

Public (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 571

Dated 21-4-88

[Despatch Abstract.]

Informing the Govt
that there are no points in
the Report on Indian Immigration
into the st. setlements for the
year 1896 to which the Madras
Govt wishes the attention of the
Colonial Govt to be directed

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
1987/98 (next similar)							

Inc: No I to letter No 5730 dated 1st 8
Rev

Sub.
29.
-5-3-97.

Public (189 /) Department.

CURRENT No.

2/2/97

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

10/7/97

From

The Govt of India

Endt No 1884 d 10 Sept. 1897.

(A. A. Dept) Immigration

*Referred to the
Collector of Tanjore
for enquiry remarks*

No. *1349*
bb-2

Dated 3rd Sept.

*1 by order
A. A. Knapp.*

*Received 9. "
Registered 9. "*

97

Ag. Under Secy Enclosures 1

Spare copies 3 of Enclosure.

7/9/97

SUBJECT.

*Forwarding for information
copy of the Annual Report on
Indian Immigration into the
Straits Settlements for 1896, and
enquiring whether there are any
points in the report to which
the attention of the Colonial Govt
may be directed.*

For present

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
587A	mis	Puh	6-7-97
588-A	mis	Puh	10-5-97
418	mis	Puh	12-4-97
1359	mis	Puh	30/8/96
1156/57	mis	Puh	27/10/96
1144/46	mis	Puh	24/10/96
890	mis	Puh	18/8/96
292	mis	Puh	26/2/96
944	mis	Puh	14/8/95
936	mis	Puh	18/11/95

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
718	mis	Puh	25/9/94
799	mis	Puh	27/1/93

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN IMMIGRATION

IN THE

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR

1896

BY

E. G. BROADRICK, Esq.

Acting 2nd Assistant Protector of Indian Immigrants



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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1897

ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN IMMIGRATION, FOR THE YEAR 1896.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Penang, 12th March, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Annual Report of the Indian Immigration Department, for the year 1896.

2. The total number of Indian immigrants who arrived in the Colony during the year was 20,150; of these, 2,652 were statute immigrants and 17,498 not under indenture. The statute immigrants brought with them 158 dependents, who are included in the latter figure. There is a very gratifying increase in the total number of immigrants, the year under review being the best year since 1891, when the total number of immigrants was 30,182. The number of unindentured immigrants arriving in the Colony has only been exceeded twice since 1880, *viz.*, in 1885 and 1891, when the numbers were 19,819 and 26,447, respectively. The departures to India amounted to 12,977, showing a permanent increase in the population of the Colony of 7,173 persons. This compares very favourably with 1891, when the gain was only 6,270. In the latter year, however, there were ample and cheap facilities for passage to and from India, owing to the competition of two rival steamship companies.

3. Of the 2,652 statute immigrants who arrived during 1896, 1,784 were for the Colony, and 868 for the Native States, apportioned as follows:—

Province Wellesley, ...	1,784
Perak, ...	785
Sungei Ujong, ...	83

4. Statements *A* and *B* attached to this Report contain a list of the vessels which arrived and departed with immigrants, account only being taken of the traffic between the Colony and Madras Ports. There is considerable immigration by vessels arriving from Calcutta and Rangoon, of which no record is kept, and Natives of Southern India also take advantage of the lines running to Colombo when returning to their homes.

Births and Deaths.

5. The total number of births among statute immigrants in Province Wellesley was 140, and of deaths 98. The percentage of mortality for the whole body of statute immigrants in Province Wellesley was 3.39 per cent. Caledonia Estate has the highest death-rate, *viz.* 4.10 per cent., while on Val d'Or Estate there were no deaths. It must, however, be pointed out that the former estate has 718 statute immigrants at present on its books, while Val d'Or has only 50. Caledonia Estate had also the highest death-rate in 1895, but there is considerable improvement this year, the percentage having fallen from 4.98 to 4.10.

Hospitals.

6. The total number of statute immigrants admitted for treatment in Province Wellesley was 4,551. This includes admissions to Government as well as Estate Hospitals. The percentage of deaths on admissions was 2.15 per cent. In 1895, the percentage of deaths was 2.31 on 3,973 admissions.

Desertions.

7. There were 409 desertions from estates in Province Wellesley during the year; 159 of the deserters were arrested: 127 statute immigrants deserted from Prye Estate, a percentage of 16.11. This and Malakoff Estate are the most favourably situated estates for desertion, access to the Kedah boundary being comparatively easy. On Malakoff Estate the desertions amount to 11.50 per cent., while on Batu Kawan Estate, the most difficult to get away from, the percentage is 6.51. The figures for Prye Estate are increased this year by the addition of 41 whom the Manager returns

as missing. His explanation is that the error must have existed in his books for over three years and has only recently been discovered by him. Batu Kawan Estate shows a percentage of recaptures of 58.16, against 30.55 for Malakoff Estate, and 23.62 for Prye Estate. The number of desertions from Gula Estate was 661 and of recaptures 399.

Contracts.

8. Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight (2,778) contracts were executed, showing an increase of 1,233, as compared with 1895. Seven hundred and eighty-five (785) of the contracts were for Gula Estate in Perak, \$2,569 were collected in stamp duty. In Province Wellesley, 174 contracts were renewed, the term of renewal being one year at Malakoff and 18 months at Batu Kawan Estate.

Certificates.

9. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight (2,438) certificates under section 10 of the Indian Immigration Ordinance were issued in Penang, and 2,040 in Singapore. There were 28 prosecutions in Penang under section 30 of the Ordinance. Thirty-four persons were charged, and convictions were obtained in 25 cases. The amount of the fines inflicted was \$220. In 1895, there was only one prosecution. The increased activity on the part of the Department in this direction has rendered the position of the recruiters of labour for Sumatra more difficult, but it will be impossible to put any effectual check to their operations until further powers are given by law. At present, the persons generally arrested are the immigrants who are being enticed away, but it is the recruiter whom it is more especially desirable to make an example of.

10. In spite of all precautions, a number of unauthorised persons do still contrive to go to Sumatra, and in past years the number has been even greater. One of the planters in Province Wellesley, who has had many opportunities of meeting planters from Sumatra, informs me that they have no difficulty in getting as many immigrant certificates issued by estates in Sumatra certifying that the bearer has been discharged as coolie for a term of three years and has been discharged at the expiration of his contract. Emigration to Kulim still goes on unchecked, and no means exist at present of establishing any control over it.

Estates in Province Wellesley.

11. *Malakoff Estate* employs 140 statute immigrants. The Manager declines to give the number of unindentured immigrants on the estate.

The management have now given up importing statute immigrants. The proximity of the Kedah frontiers makes desertion too tempting to be resisted, and as the Kedah authorities refuse to surrender run-away coolies, the estate has lost heavily by them. A large number of the immigrants on the estate are under second contracts, but as these expire they will not be renewed, and the estate will be worked by free labour only. All statute immigrants are employed on task work and earn very fair wages, and there has been but little sickness during the year. The accommodation in the lines is ample, and the hospital more than equal to the slight demands made upon it.

12. *Permatang Bertam Estate*.—This is a very small estate employing only 21 statute immigrants under second contracts and 70 unindentured immigrants. Most of the agreements expired at the end of the year, and the proprietor intends to work with free labour for the future. There is no hospital on the estate, all cases being sent to Butterworth Hospital.

13. *Prye Estate* employs 548 statute and 561 unindentured immigrants. A practice had grown up on this estate of taking out second contracts in the name of a Tindal and not including the immigrants under second contract in the returns of statute immigrants. This has now been rectified. Task work is a prominent feature on this estate, and the system appears to work to the satisfaction of both employer and employed. The condition of the coolie lines is satisfactory and the hospital in excellent order.

14. *Batu Kawan Estate* employs 1,004 statute and 223 unindentured immigrants. Here again the law was disregarded, and no returns of statute immigrants serving their second indentures were made until attention was called to it. The old system of day work is in force here. This is almost the only estate now where the immigrants renew their indentures. An immigrant renewing his indenture is generally let off some 100 days or so which he is due to work off under his former con-

tract, and receives an advance of \$5. The coolie lines are large and comfortable and the hospital well kept, though the number of patients latterly has been greater than can be easily accommodated or than one Dresser can attend to. (The hospital is shared by the Chinese immigrants.) A new ward is now being added.

15. *Val d'Or Estate* has 50 statute and 40 unindentured immigrants. There are two sets of coolie lines, one of which is occupied by statute immigrants, and the other by free coolies. The Manager wished to send statute immigrants also to the latter during the year, but, on the advice of the Second Colonial Surgeon, permission was not granted. There is a small hospital quite sufficient for the needs of the estate.

16. *Caledonia Estate* employs 718 statute and 575 unindentured immigrants. This is the headquarters of the Penang Sugar Estates Company. A number of the immigrants are employed in the factory which is situated here. When in the field the task work system is employed, and a good man earns very good wages. No account is taken of absent days, and each statute immigrant is discharged when his three years expire. On the occasion of my last visit, I found the books very carelessly kept, but measures have now been adopted which, it is hoped, will effect a remedy. The fencing round the coolie lines which prevented free egress has now been removed, and latrines have been erected, while the drinking water is to be treated with permanganate of potash. It is also proposed to remove the coolie lines to another site. This is, I think, unnecessary, but the huts occupied by unindentured immigrants on the banks of the canal bringing water for washing purposes to the estate might be removed with advantage. The hospital is common to Caledonia, Victoria, and Byram Estates. The buildings are large, but towards the close of the year were filled to their utmost capacity and will soon need extension.

Victoria Estate is an offshoot of Caledonia Estate. There are employed here a gang of Bengalis (unindentured immigrants) who were imported from Calcutta during the year. This is, I believe, the first attempt made in Province Wellesley to draw its labour supply from Northern India.

17. *Byram Estate* has 449 statute and 895 unindentured immigrants. The number of statute immigrants to be employed on this estate was limited, after the mortality of 1892, to 250. The limit has lately been raised to 500, on the estate undertaking to provide a sufficient supply of water. Water is brought to the estate in boats carrying tanks. There is a small hospital on the estate for the treatment of slight cases. The mortality among statute immigrants during the year was 3.09 per cent.

18. *Trans-Krian Estate* employs 230 statute and 166 unindentured immigrants. Two hundred and seven (207) statute immigrants were imported during the year. The condition of affairs referred to in paragraph 18 of Mr. O'SULLIVAN'S report for 1895 continued with but slight amendment during the early part of 1896. Deductions were frequently made from coolies' wages for not having completed tasks, &c., and the condition of the immigrants was not at all satisfactory. Acting under instructions from Government, monthly visits were paid to the estate from May to September, and the pay sheets were examined on each occasion. The result has been a great improvement, and a far better average of earnings is shown. Each immigrant is given his choice between working by task or by time, and a large number choose task work, which indicates that the task is of a more reasonable nature than formerly. The monthly visits were discontinued after September, as there appeared to be no further need for them, but care must be taken that the Managers do not relapse into their former habits. Immigrants did not arrive till October, and in a month or two there was a perceptible increase in the number of admissions to hospital. The hospital building has hitherto proved adequate, but latterly it was full to overflowing. It is used by both Chinese and Indians, and its crowded state is due as much to the increase in the number of admissions of Chinese as of Indian immigrants. The coolie lines are in good order and there is a great deal more accommodation than is required at present. At the time of my last visit during the rainy season, these were the driest lines of any estate in the South of Province Wellesley.

General.

19. There has been a distinct improvement in the supply of indentured labour during the year under review, the number of statute immigrants who arrived in the Colony being 2,652, against 1,549 in 1895. The season was a bad one in Southern India, work was difficult to get, and the completion of the large drainage work known as the *Perujar* project set free a number of labourers who had been employed on it. I see no reason to doubt the possibility of keeping up the supply of indentured labour for the small number of estates which employ statute immigrants at the rate of wages now offered. The estates now chiefly import statute immigrants in order to keep up

their numbers, but if there were to be an increase in the number required, it would be necessary to go further afield, and there might be a temporary stringency in the labour market.

20. It is the importers of free labour, however, who find a difficulty in supplying their requirements, but this year has been a better one for them also. The withdrawal of the Penang Circular of 1887 now enables commission to be paid to recruiters of other than indentured immigrants, and it should be easier to obtain labourers. The field of recruiting is, nevertheless, strictly limited. The Tindals who are sent over to recruit come generally from very much the same district and go over the same ground, so that unless other parts of India are opened up, the same difficulty will always be present. This is one of the points dealt with in the Report of the Labour Commission which sat in May last. There are not wanting signs that the Straits need to be known only to attract immigrants. The advent of the Ceylon planter to the Native States has resulted in the Straits competing with that Colony for labour in the island itself. The *Secundra*, on November 10th, brought a batch of 40 Jaffna Tamils to work on estates in Selangor, and other parties of the same people have also come over.

21. A Commission to enquire into the question of Indian Immigration sat in April, and its chief recommendations were (1) that the limit of contract should be for two years, or 600 days; (2) that the minimum rate of wages should be 17 cents a day for the first 300 days and 19 cents a day for the second 300 days in the case of a male, and in the case of a female 13 cents and 15 cents a day for the same periods; (3) the abolition of the depôt in Negapatam and the appointment of an Agent in Madras to assist recruiting; (4) the provision of free steamship passages from India to the Straits for all *bonâ fide* agricultural labourers and their families. An amending Indian Immigration Ordinance is now being brought forward embodying most of these recommendations.

22. Six hundred (600) days is, I think, a good period to which the contract of an indentured immigrant may be limited. Working by piece work, a good worker will be able to complete his contract in good time, while it will enable those who require acclimatization to repay with their labour the greater proportion, at any rate, of the cost of importing them.

23. In its recommendation as to the minimum rate of wages, the Commission went rather further than the facts warranted. There was nothing in the conditions prevailing at the time of the report to justify so high a minimum as 17 cents, but the subsequent rise in the price of rice and the enhanced value of the rupee would make such a rate of wages none too high at present. As, however, the present conditions are not likely to prevail for any length of time, I think a minimum rate of 16 cents for the first 300 days and 18 cents for the second 300 days would be sufficient. On Permatang Bertam Estate the rate paid for free coolies is only 16 cents a day and on Malakoff Estate 17 cents, and this is for men who are thoroughly acclimatized. Of course, the work on a coco-nut estate like Permatang Bertam is not so hard as that of a sugar estate, but there is not much difference between a tapioca estate such as Malakoff and a sugar estate. It must be said, however, that these cases are exceptional; the usual rate of wages for free labour all over Province Wellesley is 20 cents per day.

24. The depôt at Negapatam worked fairly successfully during the year under review, and supplied a sufficient number of statute immigrants, but there have been complaints of their inferior physique. The appointment of an Agent in India should lead to an improvement in the quality of statute immigrants imported by doing away with the monopoly now enjoyed by two firms at Negapatam. The chief object of this appointment, however, as I understand it, is to increase the flow of free labour between India and the Straits, and for this purpose Madras would, no doubt, be the best headquarters for the Agent, with Sub-Agencies in some of the principal districts.

25. A vote of \$5,000 has been taken in the Estimates for 1897 to provide assisted passages for *bonâ fide* agricultural labourers. It is expected that the greater portion of the money spent in providing assisted passages will be recovered from the planters. The question is rather a complicated one. If it be intended that Government shall recruit coolies and then allot them to various employers who may indent for them, I am not disposed to believe that emigration to the Straits will increase to any appreciable extent. Government interference will rather have the contrary effect. The coolie will look on the arrangement with suspicion, and it will take a considerable time to overcome his prejudices. The better plan would be for each of the Straits employers to be represented by his own recruiters as at present, the Agent acting as adviser, receiving the coolies for shipment to the Straits, and providing them with passages. Employers of free labour will thus be able to reduce the advances they make to recruiters by the amount of the passage money, which will be paid direct to Government.

26. Cholera was more or less prevalent in Southern India during the last quarter of the year, and the *Secundra* which arrived from Negapatam on the 10th November, was put into quarantine, but no fresh cases occurred. There was an outbreak of cholera in the depôt at Negapatam in the second half of December, resulting in 8 deaths, and all the immigrants awaiting shipment left. The depôt was at once closed, and there were no more shipments of indentured immigrants during the year.

27. All estates in Province Wellesley have been inspected twice during the year, and visited at least once a quarter. The inspections during the earlier part of the year were carried out by Mr. O'SULLIVAN, and those during the latter part of the year by me.

28. Mr. O'SULLIVAN was in charge of the Department, in addition to his duties as Collector of Land Revenue, up to April, while I acted as Assistant Indian Immigration Agent. In April, the Office was handed over to the Assistant Protector of Chinese, Mr. GIBBES being gazetted Second Assistant Protector of Indian Immigrants, but he proceeded on leave without taking up the appointment, and in May I was appointed to act for him in addition to my duties as Second Magistrate. Mr. CAPPER went on sick leave in November, and I remained in sole charge of the Indian Immigration Department up to the close of the year. On December 8th, Mr. E. L. TALMA, Cadet, was assigned to the Office for the purpose of learning Tamil.

29. The exigencies of Government will not, I hope, compel the Department to be worked conjointly with the Chinese Protectorate for any long period. The post of Indian Immigration Agent has now been abolished; the Assistant Protector of Chinese is styled Assistant Protector of Chinese and Indian Immigrants and is assisted by a Tamil speaking Officer as Second Assistant Protector of Indian Immigrants. The latter appointment belongs to Class V of the Civil Service. The post of Second Assistant both in the Chinese and Indian Departments is usually held by a young and comparatively inexperienced Officer. The Assistant Protector of Chinese and Indian Immigrants, if trained himself in the Chinese Department, must depend, in all matters relating to Indian immigration, on the Second Assistant Protector of Indian Immigrants, or, if he be a Tamil speaking Officer, he will be equally dependent on the Second Assistant Protector of Chinese as regards Chinese affairs. The powers conferred on the Assistant Protector are very considerable, yet their virtual exercise in one or other Department will rest in the hands of a junior and untried assistant. Nor is it possible to make use of the staff of one Department for the work of the other. There is nothing in common between them, and for all practical purposes the two Departments have been carried on separately.

30. Shorthanded as the Department has been throughout the year, it has been possible to do little more than carry out the usual routine duties. These are mainly confined to the protection of the indentured immigrants, but when the amending Ordinance comes into operation all agricultural labourers, indentured or otherwise, will come under the *ægis* of the Protector of Indian Immigrants, and the work done at present will largely increase in volume. Nor is this extension of the duties of the Department to be deprecated, if it brings within its grasp the smaller employers of labour. The worst foes of the Indian labourer are often his own countrymen, and the so-called free labourers often endure at the hands of their Native employers far more than the statute immigrants whose footsteps are guarded at every turn. The people I refer to are those who come over as bullock-cart drivers, grass cutters, &c., and who are employed singly or by twos and threes in the towns and villages. No attempt has hitherto been made to do anything for them, and their lot is often of the hardest. The Protector of Indian Immigrants, as I conceive his duties, should be, to the Indian population of the Colony, what the Protector of Chinese is to the Chinese. At present every dispute between Natives of India is the subject of inquiry before a Police Court or Court of Requests; and these disputes furnish a considerable proportion of the work of those Courts. These cases are seldom satisfactory either to the litigants or to the Court. If the parties were encouraged to bring their grievances to the office in the first instance instead of applying to law, a settlement satisfactory to both parties might often be arranged, and a large reduction in the work of the Courts be effected. It has often been remarked that the Native of India is the most litigious of the races of the Colony, but it has never been considered that he has not been taught to bring his complaints to an Officer who speaks his language and who has been specially appointed to look after his interests.

31. The staff of the Indian Immigration Department, as at present constituted, has been reduced to a level incompatible with efficiency. It at present consists of the Second Assistant Protector of Indian Immigrants, a Clerk who is also Boarding Officer, two Inspectors who travel with immigrant vessels, and five boatmen. Each of the Inspectors is supposed to be in Penang for seven working days out of twelve, and

when present to perform the duties of Boarding Officer, besides assisting in the office. In practice, however, this arrangement has not been found to work. There may be Indian immigrants for Singapore, and the Inspector has to go with them and see them safely landed, or he may be put in quarantine for the greater part of his stay in Penang as happened during the year. It follows, therefore, that the duties of Boarding Officer fall on the Clerk with such assistance as he can get from the Boat Tindal. The boat, however, is also at the disposal of the Chinese Department and is not always available. The Boarding Officer is required to attend steamers leaving for the Siamese States and Netherlands India at times which vary from 8 A.M. to midnight, and there are sometimes as many as five of these steamers in the harbour on the same day, some of them sailing at the same hour. He has, in addition, to attend to the clerical work of the office and this, I submit, is more than one man can be reasonably expected to do.

32. In my opinion, a Second Clerk and Boarding Officer is absolutely necessary. He should be acquainted with Panjabi and Hindustani, as these languages are employed by many of the persons frequenting the office, and there is at present no one in the Department acquainted with them. It would be more convenient to have a smaller boat for the Boarding Officer, which should be reserved for the sole use of the Indian Immigration Department, the rest of the lascars now employed being turned over to the Chinese Protectorate. When both Boarding Officers are on duty at the same time, a sampan might be hired. Or a boat might be dispensed with altogether, the Boarding Officers employing sampans, but in that case it would be necessary to engage a couple of Depôt-keepers. The duties of Depôt-keeper are now performed by the Boat Tindal assisted by the rest of the boat's crew.

33. The present staff, compared with the former staff, will be found in paragraph 22 of Mr. O'SULLIVAN's report for 1895. I recommend that the subordinate staff be reconstituted as follows:—

Chief Clerk and Boarding Officer, ...	\$720
Second Clerk and Boarding Officer, ...	600
Two Inspectors, ...	840
Boat Tindal and Depôt-keeper, ...	108
Two Lascars, ...	192
Peon, ...	84
Punkah-puller, ...	72
	<u>\$2,616</u>

an increase of \$564 on the Estimates for 1897.

34. S. ASIRVADAM PILLAI, the Chief Clerk, broke down under the strain of the duties now imposed on him, and was obliged to take three months' leave to India. During his absence his duties were efficiently performed by P. P. SELVANAYAGAM PILLAI, now a Clerk in the Registry of Deeds. The suspension of S. JOSEPH, the Tamil Interpreter, mentioned in paragraph 23 of the 1895 report, was not confirmed, but he was transferred to the Treasury as Second Clerk, and the post was abolished.

35. This Report has been delayed owing to the non-receipt of the returns from the States of Selangor and Negri Sembilan. Returns from these two States have not been received up to the date of writing, and Statements D, F and G are, therefore, incomplete.* This Department is not responsible for the accuracy of the returns contained in Statements D, F and G attached, so far as relates to the Native States. The Native States have their own immigration officers, and the Protector of Immigrants exercises no authority in the Federated States. It is a distinct anomaly that he should attach to his report statements which he has no means of verifying and for which he has to disclaim responsibility.

I have, &c.,

E. G. BROADRICK,
Acting and Assistant Protector of Indian Immigrants.

* Since writing the above, the Returns from Selangor have been received and have been included in Statements D, F and G. The Returns, however, are incomplete.

STATEMENT A.

List of Vessels which arrived in 1896 with Statute Immigrants from the Madras Ports, &c.

Names of Vessels.	From what Ports.	Dates of Arrival.	Statute Immigrants.			Other Immigrants.	Total.
			Men.	Women.	Dependents.		
S. S. "Secundra," ...	Madras & Coast Ports.	1896. 8th January,	...	...	...	249½	249½
"Sirsa," ...	"	21st "	21	5	2	463	490
"Secundra," ...	"	4th February,	18	4	1	613½	636
"Sirsa," ...	"	18th "	14	7	...	522½	543½
"Secundra," ...	"	3rd March,	22	6	...	367½	395½
"Sirsa," ...	"	17th "	40	11	1	281	332½
"Secundra," ...	"	31st "	39	9	1	380	428½
"Sirsa," ...	"	14th April,	54	16	7	490	563½
"Secundra," ...	"	27th "	64	15	8	570	653
"Sirsa," ...	"	12th May,	80	23	5	768	873½
"Secundra," ...	"	26th "	109	19	8	269½	401½
"Sirsa," ...	"	31st "	...	...	...	278	278
"Katoria," ...	"	8th June,	87	14	2	751	853
"Sirsa," ...	"	23rd "	149	19	9	1,051½	1,224
"Lalpoora," ...	"	7th July,	120	32	4	699	853
"Sirsa," ...	"	10th "	...	...	...	400	400
"Katoria," ...	"	21st "	130	23	3	716	870½
"Secundra," ...	"	3rd August,	138	26	19	930	1,103½
"Sirsa," ...	"	18th "	137	31	15	478½	654
"Secundra," ...	"	1st September,	150	29	13	780	965½
"Sirsa," ...	"	15th "	131	24	9	789½	949
"Secundra," ...	"	29th "	124	20	10	908	1,057
"Sirsa," ...	"	3rd October,	...	...	...	750	750
"Putiala," ...	"	12th "	146	24	4	685½	857½
"Secundra," ...	"	27th "	126	22	8	906	1,058
"Sirsa," ...	"	10th November,	107	18	6	498½	626½
"Secundra," ...	"	23rd "	77	12	9	562	655½
"Sirsa," ...	"	11th December,	127	33	14	542½	709½
"Goalpara," ...	"	23rd "	...	...	...	639½	639½
"Sirsa," ...	"						
Total,...			2,210	442	158	17,340	20,071

STATEMENT B.

List of Vessels which left for Madras Ports with Immigrants in 1896.

Names of Vessels.	Dates of Departure.	No. of Immigrants.	For which Ports.
S. S. "Sirsa," ...	3rd January, 1896.	540	Madras and Coast Ports
"Secundra," ...	16th "	621	"
"Sirsa," ...	31st "	500½	"
"Secundra," ...	13th February,	623	"
"Sirsa," ...	27th "	596	"
"Secundra," ...	12th March,	515	"
"Sirsa," ...	26th "	546	"
"Secundra," ...	9th April,	515	"
"Sirsa," ...	23rd "	627	"
"Secundra," ...	7th May,	620	"
"Sirsa," ...	20th "	454	"
"Secundra," ...	3rd June,	626½	"
"Sirsa," ...	17th "	435½	"
"Lalpoora," ...	1st July,	650	"
"Sirsa," ...	16th "	392	"
"Secundra," ...	29th "	485	"
"Sirsa," ...	12th August,	398	"
"Secundra," ...	26th "	357½	"
"Sirsa," ...	10th September,	426½	"
"Secundra," ...	24th "	303	"
"Sirsa," ...	8th October,	431½	"
"Secundra," ...	5th November,	484	"
"Sirsa," ...	19th "	309	"
"Secundra," ...	3rd December,	375	"
"Sirsa," ...	17th "	407½	"
"Goalpara," ...	31st "	338½	"
"Sirsa," ...		400	"
Total,...		12,977	

STATEMENT C.

Accounting for all Statute Immigrants employed in Province Wellesley, 1896.

ESTATES.	No. of Immigrants employed on 1st January, 1896.	No. of Arrivals in 1896.	No. of Immigrants employed under second Contract.	Total.	No. in Government Hospital on 31st December, 1896.	No. in Estate Hospital on 31st December, 1896.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	No. of Deserters.	No. of Deserters arrested.	No. in Gaol on 31st December, 1896.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Admissions into Hospital.	Percentage of Deaths on Admissions.	No. returned to India.	No. discharged by Expiration of Contract.	No. discharged by Mutual Consent.	No. discharged by Redemption of Contract.	Transferred in 1896.	No. of Indian Coolies employed not under Protection on 31st December, 1896.		Remaining on Estates on 31st December, 1896.
																				Men.	Women.	
Batu Kawan, ...	897	475	133	1,505	12	117	35	3.68	98	58	8	121	693	5.05	...	414	3	9	...	185	38	1,004
Byram, ...	262	226	1	489	1	112	12	3.09	23	19	1	24	1,019	1.17	1	21	...	2	...	602	293	449
Permatang Bertam, ...	54	...	...	54	...	...	1	2.70	4	3	...	3	7	1.42	...	28	...	...	...	65	5	21
Caledonia, ...	521	487	...	1,008	...	122	25	4.10	80	25	6	30	1,187	2.10	...	201	...	...	...	454	121	718
Malakoff, ...	274	...	39	313	...	23	5	2.41	96	11	6	62	758	.65	...	137	3	9	...	...	...	...
Prye, ...	435	353	...	788	12	26	17	3.46	127	30	6	28	563	3.01	1	114	...	9	...	479	82	548
Trans-Krian, ...	105	207	...	312	7	34	3	1.79	34	12	...	1	258	1.16	...	49	1	7	...	97	69	230
Val d'Or, ...	67	36	...	103	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	1	66	...	...	6	...	18	...	30	10	50
Total, ...	2,615	1,784	173	4,572	40	438	98	3.39	409	159	27	270	4,551	2.15	5	993	10	56	...	1,912	618	3,160

* Manager declines to give the numbers.

STATEMENT D.

Accounting for all Statute Immigrants employed in the Native States, 1896.

ESTATES.	No. of Immigrants employed on 1st January, 1896.	No. of Arrivals in 1896.	No. of Immigrants employed under and Contract in 1896.	Total.	No. in Government Hospital on 31st December, 1896.	No. in Estate Hospital on 31st December, 1896.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	No. of Deserters.	No. of Deserters arrested.	No. in Gaol on 31st December, 1896.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Admissions into Hospital.	Percentage of Deaths on the Cases in Hospital.	No. returned to India.	No. discharged by Expiration of Contract.	No. discharged by Mutual Consent.	No. discharged by Redemption of Contract.	Transferred in 1896.	No. of Indian Coolies employed not under Protection on 31st December, 1896.		No. of Coolies remaining on Estates on 31st Dec., 1896.
																				Men.	Women.	
PERAK.	1,173	785	1,958	...	60	78	4.78	2.15	661	399	3	386	906	8.6	...	...	...	14	...	298	170	1,305
Gula, ...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	2	122	0.08	...	...	...	5	...	48	9	33
Sungei Bogah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	388	1,028	7.68	...	...	...	19	...	346	179	1,338
Total, ...	1,233	785	2,018	...	60	79	4.71	...	668	404	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SELANGOR.	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batu Caves, ...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...
Tremelbye, ...	31	...	31	...	...	...	3.25	...	1	...	...	...	16	16.66	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Glen Marie, ...	43	...	43	...	...	...	12.76	...	3	2	...	6	60	20.00	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Balgovine, ...	94	...	94	...	...	...	13.51	...	5	8	...	...	22	26.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawthornden, ...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aberscross, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	266	...	266	...	...	...	6.76	...	35	10	1	8	126	14.28	4	56	32	2	...	52	...	126

STATEMENT E.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Immigrants under Indenture, ...	1,191	879	1,452	1,450	1,539	1,642	2,748	4,736	4,684	2,747	2,960	3,443	1,628	2,106	1,688	1,549	2,652
Dependents, ...	107	159	209	176	177	49	244	310	317	174	172	293	423	237	113	88	158
Immigrants, ...	3,755	5,769	8,276	8,979	14,365	19,819	17,316	12,156	15,183	15,285	15,341	26,447	16,370	15,877	13,155	14,368	17,340
Total Arrivals,...	5,053	6,807	9,937	10,605	16,081	21,510	20,308	17,202	20,814	18,206	18,473	30,183	18,421	18,220	14,956	16,005	20,150
Returned to India, ...	...	5,269	5,947	9,041	10,749	13,417	18,105	12,596	13,190	14,099	15,276	23,912	17,722	14,044	13,537	12,360	12,977
Remained in the Colony, ...	...	1,538	3,990	1,564	5,332	8,093	2,203	4,606	7,624	4,107	3,197	6,271	699	4,175	1,419	3,645	7,173

STATEMENT F.

Return showing the Statistics of Statute Immigrants employed in Estates in the Straits Settlements and Native States, during the year 1896.

Return showing the Statistics of Statute Immigrants employed in Estates in Native States, during the year 1896.																															
COUNTRY.	1	2	3				4	5	6	7	Deductions made during the year 1896.								14	15	16	17		18							
			Number remaining at the end of the year 1894.	By Planters.	Re-engaged.	Recovered after having been struck off as Deserters.					Total.	Total of Columns 2 and 6.	Deaths.	Desertions.		Cancellation for permanent unfitness.	Efflux of time.	Redemption.				Number dissolved by mutual consent.	Total deducted.		Number remaining at the end of the year 1896.	Strength on 1st July, 1896.	First Half-year.	Second Half-year.	Annual Strength.		
														Imported.	Other than by Importation.															First Half-year.	Second Half-year.
			2,615	1,784	173	159	2,116	5,231	31	67	134	275	393	5	993	56	10	1,571	3,160	2,687	2,651	2,669	34,611								
			1,233	785	...	404	1,189	2,422	26	53	275	...	...	4	318	19	...	1,084	1,338	1,404	1,318	1,371	58,371								
			263	...	...	10	273	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	2	32	...	126	...	...	...	...								

STATEMENT G.
Deaths amongst Statute Immigrants.

[illegible]

E. G. BROADRICK,
Acting and Asst. Indian Immigration Agent, S.S.

No. 1349
66-2

3365
12/2/97

FROM

E. MACONOCHIE, ESQ.,-I.C.S.,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
The Government of Madras.

Simla , the 3rd September 1897.

Department of Revenue
and Agriculture.
(Emigration).

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of Madras, a copy of the Annual Report on Indian Immigration into the Straits Settlements for the year 1896.

2. I am to enquire whether there are any points in the Report to which the Governor in Council would wish the attention of the Colonial Government to be directed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. Macnochie

Offg. Under-Secretary.

Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4656



From

*The Collector of
Tanjore*

Order

No. 5730 of 197
DESPATCHED
2- DEC. 1897

Dated 1st December 1897

Received } 4. 11. 97

Registered

Enclosures — *Two*

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

*Submitting observations on
Annual Report on Indian
Immigration into the Straits
Settlements for 1896.*

W.

4656

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	-1491-2	Dist Pul	16-11-97
	1395	-u-	15-10-97
	887-7	Dist Pul	6-7-97
	538	Dist Pul	10-5-97
	418	-u-	12-4-97
	95	-u-	2-2-97

1859-u-u-30-12-96
1156-7-u-u-24-10-96
FURTHER PAPERS: 96

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	544	Pul.	9/12/1797

1144-46 Dist Pul 24-10-96
890-u-u-19-8-96
292-u-u-26-2-96
944-u-u-14-11-95
936-u-u-14-11-95
718-u-u-25-9-94
799-u-u-27-9-93
718-u-u-17-10-92
521-22-u-u-29-7-92
1141 Pul-u-19-11-91
Cuo 3153 Lodged-u-11-11-91
619 ory-u-24-7-91
246 Dist-u-28-3-91
27-28 SC-u-16-1-90
920-22-u-u-20-9-88
510-12-u-u-15-5-88
635-u-u-5-5-87

In: No II to letter No 5/30
Dated 12 December 1897.
No. A
162

Emigration office
Negapatam 30th September 1897

From
J. P. James Esquire,
Port Officer and Emigration Agent,

To
The Head Assistant Collector
Negapatam,

Sir.
In returning the Indian Immigration
report of the Straits Settlements for
1896 received with your No. 508 of
97 dated 25th instant, for my remarks
I have the honour to state that I
consider the report on the whole fairly
satisfactory as compared with those
of previous years. I observe, however,
that the Gula Estate in Perak,
continues to maintain its unenviable
reputation in regard to deaths and
desertions; there is a satisfactory
decrease

W. G. M.
1897

decrease in the percentage of deaths on this Estate since 1894; but the number of desertions exhibits a steady increase in the same period, which, I consider, merits more notice than is given to it by the Protector of Indian Immigrants.

(2) Referring to para 20 of the report, I have on a former occasion, some six years ago, suggested the District of Malabar being exploited for labour for the Straits. The climate is very similar and the Mayas and Tiyas are docile and willing labourers.

(3) Para 21. I have not seen the report of the Commission, which sat in April, but I think that the four recommendations quoted are very

very desirable in the interests of the Indian coolies, except the first part of No. 3.

(4) I cannot agree with Mr. Broadrick in para 23 that the minimum should be 16 and 18 cents. He states that the usual rate of wages for free labour all over Province Wellesley is 20 cents a day, and in my opinion, indentured coolies should be paid as nearly as possible, the market rate of wages, if only to deter them from desertion.

(5) It is satisfactory to find that the Depot at Negapatam worked successfully during the year and supplied a sufficient number of emigrants. I went on leave in the beginning of May

clay, and up to that time, I am quite sure that no exception could have been taken to the physique of the coolies who left here. Some of the planters cannot or will not, make allowance for the five days' sea sickness which the unfortunate coolies have to undergo, and they expect them all to be robust on arrival, which is rather unreasonable I consider.

(6) Regarding the abolition of the Depot at Negapatam I do not think it is at all desirable. This must always be the final port of departure, as nearly the whole of the cargo for the Straits, as well as the cattle and poultry are shipped here. This

This being so, it naturally follows that it would be preferable to ship the coolies here rather than in Madras, as the steamers call at several ports on the coast after leaving Madras, prolonging the unhappiness of those not used to the sea. It is moreover, better to have one Public depot, than to license private ones -

(7) From the Report itself, it appears to be obvious that the experiment of not having an Indian officer in the Straits as Protector of Indian Immigrants has hardly been a success, except in the saving of money to the Straits Government. Paras 29, 30 and 31 speak for themselves.

(8) For the welfare of the Indian coolies I

I think that the former arrangement should be revived of having an Indian Government official as Protector in the Straits who would also inspect all the estate states, which are apparently now left to themselves: the Protector of Immigrants in para 35 disclaiming any authority over them. Failing this, and if the appointment of an agent in Madras is made, I would strongly urge that he should be appointed by the Madras Government, with authority to inspect all the estates at least once a year so that the Indian coolies might feel that they had not lost

lost all touch with their native country.

I have etc
(signed) J. P. James
Post-officer & Emigration Agent
(True copy)

M. Sivapalanam Pillai
2.12.97
For Collector

RV

Revenue Department

Head Asst Collector's Office
Madras, Dated 15th October 97

No. 2328
Rev of 1897

From J. J. Cotton, Esquire
Acting Head Assistant Collector of

Tanjore
To The Collector of
Tanjore

Sir,
In returning Government reference,
No 1884, dated 10th Ultimo, with your Endorse-
ment Ref on Car No. 1677 of 1897, dated
23rd Ultimo, I have the honour to submit
shortly my observations. In an enclosure
will be found copy of remarks by Mr J. P.
James, who, as Port Officer and Emigration
Agent, has considerable experience
of his subject.

2. I have myself witnessed the
inspection of Coolies at the Papakovil

Depôt

Depôt. Their physique was in every way satisfactory and judging from the percentage of rejections and my own personal observation, it would appear that Emigration. Surgeon J. Hardaker, performs his duties Efficiently. I observe that the Straits planters complain of the inferior stamina of our immigrants.

The new arrivals at Penang are — however drafted to the plantations — within a few days of disembarkation and this short interval can hardly obviate the evil effects of sea voyage — upon agriculturists who have never — seen the sea and some of whom imagine the journey to their land of promise will be performed by train. For the first 3 days of the voyage, they are unable to

to eat food and it is only natural that they land in a more or less collapsed condition. While their bodily prostration is not sufficient to send them to hospital, it must tell upon them in the way of — emaciation and it seems an arduable question whether all coolies should not be detained in a Penang depôt and fed up for at least a fortnight before proceeding up country. The condition in which they leave our shores, for which we are responsible, is certainly good.

3. The statistics of mortality and desertion on the Gula Sugar Estate deserve serious attention. It is not possible here to enquire of any returned immigrants from this plantation, but the

the visit paid by the Labour Commission in 1890 disclosed many imperfections.

Mr. James recommends the appointment of an Indian Immigration Agent.

This officer should know the Vernaculars and visit all the Estates every 3 months in the interest of Indian Coolies. Mr. Mac Gregor, the last Agent, was a former Deputy Collector. There seems little doubt that the Native States do sometimes not feed or house their Coolies properly.

4. The question of extending the recruiting area has often been considered. It appears to be a mere matter of custom and is not due to any restrictions being placed in the way.

5. The Emigration Depot —

Established

Established here is in my opinion a desirable institution which should not be abolished without excellent reason.

6. I believe the offer of good wages with a shortened period of engagement, such as two-year contracts with a — maximum rate of 20 cents a day, would encourage the immigration of a good class of Cooly.

I have etc.

(Signed) J. J. Cotton
Ag. Head Asst. Collector

(True Copy)

No 5730 of 1897
CURRENT No 466
Enclosure. Two. Submitted to Government
with copy of letter No $\frac{A}{162}$ dated 30th
September 1897 of the Port Officer and

Emigration

Emigration Agent Alapatam, with
reference to Government Endorsement —
No 1884, dated 10th September 1897, herewith
returned.

2. With reference to paras 21 and
24 of the Annual report, the Emigration
Agent, Alapatam (Port Office) and
the Head Assistant Collector do not
recommend the abolition of the depot
and explain that the inferior physique
complained of might not have appeared
if the Indian Emigrants unaccustomed
to sea voyages had not been sent —
up Country so soon after disembarkation
in the Island.

3. I do not myself feel in a
position to offer a very definite opinion
with

with my present information. I had
hoped to have been in Alapatam and
to have been able to make further Enquiries
before sending on this report, but have
not been able to manage it, and think
it better not to delay sending on this. I
shall however enquire into the matter
before His Excellency the Governor of the
Straits Settlements arrives, and shall
place at his disposal such information
as I may be able to obtain as desired
in Government Order No 1491, dated 16th
November 1897.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
Camp Tanjore, 1st December 1897

T. Subramaniam Pillai
2.12.97.

For Collector
1105

The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department,
Madras.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION.

The Government of India in forwarding the annual report of the Assistant Protector of Indian Emigrants in the Straits Settlements for the year ~~1896~~ 1896 desired to be informed if there were any ~~other~~ points to which this Government wished the attention of the ^{Colonial} ~~Colonial~~ Government to be directed. The report was sent to the Collector of Tanjore for ^{remarks} ~~report~~ and the Collector forwards the reports of the Emigration Agent Negapatam and the Head Assistant Collector at that ~~the~~ place. The papers have ~~not~~ been awaiting the receipt of the new S.S. Emigration Ordinance which has just arrived.

As regards the various points noted on by the Emigration Agent and the Head Assistant Collector it will be seen ~~that~~ that most of them are covered by the provisions of the new Ordinance.

(1) The Health of the coolies on the estates; this will be seen to by the Protector appointed under Part 2. in the course of his inspections under Part 7. sections 49 & 50. All estates on which there are Indian coolies are to be inspected regularly and not those ~~only~~ on which there are indentured coolies working.

(2) Rate of wages. The Ordinance

This file should be circulated to the
Members for perusal with the
linked file. PSH 18.1.98

Here again, I don't know
if this file was sent to H.L.
instead of to me. K.S.

C. no. 4947
1905 566 Pub
19498

in section 28 fixes a minimum rate of 16 cents for the first 300 days for men and 18 cents ~~during the~~ after that period. The rates for males under 21 and for females are 13 and 15 cents respectively. The Emigration Agent thinks that 20 cents should be paid, but there is nothing in the Ordinance to prevent planters paying any rates they choose and on the other hand if they cannot get coolies ~~the~~ (as they complain is the case in their petition accompanying the new ordinance² in suffi-

-ent numbers) they will be obliged to

~~do so.~~ *pay more.*

(3) The state of weakness in which the coolies arrive in the Straits Settlements will be dealt with by section 14 of the Ordinance under which it is provided that any cooly who is ~~found~~ ~~unfit~~ found to be unfit for labour on account of physical weakness or any other cause is to be detained in hospital until he is declared to be fit.

(4) The question of the abolition or retention of the Negapatam Depot is one for the S. S. Government to deal with as the expenses connected

have always been borne

Fort Mos. q.

that the coolies who embark are fit
for agricultural labour &c. The
establishment of the Depot was mooted
in 1888. The letter from the District
Surgeon, Tanjore, printed in G.O.
510 of 1888 shows the reasons
for which it was desired. it was opened
in 1890. Paras. 265 seq. of the
Labour Commission report of 1891 show

way in which it is worked. No mention is made in the new ordinance of the Depot, but this does not imply that it is to be given up. The depot has apparently disappointed the expectations formed of it. In the annual report for 1892 the Protector says, paras 29 (at E) seq. that the depot cost the S.S. Govt. 5000 dollars in the first three years, but that "standing by itself ~~the~~ the objects desired cannot be obtained." ~~It is~~ It is for the S.S. Govt. to decide whether the expenditure on the depot is profitable. The coolies who go over without ~~passing through~~ the depot are not entitled to the privileges of indenture on their arrival in the S.S. (see Mr Forbes's summary at F.) ~~The~~

~~As a result of the above, the depot is to be discontinued.~~

(5) The provision of free steam-ship passages from India to the S.S. to all bona fide agricultural labourers and their families. A subsidy was granted by the S.S. Government from 1890 to 1892 to the steam ship line (B. I. S. N.) ~~maintained~~ for coaly traffic. ~~hence~~ ~~the~~ discontinued (para. 4)

Nothing is said about any ^{such} ~~large~~ allowance in the new Ordinance, but in para. 25 of the Report the Protector says that a vote of 5000 dollars was taken ~~in~~ in the 1897 estimates to provide ~~assisted~~ assisted passages for bona fide agricultural ~~labourers~~, and in Ordinance No. 13 of 1897, at N. 15,133 dollars are voted for the Indian Emigration Agent's Dept. and 9,200 ^{dollars} for transport; it does not appear what the latter item is intended for.

(6.) para. 24. The proposal to establish a Head Agent in Madras, would naturally be opposed by Negapatam; the Agents at which place now enjoy ~~the~~ a monopoly of a lucrative traffic. The only question is whether it would not lead to the importation of a larger number of the useless class of labourers referred to in para. 30, who are not agriculturalists at all, but are crimped by the maistries for the sake of the percentage, and on arrival in the Straits turn out to be either unfit for work on the plantations, or almost useless for the first year.

~~that the coolies who embark are fit for~~
~~service.~~

(7) An Inspector to be sent over from India by the Madras Government. This is apparently desired by the S.S. Govt. as para. 50 of the Ordinance speaks of "the officer deputed from time to time ~~to~~ with the concurrence of the Governor by the Government of Madras to examine and report to that Government the condition of Immigrants in the Colony". The Ordinance confers on this officer all the powers of entry on estates, inspection of the premises occupied by the immigrants, and investigation of the books of account of their wages which the Protector appointed by the Straits Government exercises under section 49.

As at present, I have argued preceding means to inspect. The Col. is looking for the efficient. While better than we have reason to believe that the Col. has its present attitude

20/1/98 27/1/98

This is a point on which orders are solicited. An inspection which was to be a reality would ~~must~~ necessitate the deputation of an officer for at least two months each year; as the duties which are assigned to him are the same as those assigned to the Straits Protector, probably a yearly inspection would be sufficient, *apparently*

as a member of the S.S. is working as the Protector is a member of the Col. P.S.

There seems to be nothing more in this current which requires attention

MLL

The estate has been

C. No 3365. and 4656

SUBJECT.

Emigration to the
Straits Settlements

CS

(note)

These papers have FOR ORDERS.

in the L.S. Revenue)

India Enquiries (C. No 3365)
Whether there are any points
in the "Annual Report on Indian
Immigration into the Straits
Settlements for 1896" to which
the Govt. desires the attention
of the Colonial Govt. to be drawn.

It is submitted that there
are not. It is needless to
make any general remarks
now that the Governor of the
Straits Settlements has found
out for himself how matters
stand on this side.

Of the matters referred
to by the Negapetain Emigration
Agent in relation to the
Straits Settlements

it may be hoped, at an end
(Indi G.O. 1127 Ptd d 30/8/37
filed A-)

The Sherpents, viz
Accounting in Malabar,
physique of the coolies
recruited & abolition of the
~~deport~~ depot at Negapatnam
do not concern this Govt. nor
have they need any action be
taken of the proposals of
the Commission referred to
in paras 21 et seq of the
report. If any action is
to be taken on them this
Govt. will no doubt be officially
informed of the matter.

AK
15/4/28

The following draft is
submitted for approval
Letter No 571. D. 21. 4. 98
To the Secretary to the
Govt. of Madras

Sir

I am directed to
acknowledge the receipt
of Mr. Macarochie's
letter no 1349 d
86-2

3/9/27 forwarding a
copy of the annual
report on Indian
Immigration to the
Shanti Settlements for the
year 1896 & to say in
reply that there are
no points in the Report
to which Mr. Macarochie
in Council makes the
attention of the Council
Govt. is directed.

AK
15/4/28
16.4.98

20571/98

C.N. 4656497

S.A.

The papers put up with this current have to be sent to the P.S. to H.C. the Governor today.

Please see the slips attached to the file. As the Labour Commission Report referred to in the current was not easily traceable, the file could not be sent up earlier for disposal.

If the P.S. wants the file ab. used, the current has to lie over.

CW
14/11/97
1909
15/12/97

As

Please see your
note of 30.11.97

CW

18/12/97

This file to be sent
to H.C. who is in
comm- with H.C.
the Gov. of the Straits
Settlements on the
subject

As
31/1/97

MA 4.11.97

Sent to P.S. &
returned for Legisl. Committee.
MA 7.11.97

Submitted to the Private Secy
to H.C. the Governor in case H.C.
requires the file for further
perusal.

CW
25/11/97

Has Secretary with
like him file

3365
 1907
 11/15/97

[Handwritten notes, possibly "Pub" and "11/15/97"]

[Handwritten notes, possibly "11/15/97" and "11/18/97"]

[Handwritten notes, possibly "11/18/97" and "11/21/97"]

[Handwritten notes, possibly "11/21/97" and "11/24/97"]

For present tonight
 remain in
 office & tonight be
 returned, say about
 15 Dec
 30 7

[Handwritten notes, possibly "11/24/97"]

Given for copying _____
Copied _____
Examined _____
Signed _____

189.

IN G.O., No. _____ DATED _____
189.

NUMBER TO Q. No.

GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

OF GOVERNMENT.

WITH DITTO.

NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DETACH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B. -

- A = Copy in full.
- B = Not to be copied.
- F = Copy abstract only.
- Q = Copy heading only.