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[Despatch Abstract.]

EMIGRATION TO NATAL.

Forwarding to the Protector of Emigrants, for remarks, copy
of the Report of the Protector of Emigrants, Natal, for 1893-94.

Al

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

PIETERMARITZBURG:

WM. WATSON, PRINTER TO THE NATAL GOVERNMENT, CHURCH STREET.

MDCCXCIV.

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REPORT
OF THE
PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

Department of Immigration,
Durban, Natal, 1st October, 1894.

THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NATAL.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Government of India, the following Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894, upon the Indian Immigrants in this Colony, and matters relating to the introduction of Indian Immigrants.

1.—ARRIVALS DURING THE YEAR.

During the year eight vessels with Emigrants arrived here from India—five from Madras, and three from Calcutta. The number of Emigrants embarked and landed, and the births and deaths which occurred during the voyages, are shown by the following table :—

FROM MADRAS.																											
SHIPS.	Date of leaving Port of Embarkation.	Date of arrival at Natal.	Embarcked.						Total.	Born on Board.		Total Embarcked and born on board.	Died on Voyage.						Total.	Landed.						REMARKS.	
			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.			Boys.	Girls.		Infants.		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.		Infants.		Total Souls Landed.					
							Boys.	Girls.					Boys.	Girls.						Boys.	Girls.						
S.S. "Congella" XIV.	1893. June 17	1893. July 10	157	63	13	16	4	9	262	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	63	13	16	4	9	262	1 Native Deck Passenger.
S.S. "Umzinto" V.	1893. Nov. 18	Dec. 10 1894.	268	106	25	33	9	9	450	1	...	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	106	25	33	10	9	451	18 N'tive Deck Passengers.
S.S. "Congella" XV.	Dec. 22 1894.	Jan. 12	218	88	22	24	11	11	374	2	1	377	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	217	88	22	23	12	12	374	18 N'tive Deck Passengers.
S.S. "Congella" XVI.	Mar. 22	April 13	179	57	21	11	8	6	282	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	179	57	21	11	8	5	281	39 N'tive Deck Passengers.
S.S. "Umzinto" VII.	May 17	June 7	80	47	16	12	9	6	170	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	47	16	12	9	6	170	Passengers, and 2 for Cape Ports.
			902	361	97	96	41	41	1538	3	1	1542	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	901	361	97	95	43	41	1538	14 N'tive Deck Passengers, and 15 for Cape Ports.

FROM CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Pongola" XIV.	1894. Jan. 21	1894. Feb. 13	182	74	12	3	7	6	284	..	..	..	284	2	..	..	..	2	180	74	12	3	7	6	282	1 Native Deck Passenger.
S.S. "Umzinto" VI.	Feb. 18	Mar. 12	304	128	24	15	3	12	486	1	..	..	487	4	1	..	..	5	300	127	24	15	4	12	482	5 Native Deck Passengers.
S.S. "Pongola" XV.	April 14	May 10	215	86	15	5	5	5	331	..	..	..	332	..	..	1	..	1	215	86	15	4	5	6	331	..
			701	288	51	23	15	23	1101	1	1	..	1103	6	1	..	..	8	695	287	51	22	16	24	1095	..

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

Of the total number of Emigrants embarked at Madras and Calcutta during the year—2,645 souls, including six births on board ship—7 men, 1 woman, 2 girls. 1 male and 1 female infant, died at sea; equal to .45 per cent. Of the deaths at sea, four were of Madras people, viz.: 1 man, 1 girl, 1 male and 1 female infant; and eight Calcutta—6 men, 1 woman and 1 girl.

Following are the number of souls landed in the Colony from both Ports, viz.:—1,596 men, 648 women, 148 boys, 117 girls, 59 male and 65 female infants. Total, 2,633. I am pleased to say that the Emigrants who arrived during the year spoke in the highest terms of the conduct and treatment of the Captains and Officers of the vessels; and also of the bountiful supply of good food provided during the voyages. They were also pleased with the kindness and care bestowed upon them by the Surgeon Superintendents, and Compounders.

The vessels engaged in the conveyance of the Emigrants were all boarded on arrival here, and the conditions of the Charter Party in each shipment were found to have been fully and satisfactorily complied with.

One case of measles broke out amongst the Emigrants during the voyage of the S.S. "Umzinto" VI., two days after leaving Calcutta. The patient, a boy, two years of age, was immediately isolated and no further cases occurred.

Five deaths took place during the voyage of this vessel, viz.: 4 men and 1 woman, from the following causes:—

Dysentery	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
Fever	...	...	...	1

Fever and diarrhoea was also very prevalent amongst the Emigrants, attributable, the Surgeon Superintendent (Dr. Seaton) stated to the insanitary condition of the depot at Calcutta, more especially with regard to the water supply being derived from a stagnant pool.

Under Annexure A. will be found an extract from the Surgeon Superintendent's Journal or Diary of the Voyage, in reference to the insanitary condition of the Depot and the water supply; also the correspondence which followed with the Emigration Agent for this Colony at Calcutta in reference thereto.

The Emigrants by the S.S. "Pongola" XV. embarked at Calcutta on the 13th April, 1894. Four days after leaving Port a case of cholera, the Surgeon Superintendent (Dr. G. P. Staunton) reports, occurred amongst the Native Crew of the vessel. The patient, a strong built man, was admitted to hospital at 9 a.m. and died at 7 p.m. on the following day (18th April). Happily the disease did not attack any of the Emigrants or other passengers on board.

A good deal of diarrhoea prevailed amongst the Emigrants during the first week out, but diminished during the second week, and was almost absent in the third week.

The Surgeon Superintendent attributed the diarrhoea to the Emigrants not being accustomed to the very ample supply of food given on board as compared with the simple diet of the Calcutta Depot. Only one death occurred in this shipment during the voyage, that of a girl 8 years of age from gastro-enteritis.

With the exception of bronchitis or bronchial catarrh, there was very little sickness, if any, of a serious nature on board any of the other Emigrant vessels, in three of which (from Madras) there were no deaths, viz.: "Congella" XIV., Dr. J. Lazar, Surgeon Superintendent; "Umzinto" V., Dr. J. Lazar, Surgeon Superintendent; and "Umzinto" VII., Dr. J. J. Seaton, Surgeon Superintendent.

The following extracts are taken from the Medical Board's reports on the Immigrants arrived during the year:—

S.S. "CONGELLA" XIV., from Madras. Dr. J. Lazar, Surgeon Superintendent.

"The men are of fair average stamp, and some of them are of superior physique.

"Ten have symptoms indicative of lung mischief, and may or may not break down before their terms of indenture have expired.

"There is a great deal of bronchitis or bronchial catarrh amongst them.

"The women seem to be of better stamp than usual."

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

S.S. "UMZINTO" V., from Madras. Dr. J. Lazar, Surgeon Superintendent.

- "The men landed from this ship are physically fairly up to the average of previous shipments.
- "There is more scabies amongst them than we have seen for some time in new arrivals.
- "A few have granular eyelids requiring treatment.
- "In eight men there is a decided weakness of the inguinal rings, predisposing them to rupture.
- "Eighteen have symptoms of incipient lung mischief.
- "One man has very weak heart action.
- "The women, as a whole, appear to be of better class than usual. Nine of them are phthisical."

S.S. "CONGELLA" XV., from Madras. Dr. E. H. O'Leary, Surgeon Superintendent.

- "The Indians by this shipment were of a very good stamp, and will be a useful lot of men.
- "There was very little itch or ringworm amongst them.
- "There were 25 cases of lung disease, some of which may break down before their term of service expires. Two cases of slight heart affections were also found.
- "At the time of examination a number of men were suffering from slight bronchitis.
- "The women were of a very inferior type, a good many of them being weak and phthisical."

S.S. "PONGOLA" XIV., from Calcutta. Dr. T. D. Atkins, Surgeon Superintendent.

- "The men are, as a rule, physically and constitutionally quite up to the average, with the exception of sixteen, who have symptoms of consolidation of the lungs, and who may or may not break down before their indentures are finished.
- "Five have goitre more or less marked. Twenty-five have scabies—a much larger proportion than we have met with for a long time.
- "One man appears of weak intellect, and one evidently a confirmed Ganja smoker.
- "There are a few cases of ringworm. Eight have enlarged spleens. Some few have bronchitis, the result probably of recent colds.
- "One man is evidently nearer 50 than the age stated (28 years), and his right leg is smaller than the left, possibly the effects of paralysis at some time or other.
- "The women are scarcely up to the usual stamp.
- "There is a little scurvy amongst this shipment, but in a mild form."

S.S. "UMZINTO" VI., from Calcutta. Dr. J. J. Seaton, Surgeon Superintendent.

- "There are a good many youths of about 20 years of age brought by this ship, who should develop into strong able-bodied men. There is also a fair proportion of fine muscular men of capital physique.
- "Twelve have symptoms of lung disease, which may or may not further develop and unfit them for work.
- "Several men have enlarged spleens, but seem otherwise healthy.
- "There are a few with itch or ringworm, but most of them have been treated on board ship.
- "Ten are more or less anæmic, and will require tonics and good diet.
- "Ten are in hospital suffering with pneumonia."

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

- "One has a weak heart and a very weak pulse.
- "One had an epileptic fit on board ship, has an enlarged spleen, is probably phthisical, is very much emaciated, and we recommend his return to India.
- "One is evidently of weak intellect, and we recommend his return to India.
- "A few men have granular lids.
- "The women are of the ordinary stamp.
- "Considering the number of men brought by this ship, they are above the average stamp."

The two men referred to were returned to India in May, 1894.

S.S. "CONGELLA" XVI., from Madras. Dr. E. H. O'Leary, Surgeon Superintendent.

- "Owing to sea-sickness, bad weather on the voyage, and the prevalence of bronchitis, several of the men brought by this ship were in poor condition. They will probably recover their health.
- "The rest were up to the usual standard of physical development, and should prove useful labourers.
- "Three men shewed symptoms of weak lungs, and may develop phthisis.
- "During our examination we detected fifty-two cases of bronchitis, or bronchial catarrh, some with considerable fever. All these were placed in hospital, and, with few exceptions, are convalescent.
- "One has heart disease, but compensation is good, and he will probably be able to work out his indenture.
- "Thirty-one have scabies in a mild form. In some men the spleens were more or less enlarged, but they were otherwise in fair health.
- "Generally speaking, the women appeared to be of a better stamp than ordinary."

S.S. "PONGOLA" XV., from Calcutta. Dr. G. P. Staunton, Surgeon Superintendent.

- "The men brought by this steamer are equal to any previous shipments; they have good chest development and healthy lungs.
- "Nine men have signs of latent lung mischief.
- "Two have heart disease (one has aortic obstruction, but will probably work out his time. We doubt whether the other will last his indenture).
- "There are a few cases of slight goitre.
- "There were eighty-three cases of itch and ringworm treated on board ship, and with very few exceptions all were cured. This speaks for the care bestowed on them."

One of the Immigrants by this vessel (a man) suffered from nostalgia. The Surgeon Superintendent stated that the man was crying nearly all the voyage to return to India. He was in the same condition when examined by the Medical Board here. He also appeared to be of weak intellect, and if allotted might possibly commit suicide in one of these prolonged fits of depression. Under these circumstances, and on the recommendation of the Medical Board, he was returned to India by the S.S. "Pongola" 26th May, 1894. The two men with heart disease were allotted conditionally.

S.S. "UMZINTO" VII., from Madras. Dr. J. J. Seaton, Surgeon Superintendent.

- "These men are of a very fair stamp; the generality of them are well developed and muscular.
- "Three have signs of lung mischief, which may or may not further develop.
- "There are twelve cases of scabies and a few of ringworm.
- "One has a stupid appearance, and is slow in his speech and movements.
- "The women appear to be of the labouring class, and better than the ordinary stamp."

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

II.—IMMIGRANTS RETURNED TO INDIA.

Two shipments of time-expired and invalided Indian Immigrants and their families, numbering in all 403 souls, returned to India during the year, of which the following is a detailed return, as against 602 in the previous year :—

Ship and Date of Departure.	Description.	FOR MADRAS.						FOR CALCUTTA.					
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	
						Boys.	Girls.					Boys.	Girls.
S.S. "Pongola," December 4th, 1893.	Entitled to Passage ...	31	17	9	8	2	4	32	16	7	8	2	1
	Unfit for Labour ...	20	5	...	1	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...
	Paid Passage ...	16	2	1	2	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	1
		67	24	10	11	2	6	47	21	7	8	2	2
S.S. "Pongola," May 26th, 1894.	Entitled to Passage ...	31	17	5	6	...	2	39	15	6	7	4	2
	Unfit for Labour ...	20	3	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	1
	Paid Passage ...	14	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		65	22	6	6	1	2	56	18	6	7	4	3
Summary, Madras ..		132	46	16	17	3	8	Total...		...		222	
,, Calcutta ...		103	39	13	15	6	5	,, ...		...		181	
Total Souls for both Ports ...		...		...		...		...		...		403	

Before leaving Natal the Immigrants returned to India during the year declared their savings in cash and jewellery to be as follows :—

Cash ...	...	£3,991	0	0
Jewellery (value) ...	...	1,188	10	0
		£5179 10 0		

Of these amounts :—

The Madras people owned ...	...	£2,791	10	0
The Calcutta people owned...	...	2,388	0	0

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

Mr. R. W. S. Mitchell, C.M.G., the Emigration Agent for this Colony, reports that there were no births or deaths among the Calcutta people during the voyages, and no complaints were made. Mr. Mitchell also says that the Immigrants were a very fine body of people, with very few exceptions, and that the majority were possessed of considerable sums of money.

III.—LABOUR SUPPLY.

The demand for indentured Indians on the Coast and also in the Up-Country Districts was very great during the year ; in fact, the supply was not equal to the demand.

At the close of the year (30th June, 1893) there was a balance of 134 men to come forward to complete the previous year's indent.

In addition to this number, 2,623 men from Madras and Calcutta were applied for, making a total of 2,757 to come forward during the year under report.

Of this number, 901 from Madras and 695 from Calcutta arrived during the year, leaving a balance of 1,161 to complete the indent for the year 1893-94. In all probability this number will arrive by the end of April, 1895.

In addition to the number applied for during the year under report (2,757), including the small balance at the end of the previous year, supplementary requisitions were received for 209 men, but as these cannot possibly be supplied before the year's indent is completed (1,161 men), they will be included in the indent for 1895-6.

IV.—INDIANS IN THE UP-COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

The following return shews the number of indentured men employed in the up-country districts and the number of Employers :—

Indians, 1,818. Employers, 331.

Of this number 579 are employed on the Natal Government Railways. A number of free Indians are also employed in the up-country districts, principally by the Railway Department.

V.—BIRTHS.

One thousand one hundred and seventeen (1,117) births were registered during the year (576 boys and 541 girls), as against 990 in the previous year (502 boys and 488 girls).

The birth-rate during the year was 25·99 per 1,000.

VI.—DEATHS.

Five hundred and sixty-nine (569) deaths were registered during the year (207 men, 116 women, 131 male and 115 female infants), as against 653 in the previous year (248 men, 111 women, 134 male and 160 female infants).

Of the deaths registered during the year, two hundred and forty-six (246) are of children of the ages of ten years and under (131 boys and 115 girls) ; and of the total number of deaths registered (569), 67 were from other than natural causes, Annexure B., as against 78 in the previous year.

The death-rate for the year, including deaths from other than natural causes, was 13·24 per 1,000 as against 16·11 in the previous year.

Compared with previous years, the death-rate for the year under report is the lowest since the year 1886, the death-rate in that year being 13·21 per 1,000.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued.)

The following Returns shew the Counties or Divisions in which Deaths occurred during the year, and the number of men, women, and children who died, and the cause of death :—

DURBAN COUNTY.

ADULTS—77 Men, 48 Women=125.

Lung affections, 50 ; bowel affections, 16 ; liver affections, 6 ; kidney affections, 1 ; brain affections, 7 ; heart affections, 4 ; womb affections, 2 ; spinal affections, 1 ; laryngeal affections, 1 ; stomach affections, 2 ; fevers, 3 ; syphilis, 1 ; debility, 5 ; burns, 1 ; child-birth, 2 ; blood poisoning, 2 ; accidents, 5 ; suicides, 3 ; leprosy, 1 ; dropsy, 3 ; tetanus, 3 ; senile decay, 2 ; ulcerations, 1 ; executed, 3.

CHILDREN, 10 Years of Age and under—Boys, 55 ; Girls, 47=102.

Lung affections, 25 ; bowel affections, 23 ; brain affections, 1 ; spinal affection, 1 ; diphtheria, 2 ; marasmus, 3 ; burns, 4 ; convulsions, 4 ; worms, 2 ; natural causes, 3 ; inanition, 9 ; debility, 16 ; accidents, 3 ; fever, 1 ; congenital syphilis, 2 ; snake bite, 1 ; hip joint affections, 1 ; tabes mesenterica, 1. Total deaths, Durban County, 227.

ALEXANDRA COUNTY.

ADULTS—21 Men, 11 Women=32.

Lung affections, 3 ; bowel affections, 11 ; brain affections, 2 ; kidney affections, 1 ; liver affections, 1 ; syphilis, 1 ; suicides, 5 ; debility, 4 ; accidents, 1 ; collapse, 1 ; burns, 1 ; natural causes, 1.

CHILDREN, 10 Years of Age and under—Boys, 15 ; Girls, 11=26.

Lung affections, 2 ; bowel affections, 6 ; kidney affections, 3 ; inanition, 4 ; debility, 5 ; burns, 3 ; dentition, 1 ; accidents, 1 ; worms, 1. Total deaths, Alexandra County, 58.

COUNTY OF PIETERMARITZBURG.

ADULTS—7 Men, 4 Women=11.

Lung affections, 2 ; bowel affections, 1 ; liver affections, 1 ; stomach affections, 1 ; heart affections, 2 ; spinal affections, 1 ; alcoholism, 1 ; suicide, 1 ; child-birth, 1.

CHILDREN, 10 Years of Age and under—Boys, 6 ; Girls, 5=11.

Lung affections, 4 ; convulsions, 2 ; natural causes, 1 ; drowning, 1 ; burns, 1 ; parent's neglect, 1 ; fever, 1. Total deaths, Pietermaritzburg County, 22.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

ADULTS—88 Men, 48 Women=136.

Lung affections, 35 ; bowel affections, 18 ; liver affections, 4 ; kidney affections, 8 ; brain affections, 4 ; bladder affections, 1 ; womb affections, 3 ; cardiac affections, 6 ; stomach affections, 1 ; fevers, 6 ; syphilis, 1 ; alcoholism, 1 ; natural causes, 1 ; marasmus, 4 ; tetanus, 1 ; debility, 6 ; burns and scalds, 2 ; leprosy, 2 ; blood poisoning, 1 ; drowning, 3 ; suicides, 9 ; rheumatism, 1 ; accidents, 3 ; child-birth, 5 ; shock and syncope, 1 ; murdered, 1 ; morbis cordis, 4 ; measles, 1 ; shock (bleeding), 1 ; unknown, 1 ; rupture of womb, 1.

CHILDREN, 10 Years of Age and under—Boys, 51 ; Girls, 51=102.

Lung affections, 37 ; bowel affections, 16 ; kidney affections, 1 ; brain affections, 1 ; debility, 7 ; dropsy, 1 ; fever, 3 ; marasmus, 11 ; exhaustion, 1 ; burns, 5 ; convulsions, 5 ; dentition, 2 ; worms, 3 ; tabes mesenterica, 2 ; whooping cough, 2 ; congenital syphilis, 2 ; accidents, 2 ; measles, 1. Total deaths, Victoria County, 238.

UMVOTI COUNTY.

ADULTS—2 Men, 3 Women.

Lung affections, 1 ; bowel affections, 1 ; cardiac affections, 1 ; fever, 1 ; cramps, 1.

CHILDREN, 10 Years of Age and under—Boys, 2.

Natural causes, 1 ; debility, 1.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued.)

WEENEN COUNTY.

ADULTS—6 Men, 1 Woman.

Lung affections, 1 ; bowel affections, 1 ; disease of tongue, 1 ; cancer, 1 ; drowning, 3.

CHILDREN, 10 Years of Age and under—Boys, 2 ; Girls, 1.

Convulsions, 2 ; dropsy, 1.

KLIP RIVER DIVISION.

ADULTS—6 Men, 1 Woman.

Lung affections, 2 ; brain affections, 1 ; cardiac affections, 1 ; natural causes, 1 ; fever, 2.

The following return from the year 1876 to 30th June, 1894, inclusive, gives the Indian population, births, birth-rate, deaths, and death-rate for each year :—

Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1876	10,626	276	153	25.97	14.39
1877	12,668	184	184	14.52	14.52
1878	17,862	222	251	12.42	14.05
1879	19,008	231	191	12.15	10.04
1880	20,536	335	285	11.44	13.87
1881	22,990	513	384	22.31	16.7
1882	24,459	604	423	24.69	17.2
1883	27,021	874	382	32.34	14.13
1884	29,713	774	495	26.04	16.6
1885	30,159	760	491	25.19	16.28
1886	29,589	714	392	24.1	13.21
1887	28,944	828	410	28.60	14.16
1888	28,362	804	468	28.35	16.5
1889	30,355	806	517	26.5	17.03
1890	33,494	729	545	21.76	16.27
*1891	35,736	401	269	11.21	7.52
†1892	38,365	966	617	25.17	16.08
1893	40,510	990	653	24.43	16.11
1894	42,967	1,117	569	25.99	13.24

*1st January to 30th June, 1891.

†1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.

VII.—INCREASE AND DECREASE IN POPULATION.

The following figures show the approximate number of Indians in the Colony, 30th June, 1894 :—

Estimated number, 30th June, 1893	...	...	...	...	40,510
Arrived during the year	...	...	...	...	2,633
Born in the Colony...	...	...	...	...	1,117
					—3,750
Died during the year	...	...	...	...	569
Left the Colony	...	...	...	...	724
					—1,293
					2,457
					42,967

Of this total the following is the classification :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Free Indians	10,657	5,344	10,311	26,312
Indentured Indians	9,894	3,997	2,764	16,655
	20,551	9,341	13,075	42,967

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

VIII.—THE INDIAN POPULATION OF NATAL.

The following is a return of all Indian Immigrants who have arrived in Natal, and of the children born in the Colony since the first Immigrants landed here in November, 1860, to the 30th June, 1894. These figures account approximately for all Indians who have arrived or been born in the Colony, and of whom my Department takes cognizance :—

Of those arrived from India :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	34,129	13,515	4,321	3,646	55,611
Died in the Colony ...	3,760	1,552	298	308	
Returned to India ...	5,330	2,018	293	263	
Left the Colony otherwise	4,488	604	79	26	
	13,578	4,174	670	597	19,019
					36,592

Of those born in the Colony :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	6,227	6,030	12,257
Died in the Colony ...	1,302	1,200	
Returned to India with Parents	1,260	1,264	
Left otherwise with Parents ...	530	326	
	3,092	2,790	5,882
			6,375
			42,967

IX. INDIAN MARRIAGES.

One hundred and fifty-one (151) marriages were registered under the provisions of Law 25 of 1891 during the year, as against 132 in the previous year.

X. DIVORCES.

Three divorces were obtained during the year in the Courts of the Magistrates having jurisdiction, on the grounds of :—

2. Adultery on the part of the wife.
1. Adultery on the part of the husband.

XI. ADULTERY, ABDUCTION, AND SEDUCTION.

Six cases of adultery came before the Magistrates having jurisdiction. In four of the cases the male defendants were fined as follows :—(1) £3 or 30 days ; (2) £5 or two months ; (1) £10 or 30 days.

The female defendants were imprisoned for 10 days, 20 days (2), and 30 days respectively.

In two cases the defendants were discharged.

The male defendants in three of the cases paid the fine imposed, viz. : £3, £5, and £10.

Two cases of abduction also came before the Courts. In one of the cases a fine of £3 or 20 days was imposed ; and in the other case the defendant was discharged.

No cases of seduction came before the Courts.

XII. VACCINATION.

One thousand two hundred and five (1,205) successful vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officers of the Indian Medical Circles and registered during the year, as against 3,906 in the previous year.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

XIII. HEALTH.

The health of the Indian population generally throughout the Colony during the past year was exceptionally good. No serious epidemic or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease occurred amongst them beyond influenza, measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, and parotitis. All these diseases were, however, of a comparatively mild form.

In the several Medical Circles the prevailing diseases have been chest complaints, bowel affections, venereal, fevers, skin diseases, ophthalmia, abscesses, orchitis, rheumatism, influenza, measles, chicken-pox.

House accommodation generally is good. On several estates on the coast brick or stone buildings are provided : but, as a rule, the Indians prefer the ordinary grass huts (similar to the huts used in India). They are allowed to build these huts themselves according to their own ideas of comfort.

Grass huts may or may not be more comfortable in winter, and perhaps cooler in the hot summer months ; nevertheless, they are unsightly in every respect, and a continued source of danger from fire, not only to the occupants themselves, but to employers generally.

The water supply on all estates and places where Indians are employed is ample and good ; and the supply of food issued by employers has been of the best quality ; and, as a rule, considerably in excess of what is known as Government rations.

The issue of Government rations, i.e., the scale of rations agreed upon in India, is about the greatest punishment an employer can inflict.

Rations are issued weekly in advance, but occasionally employers have to resort to a daily issue by way of punishment for some repeated offence, such as continuous absence from roll call, or frequent desertions.

During the year the principal causes of death, and deaths from accidents and unnatural causes were as follows :—

Deaths from Natural Causes :—

Adults : Lung affections 94, liver affections 12, bowel affections 48, brain affections 14, heart affections 13, kidney affections 9, fevers 12, debility 15, child birth 6, marasmus 4.

Children : Lung affections 68, bowel affections 45, marasmus 14, convulsions 13, inanition 13, debility 29, fevers 4, dentition 3, whooping cough 2, measles 1, kidney affections 3.

Deaths from Accidents and Unnatural Causes :—

Adults : Severe burns 4, injury spine 1, shock from extensive scalding 1, fracture skull (cart accident) 1, rupture of heart 2, opium poisoning 1, gunshot wound 1, fracture of leg 1, asphyxia (sleeping in a mealie tank) 1, railway accident 2, syncope (result of shock) 1, alcoholism 2, drowning 5.

Children : Severe burns 12, tram accidents on estates 2, drowning 5, snake-bite 1, result of accident to mother prior to confinement 1.

One murder, that of a woman, occurred during the year, as against eight in the previous year, namely, 3 men, 3 women, 2 girls.

The murderer (Munusamy), No. 52762, was executed.

During the year eight Indians were tried for the murder of a Kafir watchman. They were all found guilty and sentenced to death. Two of the men were executed. The sentence of death on the remaining six men was commuted to imprisonment for life.

These men were defended by an attorney appointed by the Crown. The trial took place in Durban in October, 1893.

Seventeen men and one woman committed suicide during the year, as against 21 men and 1 woman in the previous year.

Magisterial enquiry was held at the time of death in each case of accident that occurred during the year. The result of these enquiries proved beyond doubt that no blame could be attached to anyone but to the Indians themselves, in most of these unfortunate cases.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

Magisterial enquiry was also held in every case of suicide that occurred during the year, but no information whatever could be got to account in any way for these distressing cases beyond the fact that most, if not all, of the men were new or comparatively new arrivals in the Colony.

The Medical Officer of the Umzinto Circle, Dr. W. P. Tritton, in his report for the year, says :—

“The increased amount of tram lines now used in this county has greatly augmented the number of accidents during the last twelve months, both fractured bones and lacerated wounds. However, on enquiry, most of these seem due to the carelessness of the Indians. At the same time, I think there should be some limit as to the age of small boys employed on the tram lines, either to manage the truck or lead the mules. Also the percentage of deaths of young children has greatly increased; this is, no doubt, due to the long hours of exposure in the open air while the mothers are at work.”

With regard to the increased number of deaths of young children referred to by Dr. Tritton, I find from my official records that during the year under report 23 children under 10 years of age died in the Umzinto Circle; 22 from natural causes, and one, a boy of ten years of age, from injuries received in a tram accident on the Esperanza Estate; as against 21 in the previous year, 20 from natural causes, and one, that of a boy five years of age, from a tram accident which occurred also on the Esperanza Estate, as will be seen by the following returns :—

Deaths of children in the Umzinto Circle, during the year under report, their ages, and causes of death :—

Died in Hospital :—Girl, 3½ years, cause œdema; girl, 6 months, cause debility; boy, 7 months, cause debility; boy, 15 months, cause debility; boy, 3 years, cause burns; girl, 26 months, cause dysentery; boy, 5 years, cause dysentery; boy, 4 years, cause Bright's disease; girl, 2 years, cause worms.

On Esperanza Estate :—Boy, 10 years, tram accident.

On Umzinto Estate :—Boy, 9 months, bronchitis; girl, 1½ year, debility; girl, 10 months, diarrhoea; girl, 1 year, diarrhoea.

On Maryville Estate :—Girl, 6 months, debility.

On Barnesdale Estate :—Boy, infant, bronchitis.

Umkomanzi :—Girl, 3 years, spinal abscess.

At Umzinto :—Boy, 4 days, inanition; boy, 3 weeks, inanition; boy, 2 years, convulsions; girl, 2 weeks, inanition; boy, 1½ month, inanition; boy, 1 year, dropsy.

Total for the year, 23.

Deaths of children in the Umzinto Circle during the year ending 30th June, 1893, their ages, and causes of death :—

Died in Hospital :—Boy, 5 years, tram accident (Esperanza Estate); girl, 1 year, inanition; girl, 8 months, convulsions; girl, 4 years, burns; boy, 5 years, burns; boy, 3 years, dysentery.

On Umzinto Estate :—Boy, 1½ year, enteritis; girl, 2½ years, dysentery; girl, 1 year, natural causes; boy, 1 year, debility.

On Equeefa Estate :—Boy, 4 years, dysentery; boy, 4 years, dysentery; girl, 1 day, inanition; girl, died at birth.

Beneva Estate :—Girl, 1 week, inanition.

Hull Valley, Girl, 2 years, debility.

Barnesdale :—Girl, 18 days, inanition.

Maryville :—Girl, 2 years, dysentery.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

At Equeefa :—Girl, 4 years, debility.

Lower Umzinto :—Boy, 8 years, general dropsy; girl, 4 years, general wasting, imbecile.

Total for the year, 21.

The estimated Indian population in the Umzinto Circle for the year under report was as follows :—

On Estates : Indentured, 1,554 souls; Free, 244 souls.

The percentage of deaths of young children in the Umzinto Circle for the year was therefore 1·27.

In addition to the number of Indians employed on estates, there is a large free Indian population living in the Umzinto Circle, engaged on their own account, principally in the cultivation of land.

The following return shows the number of tram line accidents that occurred in the Umzinto Circle during the last twelve months referred to by the Medical Officer. The death of the boy on the Esperanza Estate is not included, enquiry into this death having been made by the Magistrate, and death report signed by the District Surgeon :—

Age.	Sex.	How Employed.	Nature of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Result.
10	M.	Leading mules for tram	Lacerated wound foot	9	Recovered
7	"	Leading mules for tram	Lacerated wound thigh	21	"
17	"	In charge of brake	Lacerated wound foot	82	"
25	"	Struck by Runaway truck	Fracture of clavicle	52	"
26	"	Fall of wood off tram	Fracture tibia and fibula	49	"
10	"	Leading mules for tram	Fracture of clavicle	14	"

During the year small-pox broke out in the up-country districts amongst a small number of Natives returning from Johannesburg. Strict quarantine arrangements were immediately enforced by Government, and so far the disease has been prevented from spreading.

Annexures C. to L. are reports for the year from the Medical Officers of the several Indian Medical Circles.

XIV.—INDIAN HOSPITALS.

Annexures M. to U. give details of all cases treated in the Indian Central Hospitals during the year.

These Institutions, of which there are now seven in the Colony, continue to prove a great source of comfort to the Indian population, and comparatively few cases of sickness, if any, of a serious nature are now treated on the estates.

Arrangements were made during the year with the General Manager of the Natal Government Railways for the admission and treatment of Indians in the Railway Hospital at Pietermaritzburg.

The Acting Medical Officer of the Indian Medical Circle reports that this arrangement has proved of great benefit to the Indians.

The following return shows the number of patients admitted to the Central Hospitals during the year, daily average in each hospital, and daily average cost per patient :—

	Patients Admitted.	Daily Average.	Daily Average Cost.
			s. d.
Vernlam Hospital	296	14·025	1 6
Avoca "	357	13·16	1 8¼
Umzinto "	269	12	1 8
Isipingo "	215	10·04	1 2½
Howick "	69	1·88	2 0½
Estcourt "	29	1·10	4 3½
Stanger "	147	4·083	2 0½
Pietermaritzburg Hospital, N.G.R. (since September, 1893) ...	48	2·05	2 0

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

Following is a statement of revenue and expenditure during the year in connection with each of the Medical Circles :—

	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Gain.			Loss.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Verulam Circle ...	1,065	13	9	692	15	6	372	18	3			
Avoca " ...	835	12	3	777	1	2	58	11	1			
Umzinto " ...	649	18	6	665	1	9				15	3	3
Isipingo " ...	522	18	9	455	1	3	67	17	6			
Howick " ...	228	14	5	260	15	4				32	0	11
Estcourt " ...	269	7	6	216	1	1	53	6	5			
Stanger " ...	654	11	3	415	4	6	239	6	9			
Pietermaritzburg Circle ...	362	16	0	318	2	6	44	13	6			
Lower Umvinkulu " ...	82	18	3	62	10	0	20	8	3			
Durban Circle, including Salary, Medical Officer, and Depôt Hospital ...	695	6	0	427	17	3	267	8	9			
Not directly connected with any particular Circle ...	100	0	0	264	16	11				164	16	11
	5,467	16	8	4,555	7	3	1,124	10	6	212	1	1

XV.—INDIAN AGENCIES.

In May, 1894, the S.S. "Umzinto," owing to the scarcity of women at Madras, had to leave that port with a very small number of people (80 men, 47 women, and 43 children), equal to 141 statute adults, or 269 adults short of her measured complement.

With regard to this vessel, Messrs. Parry & Co., the Emigration Agents for this Colony at Madras, state :—

"With reference to our inability to give a full complement to the S.S. "Umzinto," we beg to state that owing to a favourable season and good crops we are experiencing the greatest difficulty in collecting Coolies, more especially in the case of women, who are almost unobtainable."

"In the last shipment Government sanctioned 15 women short, but ordered us to make up this deficiency in the present shipment, instead of (as formerly) in subsequent shipments."

"As we have 150 men in our Depôt, a large number will be left behind solely owing to the required number of women being short. We have clerks out in all directions endeavouring to stimulate recruiters to greater exertions, and, we may say, no effort has been saved to this end."

Reference to the "Remarks on various matters connected with Immigration," contained in the Report of the Delegates appointed by Government (during the year under report) to proceed to India, will, I think, sufficiently explain many of the difficulties that invariably exist in regard to Emigration from India, and with which the Emigration Agents for this Colony have to contend.

R. W. S. Mitchell, C.M.G. (Natal Emigration Agent at Calcutta) was granted six months' leave of absence from 10th April, 1894. Mr. Allan C. Stewart, Emigration Agent for Mauritius, kindly consented to act during Mr. Mitchell's absence in England, and the acting appointment has been duly confirmed.

XVI.—SOCIAL STATUS.

One thousand and fifty-four men and four hundred and forty-five women completed their indentures during the year, and received from my Department (free of cost) their certificates of discharge from further service under indenture.

On receipt of this document the holders thereof are at liberty to hire or dispose of their services, or to change their residences in the same manner as any other labourer not being an Indian Immigrant, or they may return to India by paying their own passages.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

Many of these people, I believe, returned to work for their original employers, or for other employers of their own choice, as monthly servants at current rates of wages for free Indians, namely, 18 to 20 shillings per month and increased rations.

A large number, as usual, turned their attention to market gardening and to the cultivation of mealies, tobacco, beans, &c., on their own account. The cultivation of these crops is now almost entirely in the hand of the free Indians. A good many abandoned their claims to free return passages to India, and left the Colony either to seek employment on the Railway Extension or at Johannesburg, where it is known they can obtain high wages.

A few returned to India by paying their own passages.

The free Indians in this Colony, either as small farmers, market gardeners, hawkers of all kinds of produce, fish, and poultry, are to be found almost everywhere on the Coast. Steady and industrious men earn a very decent and comfortable living in many other ways, and frequently accumulate large sums of money; and some have to a considerable extent become the owners of valuable freehold properties in the Colony.

The last Corporation Rate Roll contains the names of several well-to-do Indians who originally came to this Colony as indentured people, and are now the owners of freehold property in the Borough of Durban to the value of £24,100.

Many persons, I am aware, condemn the Indians as a race, yet these persons cannot fail if they look around them to see hundreds of these Indians honestly and peaceably pursuing their several useful and desirable occupations.

If it were possible, even for a very short space of time, to withdraw the whole of the Indian population from this Colony, I am convinced that with but very few exceptions every industry in existence at the present time would collapse, solely for the want of reliable labour. There is no getting over the fact that the Native, as a rule, will not work; hence it is generally admitted throughout the Colony that without the Indian as a labourer no industry, agricultural or otherwise, of any importance could possibly be carried on successfully; and not only this, but almost every householder in Natal would be without domestic servants.

There are many excellent servants amongst the Natives, I admit; yet as far as my experience goes, and I think it is the experience of almost everyone in the Colony, the Native, as a rule, is a most unreliable servant and often difficult to get.

I am pleased to be able to state that the Indians generally resident in the Colony continue to form a prosperous, enterprising, and law-abiding section of the community.

XVII.—EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

The relations between employer and employed are, as a rule, I am happy to say, most satisfactory. A large number of the men who arrived during the year have, as in former years, shown a great dislike to work, and desertions have therefore been of frequent occurrence.

The majority of these men have, however, been arrested and returned to their employers; but many, I am afraid, have found their way to the Gold Fields, in spite of the fact that every precaution has and is being taken to prevent these people crossing the inland borders of the Colony.

Under the provisions of Law 25 of 1891, Section 18, employers of indentured Indians are now called upon to pay the annual instalment of passage money on indentured Immigrants, notwithstanding that such Immigrants may have deserted or been imprisoned during the term of assignment.

The Deputy Protector reports that, as a general rule, all the Indians in the up-country districts are giving great satisfaction to their employers, and that they are well fed and well treated in every way, especially by the Dutch farmers, who think very highly of them as labourers.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

XVIII.—REMITTANCES TO INDIA.

During the year eight hundred and forty-six pounds, ten shillings (£846 10s.), in sums of £1 and upwards, was remitted through my office, free of charge, from Indians resident in this Colony to their friends or relatives in India, as against £705 10s. in the previous year.

The following return shows the amounts remitted yearly in this way since 1863 :—

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1863	253 6 0	1879	272 0 0
1864	189 0 0	1880	280 10 0
1865	144 10 0	1881	270 10 0
1866	302 16 0	1882	440 0 0
1867	47 0 0	1883	754 0 0
1868	73 0 0	1884	901 1 0
1869	29 10 0	1885	589 3 3
1870	196 0 0	1886	576 7 1
1871	17 10 0	1887	585 16 0
1872	21 0 0	1888	244 19 1
1873	24 0 0	1889	368 0 0
1874	31 0 0	1890	441 6 4
1875	45 0 0	1891	255 8 0
1876	33 0 0	1892	541 10 0
1877	97 0 0	*1893	705 10 0
1878	183 0 0	1894	846 10 0

*1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

XIX.—INDIAN LETTERS.

Two hundred and six (206) letters were received from Indians resident in the Colony during the year for transmission to their relatives and friends in India, as against 154 in the previous year. Letters so received were forwarded free of charge, as usual.

XX.—GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

The amount standing to the credit of Indian Immigrants in the Natal Government Savings Bank on the 30th June, 1894, was £8,450, the number of depositors being 410, as against £6,994 1s. 6d. owned by 330 depositors in the previous year.

The average amount owned by each depositor (£20 12s. 2d.) is less this year than in the previous year, as will be seen from the following return :—

Year.	Amount deposited.	Number of Depositors.	Average Interest of each Depositor.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1885	2,819 0 0	172	16 7 0
1886	3,140 0 0	226	13 17 0
1887	3,297 0 0	245	13 9 2
1888	3,428 0 0	280	12 4 10
1889	3,700 0 0	352	10 10 2½
1890	4,200 0 0	225	18 13 4
1891	3,000 0 0	200	15 0 0
1892	4,980 0 0	225	22 2 8
*1893	6,994 1 6	330	21 3 10½
1894	8,450 0 0	410	20 12 2

*1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

LEGISLATION.

During the Second Session of the first Colonial Parliament two Acts were passed :—

No. 36, 1894—"To extend the powers of the Indian Immigration Trust Board."

No. 37—"To amend the Indian Immigration Trust Board Law, 1874."

Act 36 provides that amongst other things :—

1. The payments which the Indian Immigration Trust Board is by the 18th Section of Law 25, 1891, empowered to require from employers of Indian Immigrants, shall not be limited to two-thirds of the expenses for which the Board may become liable, under the 7th Section of Law 20, 1874.

2. The contribution of ten shillings a year to the return passage fund, which by Section 14, Law 20, 1874, the Board is required to make, may be reduced to five shillings whilst the securities in which such fund is invested shall exceed in amount the sum of £20,000.

3. The Protector of Indian Immigrants shall cease to be a member of the Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal from the date of the promulgation of this Act.

Promulgation of Act 36 appeared in the *Natal Government Gazette* on the 31st day of July, 1894. The Protector of Immigrants therefore ceased to be a member of the Board from that date.

Act 37 provides that the General Revenue of the Colony shall not be made to contribute to the cost of the Immigration of Indians introduced by the Indian Immigration Trust Board in pursuance of requisitions received by the Board after the 16th day of April, 1894.

2. In so far as Section 9 of Law 20, 1874, is in conflict with this Act, the same is hereby and to that extent repealed.

Section 9 Law 20, 1874 (repealed), provided for a contribution from General Revenue equal to one half the sum paid as annual instalments, indenture fees, or otherwise by employers of Indian Immigrants, but not to exceed £10,000 per annum.

Applicants for the introduction of Indian labour subsequent to the 16th of April, 1894, will therefore have to pay the whole cost of introduction and return passages, estimated to be about £22 10s. per male statute adult, as against £17 10s., the employer's contribution at present.

In respect to requisitions received by the Board for the introduction of Indian Immigrants prior to the 16th day of April, 1894, the contribution from General Revenue equal to one-half the sum paid by employers of Indian Immigrants still holds good until all instalments are paid.

Notwithstanding the altered conditions in pursuance of requisitions for labour received subsequent to the 16th of April, 1894, about 2,780 men have been applied for up to the 31st August last.

FINANCE.

The annual instalments of passage money on Indian Immigrants collected by my Department during the year amounted to £32,952 4s. 7d.

The amount standing to the credit of the Medical Fund on 30th June, 1894, was £4,515 10s. 1d. Of this sum £2,200 is invested at 5 per cent.

By a resolution of the Indian Immigration Trust Board, the monthly medical fee (one shilling) payable by employers of Indian Immigrants was reduced to ninepence, to take effect from the 1st January, 1894.

By the reduction of the medical fee to ninepence, it is estimated that the receipts under this head will be about £900 less than in the previous year.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

UP-COUNTRY INSPECTION.

Following is the Deputy Protector's report for the year ending June, 1894 :—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPUTY-PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE, 1894.

During the past year the names of twenty employers have ceased to appear on the list, as the Indians indentured to them have either been transferred to other people; or, on expiration of indentures, other men have not been obtained.

Notwithstanding this reduction, the number of employers of assigned Indians at the close of the official year was 209, exclusive of the Natal Government Railways.

One hundred and seventy-four employers have been visited, and 90 stations and gangs on the Natal Government Railways, and 2,900 miles traversed in doing so.

The number of Indians inspected are as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Private employ, Assigned	622	184	158
" " Free	22	...	...
Natal Government Railways, Assigned	450	102	107
" " " Free	100	...	...
	1,194	286	265

Forty-one desertions have been recorded, but as many of these deserters return to their employers, who do not report such return to this office, the statistics cannot be relied on; but, nevertheless, a very large number of those reported as deserters are still at large, and many are known to be at Johannesburg.

The Indian Policemen stationed at Estcourt, Newcastle and Van Reenan's have been kept on the alert, and doubtless are a preventative to a certain extent on desertions, but it is known that deserters avoid the line of rail now and cross over the border by various roads.

Time-expired Indians are a great source of annoyance to the up-country employer, as they wander about the country on some pretext or other, sowing seeds of discontent among the indentured Indians and inciting them to desert.

They object to work for the farmers except on a very high rate of wages, and even when they get what they ask they cannot be depended upon to remain for more than a few weeks at a time, so that they are really as unreliable as the Kafir.

The health of the Indian population in these up-country districts has been wonderfully good, and only two deaths have been reported.

As a general rule all the Indians are giving great satisfaction to their employers, and are well fed and well treated in every way, especially by the Dutch, who think very highly of them as labourers.

(Signed) J. F. MANISTY,

Deputy Protector of Immigrants.

DELEGATES TO INDIA.

In December, 1893, His Excellency the Governor appointed Mr. Henry Binns, M.L.A., and myself Delegates to proceed to India for the purpose of conferring with the Government there in regard to Emigration from that country to this Colony.

The Delegates so appointed left the Colony on the sixth of that month, and returned on the 5th April, 1894.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

Following is the Report by the Delegates, published for general information under Government Notice 144, 1894 :—

To His Excellency the Honourable SIR WALTER FRANCIS HELY-HUTCHINSON, Knight
Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral
of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

1. Acting under the Commission issued to us in December last, we proceeded to India, and arrived in Calcutta on the night of the 15th January. On the following day we took the necessary steps to enable us to be placed in communication with the Government of India. Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is the Officer who has charge of Emigration matters, and it was with this gentleman that the negotiations were generally carried on.

2. The first interview with Sir Edward Buck took place on the 17th January, and the second on the following day. We fully explained to him the object of the Natal Government in sending delegates to India, and at the end of the second conversation we were asked to state in writing the desired alterations in the conditions under which Indian labourers are indentured in Natal. In response to this request the following communication was forwarded :—

Memorandum with reference to suggested alterations in the conditions under which Indian labourers may be indentured in Natal.

At present the Indian on arrival in Natal is indentured to an employer for five years. He is paid at the rate of ten shillings per month during the first year, eleven shillings the second, twelve shillings the third, thirteen shillings the fourth, and during the last year of the term fourteen shillings.

In addition to wages the employer provides the Indian and his family (if any) with rations, lodgings, medical attendance, and medicines. Hospitals have also been erected for the special use of Indians.

On the expiration of the term of indenture the Indian has to remain in the Colony for a further period of five years, when he is entitled to return to India, a free passage being provided for himself and family (if any).

It was anticipated when the Laws were originally enacted that Indians would during the second five years (although free from indenture) continue to be in service, having the privilege to choose their own masters. In practice this has been the case to a limited extent only.

There is a provision by which at the end of the first period of five years the Indian may, with the consent of the Protector, return to India by paying his own passage, and this has occasionally been taken advantage of.

It is desired to alter these conditions as follows :—

- (a). At the end of the first term of five years the Indian to be re-indentured to an employer of his own choosing for a period of three years.
- (b). The rate of wages to be fifteen shillings per month for the first year, sixteen for the second, and seventeen for the third year; at the end of this period the Indian to have the right to claim a free passage to India at the expense of the Colony.
- (c). In the event of his desiring to remain in the Colony for a further period, that he be again re-indentured for a term of two years, with the same progressive rate of wages, and the right to a free return passage on completion of the term.
- (d). If he wishes to still further continue in service in the Colony, that he be re-indentured for terms not less than one year, or more than two years, the rate of wages being twenty shillings per month, the right to a free return passage being retained at the end of each term.
- (e). During all the periods of re-indenture the Indian to have the rights and privileges which he has at present during the first term of indenture.
- (f). All indentures to be subject to the approval of the Protector of Immigrants.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

7. In the course of a conversation with Sir Edward Buck on the 29th January, it was arranged by him that at the next formal conference, the Honourable Sir Anthony MacDonnell, a member of the Vice-Regal Council, who has particular charge of "Home" questions, should be present. A long and interesting discussion took place at this meeting, and the following communications were afterwards forwarded :—

Sir,—We understood Sir Anthony MacDonnell to ask from us a statement of the reasons why public opinion in Natal desires a change in the Immigration Laws in the direction mentioned in our Memorandum of the 20th January.

The number of Indians is inclusive of an estimated population of 5,500 Arabs. The term "Arab" is applied to the trading people who go from Bombay and ports on the East African Coast.

There is a strong feeling amongst the Merchants and Shopkeepers with regard to the Arabs, who are all traders and not workers, but as they are mostly British subjects and do not go to the Colony under any form of agreement, it is recognised that they cannot be interfered with.

It is true that many of those who have suffered from the trade competition of the Arabs complain of the presence of all Indians under the general head of "Coolies," and they do not discriminate between the working Indian and the trader.

The Coolie does not come into competition to any considerable extent with the European. Field work for Europeans is impossible on the Coast where all the plantations are situated, and the number of house servants other than Coolies and Natives has always been very small.

The figures given above indicate how large is our Native population, and the number is being constantly added to, not only by natural increase, but by the influx of Natives from the surrounding territories, who appreciate the protection of British rule.

It is hardly to be wondered at, when people see the Natives so rapidly increasing, that there is already a great difficulty in finding sufficient land for them to live upon, and when the locations provided for their use are already overcrowded, that there is some concern shown at the continued settlement of Indians in such large numbers.

If there was no Native population there would exist no reasonable ground for opposition to the presence of the Coolie.

If existing conditions continue, and immigration should be carried on upon the same scale as it has been of late years, we estimate that there will be in the Colony at the end of five years from the present time a total Coolie population of 53,000. In this calculation we have allowed for the same number returning to India as have done during the like period, and if the Arabs continue to go to Natal in similar numbers to what they have been doing, there will be an Arab population of 9,000, a total of 62,000 Indians.

Although we are decidedly of opinion that up to the present the working Indians who have settled down have been of great benefit to the Colony, we cannot avoid, having regard to the future, and in the face of the great Native problem yet to be solved in South Africa, sharing in the concern which is now felt. If a large proportion of the Coolies had taken advantage of the return passage provided for them, there would have been less cause for alarm.

The immediate necessity for endeavouring to find a solution of this difficulty arises from the general consensus of opinion in the Colony decisively shown at the general election last year.

(Signed) HENRY BLNNS,
L. H. MASON.

Secretary to the Government of India,
Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Calcutta, January 20, 1894.

3. On the 20th January we had an opportunity of fully discussing with Sir Edward Buck the terms of this memorandum.

4. At this stage it became evident that it would be impossible for our business to be considered and decided upon by the Vice-Regal Council before the departure of His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, and we are decidedly of opinion that the delay thus caused, giving as it did opportunity for full discussion of the question in all its bearings, proved ultimately to be of the greatest advantage.

5. There has been already sufficient discussion to enable us to realize that in asking for a completely new departure in two important particulars, there were great difficulties to be surmounted. So far no second term of indenture has been agreed to in the case of any country to which Coolies emigrated, although the consent of the Government of India had frequently been asked for, and in no instance had the condition of compulsory return at the end of the indenture been sanctioned. The prospect was very far from being hopeful.

6. On the 24th January a meeting was arranged for by Sir Edward Buck, at which Dr. Macleod, the Protector of Immigrants at Calcutta, and Mr. Mitchell, C.M.G., the Natal Emigration Agent, were also present. The discussion principally turned upon the extent to which Coolies would be individually affected by the proposed changes, and we thought it advisable to show the relative cost to employers of indentured and free labourers. The following return was therefore put in, it being understood that under the head of "free men" ordinary field hands were alone included:—

Indentured Men.

First year per month—

		<i>Free Men.</i>			
Wages	...	...	...	15s. to 20s.	per month.
Rations	...	...	...	...	8 0
Medical fee	...	...	...	...	1 0
Average wages for field labourers per month, say	18s.				
Medical fee 9s.	...	...	...	...	27 0

When the present contribution from the General Revenue of the Colony of £10,000 per annum is withdrawn, the cost of indentured men will be increased by at least two shillings per month.

(Signed) HENRY BINNS.
L. H. MASON.

Calcutta, January 26th, 1894.

Sir EDWARD BUCK, K.C.S.I., &c.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

Calcutta, 1st February, 1894.

Sir,—With reference to our conversation of yesterday, and supplementary to our memorandum of 20th January, if it is considered absolutely necessary by the Government of India that under the proposed altered provisions the Coolie should have the right to claim a return passage from our Government at the end of his first term of five years' indenture, we are prepared to recommend the acceptance of this condition, but we fear that the additional cost which will thus be thrown upon the employers would be to them a very serious consideration.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY BINNS,
L. H. MASON.

Sir EDWARD BUCK, K.C.S.I.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Revenue and Agricultural Department.

8. From the first it seemed probable that if the Government of India was prepared to regard favourably the proposals we had made, the right of the Coolie to claim a return passage at the end of the first term of indenture would be insisted upon, and under the circumstances we thought it better to make this concession at once. We are, however, strongly of opinion that the suggested increasing scale of wages will, to the great majority of Coolies, prove of sufficient inducement for them to remain under indenture for further periods, and if this should prove to be the case, the payment of annual instalments during terms of indenture after the first, will increase the funds of the Trust Board to such an extent as not to render necessary any material addition to the present cost to employers.

9. The Natal Agents at Calcutta and Madras both stated that in their opinion the offer of a return passage at the end of five years will materially assist recruiting, and will give Natal a decided preference over every other country to which Coolies emigrate. In almost every instance the Coolie, on leaving India, intends to return there, and many of the most suitable people are kept from emigrating at present on account of the length of time which must elapse before they can claim a passage back.

10. It was not until the 20th February that the Vice-regal Council came to a decision, and during the interval every opportunity was most courteously afforded by the individual members of the Council and others to discuss the various questions involved. As might be expected, there was much diversity of opinion. In some quarters there was a desire to regard the whole question of emigration as one of the utmost importance to India, if by that means the overcrowded tracts could be relieved; in others, the interest of the individual Coolie and his rights as a British subject were alone considered.

11. We did not receive any written communication from the Government of India, but we were verbally informed in substance as follows:—

That as at present advised, the Government of India would not object to the proposals contained in the Memorandum of 20th January last, provided that Coolies had the right to claim a free return passage to India at the termination of any of the periods of indenture.

That there would be no objection raised to a condition being inserted in the contract which is entered into in India, to the effect that Coolies must return to India at the end of their last term of indenture, provided that failure to fulfil this condition shall not constitute a criminal offence.

It was further stated that before any final decision could be arrived at, and any formal answer given to the Natal Government, the local Governments of Madras and Bengal would have to be consulted, and the Secretary of State communicated with.

12. Between the years 1880 and 1884 there were negotiations carried on with the Government of India with a view of introducing Indian Immigrants into Queensland. The then Queensland Government insisted in the earlier part of the discussions upon a provision, under which a Coolie, refusing to return to India at the end of his term of indenture, would render himself liable to imprisonment for six months. This the Government of India refused to agree to, although a sort of compromise, which could not from any point of view be regarded as satisfactory, was ultimately agreed to, local political considerations prevented any action being taken, and emigration to Queensland has never been opened.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

13. There is no doubt that in other countries besides Queensland the objection to their settlement has so far prevented Indian labourers being employed.

14. In different capacities we have had many years' experience in matters connected with the immigration and control of Indians, and believing as we do that the Coolies understand well enough the detailed conditions of the contract into which they entered before leaving India, and recognising further the fact that amongst the fifty-five thousand Indians who have been indentured in the Colony, cases of dispute regarding the terms of the contract have been extremely rare, we are of opinion that in practice no difficulty will be experienced about their return, if a contract to go back has been once entered into. Still it will probably be thought to be necessary to make some provision to deal with possible cases of refusal, and to meet this difficulty a residence tax has been proposed. We have not received any formal communication on this point from the Government of India, but it was continually discussed in the course of conversations, and we do not anticipate that any difficulty will arise with regard to it. The opinion seemed to be held that this concerned Natal alone, and that the Colony under the present Constitution would be able to deal with it.

15. It is reasonable to suppose that in giving, as it has done, a provisional approval to the proposals contained in our Memoranda of 20th January and 1st February, the Government of India was actuated by a desire to open up emigration to other countries in which the permanent settlement of Indians has been objected to. But there is no doubt that we were materially assisted by the fact that Natal bears a very good name, and that no complaints are ever made by returning Coolies of their treatment in the Colony. The Protectors at Calcutta and Madras both spoke in enthusiastic terms on this point.

16. Mr. Mason left Calcutta on the 21st February to consult with the Natal Agents at Madras on business connected with his own Department, Mr. Binns remaining in Calcutta until the 26th idem to enable him to have interviews with His Excellency the Governor of Madras, who was there on a visit and with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who had been absent from the seat of Government for some weeks. There does not appear to be any reason for anticipating that any difficulty will be raised by the Local Governments.

17. We desire to place on record our appreciation of the great courtesy and consideration shown to us by their Excellencies the late and present Viceroys, His Excellency the Governor of Madras, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Honourable Members of the Vice-regal Council, and all others with whom our work brought us into contact. Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India, with whom we were continually in communication, showed us much kindness and at all times gave us every opportunity for discussing the Natal case. We shall be glad if Your Excellency will see fit to acknowledge the reception accorded to us.

18. Annexed to this report will be found remarks on various matters connected with Indian Immigration, some of which we were asked to report upon, and others have more or less public interest attaching to them.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

HENRY BINNS,
L. H. MASON.

S.S. "Muttra," March 23rd, 1894.

REMARKS ON VARIOUS MATTERS CONNECTED WITH IMMIGRATION.

NATAL AGENCIES.

Calcutta.—About one-third of the Coolies who go to Natal embark at Calcutta, and they are principally recruited from the hill districts in Northern India.

Mr. Mitchell, C.M.G., the Emigration Agent for the Colony at Calcutta, has a large compound, with extensive buildings. We inspected all the depot arrangements, and found them to be generally satisfactory.

On the 18th January we were present at the final muster and medical examination of the Coolies who were to leave on the following day by the S.S. "Pongola." The men were rather small in stature, but appeared clean and healthy. On the 16th February the Coolies leaving by the

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

"Umzinto" were inspected, and we found among them some men from Nepaul. These people live in a climate which is very severe in the winter months, and having been accustomed to the care of stock, they should be particularly suitable for the up-country portion of Natal, and we should recommend farmers when sending in their requisitions to apply for men from this part of India or from the Punjaub. The Nepaul men we saw were stout-built and powerful.

Madras.—The Agents are Messrs. Parry & Co. Mr. Mason inspected the depôt, and found all their arrangements extremely satisfactory. There are large, airy, and substantial buildings, an abundant supply of good water, and every attention is evidently paid to the Coolies during their stay. The Protector of Emigrants spoke in high terms of the care which is always taken to ensure the comfort of the people.

At the time of Mr. Mason's visit there was a considerable number of Coolies in the depôt awaiting an opportunity for embarkation.

Very little regulated emigration is going on at present from Madras to any country except Natal, but large numbers of Coolies go to Ceylon and Burmah to work for short periods, the Governments in those places facilitating their passage to and fro.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

We found considerable friction existing both at Calcutta and Madras, owing to the very severe examinations of intending Emigrants made by the ships' surgeons. In the case of the S.S. "Pongola," at Calcutta, nineteen men had been rejected by her medical officer as unsuitable, and of this number the depôt surgeon, a medical officer of high repute, declared eighteen to be fit in every way to be sent as labourers. When one medical gentleman pronounces the lungs of a Coolie to be unsound, and another declares that there is nothing the matter with them, the layman is in some difficulty. There were several instances of a direct conflict of opinion in the Medical reports.

The ships' surgeons have a certain duty to perform, and it is difficult to see how they can be interfered with, but we think that a certain amount of discretion should be allowed to the Agents in exceptional cases. As instances we may cite the following:—At Madras there was a man in the depôt who had been to Natal before. This man had recruited in his own neighbourhood 15 Coolies, relatives and friends, good men; but having a slight chest affection he would have been rejected under the present regulations, if Mr. Mason had not given authority for his being allowed to go. If this man had been rejected none of his followers would have gone to Natal. In another case a man had similarly recruited 20 Coolies, but being rather over the stipulated age, he also would have been rejected if Mr. Mason had not given instructions to the Agents to pass him.

Complaints are sometimes heard in the Colony of the inferior stamp of men indentured to employers. We made it our business to exhaustively enquire with reference to this point, and we think that the Agents do exercise great care in the matter. We traced from the books at the depôt at Calcutta instances of scores of men who had been rejected for Natal, but who were readily taken over by the Agents of other countries, and in the case of the 19 men alluded to above, most of them were at once sent to British Guiana. If this transfer had not been arranged, the cost of returning these people to their homes would not have been less than 600 rupees.

There is a great demand for labourers in India for public works, for the tea estates in Assam, Darjeeling, and Ceylon, and also in Burmah, and as a rule it is only from the most over-crowded districts, where the people are poor, that emigrants for foreign countries can be obtained. At the same time we feel sure from what we heard that the offer of a return passage at the end of five years' indenture, will do much to induce Coolies to emigrate, and that the recruiters will be enabled to pick their men. In some parts of India there is a labour scarcity, and the Protector at Madras told us that so great had been the difficulty there of obtaining a sufficient number for the Harbour Works at the Port, that gangs of women were being employed. It is quite a mistake to imagine that the field for emigration and for the choice of suitable labourers is unlimited.

Cost of Introduction of Coolies into Natal.

This amounts to £26 3s. 9d. per male adult. Women and children are not paid for by employers.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

The cost is arrived at approximately as follows:—

Establishments in India (including depôt)	£2	0	0
Recruiting expenses (including women and children)	5	0	0
Passage money and expenses (including women and children) up to allotment	9	17	3
Establishments in Natal (including depôt)	3	5	0
Interest on loans	2	6	6
Return passages	3	15	0

Of this sum the employer pays £17 10s., in five annual instalments of £3 10s. each. The balance is contributed by the revenue of the Colony.

It was not possible to get from the different Agencies in Calcutta all the information we desired regarding the cost in other countries, and we think it would be advisable for the Natal Immigration Board to obtain from the Governments of all the countries in which indentured Coolies are employed, detailed information on this point. Although it does not seem probable that any very large reduction can be made in Natal of the present cost to employers, we think that in some directions it will be found possible to effect savings.

Cost in Mauritius.

During a few days' detention in Mauritius, we made a full enquiry with reference to immigration matters, and we gathered much information. The employers have paid during the last five years an average of 163 rupees on each male adult. Taking the rupee at one shilling and threepence, which is somewhat above its present value, the amount in sterling is £10 3s. 9d. This can either be paid upon allotment, or by three annual instalments. Interest is payable on any amounts unpaid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The revenue of Mauritius pays for half the cost of recruitment and passage money of women and children; also the whole cost of establishments at Calcutta and Madras, and in the island. Return passages are paid by the Government in the case of sick and destitute Indians; but those wishing to return, and who have the means to do so, are expected to pay for their own passages, so that the employer is only called upon to pay the cost of maintenance in depôt whilst awaiting embarkation, the recruiting fees and the whole passage money on males, and half on females and children.

Medical fees are payable at the rate of half-a-crown per annum for each male adult in cases where 20 Coolies or any larger number are employed, but every Estate has to provide a properly equipped hospital. In Natal the charge is now 9d. per month for each male adult, the hospitals being built and their cost of maintenance paid for out of the Medical Fund of the Indian Trust Board. This fund has been from its establishment solely contributed to by employers of Coolies.

In Mauritius and Demerara there is no desire to encourage Coolies to return to India; indeed efforts are made to induce them to remain. In Surinam the Government is endeavouring to escape from the present liability to provide return passages.

We are sending with this report a copy of the Laws and Regulations in force in Mauritius, also a copy of the Estimates for 1894. From the latter it will be seen that the Estimate for the Indian Immigration Establishments was 160,130 rupees for 1893, and 158,325 rupees for 1894. Those portions of the Ordinances which refer to vagrants are worthy of notice.

Statistics.

These are as complete as the information obtainable enables us to make them.

In the case of countries in which the rupee is the legal currency we have reduced amounts to sterling, valuing the rupee at 1s. 3d.

Rate of Wages payable.

	1s. per day.	No rations.
Fiji		
St. Lucia	"	"
British Guiana	"	"
Trinidad	"	"
Jamaica	"	"
Surinam	7½ per day.	"
Mauritius	6s. 3d. to 11s. 3d.	per month and rations.
Natal	10s. to 14s.	per month and rations.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).*Average Recruiting Fees.*

Calcutta.

	On each adult Male and Female	£	s.	d.
Fiji		3	16	8
Trinidad	"	3	5	9
British Guiana	"	2	19	0
Mauritius	"	3	15	0
Natal	"	3	18	1

It appears that the Natal Immigration Board recently authorised an increase in the fees with the object of securing a better stamp of men.

Passage Money Paid.

From Calcutta.

To Trinidad, per adult, about £10.
To British Guiana, per adult, from £10 5s. to £13 10s.
To Surinam, per adult, about £10.
To Mauritius, per adult, about £4 2s. 6d.
To Natal, per adult, £5 7s. 6d.

That of Natal seems to be the only case in which there is a fixed contract rate.

Return Passages.

From Mauritius, rate for 1894, per adult, £2 10s.
From Natal, rate for 1894, per adult, £5 7s. 6d. From other countries rates vary, but generally slightly under the outward passage rate.

Average Mortality of Coolies.

In British Guiana, during 1892 and 1893, 26.9 per 1,000.
In Mauritius, during last 4 years, 29.2 per 1,000.
In Surinam, during last 16 years, 23.7 per 1,000.
In Natal, during last 5 years, 16.2 per 1,000.

Average Mortality on board of Emigrant Vessels.

Fiji, during 2 years, 6.34 per 1,000.
Trinidad, during 5 years, 17.51 per 1,000.
Surinam, during 5 years, 16.95 per 1,000.
British Guiana, during 5 years, 21.70 per 1,000.
Mauritius, during 2 years, 2.45 per 1,000.
Natal, during 5 years, 3.4 per 1,000.

The low rate of mortality in the case of Mauritius and Natal points, we think, conclusively to the advantage of the short voyages made by steamers as compared with sailing vessels.

Marriage Laws.

We asked for information as to the registration of Mahomedan marriages in India, and the distribution of property in intestate estates. The reply is as follows, and the documents alluded to in Mr. MacLagan's letter are sent with this report.

From E. D. MacLagan, Esq., C.S.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

"In reply to your letter of the 15th February, on the subject of Mahomedan marriage law in India, I am directed to communicate the following information:—

- (i.) There is no system of registration of Mahomedan marriages in India, except in the Province of Lower Bengal, where a local Act, No. 1 of 1876, allows of voluntary registration. The Bengal Act is in force in 14 districts, and some 10,000 ceremonies are registered under it annually.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

- (ii.) There is no enactment of the Legislature which deals with the distribution of the property of intestate Mahomedans. Such distribution is regulated by the personal law of the Mahomedans, which is described in works such as Baillie's or Macnaughten's Mahomedan Law.

"2. A copy of the Bengal Act of 1876, and of one or other of the two treatises above referred to, will be forwarded to you shortly."

Courts of Justice.

In reply to our question as to the customs of Indians in entering and leaving the Courts, we received the following answer:—

From E. D. MacLagan, Esq., C.S.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

"In reply to your letter of the 15th February, regarding the customs observed by Indians in entering and leaving Courts of Law in this country, I am directed to say that the general practice is indicated by the following order of the Bombay High Court:—

The following rules regarding the wearing of shoes are to be observed in all Courts of Justice in the Bombay Presidency:—

- All Natives of India attending Courts of Justice will be at liberty to conform, at their option, either to Native or European custom.
- If they prefer the Native custom and wear Native shoes they will be required to leave their shoes before stepping on the carpet, or before being sworn. If they adopt the European custom and wear European shoes, they will wear them in Court.
- Parsis should be always allowed to keep their shoes on when in the act of taking an oath.

"(2). The practice as regards hats is generally similar to the above, viz., that Natives dressed as Europeans and wearing hats of European type are required to remove their hats on entering a Court, but that Natives wearing Native costumes and head dress, retain their head dress."

Recruitment of Women.

In the Memorandum of 20th January, which appears in our main report, we asked that the compulsory proportion of women to men in emigrant ships might be reduced from 40 to 30 per cent. We have no formal reply to our request, but we gathered that although the Government of India might give permission to the Protector of Emigrants to allow a ship to leave with a smaller number in an exceptional case, the general rule could not be departed from. The reason we asked for an alteration of the regulation was that often Coolies are delayed for considerable periods in Depot at both Ports on account of the requisite proportion of women not having been obtained.

Remittances.

The Calcutta Agent strongly recommended that moneys sent by Coolies in Natal to their relations and friends in India should be forwarded by means of Post Office Orders, instead of through the Agencies, as at present. The Madras Agents do not recommend any change. It is no doubt true that the amounts remitted are subjected to deductions before they reach the payee, but letters containing Post Office Orders would probably in many cases remain unclaimed. We think that, as the present system has worked fairly well, it will not be wise to make any alteration.

Special Servants.

Domestic servants are readily obtainable in Madras, and a considerable number have of late years been sent to Natal. In some cases they have not given satisfaction, and we consider that this is sometimes owing to the rate of wages offered being too high. Instead of the offer of wages (which are far in excess of what are paid in India) securing better servants, men have been engaged who have previously served as butlers, &c., and when they arrive in the Colony they consider themselves above the general work expected from them. It will be better in future to leave the Agents with more discretion in engaging servants. These remarks apply to cooks, waiters, dhobies, coachmen, &c.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).*Miners.*

Coal Miners can be readily obtained from the Bengal Presidency, but the recruiting fees will probably be as much as 120 rupees for each adult. They earn at present about 6d. per day for seven hours' work, no rations being given. Some increase on this rate will no doubt have to be offered to induce them to leave India, but we were assured that there would be no difficulty in obtaining men. The out-turn of coal in Bengal is very rapidly increasing, large shipments being now made to the important coaling Ports of Aden and Colombo. The Railways in all parts of India, even in Bombay, are now using it.

Gold Miners accustomed to the work from the Mysore Fields can be obtained *via* Madras at a rate of wages of 30 rupees per month.

The following documents are forwarded with this report:—

1. Act No. 1 of 1876, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces.
2. Macnaughton's Principles of Mahomedan Law.

Mauritius.

1. Ordinance 12 of 1878 to amend and consolidate the Laws of Mauritius, commonly called "the Labour Law."
2. Regulations for the construction and sanitary arrangements of dwellings provided for servants upon Estates.
3. Ordinance 2 of 1889, "To consolidate and amend the Law relating to Vagrancy."
4. Ordinance 3 of 1889, "To amend the Boiler Explosion Ord. of 1888."
5. Ordinance 4 of 1891, "To provide for the prevention of accidents in Aloe Fibre Factories."
6. Ordinance 25 of 1891, "To amend the law relating to the harbouring and employment of Vagrants and Deserters."
7. Mauritius Estimates for the year 1894.

S.S. "Dunne Castle," April 3, 1894.

(Signed) HENRY BINNS,
(Signed) L. H. MASON.

DEPARTMENTAL.

I desire to express my entire satisfaction with the manner in which the several officers connected with my Department performed their duties during the year.

L. H. MASON,
Protector of Immigrants.

[ANNEXURE A.]

The following Extracts are taken from the Surgeon Superintendent's Journal of the voyage:—

"February 17th.—At 7:45 p.m. Chedan No. 212, male, 22, was admitted into hospital suffering from acute dysenteric symptoms accompanied with vomiting, and according to his own statement he had been suffering from dysentery in the Depôt. If so, it could hardly have been unknown to the subordinate staff, if not to the Baboo apothecary in charge. On both previous occasions when I have taken Emigrants from Calcutta similar cases have occurred, which it is difficult to believe could have been unknown to some of the Depôt staff; but taking into consideration the damp floors of the Emigrant Barracks, and the water supply being derived from a stagnant pond, it is not surprising that there are numerous cases of enteric disturbance.

"February 20th.—The amount of fever and diarrhoea is unprecedented, and I can only attribute it to the insanitary condition of the Depôt at Calcutta, more especially with regard to the water supply being derived from a stagnant pool."

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

Emigration Office,
No. 21, Garden Reach, Calcutta,
8th June, 1894.

OFFICIATING EMIGRATION AGENT FOR NATAL TO PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS, NATAL.

SIR,—With reference to your letter, No. I 484, of the 25th April last, I have the honour to state that prior to its receipt my attention had been called by the officiating Medical Inspector of Emigrants to that part of the journal of Dr. Seaton, the Surgeon Superintendent of the S.S. "Umzinto," relating to the damp floors of the sheds, and to the water supply of the Depôt.

2. I enclose a copy of the demi-official letter (21st May, 1894), which he wrote to me on the subject at my request, it having been my intention to address you regarding it in any case.

3. Dr. Brown's letter, I think, absolutely disposes of the charges made by Dr. Seaton on these two points; but, as being perfectly unprejudiced in the matter, I may be allowed to remark on them.

4. As regards the dampness of the floor of the sheds, I may say that in every place excepting in one spot of very limited area the floors are extremely dry. There had been some heavy showers of rain not very long before Dr. Brown inspected the sheds, and it is possible that some small quantity of moisture may have percolated into the soil, which is of a light porous nature.

There is, besides, nothing to show that the people attacked had been accommodated in this particular part of the Depôt.

Personally I am of Dr. Brown's opinion that "damp floors" can have had nothing to do with the origin of sickness on board, especially as February (when the S.S. "Umzinto" was despatched) is an even drier month than May, when Dr. Brown inspected the Depôt.

One thing occurs to me, the floors of the sheds are regularly smeared with a semi-liquid mixture of cow-dung and earth—"leped" as it is called—and possibly Dr. Seaton may have seen the floors after one of these periodic smearings.

Moreover, the Emigrants do not sleep on the floor, but on a wooden platform raised about 2½ feet above it, which is, of course, perfectly dry, as is the whole of the rest of the sheds.

5. As regards the drinking water supply of the Depôt, I may say that this is derived from the main hydrants of the Calcutta Water Supply by pipes led direct into the Depôt, and I believe the water to be excellent; it is probably the best in any of the large towns in India.

No other water is allowed to be used for drinking purposes.

There are two other tanks in the Compound.

To one no Emigrant ever goes, it is railed round.

The other is a fine tank from which the entire water supply of the Depôt was derived until the hydrant water was turned on in June, 1892.

Since the supply of hydrant water has been extended to the Depôt the water of this tank has only been used for cooking (not for drinking), and that only on the few occasions when owing to deficient pressure the supply of hydrant water has not proved sufficient for all purposes.

6. I am unable to find that Dr. Seaton made any complaints regarding either of these subjects, and I would submit again as an unprejudiced person that it was his duty to call the attention of the Agent to the supposed defects, with a view to their being remedied if they were really found to exist.

I need hardly say that I was greatly surprised to receive the first intimation of such complaints having been made from the Medical Inspector of Emigrants in the course of a conversation which I had with him at my own Depôt some weeks ago.

7. As regards the Emigrant Chedan, M, 212, S.S. "Umzinto," 1894, it would appear that he was admitted to the Depôt on the 7th February, and was embarked on the 17th idem. During these 11 days the Depôt Doctor informs me that he was not treated for any disease, nor did he complain of being ill.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

It is, of course, quite possible for an Emigrant to conceal his ailment, but I consider that in the present case Chedan cannot have been very ill at the time of his embarkation, or he would certainly have been noticed and rejected by the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, or by Dr. Seaton himself at the final medical examination of the Emigrants.

I may add that in the case of the S.S. "Umzinto" there remained a surplus in Depot of 27 men, apart from people in hospital, and I am therefore at a loss to conceive what possible object there can have been in deliberately embarking an Emigrant known to have "been suffering from dysentery in the Depot," at all events until he had been treated and cured.

I enclose a copy of a letter received from the Protector of Emigrants on this subject (No. 1091, 10th March, 1894), and a copy of Mr. Mitchell's reply (No. 558, 13th March, 1894).

8. As regards the condition of the Depot, I find that the Special Delegates who were here when the S.S. "Umzinto" was despatched state in their report:—

"We inspected all the Depot arrangements, and found them to be generally satisfactory."

Such a statement could not, I submit, have been made had the state of matters represented by Dr. Seaton really existed.

9. In conclusion, I enclose a copy of the Report from the Depot Surgeon (6th June, 1894), for which you ask.

This disproves the charges made even more emphatically than I have done.

(Signed) A. C. STEWART,
Officiating Government Emigration Agent for Natal.

D.O., Alipore, 21st May, 1894.

OFFICIATING MEDICAL INSPECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS TO OFFICIATING EMIGRATION AGENT FOR NATAL.

My Dear Sir,—I should like to draw your attention to a remark made by the Surgeon Superintendent of the S.S. "Umzinto" in his account of the voyage of that vessel to Natal.

Referring to the unusual prevalence of fever, &c., among the Emigrants, he stated that the ill-health was due to insanitary conditions at the Depot, viz., the damp state of the floor in the sheds, and the fact that the drinking water was derived from a stagnant pond.

On investigation I have found that the latter statement is absolutely incorrect, while there is some ground for complaint as regards the floor in the accommodation shed, though, in my opinion, this is not sufficient to account for the amount of illness which had to be dealt with. The floor throughout the greater part of the sheds was perfectly dry, but on the side next the river I certainly did find a certain amount of dampness, yet considering that the sleeping platforms are raised about two and a half feet above the floor, I do not think that the dampness would be a very potent factor in producing disease.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly have the floor properly dealt with in the place complained of.

(Signed) E. HAROLD BROWN, M.D.,
Surgeon-Captain.

THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS, CALCUTTA, TO THE EMIGRATION AGENT FOR NATAL.

No. 1,091. Calcutta, 10th March, 1894.

As it is reported that an Emigrant who was embarked on board the S.S. "Umzinto" on the 17th February last died on the day following from acute dysentery contracted in the Depot, I have the honour to request the favour of your enquiring into the circumstances under which the man was permitted to embark, and adopting measures to prevent a recurrence of such cases.

(Signed) R. MACLEOD,
Protector of Emigrants.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

THE EMIGRATION AGENT FOR NATAL TO THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS, CALCUTTA.

No. 558. Calcutta, 13th March, 1894.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1091, of the 10th instant, requesting me to enquire into the circumstances under which an Emigrant, who was, as it is reported, embarked on board the "Umzinto" on the 17th February last, died on the following day from acute dysentery contracted in the Depot, and to adopt measures to prevent a recurrence of such cases.

2. Since the opening of the Natal Season on the 16th December, 1893, only 4 cases of dysentery have been admitted into the Depot Hospital for treatment. Three of these are still in the Depot, the fourth, a man named Kherodhur, embarked in the "Umzinto" as No. 6. He was admitted into the Depot Hospital on the 11th January, and was discharged cured on the 22nd idem, in good health, 27 days before the "Umzinto" sailed.

The final examination of the Emigrants was held by Dr. Crombie and the Ship Surgeon at about 5 p.m. on the 16th February, the day before the steamer embarked her Emigrants, and persons of doubtful physique or health were eliminated.

At 2-30 p.m. on the 17th, the day of embarkation, every man, woman and child who subsequently left in the "Umzinto" defiled before me, the adults touching the pen as usual; the people waiting at the embarkation shed until about 4 p.m., when they were finally seen both by the Ship's Surgeon and the Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants just before embarkation.

It is difficult therefore to imagine how anyone in the acute stage of dysentery could have escaped detection, or even walked on board after waiting several hours in the embarkation shed.

(Signed) ROBERT W. S. MITCHELL, C.M.G.,
Government Emigration Agent for Natal.

Calcutta, 6th June, 1894.

DEPOT SURGEON TO OFFICIATING EMIGRATION AGENT FOR NATAL.

Sir,—With reference to the letter of the Protector of Indian Immigrants, Natal, No. 483, 1894, dated the 25th April, 1894, forwarding extracts from Dr. Seaton's Journal of the voyage of the "Umzinto," in which he attributes the illness of certain of the Coolies to unsanitary conditions of the Natal Depot here, which affected them previous to embarkation, I have the honour to report as follows:—

It is shown by the statement furnished by the Native Doctor of the Depot that Chedan, Coolie, was not treated for dysentery during the few days he was in the Depot previous to embarkation. If he did so suffer, he must have concealed the fact for fear of being detained and not sent in the ship. So far as I am aware, no Coolie actually suffering from dysentery was ever embarked from any of the Depots with which I am connected. Dysentery is, however, not a disease which permanently unfits a man for emigration, but no man is embarked until he is to the best of our judgment cured of his attack, and again physically fit to emigrate. Chedan was, however, not one of these, for he never came under treatment.

I object to Dr. Seaton's implication that we conceal the fact of Coolies having been ill in Depot, and foist them on the Surgeon Superintendent. It is not to the interest of anyone to do so, and so far as I am aware it is never done.

As Depot Surgeon I make the final examination of the Coolies, in conjunction with the Surgeon Superintendent, and all the Coolies are passed with the fullest knowledge on his part of everything relating to them, so far as it is known to the Depot staff. It is easy, however, for any Coolie out of six or eight hundred to conceal the fact of his being ill of dysentery from the Depot staff, if he chooses to do so, and this is what evidently happened in Chedan's case.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

With regard to the "damp floors of the Emigrant Barracks," putting aside the fact that the Coolies do not sleep on the floors—but on platforms raised some three feet—I think Dr. Seaton's statement must be taken as indicative of his being unacquainted with the Indian sanitary process of "leping," a process which is universal in every goal, lunatic asylum, and Native barrack throughout India.

Taking into consideration that there had not been a drop of rain for four months previous to the embarkation, and that the subsoil water level was then twenty feet below the surface, the conception of damp floors seems out of the question.

As to his allegation that the Coolies are supplied with drinking water from a stagnant pond, Dr. Seaton has evidently been led to make it by the permanence of the arrangements which existed before the Dépôt was supplied from the municipal pipes. A little enquiry would have saved him from this mistake.

In this connection I may mention that this Dépôt is the healthiest of all those of which I know working at Garden Reach. It is, in fact, the Demarara Dépôt used for Natal Emigrants when the Demarara season is over.

The Demarara Coolies, as well as those recruited for Natal, were remarkably healthy during the whole period which was occupied in Emigration work. There never had been such a healthy season, but just at the time of the "Umzinto" embarkation, and for a week or two previously, a recrudescence of influenza occurred in Calcutta and affected the Coolies at Garden Reach. It was no doubt cases of this nature which occurred on board ship, and gave occasion to Dr. Seaton's remarks.

(Signed) A. CROMBIE, M.D.,
Dépôt Surgeon.

Greenwood Park, July 31st, 1894.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th instant, with enclosures, which I have duly perused.

With regard to the individual case specially referred to, viz., Chedan (No. 212), he may or may not have been "very ill" at time of embarkation. I had only his word, as translated by my assistant, to show that he had been suffering in Dépôt. That he was inspected previous to embarkation by the Medical Inspector and myself proves nothing, as that class of disease may be considerably advanced without showing any marked symptom attracting attention during simple inspection; it was undoubtedly my duty to enter "his statement" in my journal, true or untrue.

With regard to the water supply being drawn from a stagnant pool, I cannot for a moment maintain that that is the only source of water supply. I can only state that up to the present it is the only one known to me for the Emigrants. After the statement of the Emigration Agent that all drinking water is drawn from hydrants, I can only apologise for my ignorance, and for having taken casual instances which came under my eye as the rule instead of the exception.

The dampness of the Emigrants' Barracks, I must maintain, exists; although I am quite prepared to admit that owing to their position close to, and but little above, the level of the river, enveloped in dense fogs at certain seasons of the year, a construction of wattle and daub cannot be but damp, even though the evil be somewhat mitigated by the platforms alluded to; whilst contrast with the substantial brick buildings and solid cemented floors found in the Madras Dépôt may tend to emphasize its drawbacks to the professional eye, and further depreciate the more temporary erections at Calcutta.

In conclusion, I must claim the indulgence of the Board in having perhaps shown too much zeal. The position of Surgeon Superintendent, if he does his duty, is by no means an easy one, and it would perhaps be as well if he sometimes remembered the maxim of a celebrated French Minister—"Surtout point de zèle."

The Protector of Immigrants.

(Signed) JOSCELYN SEATON.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE B.]

Deaths of Indian Immigrants from other than Natural Causes reported between 1st July, 1893, and 30th June, 1894.

Name.	Number.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.
Sornam ...	44,033	Female	Years 33	Exhaustion, due to a severe and extensive burn.
Munusami ...	47,873	Male	" 26	Injury to Spine and shock from an accident.
Caniammal, daughter of...	16,002 16,003	Female	" 6	Burn (accidental).
G. Gadigadu ...	39,012	Male	" 26	Shock following extensive scalding (Clarifier explosion).
Tanjecama, child of ...	C.B. 20,422	Female	" 3½	Burn (accidental).
Capusami ...	52,965	Male	" 30	Strangulation, hanging (suicidal).
Komman ...	47,680	"	" 37	"
Budhan ...	38,417	"	" 23	Compound comminuted fracture of skull (cart accident).
Karian, son of ...	499 4,478	"	" 20	Rupture of heart, caused by heavy pressure on chest walls (cart accident).
Muniappa Mudaly ...	50,465	"	" 39	Suicide by hanging.
Iyyasawmy ...	46,934	"	" 3	Severe burn (accidental).
Ramsuran, child of ...	30,869 31,043	"	" 3	" "
Cappoo ...	51,511	Female	" 5	1 shock; 2 burn (accidental).
Lahoorun ...	26,172	"	" 32	Exhaustion following severe burn (accidental).
Makund Sing ...	45,878	Male	" 25	Tetanus (traumatic).
Subramanee, son of ...	15,361	"	" 23	Extensive burns of chest, arms, abdomen, back, and neck, shock (accidental).
Mohadei ...	45,226	Female	" 33	Hanging (suicidal).
Munusamy ...	49,934	Male	" 10	Injuries received in tram accident (triple fracture right arm, and fracture of several ribs right side).
Jokhu ...	49,695	"	" 21	Stangulation (suicidal).
Narayanasami ...	39,731	"	" 34	Opium poisoning.
Appavoo ...	51,622	"	" 21	Suicide by hanging.
Govindan ...	43,394	"	" 26	Suicidal hanging.
Sumpat ...	49,839	"	" 25	Asphyxia (through sleeping in a mealie tank).
Kanniah, child of ...	49,866 50,018	Boy	" 4	Accidently drowned.
Akbar, child of ...	27,024 27,063	"	" 3	Asphyxia by drowning (accidental).
Gurumatha Pillay ...	46,540	Male	" 21	Railway accident.
Narayanasami ...	47,930	Boy	" 2	Run over by cane truck.
Sunchary, child of ...	24,503 25,088	Female	" 7	Burn (accident).
Mahabeer, child of ...	25,285 31,626	Male	" 1½	Drowning (accidental).
Ramadoo ...	41,967	"	" 25	Executed (for murder of Kafir Watchman).
M. Yohan ...	46,535	"	" 24	Executed (for murder of Kafir Watchman).

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE B.]

Deaths of Indian Immigrants (*continued*).

Name.	Number.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.
Chinamah, daughter of ...	189 26,478	Female	12 days	Shock following small burn on thigh and genitals.
Dosia, daughter of ...	6,550 6,551	"	Years 5	Snake bite.
Mabeer, son of ...	17,430 17,431	Boy	" 2	Drowned in River Tongaat.
Jammun ...	46,277	Female	" 31	Accidental drowning.
Sohobuth ...	11,958	Male	" 49	Rupture of liver and lungs (run over by wagon, accident).
Kuppu ...	48,052	Girl	" 31	1 Asphyxia; 2 burning (accident).
Mahabeer, son of ...	8,060 8,768	Male	" 16	Gunshot wound (accident).
Rukia ...	29,623	Female	" 31	Effects of burns (accident).
Sheorattan ...	45,769	Male	" 31	Drowning (accidental).
G. Lutchana ...	29,832	"	" 43	Syncope, result of shock.
Viran ...	53,427	"	" 20	Suicide by hanging.
Kanny ...	53,516	"	" 25	Suicide by hanging.
Seenundun ...	11,945	"	" 43	Suicide by hanging.
Condarayah ...	5,182	"	" 59	Apnoea, from drowning (accidental).
Amurtham ...	33,043	"	" 34	Suicide by hanging.
Bandhu ...	41,442	"	" 26	Drowning (accidental).
Armngam Pillai ...	53,593	"	" 20	Strangulation (suicidal).
Moonsamy ...	52,762	"	" 23	Execution (for the murder of Chinamma, 52,763).
Raju ...	39,637	"	" 27	Railway accident.
Moonsamy ...	41,327	"	" 21	Suicide (hanging).
" child of ...	50,504 50,505	"	17 days	Burnt to death (Hut fire).
" " ...	54,550 54,551	"	3 weeks	Peritonitis, result of injury (accident to mother prior to confinement).
Vigian ...	53,467	"	Years 21	Shock following severe crush of leg with compound fracture of tibia and fibula (accident).
Munisami ...	55,023	"	" 30	Hanging (suicide).
Chinnamma ...	52,763	Female	" 21	Hæmorrhage from great blood vessels of neck (murdered by Moonsamy, 52,762).
Chengamah, child of ...	30,612	"	" 3	Shock from burn (accident).
Rangasamy ...	22,637	Male	" 46	1 Acute alcoholism; 2 Exposure.
B. S. David ...	47,062	"	" 33	Fit after prolonged alcoholism.
Dwarka ...	54,602	"	" 25	Suicide by hanging.
Marayasagayam ...	53,607	"	" 23	Suicide by hanging.
Thylamay ...	1,634	Female	" 34	Drowning (suicide).
Sirla Polee ...	30,046	"	" 17	Burns (accidental) causing abortion and collapse.
Pitchakaram ...	34,871	Male	" 29	Drowning (accidental).
Sarjoo ...	55,352	"	" 20	Suicidal hanging.
Unknown ...	...	"	about 30	Drowning.
Anyiamma ...	49,220	Female	" 4	Burned by clothes igniting, subsequent inflammation of bowels (accidental).

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE C.]

DURBAN MEDICAL CIRCLE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1894.

The general health of Indians employed in this Circle during the past year has been fairly good.

The infectious or contagious diseases that have come under my notice have been parotitis and rubeola at the Depôt, and influenza and chicken-pox at the Natal Government Railway Hospital.

With regard to House Accommodation: In Durban the barracks are roomy and generally built of galvanised iron; out of the borough the ordinary huts are used. If there is overcrowding, the blame for this rests with the Indians themselves.

It was necessary to find fault with the surroundings of some barracks on the Eastern Vlei. These are now sufficiently satisfactory.

The supply of water is good and plentiful.

No complaints have reached me of bad or insufficient food. Most employers give rations in excess of the stipulated allowance.

It seems impossible to make Indians understand the necessity of proper clothing. Were they more careful in this respect there would be less sickness and mortality amongst them, and especially amongst their children.

There has been no discontent that I am aware of as to the work allotted, except in the case of the Natal Government Railway, and there the objections were to the description of work, not to overwork.

Annexed are the returns for the Depôt Hospital.

There have been 27 deaths, but four Indians were moribund on admission, and others came in hopelessly broken down in health.

There were 18 minor operations:—Amputations of toes, circumcisions, &c.

The venereal disease was almost entirely amongst new arrivals, who were detained in Depôt till cured.

Measles prevailed rather extensively at the Quarantine Station, complicated in many cases with pneumonia and bowel complaint.

At the Railway Hospital 494 were admitted, besides a fair proportion treated as out-patients. Of this number:—

88 were admitted for Accidents, more or less severe			
42	"	"	Chest Affections
41	"	"	Venereal Diseases
39	"	"	Fevers
20	"	"	Dysentery
14	"	"	Rheumatism
17	"	"	Skin Diseases
12	"	"	Chicken Pox
7	"	"	Ophthalmia
1	"	"	Fungus Foot of India
5	"	"	Epilepsy
1	"	"	Diphtheria.

The remainder were admitted for severe colds, orchitis, ulcerated throats, diarrhoea, abscesses, strains, &c.

There were eight deaths amongst the adults, viz.:—

Two from Traumatic Tetanus
One from Phthisis
Three from Dysentery
Two from Pleuro Pneumonia.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

On the application of, I believe, the Indians employed in Durban by the Natal Government Railways, a bathroom for the women has been built at the barracks, which is much appreciated.

(Signed) F. W. GREENE,
M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., London,
Medical Officer, Durban Medical Circle.

[ANNEXURE D.]

AVOCA MEDICAL CIRCLE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1894.

I think I am justified in describing the past year, so far as affects the Indians in this Circle, as having been prosperous.

The weather has been all the most fastidious could wish, sunshine and rain alternating, and very little frost. Food and water, &c., has been abundant.

I have heard no complaints in respect of quantity or quality of rations supplied, nor of the hours of labour being unreasonable or excessive.

All who wished have had plots provided for cultivation, and the necessary time and opportunity cheerfully allowed by employers.

No effort has been spared nor money grudged to provide and ensure healthy huts and surroundings. Sickness has had prompt attention, and serious cases of disease removed to and treated in the Central Hospital.

Nearly all cases of venereal disease have been treated in the Central Hospital.

There have been few cases of dysentery.

There have been a few cases of enteric fever, but no deaths from that disease.

No epidemic disease of any kind.

Of diseases of the air-passages there have been a few, but no deaths from that cause.

Nearly, if not all, the children have been vaccinated (amounting to over 100) successfully.

(Signed) JOHN McINTYRE, M.D.,
Medical Officer, Avoca Circle.

[ANNEXURE E.]

VERULAM MEDICAL CIRCLE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1894.

I have received no reports as to bad food or overwork. The water supply has been plentiful.

Over 300 children have been vaccinated, the children taking far better than the last two years.

The numerous cases of venereal are due to new arrivals.

(Signed) P. TARLETON,
Medical Officer, Verulam Circle.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE F.]

STANGER MEDICAL CIRCLE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1894.

The health of the Indians has been fairly satisfactory, considering the exceptionally heavy rainfall.

Pneumonia was very prevalent during the months of July and August, the mortality among young children being high.

Sanitary matters are improving gradually.

The supply of water is abundant and good.

No complaints were made to me as regards the quantity or quality of the rations issued.

The ordinary cotton clothing is suitable during the hot weather, but I should like to see warmer material more extensively used during the winter months and cold rains of early spring.

There is an improvement in the house accommodation; detached dwellings are now constructed instead of long barracks made of inflammable material.

(Signed) H. W. JONES,
Medical Officer,
Stanger Medical Circle.

[ANNEXURE G.]

ISIPINGO MEDICAL CIRCLE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1894.

During the past twelve months the health in this Circle has been good on the whole.

During the wet summer months a considerable amount of dysentery was present, but only one death from it took place in hospital.

Venereal affections were rather in excess of last year, and some of the cases of a severe type.

House accommodation is good, and sanitary arrangements on the estates though far from perfect owing to the carelessness of the Indians themselves, are generally well attended to by the employers.

Water supply is good.

Food is of good quality, and generally supplied far in excess of Government rations.

No case of hardship or overwork has come to my knowledge.

Vaccination has been continued as opportunity offered; but owing to the outlying and secluded spots where many of the free Indians locate themselves, I am certain a large number of children are still unvaccinated.

(Signed) G. LINDSAY BONNAR,
M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P., and S.Ed., &c.,
Medical Officer, Isipingo Circuit.

[ANNEXURE H.]

UMZINTO MEDICAL CIRCLE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1894.

There is nothing very new to report this year. No serious epidemic has occurred except that of influenza, towards the latter part of last year, when it was prevalent in large numbers on all the estates in the Circle. Twenty (20) of the most severe cases were treated in the Central Hospital, and hundreds on the estates. The increased amount of tram lines now used in this County has greatly augmented the number of accidents during the past twelve months, both fractured bones and lacerated wounds. However, on enquiry, most of these seem due to the carelessness of the Indians; at the same time I think there should be some limit as to the age of small boys employed on the tram lines, either to manage the brake or lead the mules.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

The number of accouchments that have required my personal attendance were greater than in any previous year, also the percentage of deaths of young children has greatly increased. This is no doubt due to the long hours of exposure in the open air while the mothers are at work. To obviate this I have obtained a good wood and iron shed on the Esperanza Estate, where the children are sheltered from the cold winds and rain, and I am endeavouring to get the same at Umzinto.

There have been no complaints as to clothes or rations, and house accommodation is good. Suicides, though not absent, have been fewer than last year.

Cases of burns have been rather frequent, owing no doubt to the very primitive way in which fires are made in the huts. Ten (10) cases of burns from this cause were admitted to the Central Hospital.

Cases of syphilis were not so frequent, but those of gonorrhœa do not seem any less. The utter want of cleanliness of the Coolies is doubtless in a great measure answerable for this.

Diarrhœa and dysentery have as usual been prevalent.

All the operations performed in the hospital were attended with more or less success.

Permission has been given me by the Protector to order fresh mutton as an extra diet for patients requiring more nourishment than supplied by the ordinary diet scale. This I consider a great improvement, as most of them do not care for tinned soup or mutton.

A new hanging lamp has been put up in the operating room. This was a real necessity and is a great benefit, many cases coming in late in the evening, and dressing wounds or operating by hand-lamp or candle is no easy task, and is very inconvenient.

The Hospital Report is appended, by which it will be seen that 289 cases were admitted, with 19 deaths, or about 6 per cent.

One assault case was admitted. This proved fatal, and is now in the hands of the Court.

The Protector made one official visit, when, I believe, all was found satisfactory.

(Signed) W. P. TRITTON,
M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A. Lond.,
Medical Officer, Umzinto Circle.

[ANNEXURE I.]

MARITZBURG MEDICAL CIRCLE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1894.

The principal epidemic diseases in the District during the year were influenza and small-pox.

Many of the Indians were attacked with influenza during the months September–April.

All recovered, and most of them escaped without serious complications, although several were admitted to hospital suffering from pneumonia and bronchitis.

Although many cases of small-pox occurred among the Kafirs in the District during the months of January, February and March, no case occurred among Indians.

This is doubtless owing to the fact that they are all protected by vaccination.

Two cases of chicken-pox occurred during the year.

One case was at the Railway Barracks. The man was isolated and the house disinfected. The other case occurred in the City. There were no further cases of the disease.

There have been no cases of measles, scarlatina, or enteric fever.

I have been called to four cases of difficult labour, and in one case had to use the forceps.

There have been several cases of dysentery, and one man died of this disease.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

Since September 16th, the Natal Government Railway Hospital has been used as a Central Hospital for the Circle. It has been well occupied, and has proved of great benefit to the Indians.

The house accommodation is generally good.

I have had no complaints of the food or water.

The sanitary state and health of the Indians has been fairly satisfactory, and I have not noticed anything in the nature of the diseases that would point to deficiency or bad quality of the food, or to excessive hours of labour.

As a rule the Indians are sufficiently clad, and I have only had to point out deficiency of clothing in a few cases.

Venereal disease is very prevalent among them.

The following deaths occurred during the year, outside the hospital :—

Three infants—2 of convulsions and 1 of broncho pneumonia.
Two children—1 of bronchitis and 1 of diarrhœa.
One adult—suicide by hanging.

Dr. Richmond Allen did the work of the Circle during July and August. Since September 1st I have been acting for him.

I attach the Hospital Statistical Report, and also a list of ailments treated outside the hospital.

(Signed) O. J. CURRIE,
M.B. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.,
Acting Medical Officer, Maritzburg Circle.

MARITZBURG CIRCLE.

LIST OF AILMENTS OF THOSE INDIANS TREATED AT THEIR OWN HOMES.

Name of Disease.	No.	Name of Disease.	No.
		Brought forward ...	64
Abscess ...	2	Heart Disease... ..	1
Amputation of Toes ...	1	Insanity	1
Anæmia	3	Lumbago	3
Asthma	2	Malaria	3
Bronchitis	6	Malingering	3
Burns	2	Miscarriage	1
Catarrh	4	Myalgia	2
Child Birth	4	Ophthalmia	1
Chicken Pox	1	Otorrhœa	1
Contusions	4	Periostitis	1
Dakka Smoking	1	Pneumonia	1
Diarrhœa	1	Rheumatism	3
Dysentery	3	Sciatica	1
Dyspepsia	3	Skin Diseases... ..	3
Enlarged Glands	2	Venereal	16
Febricula	7	Wounds	3
Goitre	1		
Influenza	17		
Carried forward	64	Total	108

(Signed) O. J. CURRIE, M.B., M.R.C.S.,
Acting Medical Officer, Pietermaritzburg Circle.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE J.]

HOWICK MEDICAL CIRCLE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1894.

This year has again been a favourable one in respect of sickness.

One free Indian, who has been in the employ of Mr. Geo. Ross for over 10 years, met with the only accident that is recorded. He got his hand into a threshing machine, and it was crushed so that part of the hand had to be removed.

The two deaths which appear in the annexure happened during my absence on leave.

Epidemic diseases, whooping cough excepted, were absent among the Indians. Small-pox, which broke out in the Circle, was confined to Natives.

There have been no complaints against employers about food.

On two occasions the rice issued by the contractor to the hospital had to be partially condemned, and fish has not been obtainable during the last four months.

The water in this Circle is abundant, and of good quality.

House accommodation is good. Clothing of Indians seems sufficient.

No complaints of overwork have come to my knowledge.

(Signed) J. von Mengershausen, M.D.,
Medical Officer, Howick Circle.

[ANNEXURE K.]

WEENEN MEDICAL CIRCLE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1894.

The Indians in this Circle have been unusually healthy during the past year, 1893-94.

I have had no cases under my care which point to overwork, insufficient food or clothing.

There have been no cases of small-pox amongst the Indian population.

To the Hospital Returns enclosed should be added one hundred and two males and twelve females treated as out-patients.

(Signed) J. B. BREWITT,
Medical Officer, Weenen Circle.

[ANNEXURE L.]

LOWER UMZINKULU MEDICAL CIRCLE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1894.

The general health of the Indians employed in this Circle has been better this year than at any time since my taking over the duties of Medical Officer.

No complaints have been made with regard to rations, house accommodation, work, &c.

There have been two or three slight accidents, and several cases of snake-bite. In one of the latter, which I saw within a quarter of an hour after the man was bitten, I tried local injections of permanganate of potassium, which has been highly recommended by the Indian authorities, but the result was not at all satisfactory.

The prevailing diseases have been dysentery, malaria, rheumatism, and catarrhal affections.

Dakka smoking continues as usual, but I have not had a single case of any venereal disease in the year, which must be regarded as very satisfactory.

Only one case of complicated parturition (*puerperal eclampsia*) occurred, and this made a good recovery.

(Signed) H. E. FERNANDEZ, M.B.,
Medical Officer, Lower Umzimkulu Circle.

PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS.

Sir,—Your query *re* case of snake-bite.

The case ultimately made a good recovery, but the bite was followed by very severe diffuse cellulitis of the whole arm, and the whole of the back of the hand gangrened, necessitating daily attention for six weeks.

(Signed) H. E. FERNANDEZ, M.B.,
Medical Officer, Lower Umzimkulu Circle.

[ANNEXURE M.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

DEPOT HOSPITAL.

Return of Patients admitted to Hospital from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

CLASS.	DETAILS.						CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.			No.
	Remaining 30th June, 1893.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 30th June, 1894.	Total Treated.				
Indians ...	17	758	723	27	25	775	Abscess ...	...	...	11
							Abortion ...	...	...	1
							Accidents ...	...	...	12
							Alcoholism ...	...	...	3
							Amenorrhœa ...	...	...	1
							Anæmia ...	...	...	4
							Anthrax ...	...	...	1
							Beri-Beri ...	...	...	1
							Burn and Scald ...	...	...	2
							Dementia ...	...	...	20
							Debility ...	...	...	16
							Disease of Brain ...	...	...	2
							" Bladder ...	...	...	2
							" Eye and Lids ...	...	...	9
							" Genital Organs ...	...	...	378
							" Heart ...	...	...	1
							" Hip ...	...	...	3
							" Intestines ...	...	...	33
							" Liver ...	...	...	9
							" Lungs and Air Passages ...	...	...	130
							" Mouth ...	...	...	2
							" Skin (Leprosy and Scabies) ...	...	...	23
							" Spine ...	...	...	4
							" Stomach ...	...	...	1
							Epilepsy ...	...	...	5
							Fever ...	...	...	17
							Fracture of Ulna ...	...	...	1
							Guinea Worm ...	...	...	2
							Hæmaturia ...	...	...	1
							Hernia ...	...	...	1
							Lumbricoides ...	...	...	1
							Marasmus ...	...	...	1
							Menorrhagia ...	...	...	2
							Neuralgia ...	...	...	2
							Neurosis ...	...	...	2
							Noma ...	...	...	1
							Observation ...	...	...	9
							Onychia ...	...	...	1
							Otorrhœa ...	...	...	2
							Parturition ...	...	...	4
							Parotitis ...	...	...	14
							Rheumatism ...	...	...	18
							Rubeola ...	...	...	6
							Scrofula ...	...	...	1
							Senile Decay ...	...	...	2
							Septicæmia ...	...	...	2
							Scurvy ...	...	...	2
							Ulcers ...	...	...	8
							Varicella ...	...	...	1
							Out-patients treated:—			
							Males ...	...	...	329
							Females ...	...	...	53
Total ...						27	Total ...	...	...	775

(Signed) A. M. PILLAY,
Officer in Charge.

(Signed) FREDK. WM. GREENE,
M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A. Lond.
Medical Officer, Durban Circle.

[ANNEXURE N.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

AVOCA CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Patients admitted to Hospital from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

CLASS.	DETAILS.						CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.	No.
	Remaining 30th June, 1893.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 30th June, 1894.	Total Treated.		
Indians ...	13	356	335	18	16	369	Abdominal Tumour ...	1
Natives ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	" Cyst ...	1
Total ...	13	357	335	19	16	370	Abrasion ...	1
CAUSE OF DEATH.							Abscess ...	17
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Abscesses Multiple ...	1
Asthenia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Acne ...	1
Blood Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Alcoholism ...	1
Burn ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Amblyopia ...	1
Colonitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Anæmia ...	3
Cystitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Apoplexy ...	1
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Apnoea ...	1
Elephantiasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Asthénia ...	1
Carried forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Blood-poison ...	2
							Bronchitis ...	7
							Broncho-pneumonia ...	2
							Burn ...	3
							Carbuncle ...	3
							Cardiac ...	1
							Catarrh ...	2
							Cellulitis ...	5
							Colonitis ...	3
							Contusion ...	9
							Constipation ...	3
							Condyloma ...	2
							Conjunctivitis ...	2
							Convulsions ...	1
							Corneitis (strumous) ...	3
							Cystitis ...	1
							Debility ...	12
							Dentition ...	1
							Diarrhoea ...	9
							Dysentery ...	2
							Dislocated Clavicle ...	1
							Ear-ache ...	3
							Eczema ...	10
							Elephantiasis ...	1
							Enlarged Spleen ...	1
							Enteric ...	6
							" Fever ...	8
							Epistaxis ...	1
							Fatty Degeneration ...	1
							Febricula ...	10
							Fracture, Compound ...	3
							" Simple ...	2
							Furunculæ ...	3
							Hæmaturia ...	4
							Hæmoptysis ...	1
							Hæmorrhoids ...	3
							Hepatic Dropsy ...	4
							" Congestion ...	1
							Herpes ...	1
							Hernia, Inguinal ...	1
							Hyperæsthesia Pedis ...	1
							Imbecile ...	1
							Carried Forward ...	170

[ANNEXURE N. (continued).]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

AVOCA CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Patients admitted to Hospital from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			No.	CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.			No.
Brought forward ...	...	...	9	Brought forward ...	...	...	170
Enteric ...	...	...	1	Impetigo ...	...	...	1
Fatty Degeneration...	...	...	1	Keratitis ...	...	...	1
Meningitis Spinal ...	...	...	1	Laryngitis ...	...	...	2
Nephritis ...	...	...	2	Leucorrhœa ...	...	...	1
Pericarditis, Acute ...	...	...	1	Leprosy ...	...	...	2
Pleurisy, Tubercular ...	...	...	1	Malformed Penis ...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	1	Malingering ...	...	...	36
Scirrhus Uteri ...	...	...	1	Mania ...	...	...	1
Syphilis, Congenital ...	...	...	1	Measles ...	...	...	1
				Melœna ...	...	...	1
				Meningitis ...	...	...	1
				" Spinal ...	...	...	1
				Mesenteric Tubercle ...	...	...	1
				Myxœdema ...	...	...	1
				Narcotism ...	...	...	2
				Nephritis ...	...	...	5
				Neuritis Optic ...	...	...	1
				Ophthalmia ...	...	...	3
				Orchitis ...	...	...	10
				Parturition ...	...	...	1
				Parotitis ...	...	...	1
				Pericarditis Acute ...	...	...	1
				Phthisis Pulmonary ...	...	...	2
				Phimosis ...	...	...	1
				Pleurisy ...	...	...	2
				" Tubercular ...	...	...	2
				Pneumonia ...	...	...	4
				Prolapsus Ani ...	...	...	1
				Psoriasis ...	...	...	1
				Rheumatism ...	...	...	9
				" Venereal ...	...	...	1
				Renal Dropsy ...	...	...	1
				Rupia... ...	...	...	1
				Sacro Iliac Disease ...	...	...	1
				Scirrhus Uteri ...	...	...	1
				" Penis ...	...	...	1
				Scald ...	...	...	5
				Senile Decay ...	...	...	1
				Syphilis, Primary... ..	...	...	14
				" Secondary ...	...	...	9
				" Tertiary... ..	...	...	4
				" Congenital ...	...	...	5
				Synovitis ...	...	...	3
				" Traumatic ...	...	...	1
				Tetanus, Idiopathic ...	...	...	1
				Ulcers ...	...	...	13
				Varicella ...	...	...	1
				Venereal ...	...	...	25
				Vertigo ...	...	...	2
				Ascarides Lumbricoidis ...	...	...	3
				Whitlow ...	...	...	1
				Wounds ...	...	...	9
Total ...	...	...	19	Total ...	...	...	370

(Signed) JOHN MCINTYRE, M.D.,
Medical Officer, Avoca Circle.

[ANNEXURE O.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

VERULAM CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Patients admitted to Hospital from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

CLASS.	DETAILS.						CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.	No.
	Remaining 30th June, 1893.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 30th June, 1894.	Total Treated.		
Indians ...	13	295	275	23	10	288	Accidents	17
Natives ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	Albumenuria	3
							Abscess	8
							Assault	3
							Apoplexy	1
							Aneurism	1
							Ascites Abdominal	3
							Edema General	2
							Bronchitis	23
							Burns	5
							Colic	4
							Cut-throat	1
							Conjunctivitis	5
							Cystitis	1
							Constipation	2
							Diarrhoea	11
							Debility	11
							Dyspepsia	5
							Dysentery	4
							Dementia	5
							Enuresis	4
							Epilepsy	2
							Enlarged Glands	2
							Fever	20
							Filaris Medinensis	1
							Itch	2
							Impaired Vision	1
							Jaundice	1
							Morbis Cordis	3
							Marasmus	3
							Necrosed Bone	3
							Observation	8
							Otorrhoea	1
							Orchitis	3
							Ovaritis	3
							Pneumonia	13
							Phimosi	3
							Paraphimosis	3
							Pleurisy with Effusion	1
							Prolapsus Ani	1
							Peritonitis	1
							Rheumatism	20
							Synovitis Knee-joint	3
							Sceptic poisoning after Confinement	1
							Tetanus Idiopathic	1
							Tonsillitis	1
							Ulcers	8
							Venereal	55
							Worms	6
Total ...	13	296	275	24	10	289	Total	289

(Signed) P. TARLETON,
Medical Officer, Verulam Circle.

[ANNEXURE P.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

STANGER HOSPITAL.

Return of Patients admitted to Hospital from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

CLASS.	DETAILS.						CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.	No.
	Remaining 30th June, 1893.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 30th June, 1894.	Total Treated.		
Indians ...	6	147	135	16	3	153	Abscess	3
							Arthritis	2
							Asthma	3
							Bronchitis	5
							Bubo	1
							Burn	2
							Carbuncle	1
							Chancre (Soft)	16
							Convulsions	1
							Debility	3
							Diarrhoea	2
							Dysentery	16
							Dyspepsia	2
							Eczema	2
							Ecthyma	1
							Erysipelas	1
							Fistula in Ano	1
							Gonorrhoea	20
							Granular Lids	2
							Gravel	1
							Hæmaturia	3
							Herpes	2
							Iritis	1
							Influenza	2
							Jaundice	1
							Keratitis	2
							Laryngitis	4
							Malarial Fever	7
							Marasmus	2
							Meningitis	1
							Myalgia	1
							Obstruction of the Bowels	1
							Otorrhoea	1
							Pericarditis	1
							Phthisis	2
							Pneumonia	13
							Periostitis	1
							Prolapsus Ani	3
							Uteri	1
							Retention of Urine	1
							Rheumatism	2
							Rheumatic Fever	1
							Scald	1
							Scabies	1
							Shock	1
							Syphilis	4
							Toothache	1
							Ulcer	1
							Urethritis	2
							Vaginitis	1
							Whooping Cough	1
							Wounds	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	Total	153

(Signed) H. W. JONES,
Medical Officer, Stanger Circle.

[ANNEXURE Q.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

ISIPINGO HOSPITAL.

Return of Patients admitted to Hospital from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

CLASS.	DETAILS.						CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.				No.
	Remaining 30th June, 1893.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 30th June, 1894.	Total Treated.					
Indians ...	7	215	204	6	12	222	Abscess	...	...	...	11
							Bursitis ...	...	...	...	1
							Bronchitis	...	...	...	12
							Burn ...	...	...	...	2
							Constipation	...	...	...	1
							Colic ..	...	...	...	1
							Chancres (Soft)	...	...	...	7
							Chicken Pox	...	...	...	2
							Cardiac Affections	...	...	...	1
							Cut Throat	...	...	...	1
							Conjestion of Liver	...	...	...	1
							Diarrhoea	...	...	...	3
							Debility	...	...	...	3
							Dislocation	...	...	...	1
							Dysentery	...	...	...	20
							Eczema	...	...	...	2
							Fractures	...	...	...	1
							Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	17
							Guinea Worm	...	...	...	2
							Gleet ...	...	...	...	3
							Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	1
							Hæmoptysis	...	...	...	3
							Itch ...	...	...	...	6
							Influenza	...	...	...	16
							Jaundice	...	...	...	2
							Leprosy	...	...	...	1
							Malingering	...	...	...	1
							Observation	...	...	...	5
							Pneumonia	...	...	...	6
							Phthisis	...	...	...	1
							Pleurisy	...	...	...	2
							Pyrexia	...	...	...	8
							Pregnancy	...	...	...	1
							Rheumatism	...	...	...	8
							Recto-vaginal Fistula	...	...	...	2
							Syphilis	...	...	...	24
							Sprain	...	...	...	2
							Traumatic Injury...	...	...	...	26
Ulceration	...	...	...	15							
Total	...	...	...	...	6	Total	...	...	...	222	

(Signed) M. V. RUTNAM,
Compounder.(Signed) G. LINDSAY BONNAR,
M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P., and S.Ed., &c.,
Medical Officer, Isipingo Circle.

[ANNEXURE R.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

UMZINTO CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Patients admitted to Hospital from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

CLASS.	DETAILS.						CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.				No.
	Remaining 30th June, 1893.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 30th June, 1894.	Total Treated.					
Indians ...	20	269	260	19	10	289	Abscess ...	...	...	...	16
							Albumenuria ...	...	...	...	3
							Accouchments ...	...	...	...	3
							Asthma ...	...	...	...	1
							Ascariades ...	...	...	...	2
							Amputation, Forearm ...	...	...	...	1
							" Finger ...	...	...	...	1
							Balanitis ...	...	...	...	10
							Burns... ..	...	...	...	12
							Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	2
							Bubo ...	...	...	...	5
							Constipation ...	...	...	...	2
							Contusion ...	...	...	...	1
							Collapse (Post Partem) ...	...	...	...	25
							Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	33
							Dysentery ...	...	...	...	15
							Debility ...	...	...	...	3
							Dyspepsia ...	...	...	...	1
							Disease of Spinal Cord ...	...	...	...	1
							Earache ...	...	...	...	3
							Eczema ...	...	...	...	9
							Febricula ...	...	...	...	1
							Fits, Epileptic ...	...	...	...	2
							Fracture, Clavicle... ..	...	...	...	1
							" Femur ...	...	...	...	1
							" Humerus ...	...	...	...	1
							" Radius ...	...	...	...	2
							" Tibia and Fibula ...	...	...	...	1
							" Ulna ...	...	...	...	1
							" Skull ...	...	...	...	21
							Gonorrhoea ...	...	...	...	1
							Gangrene Intestines ...	...	...	...	3
							Hæmaturia ...	...	...	...	1
							Injury to Knee ...	...	...	...	2
							" Finger ...	...	...	...	20
							Influenza ...	...	...	...	2
							Leprosy ...	...	...	...	1
							Menorrhagia ...	...	...	...	5
							Malingering ...	...	...	...	1
							Non Compos Mentis ...	...	...	...	1
							Ædema, General ...	...	...	...	2
							Ovarian Tumour ...	...	...	...	3
							Orchitis ...	...	...	...	5
							Ophthalmia ...	...	...	...	4
							Prolapsus Uteri ...	...	...	...	6
							Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	4
							Pains in Chest ...	...	...	...	2
							Retention of Urine (Stricture) ...	...	...	...	10
							Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	
							Recto-vaginal Fistula ...	} Post Partem	...	...	2
						" Vesical ...					
							Syphilis, Primary... ..	...	...	...	7
							" Secondary ...	...	...	...	5
							Scrofula ...	...	...	...	1
							Ulcers ...	...	...	...	2
							Whitlow ...	...	...	...	2
							Wounds ...	...	...	...	16
Total ...						19	Total ...	...	...	...	289

(Signed) O. F. LEWIS,
Compounder.(Signed) W. P. TRITTON,
M.R.C.S., Eng

[ANNEXURE S.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

HOWICK HOSPITAL.

Return of Patients admitted to Hospital from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

CLASS.	DETAILS.						CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.				No.
	Remaining 30th June, 1893.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 30th June, 1894.	Total Treated.					
Indians ...	2	69	69	2	...	71	Abscess	...	...	...	4
							Anæmia	...	...	...	1
							Burn ...	...	...	...	2
							Bronchitis	...	...	...	8
							Constipation	...	...	...	1
							Diarrhœa	...	...	...	1
							Eye Disease	...	...	...	1
							Febricula	...	...	...	3
							Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	3
							Indigestion	...	...	...	2
							Influenza	...	...	...	13
							Injuries	...	...	...	1
							Lumbago	...	...	...	2
							Neuralgia	...	...	...	1
							Orchitis	...	...	...	1
							Otitis ...	...	...	...	2
							Periostitis	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3							
Rheumatism	...	...	...	10							
Rupia...	...	...	...	1							
Syphilis	...	...	...	8							
Testitis	...	...	...	1							
Ulcers	...	...	...	1							
CAUSES OF DEATH.						No.					
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1						
Burn ...	...	...	...	...	1						

(Signed) J. VON MENGERSHAUSEN, M.D.,
Medical Officer, Howick Circle.

[ANNEXURE T.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

ESTCOURT HOSPITAL.

Return of Patients admitted to Hospital from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

CLASS.	DETAILS.						CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.				No.
	Remaining 30th June, 1893.	Admitted	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 30th June, 1894.	Total Treated.					
Indians ...	...	29	26	2	1	29	Bronchitis	...	...	...	3
							Bright's Disease	...	...	...	1
							Cancer of Stomach	...	...	...	1
							Dysentery	...	...	...	1
							Fracture Fibula	...	...	...	1
							.. Upper Third Thigh (Compound), Amputation	...	...	...	1
							Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	3
							Injury to Spine	...	...	...	1
							Injuries, Minor	...	...	...	2
							Influenza	...	...	...	3
							Necrosis Metatarsal	...	...	...	1
							Obstruction Inferior Vena Cava	...	...	...	1
							Orchitis	...	...	...	3
							Rheumatism	...	...	...	1
							Spinal Meningitis...	...	...	...	1
							Syphilis	...	...	...	2
							Syphilitic Laryngitis	...	...	...	3
CAUSE OF DEATH.						No.					
Obstruction Inferior Vena Cava						...	1				
Cancer of Stomach ...						...	1				
Total						...	2	Total ... 29			

(Signed) J. B. BREWITT,
Medical Officer, Weenen County.

[ANNEXURE U.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

MARITZBURG HOSPITAL.

Return of Patients admitted to Hospital from 16th September, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.

CLASS.	DETAILS.						CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.				No.
	Admitted since 16th September, 1893.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 30th June, 1894.	Out-patients treated at Hospital.	Total Treated.					
Indians ...	130	122	3	5	102	232	Abscess ...	...	...	...	5
							Bright's Disease ...	...	...	...	1
							Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	6
							Burns and Scalds...	...	...	...	7
							Catarrh ...	...	...	...	7
							Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	1
							Constipation ...	...	...	...	1
							Contusions ...	...	...	...	7
							Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	6
							Dog Bites ...	...	...	...	2
							Dysentery ...	...	...	...	9
							Febricula ...	...	...	...	6
							Foreign Bodies in Eye	...	...	...	2
							Fractures ...	...	...	...	2
							Gastritis ...	...	...	...	1
							Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	1
							Influenza ...	...	...	...	24
							Lumbago ...	...	...	...	6
							Malingering ...	...	...	...	3
							Neuralgia ...	...	...	...	1
							Ophthalmia ...	...	...	...	2
							Otorrhoea ...	...	...	...	1
							Phimosis ...	...	...	...	3
							Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	1
							Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	6
							Polypus ...	...	...	...	2
							Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	2
							Sciatica ...	...	...	...	1
							Skin Diseases ...	...	...	...	9
							Sprains ...	...	...	...	2
							Stomatitis ...	...	...	...	5
							Stricture ...	...	...	...	3
							Ulcers ...	...	...	...	7
							Wounds ...	...	...	...	13
							Venereal ...	...	...	...	28
							Slight Ailments ...	...	...	...	49
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3	Total	...	...	...	232

(Signed) HY. KNOWLES,
Compounder in Charge.(Signed) O. J. CURRIE,
M.B., M.R.C.S., Acting Medical Officer.

No. 152
9

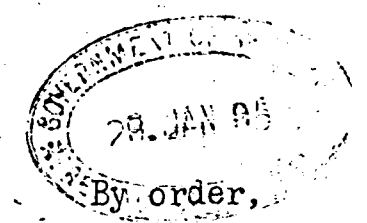
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Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

(Emigration)

Calcutta, the 25th January 1895.

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ment No.83-2 dated 13th January 1894.



G. Somasunderam

Under-Secretary.

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