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[Despatch Abstract.]

Report on Birth
Indian Immigrants
to Dutch Surinam
Surinam for 1891.

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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From,
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Rev. & Agri. Dept. (Emigration)

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25/11/92

Dated 25th Oct
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Subject

Forwarding despatch from the SPS
no 82 dated 25th August 1892,
regarding the Annual Report
on Indian Immigration in Surinam
for 1891

WITH ORDER

C.16/u
R.17/u

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.

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No. 2563
63

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(Emigration.)

Simla, dated the 25th October 1892.

Forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.



By order,

S. M. M. M. M.

Offg: Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

List of Papers forwarded.

Despatch from Secretary of State No. 82 (Public Emigration)
dated 25th August 1892, and enclosures.

No. 82, dated India Office, London, the 25th August 1892.

From—THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, K.G., *Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,*

To—The Government of India.

I TRANSMIT, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Consul at Paramaribo, relating to his Annual Report on Indian Immigration in Surinam for the year 1891.

No. 23, dated Paramaribo, the 2nd July 1892.

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

UNDER cover of this despatch I have the honour to forward my report on immigration for Dutch Guiana for the year 1891.

I regret to say I am unable to state the amount of savings of immigrants, but will forward it as soon as received.

Report on British Indian Immigration to Dutch Guiana, Surinam, for the year 1891.

THE general health of the immigrants has been satisfactory, and the wages earned have been quite up to average; the condition and treatment of the immigrants has been fairly good.

General observations. During the year the Colony was visited by the Protector of Immigrants from Calcutta as suggested by me in my despatch to the Foreign Office, dated October 22nd, 1890: the time allowed for the visit was, however, too short to enable the Protector to go much below the surface of matters, and as everything was prepared and his arrival announced, he naturally saw immigration in its pleasantest form with Managers, overseers and officials, whose only desire was to act kindly and justly by the immigrants, very empty prisons, none in irons, and hospitals clean and neat. My own visits to estates and districts when announced before have produced similar results: when taken unawares, however, I at times discovered things that do not show the life of immigrants in such pleasant aspects, and I have had to complain of prison treatment and cruelties that come under my notice and which I am happy to say have been now abolished by order. These matters I have duly reported in my official correspondence.

The death occurred during the year of the Agent General Mr. Roosevelt which took place shortly after the departure of the Protector of Immigrants from Surinam. Mr. Roosevelt had been Agent General since the commencement of British Indian Immigration to Surinam, and with the exception of a two years' furlough, he was always at his post, just, kindly, and fearless in his duty as Protector, his only error of judgment was in his opposition to the appointment of a sub-agent to relieve him of some of the routine work of his office, and to replace him when absent from town on inspection, etc., and his jealousy of interference in a department he had controlled since it was created; also the fear lest the appointment of a sub-agent should lead to his being pensioned off as he had already reached an advanced age, led him to centralize all the work and responsibility in his own hands, and he so effectually attained his end that no clerk in his office was fitted to take charge when he died.

Mr. A. H. de Granada, a lawyer and formerly Acting Government Secretary of the Colony, substitute Judge of the High Court and member of the Colonial legislative chamber, at the request of the Governor accepted the acting charge to replace his old friend Roosevelt, but he only did so on two conditions: the first, that he should not be regarded as a candidate for the post, as he would not accept any permanent Government employment, and on the second, that Mr. Van Reeserna, who had acted as Secretary to Dr. Comins during his visit of inspection and had since then been employed in the Agent General's Office as Assistant to Mr. Roosevelt during his illness and before it when he felt he was not as able as formerly to do the whole of the work, should be continued in office as assistant to himself, these points being conceded, and also the right to continue his own legal business, Mr. Granada took charge and his experience of the immigrants during his former term of office as a Circuit Judge made him the most efficient available substitute: this change, however, threw a great deal of the work and responsibility on the Consulate, and until matters became settled, every petty detail

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of immigration had to go through this office. After some time Mr. Barnet Lyon, Attorney General at Surinam, was selected to succeed Mr. Roosevelt; he, however, was only in office three or four months when his health gave way and he was obliged to take leave to Europe and again Mr. Granada took up the duties and is at the present moment Acting Agent General.

During the Mohurrum festival last year a slight trouble arose between the "Tadjah" processions of two estates ending in a free fight of no real importance. As soon as the matter was reported, I proceeded to the estates, accompanied by the late Mr. Roosevelt, but found everything quiet when we arrived, and the contentious processionists retired to their own estates. Here this matter might have been left to rest, and in the course of a day or two a judicial enquiry might have been held, and those who had been most prominent in the fight could have been quietly punished with fines or short terms of imprisonment. Unfortunately the Procureur General, forgetting the maxim "Surtout pas trop de zele," proceeded next morning to the scene of trouble with an armed posse of police, and in making arrests before the excitement had calmed down, caused the immigrants to get further excited, and finally he ordered the police to fire on them with fatal results. As this affair has been fully reported by me to the Foreign Office, I only mention it here as among the occurrences of the year.

The Demerara immigrant marriage law as soon as received by me was communicated to the Governor of this Colony, with a view to the wishes of the Indian Government being met by the passing of a similar law here; up to the present time no steps have been taken in the matter, but as a matter of policy the Government and its officials, whilst not exactly recognizing native marriages, have in a great measure met the wishes of Her Majesty's Government of India by acknowledging, so far as the Executive Power is concerned, all cases that I have referred to them in settlement of family disputes and matters of succession. There is no doubt a kindly feeling and good will on the part of the Government of the Colony to do all that they feel they can to satisfy the Government of India; but there appears to be a reluctance to legislate on the matter, as a former Governor raised the objection that two sets of laws would exist in the Colony for two different classes, and he contended that the law of Holland alone should be accepted, although I pointed out to him that the marriage regulations were only intended to apply to a foreign people virtually lent to the Colony, who were only on a five years' contract at the expiration of which they were entitled to return to India, where marriages under Dutch law would not be recognized by their castes.

The death-rate which was higher last year than for some of the previous years is attributable to the influenza epidemic which prevailed all over the Colony and was very fatal in some of the districts.

The Government of the Colony provided a subsidy for the establishment of five British Indian schools, and payment of salaries for five Indian schoolmasters. Four of these schools have been opened, the fifth I am

trying to place at Zoelen, where there are over 500 immigrants: the difficulty is to get a suitable building, and the owners of estates instead of encouraging the establishment of schools, throw all kinds of difficulties in the way and charge exorbitant rents for houses used for schools; at plantation *Rust-en-Werk* I had to give up the plan of opening a school in consequence of the refusal of the agents of the owners to lease a building or allow us to build one.

I have often said, and repeat now emphatically, that the labourer is regarded as a machine and earns his wages honestly by hard work. The average planter regards him not as a man, but requires from him if not to make bricks without straw, at any rate to make them, be he well or ill; one planter told me, the men are contracted for seven hours' labour a day, Sundays and Holidays excepted, and, if on any one day a man or woman failed to do his or her task, he had them punished. It never occurred to this gentleman that some days a good workman, although not ill enough to go to hospital, could feel sufficiently ill to be unfit for more than one half task, and, on this being pointed out to him, he said "the people are contracted to do a mark in seven hours that is all I know, and if they do not do it, I have them punished."

There will be no return emigrant vessel this year as the *John Davie*, which arrived from Calcutta on the 18th of January 1887 with 356 immigrants, is the only vessel of which the immigrants terms of indenture expire in 1892. After deducting deaths and re-engagements, etc., there will probably not remain one hundred desirous of immediate return, as the second term of contract, when the immigrants are fully acclimatized and understand their work, is the best time for making and saving some money to take back with them. Up to the present time only 106 men and 32 women and 55 children are registered as intending to return, although District Commissaries and the Native School Masters have been told to urge the free immigrants to come and register their names.

In 1893 no labourers become free from first engagements, as no vessel arrived in 1888, but if sufficient free immigrants register, I will ask the Government to provide a vessel. In 1894, on the other hand, three vessels become free, viz., *The Bruce*, 500, *The Ganges*, 595, and *Elbe*, 652, and for their return at least two ships will have to be chartered in 1894.

In the past year one vessel only brought immigrants, the *Hereford*, arriving on the 17th of May with 608 souls, and, in the present year the *Lena* arrived on 2nd May with 694.

In the coming year 1893 two vessels are expected bringing over 1,000 immigrants.

There were unfortunately several murders committed in the past year, some of which it is even hard to account for, one immigrant killed a small child

Murders.

for refusing or neglecting to bring him a glass of water.

Another immigrant murdered the manager of his plantation because he had caused him to be imprisoned for not performing his task—the murder was proved, but the Dutch law requires proof of premeditation and the murderer was let off with 20 years penal servitude; however, he committed suicide, shortly after, by jumping into the river. Another case of an encounter between a manager and an immigrant took place on Plantation St. Barbara, in which the immigrant killed the manager, and in return was shot twice or thrice by the manager with a revolver, both of them died, and it was impossible to find out which of the parties was to blame.

The general condition and treatment of the immigrants is good, but it requires, and will always require, careful supervision, and both the Agent General and the Consul must be perfectly independent, careful to do

General treatment, etc.

no injustice to the planter or to the local authorities in supervising the immigrants and their treatment, but fearless in defending them in case of injustice, as the immigrants are unacquainted with the laws, the language, and the habits of their employers and overseers and therefore much at their mercy.

With these remarks I forward the annual report received from the Acting Agent General.

W. WYNDHAM,

Her Majesty's Consul.

No. 487, dated Paramaribo, the 3rd June 1892.

From—R. H. DE GRANADA, Esq., *Acting Agent General*,

To—*The British Consul at Cayenne and Surinam.*

I have the honour to forward you hereby abstract from the Immigration Department's Report for 1891.

1. Number of indentured Indian immigrants, residing in the Colony:—

	ABOVE THE AGE OF 15.		UNDER THE AGE OF 15.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	
On the 1st January 1891	3,213	966	567	464	5,210
<i>Increased by:</i>					
Arrival from Calcutta	358	142	52	56	608
Birth	...	...	75	77	152
Re-indenture	116	17	21	12	166
Return from desertion	6	1	...	...	7
Transferring boys and girls who reached the age of 15 years	16	13	...	...	29
<i>Wrongly recorded in 1890.</i>					
Deceased	...	...	1	...	1
Expiration of contract	...	...	...	2	2
	3,709	1,139	716	611	6,175
<i>Decreased by:</i>					
Death	85	33	43	25	186
Expiration of contract	164	28	14	19	225
Desertion	4	2	...	...	6
Commutation or cancelling of contract by consent	7	1	...	...	8
Rejected and returned to India per <i>British Peer II</i>	2,262	64	57	44	2,427
Orphans who reached the age of majority	6	2	2	...	10
Transferring boys and girls who reached the age of 15 years	6	2	16—18	13—13	29—39
Under indenture on 31st December 1891	3,441	1,073	641	554	5,709

2. Table of births and deaths during the fifth 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 5th year, the 18th January 1891	195	83	48	40	366
In the 5th year					
{ Born	...	...	4	5	9
{ Died	195 3	83 1	52 3	45 3	375 10
Number at the end of the 5th year	192	82	49	42	365

The rate of mortality was:—

In the 5th year of residence	2.74
Do. 4th do. do.	1.65
Do. 3rd do. do.	1.17
Do. 2nd do. do.	1.41
Do. 1st do. do.	3.40

3. Table of births and deaths during the third 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 3rd year, the 3rd January 1891	280	116	61	42	499
In the 3rd year					
{ Born	...	...	7	10	17
{ Died	280 3	116 4	68 2	52 ...	516 9
Rejected and returned to India per <i>British Peer II</i>	1	...	...	...	1
Number at the end of the 3rd year	276	112	66	52	506

The rate of mortality was:—

In the 3rd year of residence	1.79
Do. 2nd do. do.	2.03
Do. 1st do. do.	3.64

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

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants at the beginning of the 2nd year, the 23rd April 1890	330	131	64	39	564
In the 2nd year					
{ Born	...	...	26	15	41
{ Died	330 7	131 2	90 3	54 4	605 16
Rejected and returned to India per <i>Jumna II</i>	1	...	...	...	1
Number at the end of 2nd year	322	129	87	50	588

The rate of mortality during that period of residence in the Colony was:—

In the 2nd year	2.78
Do. 1st do.	3.50

5. Table of births and deaths during the 2nd year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants ex "*Elbe*"—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants at the beginning of the 2nd year, 23rd November 1891	350	136	88	62	636
In the 2nd year					
{ Born	...	...	14	21	35
{ Died	350 6	136 4	102 1	83 3	671 14
Number at the end of the 2nd year	344	132	101	80	657

The rate of mortality was:—

In the 2nd year of residence in the Colony	2.15
Do. 1st do. do. do.	2.65

6. Table of births and deaths during the 1st year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants ex "*Erne*"—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants on arrival, 27th April 1890	364	146	76	42	628
In the 1st year					
{ Born	...	...	3	5	8
{ Died	364 5	146 5	79 7	47 5	636 22
Number at the end of the 1st year	359	141	72	42	614

The rate of mortality was 3.54.

7. Table of births and deaths during the 1st year of residence in the Colony of the immigrants ex "*Rhine*"—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Number of immigrants on arrival, 12th November 1890	385	148	50	51	634
In the 1st year					
{ Born	...	...	8	3	11
Deserted	385 17 1	148 3 1	58 2 ...	54 2 ...	645 24 2
	367	144	56	52	619

The rate of mortality was 3.83 for the 1st year.

8. The average rate of mortality among the Indian immigrants was, in 1891, 3.83 per cent., not included 20 cases of accidental death, viz.:—

- 1 Woman murdered by her husband at plantation *Marienburg*.
- 1 Ditto ditto ditto *Zaelen*.
- 1 Boy of plantation *Vorburg*, murdered by an immigrant of that estate.
- 5 Men killed during the riot at plantation *Zaelen*.
- 1 Man of plantation *St. Barbara*, died of wounds inflicted on him by the manager while defending himself.
- 1 Man of plantation *Vorburg*, died of wounds inflicted on him by another coolie.
- 5 Men committed suicide, one on *Oldenburg*, one belonging to plantation *Dordrecht* on plantation *Zaelen*, one on plantation *Meereorg*, one on plantation *Zaelen*, and one on plantation *Dordrecht*.
- 1 Man died from an overdose of opium on plantation *Johanna Catharina*.
- 3 Men drowned, belonging to plantations *Sorgvliet*, *Alliance*, and *Leliendaal*.
- 1 Girl drowned belonging to plantation *de Emdracht*.

A. Names of estates where there has been no mortality, viz. :—

1. *de Emdracht xxx** Sugar estate in Perica.

3. Names of estates where the mortality was below the average rate of 3·04 per cent.:—

C. Names of estates where the mortality was *above* the average rate of 3·04 per cent. :—

* The xxx added to the name of an estate signify that there was no mortality during the years 1888, 1889, or 1890, xx no mortality during 1889 or 1890, and x no mortality in the year 1890.

10. Cause of death :—

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12. Table showing the mortality since 1877, including accidents of indentured British Indian immigrants as against Creoles and not indentured immigrants on the same estates—

IN THE YEAR	MORTALITY INCLUDING ACCIDENTS OF THE	
	Indentured Indian immigrants.	Creole, and not indentured immigrants in the same estates.
1877 . . .	3.73%	6.16%
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 . . .	2.57%	3.84%
1884 . . .	2.60%	5.0 %
1885 . . .	2.40%	3.26%
1886 . . .	1.88%	2.82%
1887 . . .	1.54%	3.15%
1888 . . .	1.62%	3.36%
1889 . . .	1.57%	2.31%
1890 . . .	1.93%	2.45%
1891 . . .	3.04%	2.90%

The mortality among the labourers on the same estates has always been larger among Creoles and unindentured immigrants than among immigrants under indenture, with the exception of last year.

13. The number of marriages contracted by British Indian immigrants was eight, viz., 3 in Beneden Cottica en Beneden Commewzne, 3 in Beneden Suriname, 1 in Nickerie, and one in Paramaribo. One of these marriages was contracted between a British Indian immigrant and a creole girl. Through one of the marriages one child was legitimated.

14. The number of births among indentured immigrants was, in 1891, 152.

The proportion of women to men 306 : 1,000.

15. Table showing the number of working days, with maximum and average amount of wages earned by indentured Indian labourers during 1891:—

Indentured immigrants.	NUMBER OF		Wages earned.	Daily average wages.	Maximum earned in one week.
	Immigrants.	Working days.			
			F.	F.	F.
Men	3,306	624,728	442,074.43	0.705	17.56 on the Sugar estate, Rust en Werk.
Women	1,002	124,685½	71,551.54	0.574	
Boys and Girls	68	7,491½	4,386.51	0.585	7.36 on the Cocoa estate, de Maasstroorn.

The other days of the year, which are not included in the above numbers, are accounted for by illness and absence on leave to give evidence or to lodge complaints, wilful absence from work, imprisonment, Sundays, festivals acknowledged by Government, and Indian holidays, being 16 for Mahomedans and 32 for Hindoos.

16. Table showing number of working days and amount of wages earned by unindentured labourers on estates, to which indentured immigrants are allotted:—

Labourers.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages in average.
	Labourers.	Working days.		
			F.	F.
Creoles { Men	758	1,98,004½	188,301.93	0.951
{ Women	410	73,922	44,381.68	0.60
{ Boys and Girls	116	9,151½	4,163.35	0.45
Not inden- { Men	976	225,779	182,882.17	0.81
tured im- { Women	371	66,952½	40,085.69	0.599
migrants. { Boys and Girls	135	15,276½	6,163.47	0.403

The free labour population being a very floating one, the above results are arrived at by adding the strength present on each estate on the first of each month and dividing by twelve to obtain the average.

17. Number of working days and amount of wages earned by non-indentured labourers, on plantations where no indentured immigrants are employed:—

Labourers.	NUMBER OF		Earned wages.	Daily wages in average.
	Labourers.	Working days.		
			F.	F.
Creoles { Men	314	82,458½	69,533.03	0.843
{ Women	346	70,637	43,223.78	0.612
{ Boys and Girls	72	11,129½	4,474.90	0.402
Unindentured { Men	455	108,010½	87,752.16	0.812
Immigrants { Women	144	24,491	15,604.08	0.637
{ Boys and Girls	39	5,192½	1,248.95	0.240

The wages of indentured immigrants and other labourers are the same when the quantity and quality of the performed work are equal. Work that requires more skill, or is heavier, such as mechanical work in the buildings or shovelwork, is paid higher than weeding and other light work.

18. Nature and number of complaints lodged by employers and others against Indian immigrants in 1891, with their disposal:—

Nature of the complaint.	Number of complaints.	Convictions.	Acquittals and dismissals.	Untried.	Percentage of complaints to population of indentured immigrants.
Offences against the labour law	640	568	72	...	11.72%
Other petty offences	321	228	92	1	5.88%
Correctional cases	26	19	4	2	0.48%
Criminal cases	11	7	1	3	0.20%
TOTAL	998	822	169	6	18.28%

19. Number and nature of charges brought by Indian immigrants against their employers:—

No.	Nature.	Struck out or withdrawn.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	REMARKS.
15	Not paying wages due	15	..	...	In four cases wages were paid after enquiry, in one case the work was not done, the other cases were unfounded.
20	Giving too heavy work	20	...	...	Unfounded.
17	Beating	5*	5†	7	* Four cases unfounded. One case withdrawn at request of complainant.
1	Wounding	1	...	...	† One case on appeal acquitted.
2	Refused admittance into hospital.	2	...	...	The accused died of wounds inflicted on him in self defence by Manager of Estate <i>St. Barbara</i> .
1	Refused a pass	1	...	...	One of the complainants was discharged at his own request, the other case was unfounded.
1	Sending off the estate	1	...	...	Unfounded.
1	Ill-treatment	1	...	...	<i>ibid.</i>
3	Not supplying rations	3	...	...	<i>ibid.</i>
61		49	5	7	

The percentage of complaints lodged by immigrants against their employers amounted to 1.12 per cent. of the average population of 5,459. The complaints were mostly unfounded or frivolous.

The savings of the Indian immigrants in the Colonial Savings Bank amounted on December 31st, 1891, to fl. 140,380.37-5 yielding them 3 per cent.

20. Fifteen Indian immigrants, who had fulfilled their agreements, were provided with a certificate of good conduct and received at 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.

21. *Return Passage.*—The British ship *British Peer*, Captain R. L. Dakin, was for a second time chartered to convey time-expired coolies back to Calcutta. Dr. Geo. E. Anderson was appointed as Surgeon Superintendent out.

On the 13th of August they were taken in two batches by the Government Steamer *Curacao* and embarked on board the *British Peer*. There were—

601 souls equal to 532 adults, viz.:—

360 males	} above the age of 10.
122 females	
45 boys	} from 1 to 10 years.
55 girls	
.9 male	} infants.
10 female	

The ship was towed to sea by the *Curacao*, the 15th August.

Among the return coolies were two males, one arrived in "*The Bruce*" on 3rd January 1889, and one in the *Erne* on 27th April 1890, unfit to perform any labour, and in consequence of clause 20 of the Convention returned to India; further, two males, two females, and one girl (paupers); three insanes, who could be sent away without danger to the other immi-

grants and finally two males, one female and one girl, who had no right to a free passage and paid their passage money.

The ornaments which were delivered by 171 coolies to the Agent General to be packed and handed to them at Calcutta were estimated at a value of fl.14,063., those which they kept in their possession at a value of fl.2500, together with fl.6563, equal to £1,380-5-0 stg. The amount of savings remitted to Calcutta was fl.86034-09½ equal to £7,169-10-2 stg.

The *British Peer* arrived at Calcutta on the 14th January 1892 after a passage of 155 days; the next day the immigrants were landed, all in good health with a few exceptions. On the voyage 8 births and 7 deaths took place.

22. Time of residence in the Colony of Indian immigrants:

In consequence of the departure of the ship *British Peer* on August 13th, 1891, with 601 immigrants from Surinam to Calcutta, the average time of residence in the Colony is as follows:—

	Immigrants.
The first ship, <i>Lalla Rookh</i> , arrived the 5th June 1873, with	399
Departures from the Colony of coolies by this ship, including children born here, up to 4th September 1890	198
With <i>British Peer</i> II after a residence of 18 years and 2 months	3
Total	201
The 2nd ship, <i>Bengal</i> , arrived the 8th July 1873, with	571
From this transport left as above	269
On the 13th August 1891, after a residence of 18 years and 1 month	7
Total	276
The 3rd ship, <i>Yorkshire</i> , arrived the 25th August 1873, with	632
From this transport left as above	289
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 18 years	5
Total	294
The 4th ship, <i>Mangalore</i> , arrived 8th November 1873, with	446
From this transport left as above	164
On the 13th August 1891, after a residence of 17 years and 9 months	8
Total	172
The 5th ship, <i>Calcutta</i> , arrived 25th November 1873, with	401
From this transport left as above	197
On the 13th August 1891, after a residence of 17 years and 8 months	8
Total	205
The 6th ship, <i>Kate Kellock</i> , arrived 18th January 1874, with	458
From this transport left as above	214
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 17 years and 7 months	2
Total	216
The 7th ship, <i>Medea</i> , arrived the 14th February 1874, with	480
From this transport left as above	246
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 17 years and 6 months	3
Total	249
The 8th ship, <i>Howrah</i> , arrived the 8th April 1874, with	446
From this transport left as above	211
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 17 years and 4 months	9
Total	220

	Immigrants.
The 9th ship, <i>Clive</i> , arrived the 29th August 1877, with	227
From this transport left as above	144
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 14 years	2
Total	146
The 10th ship, <i>Zanzibar</i> , arrived the 16th August 1878, with	700
From this transport left as above	354
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 13 years	11
Total	365
The 11th ship, <i>Ailsa</i> (1st), arrived the 6th February 1880, with	315
From this transport left as above	186
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 11 years and 6 months	4
Total	190
The 12th ship, <i>Ailsa</i> (2nd), arrived the 26th November 1880, with	460
From this transport left as above	160
On 13th August 1891 after a residence of 10 years and 8 months	47
Total	207
The 13th ship, <i>British Statesman</i> (1st), arrived the 14th March 1881, with	450
From this transport left as above	200
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 10 years and 5 months	40
Total	240
The 14th ship, <i>Ailsa</i> (3rd), arrived the 9th January 1882, with	484
From this transport left as above	181
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 9 years and 7 months	31
Total	212
The 15th ship, <i>Sheila</i> (1st), arrived the 13th January 1883, with	404
From this transport left as above	105
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 8 years and 7 months	11
Total	116
The 16th ship, <i>British Statesman</i> (2nd), arrived the 18th December 1883, with	451
From this transport left as above	124
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 7 years and 8 months	10
Total	134
The 17th ship, <i>British Nation</i> (1st), arrived the 8th February 1884, with	485
From this transport left as above	113
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 7 years and 6 months	23
Total	136
The 18th ship, <i>Ailsa</i> (4th), arrived the 13th April 1884, with	495
From this transport left as above	146
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 7 years and 4 months	30
Total	176

	Immigrants.
The 19th ship, <i>Peshwa</i> , arrived the 27th August 1884, with	594
From this transport left as above	41
On 13th August 1891 after a residence of 7 years	123
Total	164
The 20th ship, <i>British Nation</i> (2nd), arrived the 12th December 1884, with	487
From this transport left as above	31
On 13th August 1891, after a residence of 6 years and 8 months	129
Total	160
The 21st ship, <i>Sheila</i> (2nd), arrived the 14th January 1885, with	533
From this transport left as above	24
On the 13th August 1891, after a residence of 6 years and 7 months	92
Total	116

These figures, in combination with last year's report, show that the average time of residence in this Colony of coolies returning to Calcutta was, for the different shipments, as follows:—

The <i>Lalla Rookh</i>	8 years and 6 months.
<i>Bengal</i>	9 " 5 "
<i>Yorkshire</i>	9 " 9 "
<i>Mangalore</i>	10 " 5 "
<i>Calcutta</i>	9 " 9 "
<i>Kate Kellock</i>	10 " 5 "
<i>Media</i>	9 " 8 "
<i>Howrah</i>	9 " 3 "
<i>Clive</i>	8 " 5 "
<i>Zanzibar</i>	9 " 1 "
<i>Ailsa I</i>	7 " 6 "
<i>Ailsa II</i>	7 " 5 "
<i>British Statesman I</i>	7 " 4 "
<i>Ailsa III</i>	6 " 7 "
<i>Sheila I</i>	6 " 7 "
<i>British Statesman II</i>	6 " 1 "
<i>British Nation I</i>	6 " 3 "
<i>Ailsa IV</i>	6 " 3 "
<i>Peshwa</i>	8 " 9 "
<i>British Nation II</i>	6 " 4 "
<i>Sheila II</i>	6 " 3 "

The percentage of Indian immigrants returned to Calcutta is:—

The <i>Lalla Rookh</i>	0.50 of the number arrived.
<i>Bengal</i>	0.48 " "
<i>Yorkshire</i>	0.46 " "
<i>Mangalore</i>	0.38 " "
<i>Calcutta</i>	0.51 " "
<i>Kate Kellock</i>	0.47 " "
<i>Media</i>	0.52 " "
<i>Howrah</i>	0.50 " "
<i>Clive</i>	0.45 " "
<i>Zanzibar</i>	0.52 " "
<i>Ailsa I</i>	0.61 " "
<i>Ailsa II</i>	0.45 " "
<i>British Statesman I</i>	0.53 " "
<i>Ailsa III</i>	0.44 " "
<i>Sheila I</i>	0.29 " "
<i>British Statesman II</i>	0.30 " "
<i>British Nation I</i>	0.30 " "
<i>Ailsa IV</i>	0.35 " "
<i>Peshwa</i>	0.27 " "
<i>British Nation II</i>	0.33 " "
<i>Sheila II</i>	0.20 " "

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

No. 28, dated Paramaribo, the 18th July 1892.

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

In connection with my report on British Indian Immigration to Surinam for the year 1891, forwarded under cover of my Despatch No. 23 of July 2nd, 1892, I beg to inform you that the immigrants' savings in the bank, on the 31st December 1891, amounted to Fl. 140,380-37-5 (one hundred and forty thousand three hundred and eighty florins thirty-seven and a half cents), or £11,698-7-3½ (eleven thousand six hundred and ninety-eight pounds seven shillings and three pence half-penny).

1892	
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