorandum, invested money in the Colony to its great advantage, and it may be assumed, to their own.

At the commencement of this Memorandum I indicated that that part of the population of British India which supplies the tropical colonies with labour is without prospect of bettering its condition or raising itself above a daily struggle for existence, and is exposed to constant outbreaks of cholera and to frequent famines. I have endeavoured to show that in British Guiana the immigrant has an excellent prospect of bettering his condition and raising himself above a daily struggle for existence. It remains for me now to give some evidence of his position as regards his chances of life in British Guiana as compared with his Indian home.

As regards the normal chances of life, the following figures showing the death rate per thousand are based on an average of five years ending with the year 1889:—

Indentured Immigrants on Estates.	Unindentured Immigrants on Estates.	Colony generally.
22'00	18'00	29'00

I may mention that the high death rate of the Colony generally, as compared with the rate among immigrants, is due to the high percentage of deaths among children under five years of age belonging to the non-immigrant community. The Surgeon-General last year drew particular attention to this fact.

I have no doubt that the normal death rate as indicated will compare favourably with the normal death rate of the Indian population from which immigrants are drawn to British Guiana. The exceptional calamities such as floods, famines and epidemics of cholera, to which the population of India is exposed, are here practically unknown. The epidemics of yellow fever which have visited the Colony since the first immigration of East Indians have been chiefly fatal to Europeans, and have never appreciably affected the death rate of the immigrant population.

As a convenient illustration of the intention of this Government to place medical aid within reach of the community, I may state that the public expenditure upon the Medical Department and Public Hospitals is equivalent to over one-eighth of the total revenue of the Colony. Of this amount, nearly one-fourth is paid by the employers of immigrants. It does not include the expenditure upon over 90 estates hospitals, maintained wholly at the cost of the proprietors.

In dealing with the question of return passages from the point of view of the interests of the immigrants themselves, I have dealt particularly with those points which I indicated at the outset as inseparable from the motives which have led to emigration from British India; I believe that in all other respects British Guiana offers advantages not inferior to such as are afforded by any country which draws emigrants from British India. And British Guiana offers to the industrious immigrant two superior inducements inasmuch as the population is inadequate to the cultivation of the land already occupied, thus ensuring him fair rates of wage, while the area of land awaiting beneficial occupation is practically unlimited and is offered by the Government at a rate which places the occupancy of a considerable area within easy reach of the savings of an industrious workman.

I trust that what has been said in this memorandum, brief and imperfect as it necessarily is, may be accepted as evidence that the permanent settlement of the Colony by immigration from India as distinguished from a system which provides a merely temporary supply of labour is in the interest equally of the Colonial and Indian Governments and of the immigrants themselves.

The principal argument which has been brought forward in favour of return passages from this Colony is, that the return to India each year of a number of prosperous immigrants facilitates the supply of fresh immigrants by creating a favourable impression in India as to the advantages offered by the Colony, and that any departure from the existing terms of engagement might have the effect of impeding the supply by creating an unfavourable impression. The Emigration Agent of the Colony in India, however, does not believe that a discontinuance of the right to a return passage would to any appreciable extent interfere with the supply at present available, and it appears to me that the ever increasing correspondence between the immigrants and India and above all the increased remittance of money are likely to act as sufficient advertisements of the Colony. In any case, the beneficial result of a permanent settlement would outweigh any possible inconvenience to be apprehended from some slight additional difficulty or cost in obtaining immigrants.

The Royal Commission appointed in 1872, to enquire into the question of East Indian immigration in Mauritius were not agreed as to the advantage of granting free return passages; Mr. Victor Williamson, the member who favoured them, stated two reasons for his opinion. He considered that as the Island was densely populated it was desirable on sanitary grounds that there should be an artificial drain to prevent the consequences of overpopulation by the artificial means of immigration; and he believed that the absence of a right to a free return passage prevented the Colony's Agent in India from obtaining immigrants. As regards the former of these reasons the argument cannot of course apply to British Guiana, with the latter I have already dealt. It may of course be argued that the comparative nearness of Mauritius to India places that Colony in a very different position from British Guiana as concerns return passages. It cannot be doubted that with the earlier emigrants from India the certainty that a return passage would be placed within their reach within a measurable time was taken into account. They were going to a distant land to try their fortunes,—a small company in the midst of a comparatively large population foreign in race, language and creed. But the conditions under which the first emigrants left India are now greatly changed. The East Indian immigrants in British Guiana now exceed one-third of the total population, and as children are born and families become bound to the Colony by new ties, each succeeding generation becomes more and more firmly rooted in the soil. The change of position is in fact exactly the same as has occurred in the position of settlers in Canada or Australia within the last century.

I have now to say a few words on the financial bearing of the question so far as concerns the direct annual expenditure for immigration. The estimates for the current financial year provide a sum of about £85,000 for the cost of introduction of 5,000 East Indian immigrants and a further sum of about £30,000 for the free return passages of 1,800 immigrants.*

* NOTE.—I take no account of immigrants who pay their own passages, as the question I am dealing with is not affected by them.

The number to be introduced is equivalent to nearly 5 *per cent.* on the resident immigrant population, the number returning is less than 2 *per cent.* It would appear from these figures that the same expenditure which now serves to provide an artificial increase of the population at the rate of 3 *per cent. per annum* would suffice without the burden of free return passages to provide an increase at the rate of 7 *per cent.* The direct financial advantages of the proposal would not, however, be so considerable as they thus appear. During each of the last three years the number of immigrants returning to India has been nearly the same, and the average number of paupers among them has been about 200, or about 10 *per cent.* The case of these paupers raises a question of some importance. If it is in accordance with the wish of the Government of India that these persons should be returned to India at the cost of the Colonial Government, such an arrangement would be willingly agreed to. The cost of returning 200 paupers to their homes in India would not exceed £4,000. If, on the other hand, it were decided that these paupers should remain in the Colony, the burden of their maintenance would be much more considerable.

If it should be decided to discontinue free return passages, it would nevertheless be incumbent on the Government to make such arrangements as would enable immigrants to return to India at their own cost with reasonable speed, security and economy. It might be considered just that the Government should bear a portion of the cost of such arrangements, and perhaps in this way a fair solution of the question of return passages may be found.

Dated Bourg St. François, Grande Terre, Guadeloupe, the 6th October 1891.

*From—SURGEON-MAJOR D. W. D. COMINS, on Special Duty, West Indies,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

THE post bag for the English mail steamer will leave this village through which I am passing this evening. I must therefore write with the means at my disposal here, and I trust I may be excused for the informal character of the paper and for the omission of some dates which I have not with me.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, and for communication to the Government of India, that I have visited the Colony of British Guiana, and after completing my enquiries left Georgetown for Martinique as previously reported on the 10th September last.

Whilst in British Guiana I visited many of the estates which employ Indian immigrants in all parts of the Colony, as well as the settlements of free immigrants who permanently reside on their own land as colonists. I took the opportunity of seeing, by the kind permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, the public institutions which receive Indian immigrants and of generally making myself acquainted with the condition of East Indians in the Colony.

I have received from Sir Charles Bruce every help and information I desired, and am deeply indebted to him for his cordial reception. No mere formal thanks can express my obligation for the kindness and hospitality the Lieutenant-Governor and his family have shown me throughout my stay in the Colony. Sir Charles Bruce invited me to make Government House my home whilst in Georgetown. He has provided me with transport both by sea and land and placed a special steamer at my disposal to visit the islands in the Essequibo river. His instructions to the public officials from whom I have always received the most ready help have given me many statistics which will be of great value to the Government of India.

The appointment of Mr. S. Felix Daly to be my private secretary has been of the greatest assistance, and I take it as a personal compliment that the Lieutenant-Governor should have selected an official of such energy and experience.

The gentlemen of British Guiana, both official and private, have vied with each other in giving me every assistance, information and hospitality.

A report on the various subjects of enquiry will be prepared at the end of my tour.

I intend leaving this island for Jamaica, the last Colony I am instructed to visit, as opportunity affords means of transit.

The invitation of the Governor of the Leeward Islands is reported under a separate cover.

Dated Bourg St. François, Guadeloupe, the 6th October 1891.

*From—SURGEON-MAJOR D. W. D. COMINS, on Special Duty, West Indies,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.*

THE necessity of my writing from this village to be in time for the English mail steamer, and the absence of my papers, will, I hope, excuse my using unofficial paper and the omission of some dates.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and for communication to the Government of India, that I have visited Martinique and enquired into the condition of the Indian immigrants there.

The Governor Monsieur Moracchini has given me every facility for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the subject, and I desire to inform His Most Noble Lordship and the Government of India of the kindness shown and the information afforded me.

An official, the Head of the Immigration Department as now existing, was directed to accompany me to introduce me to the proprietors and to make every arrangement for my comfort and lodging in the villages through which we passed, and a carriage was provided for me to make a tour through the Island and to visit those parts inhabited by immigrants. All this was at the expense of the Local Government.

The invitation of the Director of the Interior was most cordially responded to by the proprietor of estates who afforded me great assistance, information and hospitalities.

I was also given the opportunity of visiting the public institutions which receive Indian immigrants, whose condition will form the subject of a report to be prepared at the completion of my tour.

My enquiries in Guadeloupe, where I arrived on the 30th September, will probably last another week, and I shall then take the first opportunity of transit to Jamaica, which will complete my tour of the West Indies.

No. 51
35

FROM

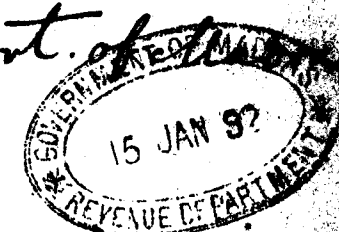
J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

To

*The Secretary to the Govt. of India*Revenue and Agricultural
Department.

(Emigration)

Calcutta, the 11th January 1892.

SIR,

With reference to the Honorable Mr. Bennett's
Circular No. 23 B of the 30th August 1890, I am directed to
forward for information the accompanying copy of corres-

To Secy: of State No. 26 B dated 11th March '91. } pendence with
From Ditto No. 121 dated 19th November 1891. }

Her Majesty's

Secretary of State relative to the proposed abolition of
return passages for Indian Immigrants in British Guiana
and the other Colonies and to say that the Government of
India will await Dr. Comins return to India before giving
the question further consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient servant,

Under-Secretary.

CURRENT NO 130

Public Dept.

28/10/90 No 816 Pub

From

The Govt of India,
Revenue & Agri. Dept.

of 18 January 1892
forwarded to the Pro-
-tector of Emigrants,
with reference to his
letter of the 16th Sep: 1890,
No. 692, for perusal
and return.

Reddick
Chief Secretary

No. 57
35

72B
15/1

19 JAN 92

Dated 11th }
Recd } 15th } January 1892
Regd }
Encls: 2

Re: abolition of return-passages
for Indian Immigrants in the
Colonies.

No. 41

OFFICE OF THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS,

Madras, 19th January 1892

From

W. Austin Egge

To

The Honble J. F. Price

PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS,

Madras,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor to return, on perusal
Public Current No 130 and its enclosure
relating to the abolition of return
passages for Indian Immigrants
in the Colonies as directed in
Government Reference No 97 dated
18th January 1892.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. servant
W. Austin Egge
Protector of Emigrants

Public Deptth

From

The Prob of Emigrants
Madras

Currents 1302199.

H.M.

Order 1 Feb 92 No 74

1st 29/11

Recorded.

No. 44
D 19th January 1892

R/1
Regd 22nd

20 B.
25/11.

Incl. Public C No 1302199.
(3)

CHIEF SECRETARY
21 JAN 92

Subject:

Returning Correspondence on the
Subject of return passages
for Indian Emigrants

WITH ORDER

C. 27/1
R. 29/1