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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

.....Rece.....DEPARTMENT

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*In the Report of the
 proceedings of the Madras Government
 Read the following*

No. 92 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 6th August 1873.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
 To—The Government of India.

I FORWARD, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copies of the reports* of the Agent General of Immigrants and of the Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands in Trinidad for the year 1872. Paragraphs 30 to 40 of the latter report relate to the settlement of Indian immigrants in that colony.

2. I also transmit copy of a despatch† from the Governor of Jamaica, with its several accompaniments, enclosing the annual report on immigration in that Colony for 1871-72, together with returns shewing the deaths and births for that year and the three preceding years.

Dated February 1873.

From—H. MITCHELL, Esq., Agent General of Immigrants,
 To—The Right Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for His Excellency's information, the usual summary of immigration statistics for this colony for the season 1871-72, together with some explanatory remarks on its more prominent features.

Arrivals, with respective mortality at sea.

NAME OF SHIP.	Date of arrival.	EMBARKED.				DIED AT SEA.				LANDED.				NO. SENT TO THE CONVAL. DEPOT & CONL. HOSPITAL.				Born during the voyage.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	
Syria	2. 1. 72	249	119	25	11	1	1	1	1	248	119	25	10	13	6	3	1	5
Ganges	27. 2. 72	235	112	17	10	2	2	1	1	233	110	16	10	9	8	1	1	2
Indus	9. 4. 72	250	104	20	15	4	2	...	...	246	102	20	15	19	10	1	3	1
Atalanta	18. 5. 72	234	100	25	16	1	2	...	1	233	98	25	15	17	5	1	1	...
		968	435	87	52	8	6	1	2	960	429	86	50	58	29	5	2	8

1,598 souls were landed out of 1,618 embarked, the mortality on the voyage having been 20, or 1.13, discarding from the calculation 8 births at sea. This rate is even lower than that of 1.7 in 1870, and gives an average for the last three years of 1.6. This is exceptionally low for Indian immigration from Calcutta, and will altogether prove to the credit and advantage of the colony when the coolies are, as they have been last year, well selected. A low mortality, however, at sea, may, under other circumstances, while shewing the skill and care on board ship, simply preserve many a frail life to be debited afterwards to the risks of acclimatisation here.

2. Number of coolies resident on estates:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Not under contract	3,399	1,400	2,279	1,965	9,043
Bounty contract	1,377	334	...	...	1,711
Working out lost time under endorsement	861	496	...	...	1,357
Under indenture of original contract	5,417	2,532	...	...	7,949
					20,060

	1868.	1869	1870	1871.	1872
Amount	1,053				
Paid	120				
Balance	74				
Amount	1,529	1,829			
Paid	19	75			
Balance	71	41			
Amount	1,119	1,554	2,211		
Paid	54	102	77		
Balance	80	92	34		
Amount	1,264	1,512	2,134	1,823	
Paid	46	83	105	70	
Balance	34	51	77	34	
Amount	1,318	1,509	1,669	1,753	1,400
Paid	30	55	65	124	27
Balance	22	37	33	7	19

per cent.

against 4.5 in the preceding year. Amount taken place, but

[illegible]

The disks among 1,157 males, working out original indentures endorsed for lost time, were 11 on 1,157 = 34 per cent.

The disks among 1,157 males, working out original contracts and renewed were 11 on 1,157 = 34 per cent.

And on 1,711 men and women who had terminated their original contracts and renewed on new contracts for one year or more, from employers a bonus or bounty of from £2 to £10, the law gave 34, or 199 per cent. This is a singular identity of result with that of last year, but must be borne in mind that bounty is less select their employer where they please, at least in most cases the kind of work they prefer.

It is not a deliberate, therefore, on contract servants over whom the control of the law is exercised, that the law has been able to secure 11,017, or 32 per cent. during the year ending '30th

For the year ending 30th June 1907, the total average of wages, therefore, on contract servants over whom the control of the Government has been 750 on 11,017, or 3.2 per cent. during the year ending 30th June 1907.

During the year which has just passed, the health of the people of the State has been generally satisfactory. During the year which has just passed, the health of the people of the State has been generally satisfactory. During the year which has just passed, the health of the people of the State has been generally satisfactory.

2. These figures are especially interesting inasmuch as, during the year which has just passed, the volume has been reduced by a factor of two-thirds. While at one height it was equal to the volume that on the arrival of the program by the media on board, the Health

Officer had reported that scarcely any of the passengers were sufficiently protected by vaccination from the reigning epidemic. If this were the state of the new arrivals, what might be the fate of the coolie laborers already here, and that of the colony itself, with its Creole population already wild with fright and a rigorous quarantine excluding communication with the neighbouring ports? Instructions were issued by His Excellency the Governor to the Inspecting Medical Officer that he should, in addition to his usual examination of the immigrants on board the *Ganges* as to their fitness for labor, ascertain at the same time how far each individual had been protected from small-pox before embarkation. The result of this inspection, carefully conducted, was that, out of 376 passengers, 284 were protected by previous small-pox, 61 by full vaccination, 31 doubtful, and 2 unvaccinated,—born at sea. This evidence of minute precaution on the part of the Indian authorities dispelled to a great extent the uneasiness created by Dr. Bakewell's report as Health Officer.

The quarterly returns for September shewed that similar vigilance with regard to this terrible malady had characterised the Indian Government in all former years. On 11,017 indentured laborers, there were only 9 deaths from small-pox, and these were of bounty coolies who had all been more than 8 years in the colony; among the 7,949 who had not terminated their original indentures of 5 years, not one death was returned from small-pox, and the annual average had fallen from 4.7 to 3.8.

4. Guided then by the experience of the last four years, it may be affirmed that the legislation during that period on behalf of the Indian laborer has produced a satisfactory result,—and that this is principally due to the feeding ordinance is now admitted by some of those who most warmly opposed its enactment. Of course, like any other regulation, its success will depend on the spirit in which it is carried out. As already mentioned in a special report, there are gentlemen here who use the rationing as a sort of competitive prize system,—making a free gift of their food to every individual who work six days' average task per week for two successive weeks. On a late inspection, 25 hands out of a lot of 29 were found to have thus cleared their fortnight's rations. This is a remarkable success, and will be appreciated by those who know how seldom the new immigrant averaged a full week's work out of crop; it is a system which, in the hands of judicious employers, must spread, and by spreading intimately bind together the interest of the coolie with that of the service he is introduced to meet. Its adoption must shut up the complaint of the less industrious, who, at the instigation of the coolie trader, clamor for full payment in money that they may buy their own rations, and what is of more importance, it will raise the position of the indentured above that of the outsider to the great advantage of the employer. Some of the immigrants complain that the ration does not sate their appetites; this is no doubt true, as the ration was limited in quantity, and so low priced that, while it stood between the laborer and want, it enabled every workman to earn a fuller cash payment to spend as he chose. Any proposal then to increase the measure of the ration and its cost at the same time would create discontent among the parsimonious coolies. A slight improvement, however, might be made in the diet without altering the price now charged. It will be found on enquiry that the average price of the articles composing the coolie diet has so far fallen during the last three or four years as to make a difference against the coolie of at least one cent on the market price,—this should be at once equalised by a proportionate addition of rice. Any attempt to do so by a fractional allowance of dried meat or fish, although desirable in a dietary point of view, would be defeated by the uncertain supply of such articles in the colonial markets.

5. Notwithstanding the prevalence of small-pox, and the ports having been closed to the usual influx of labor from the other colonies, the crop has been secured. Although smaller than that of 1871, it was necessarily taken off with difficulty. Employers paid in some cases 50 to 100 per cent. higher wages than usual to catch any outside or transient labor; this was chiefly supplied by the time-expired immigrants, and affected most severely those estates which habitually paid a much higher price to the non-resident than to the contract laborer—that is, to the workman who could pick his work and refuse what he disliked than to him who was bound to carry out orders received. This error in political economy produced its natural result; the bait was irresistible, and Indian immigrants in greater numbers than usual bought the balance of their time to secure the current outside wages.

6. Numbers who during the year 1872 purchased or redeemed portions of their industrial residence.

It has been already stated in these reports that no Indian free from contract will work either for himself or for another as long as any neighbouring proprietor offers him higher money wages. The evidence of Mr. L' Abadie, the Warden of Montserrat, shews that most of the ten-acre men contribute a large amount of labor to sugar estates, even when these last are at an inconvenient distance. This may be held to be universally the case. But the conditions change at once when applied to men under contract,—say at the close of their third year; they have then barely surmounted the social difficulties inseparable from change of climate and occupation. When, in contrast with these and other minor, but daily incidents of contract pressure, a third party steps in and offers the coolie the means of acquiring immediate freedom from that contract and a tempting partnership in land, whose fruits he may enjoy—working only when and how he pleases—he accepts, and thoughtlessly exchanges one or two years' terminable contract under Government protection for a galling and more indefinite yoke. The money he has borrowed must be paid with usurious interest, and during the course of

repayment he is bound to purchase the necessities of life from his creditor. The nature and extent of this debt may be gathered from the fact that the usual terms on which such loans are effected include 5% per month on each dollar advanced, or about 120 per cent. per annum, besides the usual profit on articles of consumption. The dealers in these loans are men of higher caste and of sufficient influence to prevent their traffic coming under the magistrate's eye.

In 1870, 76 coolies bought the balance of their time; this figure is somewhat over the average of previous years. In 1871, 178 bought time, and during the year 1872 just terminated the number rose to 312, which is somewhat more than 23 per cent. on the 1,400 coolies who were in that year introduced from India. To a certain extent this redemption of a portion of the contract time represents the well-earned independence of the coolie—the fruit of habitual industry and frugality fostered by liberal terms of contract. Were this the case altogether, or generally so, it would be a false move to discourage it even indirectly; but, as shewn above, the Indian who purchases the balance of his time by borrowed money injures himself socially even more than he does the employer, who loses the servant's labor at the very time his training has made him most valuable. It is worth enquiring whether, under these circumstances, the rights of the immigrants might not be reconciled with the claims of the employer, so as to give full justice to both parties. The purchase of balance of time might be limited to the last of the five years, and regulated in either of the two following modes: either by purchase as at present, under proviso of working out such days as may have been lost under a magistrate's conviction, or by proof that 1,400 days' work, the legal amount required during a five years' contract, has been finished. If the immigrant be an agriculturist of average physical power, he can, during his first two years, perform his daily task and have 80 days to spare besides 102 Sundays at his own disposition. During the two ensuing years if, with the aid of 80 more spare days, he can finish a task and a half daily, he will, at the end of the fourth year, have completed the 1,400 tasks of his contract, and be entitled to a certificate of industrial residence without running into debt or disbur-ing one farthing of his saving: that this is a prize fairly within reach may be inferred from the fact that on the "Orange Grove" Estate all the bounty women averaged 280 days annually.

7. The sanitary statistics of the year owe somewhat of their improving features to the law which transferred the payment of the medical visitors of estates to the treasury, thus rendering their duties in a great measure independent of local influence. No small influence was also due to the law which was passed, guaranteeing a minimum rate of payment for the ordinary day's work or task. This amount of piece work, varying as it does with the varying nature of soil and season, may be accepted as the usual time work of the colony, and is finished by the average field laborer in between five and six hours, sometimes less, sometimes more. This work is paid at the rate of 25 cents, as the vast majority accomplished it even in the wet season. More than the usual amount of money has been earned by the individual laborer, and as his wants unprovided for by contract are few, the savings have been large, and a more than usual feeling of content, if not of comfort, prevades their mass. This is evident from the low rates of mortality during the past year, which are lower than in the chief towns of the three presidencies, and among coolies in their first year compare favorably with the English rates as given by the latest Board of Health returns.

8. In two late reports the questions of food and wages have been entered into very fully and it only remains to add with regard to them that the wages guarantee has been very fairly carried out by employers. Now and then cases of evasion occurred, but these, amounting altogether to four, came under the Inspector's notice, and were equitably balanced. There has been only one complaint of non-payment of wages; it was on a limited scale under peculiar circumstances. The proprietor being in difficulties had disappeared along with his books owing the coolies, as they alleged, six weeks' wages. This matter was settled by the next succession paying the coolies a sum equivalent to redeem the balance of their time, about six months, when the indentures were cancelled, and each man received his certificate of industrial residence.

Coolies returning from India.

9. Another indirect result of a minimum rate of wages having been guaranteed by law for the usual day's work appears in the increasing number of Indians who, after having finished their ten years' residence in the colony and returned to India, make there but a flying visit and pay their passages back again to Trinidad. This voluntary and independent migration bears but a trifling proportion to the ordinary or assisted passage; still its existence proves that some solid advantages to be attained here more than counterbalance the deep-seated home-feeling of the Indian!

The number of people who paid their return passages from Calcutta to Port of Spain in 1872 was 12 men, 8 women, and their families, including 6 boys, 1 girl, and 2 infants—29 in all. There were besides these 46 coolies who returned from India, having previously served out industrial residences in other colonies; these two classes numbered 75 in all, or nearly 5 per cent. on the total adult immigration for the season.

Commutation of return passages.

10. This, as regards the welfare of the Indian, is perhaps the brightest page in the history of his immigration to Trinidad. The ineradicable love of possessing land has been in him

cases out of ten the cause of monied coolies returning to India: this being the case, why do they ever return here at their own expense?

The reason may be given in few words, as the substance of a declaration made by a young man lately from Calcutta at some special class gathering in Victoria [Trinidad]:—The speaker, whose earlier years were spent in Trinidad, told the others that "there was no use in those who were accustomed to the ways of this country returning to India—that this held especially in regard to the young—that the manners of the East were different and utterly opposed to that freedom of life to which they were accustomed here; in fact, that the position of the lower classes, however well to do, was insupportable to men, who in this country met their employers on an independent footing, and sold their labor in the best market." It is unnecessary to travel far for indications of this change of character from servility to independence. A white sailor just arrived from Calcutta had an altercation with a coolie lately before the doors of this office: the origin of the dispute did not transpire, but the sailor said to the coolie, "If you were in India I would strike you; you know you would not dare to speak to me in this way there." He then added to another sailor who stood near, "That coolie is only trying to make me angry that I may strike him, and then he will have a charge against me." Whether these sentiments prevail now to any extent there is no means of ascertaining; but it does appear that the wish to hold land in this island is gradually becoming widespread among the Indian laborers. There are at present no less than 367 men who are already in possession of 10-acre lots granted to them as equivalent for a return passage. As, by a late regulation, any woman whose husband has been so settled is entitled to \$24 on her own account, in place of return passage, it is probable that about an equal number of wives may with their cavalieri servanti be shortly added to the others as a permanent addition to the fixed industry of the country;—this important branch of immigration statistics will no doubt be fully considered in the report of the Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands,—it is unnecessary then to enter further into its details beyond remarking that the policy of the colony in granting these settlements coincides curiously with the latest recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (George Campbell, D. C. L.), who, after a careful and personal scrutiny of the agricultural wants of India, came to two conclusions—of which the first was that the Indian was incapable of farming successfully on any large scale, but that the prosperity of the country would be greatly promoted by the rural districts being as much as possible farmed out in lots of from five to ten acres.

Absentees from Estates on 30th September 1872.

11. Number absent while their original indenture was incomplete.

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	
Number allotted	1,400	1,823	2,211	1,829	1,655	8,918
Number absent	7	20	21	42	47	137
	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	=1.5%

The vagrants on bounty are 18 on 1,711=1 per cent., while those on the number working out endorsements for lost time are 127 on 1,357=9.4 per cent. The difference between this last rate and the two former sufficiently indicates the feeling of dislike with which the Indian regards the repayment of lost days. However wholesome may be the penalty, the infliction is so unpleasant that the culprits have in these cases absconded with little chance of return, either as regards the days lost or the coolies themselves. They for the most part speak French or English well enough to pass themselves off under borrowed names in distant districts as old immigrants, or, if looked after too sharply by the employer, retire as a last resource to the Spanish Main. The indenture or original agreement seems to be somewhat more sacred in the Indian's eye than its extension under endorsement. During the last year no less than five coolies, who had been absent for periods varying from eight to ten years, returned and satisfied in full the claims against them due to the estates they had deserted at the beginning of their contract. In one of these cases the runaway lived on the Spanish Main; he sent through this department to learn whether in the event of returning and making the full legal pecuniary compensation to the estate to which he had been assigned all proceedings for breach of contract would be dropped. Such instances shew that even in extreme cases a certain amount of forbearance characterises the employer, as well as confidence on the coolie's side. He relies on the protection of the Crown, and seeks its shelter, although at the time in independent circumstances under a foreign flag and beyond the grasp of the law he had broken. The passage to the nearer parts of Venezuela may be made from this in a few hours, the communication is frequent, and the cocoa estates there, to a certain extent, depend for labor on a supply of Asiatics from Trinidad. Were these last as well paid by the Venezuelan landholder as they are well-fed, the defection from the indentured population here would be much greater than it is: fortunately for Trinidad the Spanish Main is proverbial for anything but cash payments, and there is

something too a little more deterrent in the dark tale current of what has happened to strangers on its lonely shores.

Importation Clause.

12. The clause which excludes these estates from receiving fresh allotments of coolies which have lost more than 7 per cent. of their five years' contract people during the preceding year has now been in operation for four years, and its efficiency so far tested. The number of estates thus affected has fallen from 20 in 1869 to 9 in 1872, fully endorsing Lord Granville's approval of its application here and Mr. Scott's recommendation that it should be accepted as law in Demerara. Of the beneficial results to the immigrants of this regulation there can be no question. The only plausible objection made to its enforcement is, that it strikes with peculiar hardship the small estates, receiving only 10 coolies say at a time,—to any of which the loss of one hand would cause a mortality of 10 per cent. The answer to this supposition is that these small estates are usually managed by a resident proprietor and with much better average results than those which are larger. That this is really the case appears from the statistics of the preceding year, 1871, where it will be seen that no less than 22 estates did not exceed a mortality of 1 per cent., and of these, 15 had no deaths whatever; on 5 of these last the number of indentured immigrants ranged from 8 to 18. On one of them there remained alive an original allotment of 9 coolies who were just concluding their 5th year of indenture. While of 13 estates which came under the 7 per cent. or mortality clause, 9 had over 100 indentured immigrants, and the remaining 4 averaged over 50. The incidence of this clause was said to press with peculiar hardship on the cocoa planters, on account of their limited supply of labor. This, however, is not the case. Of 26 estates cultivating this staple, and on which indentured immigrants have at various times been located under the surveillance of this department, only two continue to employ them,—the others have in some instances allowed their original contracts to expire without replacing them by fresh ones, and in some few cases the immigrants were removed, owing to breach of contract on the part of the employers. As a general rule, however, these estates are for the most part still cultivated by the coolies, but the owners find it to their advantage to employ none but these seasoned hands who have already served their apprenticeship on sugar estates. Of the two remaining cocoa estates which continue to employ new immigrants, one has to date avoided the mortality clause, and the other has only come under its pressure this year—an exception which, if anything, proves the rule to be rather unexceptionable.

It is, however, possible to devise an excluding rate of mortality not open to theoretical objection, a rate which shall depend on the averages of so many successive years that one unhealthy season or even the losses from an epidemic shall not bear unequally on any given estate. For this purpose take the five years immediately previous to the 30th September of any current year when allotments are due. On these, suppose the mortality among all five years contract coolies has been 5 per cent., this will give 25 per cent. for the lustrum. Take then in like manner the mortality of each estate for the same period, and if in any case it exceeded that of the colony, then in such case no allotment to be allowed for the year following such 30th September. This course would make ample allowance for accidental deaths, &c., while it would exercise no pressure, except where desirable, because in 1871, when the death-rate was 4.5 on the total number of 8,879 laborers under a five years' contract, it was only 3.7 per cent. on 75 estates which employed 6,485 of the same class of coolies; the good reputation of these 75 estates for care and salubrity being thus completely lost in the heavier death-rates of a comparatively smaller number.

Wife-murder among Indians.

13. This most unpleasant of all topics connected with Indian immigration is referred to in deference to the requirements of a circular from the Colonial authorities calling for an annual statement and analysis of such of these murders as may occur here. For this purpose a tabular analysis for our guidance is given of the eight districts of India, showing their respective population, the murders committed in each, the number of the murdered who were females, and the number of the last who were killed by their husbands, with the average percentage which each class bears to the other and to the whole population. From this it appears that during the five years ending in 1871 on a population of 117,835,899 the actual number of women killed was 2,480, and of these the number slain by their husbands was only 1,152—0.016 per cent. This is marvellously low when contrasted with similar proportions elsewhere. Even in England the Registrar General gives the murders for 1871 as 341 on 20,000,000,=1.7 per million, and one-half at least of these are probably murders of women by their husbands or sweethearts, if their frequent mention in the daily papers may justify the surmise. In a late editorial of the "Times," it is stated that in one of the northern circuits "the frequency and ferocity of the murders recall the old stories of the Fijian barbarities, and that, as usual, one of the most savage was that of a woman by her husband." Perhaps, were females scarcer among them and more difficult to obtain, they might run a chance of better treatment, for even among Indian immigrants whose impassibility shews no symptoms of remorse after the bloodiest of these domestic sacrifices, the murder of women was comparatively rare in the earlier years when the female immigrants were not half so numerous as they have been subsequently. The passions that impel the Indian to this kind of violence are more complex than those which blind the European; they may be, and are occasionally, calmed or dispelled by a money payment when proffered in time. As has been more than once mentioned in these reports, the Indian woman is looked

on by the husband as a chattel over which his authority is paramount—he has bought her, and may sell her if he please. In most cases of violence it will be found to result, not from the feeling of jealousy and hate which prompt the European to slay the aggressor, but from wounded self-esteem and cupidity, inasmuch as the woman has sold her offices to another, without his leave—she is the offender, and pays the penalty, not for the act itself, but for its manner. A curious family arrangement sometimes exists; 1st, of man and wife; 2nd, of a sort of "khunsamah" or house-steward, who is allowed certain privileges in return for various domestic services; 3rd, there may be outsiders who pay according to their privileges—these last cease with the payments, and any attempt at their clandestine continuance is visited with prompt severity which falls always on the woman. Tribes who for ages have slaughtered their female infants as almost a religious rite will attach little sanctity to a female life they have bought. The proportion of deaths of this kind recorded in India for a single year is undoubtedly small—so very small indeed as to excite suspicion that there may be some other means open to vindictive husbands to get rid of their wives other than by a savage butchery which may bring them under the iron hand of English justice. In many places the villager has merely to lock his wife out at night to be free of her in the morning; or where wild beasts are scarce, cobras, &c., may be cheap and plentiful. By either mode the unpleasant companion may be shaken off without exciting suspicion beyond the fact that the sufferer may have been one of the 25,000 Indians who were returned in 1871* as having been carried off by beasts of prey or killed by venomous reptiles. A clergyman, known and respected here for his indefatigable exertions among the coolies, told me lately that having remarked among his people a young man of superior standing, he asked him whence it happened that he had left India as a common laborer? The reply was "that his father had died, leaving him some property, which, with himself, was taken charge of by an uncle; that in the exercise of authority, the latter ordered him to fetch water from the spring after dusk; as leaving the house for such a purpose, at such an hour, was simply an offering to the tiger, he refused, and next day joined the nearest recruiting depôt."

During the year 1872 there were no deaths of women from violence among the 28,000 Indians settled here. Any average drawn, however, from this statement must be inconclusive when compared with the mighty population of India; besides, in the three preceding years, there were no less than five such deaths, followed by four convictions. It is therefore clear that whatever allowance be made for secret or untraced murders in the Presidencies, the proportion of violent deaths appears to be greater here, and if the population of India, by the last census, really shews an unexpected excess of 40,000,000, the contrast is still more marked. These cases of violence here have for the most part occurred among coolies in the earlier stages of their indenture, when their habits and prejudices have been but little modified by a sojourn among strangers; they enjoy too, apart from the hours of work, an amount of personal freedom apt to turn into license when in the receipt of higher wages, and of a freer indulgence in rum, bhang, and other stimulants than was their wont in India.

No doubt the extreme secrecy which veils the internal economy of the meanest Indian household may cover varieties of the "Happy Despatch" which altogether elude the eyes of the outer world; this will probably long continue among races who look upon our admirable penal code as a genuine grievance, and who, in some of their street songs, declare that life in India has become intolerable since the English criminal laws have begun to treat women and children as if they were men. This last fact, cited on the reliable authority of "Maine," throws some light on the occasionally savage outbursts of the usually mild Hindoo; for, of the men in question, all were Hindoos and none were Mussulmans.

Hospitals, Houses, and Water-supply.

14. *Hospitals.*—Under this head it may be said that matters remain much as they were reported last year. One or two new buildings have been added to those already in use, and in others greater attention is being paid to the inmates. Still, much remains to be done. Several joint hospitals are yet used for two or more estates, although their disadvantages are daily more apparent, and the surgeons of both Port of Spain and San Fernando hospitals report, at times, the reception of cases, particularly of ulcerated extremities, which earlier attention might certainly have mitigated if not have cured. It may be expected that such evils will gradually disappear when the number of district medical officers shall have increased in proportion to the necessity for their attendance. At present the medical visits are made bi-weekly; this may of course be sufficient for mild cases, but is altogether inadequate to meet more serious maladies, which run their courses here with a speed unknown in higher latitudes among hardier races. The medical circuits in this colony are far too wide, and cause valuable time to be spent on the roads which should be devoted to professional skill at the bedside. A smaller beat, more frequently gone over even at the same remuneration, will serve the public better and more economically when it results in saving life.

House accommodation.—This is ample, as no distribution of immigrants is allowed unless there be a room at least for each married couple or for every three men. These rooms average about 100 superficial or square feet, with a height varying from 8 to 10 feet to the plate. Their condition and quality is usually unexceptionable, but the arrangement is occasionally objectionable, being laid out in barracks extending 100 feet, and divided into 10 rooms, sometimes, though rarely, these are doubled, containing 20 rooms ranged back to back. This style

* This return, according to Dr. Fayer, comprised only about one-half of our Indian population.

is more economical than the cottage system; it is physically healthy enough, and easily superintended, but it has been altogether discountenanced by Sir John Grant in Jamaica, where the cottage system prevails as it did here during the earlier years of immigration, being in fact the old negro yard plan of the separate house for each family. To this it is desirable to return as soon as possible, because it is the style of living to which the Indian villagers are attached from childhood. It is a feature prominently noted by Maine in his late treatise on Indian village communities as due to that inviolable secrecy of family life supposed to have been peculiar to Mahomedan custom, but which in reality pervades the humblest grade of human life among the Hindoos. As this feeling is common to all immigrants, it is well that employers should join in fully respecting it, and thus add another to the many disabilities which the employer's common sense has already brushed off his contract without external interference. Even now the erection of houses having only 3, 4, or 5 rooms is common.

The water-supply on each estate, as reported in October 1871, is sufficient, on most estates abundant, although here, as in India, it is found impossible to guard the open springs or ponds from the careless or filthy habits of the immigrants themselves. The introduction of Norton's pumps for the use of the people has been attended with marked improvement in health where they can be induced to use them, but as a rule the Indian will always dip in the pond rather than try the pump, and if the dirty water be near, prefer it to the clean, which may be a little further off; yet where available and suitable, the Norton pump should always be adopted.

15. Influx of Creole labor from the other colonies.

This source from the reason assigned in the opening paragraph has been altogether closed for the crop of 1872. It may, however, soon be re-opened, and to a great extent from the neighbouring island of Barbadoes. There it would appear population presses far too rapidly on the means of subsistence—so much so indeed that Sir Graham Briggs and others deeply interested in the welfare of the colony have come to the conclusion that systematic emigration is absolutely necessary to relieve the pressure; in other words, that the number of mouths to feed is far in excess of the wages to buy food, consequently that numbers must starve or starve, and the misery of the people increase with their number. Under these circumstances it is most desirable to devise some method by which a portion of the Barbadian surplus population may be introduced into this colony with mutual advantage. As the legislature of Barbadoes will be prepared to offer them here such terms as will secure their willing acceptance, and at the same time guard against future discontent or cavil. The prevailing view here is to engage such laborers as may wish to come, for terms varying from one to three years, to pay the expense of introduction, and secure to them while at work a fair rate of pay for themselves and families, with a free grant of land to each head of family when his contract shall have been fulfilled. Any attempt, however, to carry out such a scheme would be probably frustrated by the intense aversion of all Creole field-hands to sign written contracts of labor. The following plan, as suggested by the Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, appears to present the fewest objectionable features, and be at the same time well adapted to the habits and wishes of the Barbadian Creole.

"In the Annual Report for 1871, I advocated the advantages of encouraging emigration from Barbadoes of the superfluous labouring population by the offer of free grants of Crown lands under liberal conditions. The certainty of acquiring a small freehold of 5 or 10 acres after an industrial residence of a few years, untrammelled by contracts or agreements to which, since emancipation, the native laboring population of the West India islands have a rooted antipathy, might prevail over that strong attachment to home which, even under the pressure of famine, welds the Barbadian peasant to his native island.

"To carry out the proposed system for the encouragement of emigration from Barbadoes, the following plan might be adopted: To each immigrant on landing, a pass-book might be issued from the Immigration Department which the immigrant would have the option of using or not as he thought fit. If, at the end of three years, the book showed that 900 tasks had been completed or 900 full days' pay earned, the immigrant should be entitled to a free grant of not less than 5 acres of Crown land. The passage of emigrants to and from Barbadoes, amounting altogether to about £1, might also be defrayed by the Government.

"To ensure the successful working of the system and guard against fraud, the employers of these laborers should sign the pass-book every pay day, or at least once a month. As a fuller guarantee, the Warden or Stipendiary Magistrate of the District, on payment of a small fee, should countersign the book at least once a quarter, in attestation of the genuineness of the manager's signature."

This proposal, coming as it does from a person practically acquainted with the subject, merits serious attention from the proprietary body of this colony, especially as regards provision for a return passage to all who had fulfilled their contract. These last, returning to Barbadoes as independent yeomen, would form a body of recruits superior to any other, and their services might be continued or not according to circumstances. The Barbadian Creole, whatever his peculiarities, is a more suitable addition to the laboring population of Trinidad than would be the Chinaman, till some less objectionable scheme for the introduction of the latter be found than the present proposal, which among other items secures him \$4 in gold

and rations which cannot cost less than \$4 more per month, in return for an amount of task-work now finished by the coolie contract laborer for \$6 per month—an arrangement which would cause widespread discontent among the very class to whom the colony owes its present position, till their own wages were raised at least 60 per cent.

Agriculture and Manufacture.

16. Both of these branches are extending and improving, slowly perhaps, but surely.

Steam ploughs, adapted to climate and locality, with alterations suggested by the experience of one of the ablest agriculturists, have succeeded the earlier machines. Along with this, sub-soil drainage has been recommenced. These two steps united will not only yield the usual increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the field, but render the planter who is in a position to adopt them greatly independent of those climatic vicissitudes of flood or drought which interfere so ruinously with cane culture. The cane-carrier, that indispensable adjunct in lessening the most laborious branch of manufacture, may be seen now in every district, and tramways are being multiplied in connection with the Mammoth mills which have here and there displaced the toy-like mechanism introduced some twenty years since.

Road-steamers, too, of various build, may be met on the highways.

But the manufacture of sugar has not quite kept pace with these improvements; little has been done to remedy its defects, or to arrest the waste due to the old method of frying the cane juice in iron vessels. A few steam tayches for open air concentration, but which rarely work at a low temperature, expedite somewhat the process without improving much the quality. These last may be taken as indicating the ultimate stage of progress reached here in the boiling house. What that stage actually represents in the history of sugar manufacture may be gathered from Stammer's exhaustive work on this subject, finished since the fall of Paris. Speaking of the present mode of extracting sugar from the beet, he says—"In some antiquated establishments may still be seen a few open pans heated by steam, but these are being rapidly disused."

This, then, is the ground on which the great staple of the colony now rests. It is in vain, I apprehend, to assert and re-assert the fact that ripe canes contain double the quantity of sugar yielded by the beet, and that average soil produces twice the weight of canes that it does of beet, if the cane planter is unable to bring any more efficient mode of manufacture than his old iron kettles in competition with the economical and scientific arrangements of the triple effect by Cail and others. There is, however, the dawn of better things at hand—in the complete separation of manufacture from Agriculture by the Colonial Company, Limited, at their great central Usine at St. Madelaine's. This step was alone required in the British West Indies to place a portion at least of its crop abreast of the rival beet, and with corresponding advance in agriculture the sugar-cane may hold its own. The Usine of St. Madelaine is a triumph of capital, skill, and energy. It is expected to be at work in a few weeks, and will be the pioneer of other establishments in pouring forth a crystallised sugar for the million.

Of its success there can be no more question than of that of kindred establishments in the French islands, which have wisely adopted the suitable points of their national beet factories. These Colonial Usines are reported, on good authority, to have cleared, according to circumstances of position and management, from 25 to 45 per cent. on the capital invested.

This refers to the manufacture alone. As regards the cultivators of the cane, all of whom were more or less deeply involved, they are now, as regards at least one Usine Centrale, unembarrassed and mostly in receipt of fair revenues. There is therefore every inducement to lead the capitalists of this Colony to embark at once in the double but separate businesses of realising the profit both of agriculture and manufacture. Should they, however, leave this desirable ground to be occupied by capitalists unconnected with and apart altogether from the acreage supplying the canes the error will be irremediable.

17. Estates' Laboring Indian population and produce during the last ten years.

	COOLIES RESIDENT			SUGAR		MOLASSES		RUM		Number of immigrants allotted	
	M	F	Total	Hds	Tons	Hds	Tons	Hds	Tons		
Contract	7,503	2,479	9,982								
Free	1,451	503	1,954								
TOTAL	9,054	2,982	12,036	27,204	6,340	1,907	8,821	187	2,347	1,228	1863
Contract	7,413	2,412	9,825								
Free	1,577	903	2,480								
TOTAL	9,022	2,915	11,937	24,934	6,738	1,783	13,217	409	611	1,228	1864
Contract	7,374	2,123	9,497								
Free	1,727	750	2,477								
TOTAL	9,101	2,881	11,982	24,934	6,738	1,783	13,217	409	611	1,228	1865
Contract	8,005	2,002	10,007								
Free	2,130	820	2,950								
TOTAL	10,135	2,822	12,957	24,934	6,738	1,783	13,217	409	611	1,228	1866
Contract	7,132	2,358	9,490								
Free	2,622	825	3,447								
TOTAL	9,754	3,183	12,937	24,934	6,738	1,783	13,217	409	611	1,228	1867
Contract	6,895	2,448	9,343								
Free	2,905	812	3,717								
TOTAL	9,800	3,260	13,060	24,934	6,738	1,783	13,217	409	611	1,228	1868
Contract	7,514	2,637	10,151								
Free	2,302	916	3,218								
TOTAL	9,816	3,553	13,369	24,934	6,738	1,783	13,217	409	611	1,228	1869
Contract	7,207	3,010	10,217								
Free	2,753	1,201	3,954								
TOTAL	9,960	4,211	14,171	24,934	6,738	1,783	13,217	409	611	1,228	1870
Contract	7,437	3,170	10,607								
Free	3,017	1,251	4,268								
TOTAL	10,454	4,421	14,875	24,934	6,738	1,783	13,217	409	611	1,228	1871
Contract	7,611	3,353	10,964								
Free	3,309	1,400	4,709								
TOTAL	11,043	4,753	15,796	24,934	6,738	1,783	13,217	409	611	1,228	1872

To the above table remains to be added for the year 1872 the number of resident Creole laborers on sugar estates, together with the number of non-resident coolies and Creoles who worked, whether regularly or not, on these estates during the crop season. These last figures are of course liable to vary much, but as the returns were taken as nearly as possible at a given date for all estates, they give a tolerable approximation to the number of people who

were employed to raise the sugar-crop for the year 1872, and thus form a fair basis for future estimates with regard to immigration.

		Males.	Females.
Indians under contract	...	7,644	3,353
Do. not under contract	...	3,399	1,400
Resident on estates	...	11,043	4,753
Indians non-resident	...	1,987	752
		13,030	5,505
		Males. Females.	
Creoles resident	...	1,912	828
Creoles non-resident	...	2,377	976
		4,289	1,804
Total employed	...	17,319	7,309

Crop of 1872=50,375 hogheads, exclusive of molasses, rum, and home consumption.

The value of immigration to this colony, moderate as the amount has been (under 1,600 annually), appears from the preceding table. During the last ten years exportable produce, viz., sugar, cocoa, coconuts, and asphalt has greatly increased, nor is this all—prior to immigration, labor had almost retired from the cane-field; the little procurable desultory, and not to be depended on for more than two or three days out of six, had risen to 150 per cent. over the usual rates. The introduction of Asiatic labor, although attended at first by much that was unpleasant to both employer and employed, carried out under everchanging laws and regulations, has at length settled down into a system mutually beneficial and understood by both parties; abused sometimes a little by either side, but on the whole as near fair play as is compatible with labor on the one hand and capital on the other. Concurrent with this material progress of the last decade there has been a marked advance in other important respects. The social tone of the rural districts has improved in a manner and degree highly creditable to its chief promoters, the clergy of different denominations. To the labors and example of these gentlemen much is due; they have leavened the upper crust of society to an extent that has greatly facilitated the spread of education throughout the rural districts, and of that training without which education itself is comparatively worthless. They are now supported in their benevolent efforts by men who formerly looked on the instruction of the laboring classes with an indifferent, not to say a jealous eye. The following schools and institutions are the most prominent.

18. The Orphan Home and Training School at Tacarigua, in which there are now 45 inmates, viz., 26 boys and 19 girls. In its immediate neighbourhood, and under the superintendence of the Rector of St. Mary's, Mr. Burnley, in addition to his usual liberality, has provided an Industrial School, where forty children from the *Orange Grove* Estate receive two hours' schooling without interfering with their usual work.

The Belmont Orphan Home* established on a somewhat broader basis receives children whether coolie or Creole, and these, according to sex, are trained to trades or household work. On *El Socorro*, belonging to the Colonial Company, Limited, a school has also been opened for the estates' children. The same has been done on Mr. Leroy's estate of *Mount Pleasant*.

The Reverend Mr. Morton of San Fernando has favored us with the following list of enrolment and attendance at the different schools whose institution and superintendence he has undertaken.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.			
	Coolies.	Creoles.	Total.	Coolies.	Creoles.	Total.	
Ière	22	...	22	13	...	13	Monthly roll.
Palmyra	21	16	40	15	7	22	Ditto.
Piston	40	24	64	17	10	27	Annual roll.
Marabella	20	9	29	8	4	12	Ditto.
Union	25	17	42	10	6	16	Ditto.
Esperanza	32	...	32	18	...	18	Monthly roll.
Sevilla	28	3	31	21	2	23	Ditto.
San Fernando	116	...	116	30	...	30	Annual roll.
TOTAL	307	69	376	132	29	161	

The epidemic of small-pox affected all the schools except that of San Fernando, most seriously."

* The present numbers at Belmont are coolies, 5 boys and 6 girls; Creoles, 14 boys and 15 girls.

In next year's report fuller details of these educational efforts will be attempted; in the meantime it is to be borne in mind that the above-mentioned schools are in addition to and quite independent of the usual Ward or District Schools, where the general teaching and requirements, as reported by the Inspector of Schools, are rather above than below the general average elsewhere.

30. *Indian immigrants*.—The desire to possess landed property inherent in all civilized races is strongly developed in the natives of India, and has in a great measure overcome the desire to re-visit their kindred and their native land. A considerable number have already commuted their right to a return passage to India at the expense of the colony for an equivalent in land. In India itself, the question has been mooted of allowing the native population to redeem lands hitherto held under a quit-rent tenure; should this point ultimately be conceded by the Indian Government, a strong incentive to emigration to this Island would be done away with.

31. The following is the total number of 10-acre allotments applied for and occupied by Indian immigrants in lieu of return passage to India, viz., 367 since 1869. 340 acres were applied for and granted in 1872:—

Ward Unions.	Applications.	Surveyed, or ordered to be surveyed.	REMARKS.
Arima ...	2	2	The settlement of Indians in this Ward Union should not be encouraged.
Caroni ...	10	...	
Conva ...	5	...	By an oversight, the Warden returned the whole of the 40 blocks as "occupied" in 1871, instead of only 22, leaving 18 unoccupied; of these 18 the 10 above-mentioned form part.
Montserrat ...	6	73	
N. Naparima ...	6	...	
S. Naparima ...	11	21	

32. In the principal settlements at Montserrat and Chaguanas, villages have been laid out which are now occupied by the owners of the adjacent 10-acre allotments, who dwell together on the Indian system. The village communities will exercise a civilizing influence on the people, unfelt before when the inhabitants lived scattered over their 10-acre holdings.

The immigrants located in the settlements find themselves in a position analogous to that which they filled as agriculturists in their native villages, with the further advantage that the lands they now cultivate are their own in freehold.

33. The planting of araca palms and other plants indigenous to the soil of India in these villages, familiar to the coolies from childhood, is a matter of some importance. To secure their being successfully transplanted, the young plants might be sent down in bamboo pots at the commencement of the rainy season. In some parts of India the trade in Araca nuts is considerable, the nuts commanding a price nearly equal to that of the nutmeg.

34. In the Montserrat Ward, about one-half of those who occupy lands work on an average 5 days in the week on the sugar estates, and this is not confined to plantations in the immediate neighbourhood, for gangs of men find their way early in the week to the estate from which they originally came, 6 or 8 miles distant, returning on Saturday to their homes.

In the village of Poona there are 27 dwellings, and others are in the course of construction. At the Chandernagore settlement, in the Chaguanas Ward, there are 32 houses.

A coolie settlement and village, numbering 20 blocks, have been laid out at Oropouche at the request of one of the principal proprietors of sugar estates in that quarter.

35. Besides the village settlements laid out under the supervision of the Government, there exist, in different neighbourhoods, village communities formed within the ten years, almost entirely occupied by Indian immigrants. These settlers rent small plots of land and erect cottages. The lessee of the lands generally builds a house or hut for his own accommodation, and another which he lets to his countrymen, sometimes to Creoles. One of these settlements of coolies not far from Port of Spain is occupied by about 750 inhabitants, who live in 150 houses or huts. A very kindly spirit in general exists between the owners of the land and their Indian tenants. As an instance, I may mention the following case: Some months ago, the proprietor of one of these coolie settlements, a mile from the chief town of this island, had occasion to dispense with his horse and carriage and travelled on foot; on several occasions he was expostulated with by one or other of his tenants on the impropriety of travelling on foot as derogatory to his position as proprietor. At length the headman of the

village took the matter in hand, called on the owner of the land, and pointed out what he considered the great impropriety of the owner of so much land walking instead of driving to his business. He was informed by the proprietor that at the moment he could not afford to purchase another horse, and therefore made his journey on foot. Shortly after, to the no small astonishment of the proprietor, a deputation of coolies waited on him, and some £35 sterling were handed to him by the headman of the village, who acted as spokesman, together with a list of the subscribers, and he was requested to lose no time in procuring a horse.

36. It has been my endeavour in settling Indian immigrants on Crown lands to place the locations in such positions that not only should their labor become available on the sugar plantations, but that in the event of the establishment of large centres of manufacture the coolies might find it profitable to cultivate the sugar-cane on the Martiniquan and Cuban systems for shares of the produce.

In America, on the authority of the Chief Commissioner of Indian Affairs, every one who becomes a naturalized American is entitled to a free grant of 160 acres.

In Montserrat and Chaguanas, where the Wardens have devoted much time and attention to the settlement of Indian immigrants, a difficulty has been occasionally experienced in placing Indian immigrants in possession of their proper allotments, especially where after a few months the lines of survey have been overgrown with bush. In other districts confusion is even more likely to arise from the same cause. To preclude the possibility of mistakes of this kind happening in future, each 10-acre block should be marked with a balata or other hardwood post, with the number of the lot deeply cut upon it; and the Warden in placing the Indians in possession should be careful that the number of the lot corresponded with the number mentioned in the petition.

37. The permission lately granted to female Indian immigrants to commute their return passage to India for a pecuniary consideration of £5 is, perhaps, the most important measure yet adopted to secure the settlement, in this colony, of a large proportion of those who might otherwise return to India at the expiry of their 10 years' industrial residence. The social customs of the Indians are of such a nature that it is not too much to expect that for every woman who consents to make this country her home several men may elect to remain permanently. The advantages to this colony from a labor point of view can hardly be estimated; even pecuniarily they are considerable. The return to India of 100 women, involving that of at least twice as many male adults, would cost not less than £4,000, but, to replace 200 seasoned laborers (women not included), the colony would have to pay for the importation of 500 new coolies, equal to £10,000 more, altogether about £14,000. Whereas, by a timely disbursement of £500 to the women, this heavy outlay would be avoided, and the services of the people permanently retained in the island. It seems hard to pay £14,000 to make up for the loss of 200 acclimatized agriculturists.

38. In San Fernando, at the Ière village, and on several sugar plantations in the counties of Caroni and Victoria, the intellectual wants of the children of Indian immigrants have not been uncared for; schools have been established, and young Hindoos trained as teachers under the experienced care of Messrs. Morton and Grant, whose labors among the Indian population of these districts have borne fruit in many ways, but more particularly in the erection of a church at San Fernando, chiefly from the voluntary offering of the Indians themselves. The subjoined tabular list gives the number and situation of the schools:—

Names of Schools.	Where situated.	Number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Names of the Proprietors where schools are situated.
San Fernando ...	Town of San Fernando ...	116	30	
Ière ...	Ière Village ...	22	13	
Palmyra ...	Palmyra Estate ...	24	15	John Spiers, Esquire.
* Pictou ...	Pictou " ...	40	17	John Cumming, Esquire.
Marabella ...	Marabella " ...	20	8	A. P. Marryat, Esquire,
Union ...	Union " ...	25	10	ditto.
Esperanza ...	Esperanza " ...	32	18	W. F. Burnley, Esquire.
Sevilla ...	Sevilla " ...	28	21	Gregor Turnbull, Esquire.

The attendance has been most seriously affected by the small-pox epidemic. On the rolls of these schools, with the exception of Esperanza, there are 69 children of Creole parentage and an average attendance of 29. It is pleasing to note the gradual disappearance of prejudices between the different races, as evinced by the attendance at the schools.

39. In the county of St. George, the St. Mary's Coolie Orphan Home, under the care of the Reverend Henry Richards, Rector of St. Mary's, provides for the training and education of 26 boys and 19 girls. These children are trained chiefly as domestic servants. Two of the boys, of more than average ability, have, through the liberality of Mr. Burnley, been enabled to enter Codrington College, Barbadoes, to pursue their studies.

* On this estate, through the liberality of the proprietor, the children are fed as well as taught; this system—under consideration in England—has, in this Colony, been carried into effect.

10. The total immigrant population on the 30th September last, was as nearly as can be ascertained, about 10,985; of this number, 1,152 were serving under indenture, while 2,156 had not completed their industrial residence of ten years. The remaining 1,377 must, therefore, be regarded as permanent colonists.

11. I am glad to be able to report that the general conduct of these people has been very good.

12. From the mortality returns* which are annexed, it will be seen that there has been an improvement in the health of the immigrants, when compared with last year, and that while deaths have been less numerous, there has been an increase in the births:—

	Births.	Deaths.
1870-71	0.35	3.43
1871-72	1.78	2.45

13. Owing to the continuance of the heavy mortality amongst new immigrants in the parish of St. Thomas, to which I adverted in my last report, it was deemed advisable to send no more new coolies to that district, and also only to locate new immigrants on the healthy estates in other parishes; to this step, therefore, in a certain degree, must be attributed the reduction in the death-rate.

14. During this year another union hospital has been opened. There are now ten of these hospitals in active operation in this colony.

15. Of the patients treated in the coolie depôt at Spanish Town—

177 were discharged cured.

41 " " relieved.

71 were returned to India.

15 died.

48 remained in depôt on 30th of September 1872.

352 being the total number treated in the institution during the past year.

16. Applications were forwarded to India for 2,400 coolies for last season, but of that number only 1,188 have been received. The number to be supplied during the coming season is 2,666.

17. During next season the coolies who arrived from Madras in the year 1863 will have completed their term of industrial residence, and be entitled either to a return passage or bounty. As far as I can learn, very few of these people are desirous of returning to India, most of them having already decided on accepting the bounty.

18. The general treatment of the immigrants on estates has been highly satisfactory. I am glad to say that I have observed strong indications of increasing forbearance and confidence between employers and employed, and this I think is strengthened by the prompt attention which is given by the local sub-agents to their respective grievances. There can be no doubt that the successful management of Indian immigrants depends greatly on the temper and judgment of the employer; for a kind word here, a concession there, and a painstaking solicitude for the instruction of the people through the daily routine of plantation duty, may lessen, if not altogether remove, the difficulties which are almost inseparable from the settlement of laborers who are entirely ignorant of the habits, language, and customs of the country in which they are placed.

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of Deaths and Births in the financial year 1868-69, amongst Coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the course of the year, that is to say, between the 1st October 1868 and the 30th September 1869.

Estates.	District.	Ship	originally Number located.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of Deaths.	Percentage of Births.	Number alive 1st Octo- ber 1869.
Greenwich	Clarendon	Patrician, 28th March 1869.	50	—	—	—	—	50
The Bog	ditto	ditto	48	—	—	—	—	48
Money Musk	ditto	ditto	45	—	—	—	—	45
Denbigh	ditto	ditto	60	—	—	—	—	60
Pennant's	ditto	ditto	60	—	—	—	—	60
Danks'	ditto	ditto	90	—	—	—	—	90
Taylor's Caymanas	St Catherine	ditto	52	—	—	—	—	50
Ellis' Caymanas	ditto	ditto	24	2	—	3.4	—	17
			447	9	—	2.01	—	438
Retirement	St. James'	Buckinghamshire, 17th April 1869.	36	—	—	—	—	36
Mosquito Cove	ditto	ditto	33	—	—	—	—	33
Orange Valley	ditto	ditto	69	2	—	2.89	—	67
Point	ditto	ditto	37	1	1	2.70	—	36
Golden Grove	ditto	ditto	49	3	—	6.12	—	46
Dundee	ditto	ditto	37	—	—	—	—	37
Gale's Valley	ditto	ditto	45	1	—	2.22	—	44
Tilston	ditto	ditto	35	7	—	20.00	—	28
Golden Grove	Westmoreland	ditto	20	3	—	15.00	—	17
Mount Eagle	ditto	ditto	30	1	—	3.33	—	29
Black heath	ditto	ditto	49	5	—	10.20	—	44
Friendship	ditto	ditto	67	3	—	4.47	—	64
Masemure	ditto	ditto	37	4	—	10.81	—	33
			514	30	3	5.81	0.55	517
Golden Grove	St. Thomas'	Gainsborough, 10th May 1869.	104	7	—	6.73	—	97
Winchester	ditto	ditto	52	8	—	15.38	—	44
Holland	ditto	ditto	30	—	—	—	—	30
Wheelerfield	ditto	ditto	51	4	—	7.84	—	47
Plan. Garden River	ditto	ditto	58	4	—	6.89	—	54
Duckenfield	ditto	ditto	51	—	—	—	—	51
Seven Plantations	Clarendon	ditto	50	1	—	2.00	—	49
			396	24	—	6.06	—	372
SUMMARY			117	9	—	7.69	—	108
— { Patrician			514	30	—	5.81	0.55	517
— { Buckinghamshire			396	24	—	6.06	—	372
— { Gainsborough			1387	63	3	4.54	0.21	1327

Total number of coolies indentured under the provisions of Law 34 of 1869.

A. H. ALEXANDER.

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1869-70, that is to say, between the 1st October 1869 and the 30th September 1870, amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the financial year 1868-69.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number on estates 1st October 1869.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive 1st October 1869.
Greenwich	Clarendon	<i>Patrician</i> , 28th March 1869.	50	2	1	4.00	2.00	49
The Bog	ditto	ditto	48	...	2	...	4.16	50
Money Musk	ditto	ditto	45	1	1	2.22	2.22	45
Denbigh	ditto	ditto	69	2	1	2.89	1.44	68
Pennant's	ditto	ditto	69	3	2	4.34	2.89	68
Dunks'	ditto	ditto	90	4	2	4.44	2.22	88
Taylor's Caymanas	St. Catherine	ditto	50	2	1	4.00	2.00	49
Ellis' Caymanas	ditto	ditto	17	4	...	23.52	...	13
			438	18	10	4.10	2.28	430
Retirement	St. James'	<i>Buckinghamshire</i> , 17th April 1869.	36	...	...	...	...	36
Mosquito Cove	ditto	ditto	33	...	...	...	...	33
Orange Valley	ditto	ditto	69	1	3	1.44	4.34	71
Point	ditto	ditto	37	...	...	...	...	37
Golden Grove	ditto	ditto	46	1	...	2.17	...	45
Dundee	ditto	ditto	37	1	...	2.70	...	36
Gale's Valley	ditto	ditto	44	...	1	...	2.27	45
Tilston	ditto	ditto	24	1	...	3.57	...	27
Golden Grove	Westmoreland	ditto	17	...	...	...	...	17
Mount Eagle	ditto	ditto	29	4	...	13.79	...	25
Black heath	ditto	ditto	44	2	...	4.54	...	42
Friendship	ditto	ditto	64	4	...	6.25	...	60
Masemuro	ditto	ditto	33	4	...	12.12	...	29
			517	18	4	3.48	0.77	503
Golden Grove	St. Thomas'	<i>Gainborough</i> , 10th May 1869	97	13	...	13.40	...	84
Winchester	ditto	ditto	44	7	...	15.90	...	37
Holland	ditto	ditto	30	6	...	20.00	...	24
Wheelerfield	ditto	ditto	47	6	...	12.76	...	41
Plan. Garden River	ditto	ditto	54	15	...	27.77	...	39
Duckenfield	ditto	ditto	51	11	2	21.56	3.92	42
Seven Plantations	Clarendon	ditto	49	11	...	22.44	...	38
			372	69	2	18.54	0.53	305
			438	18	10	4.10	2.28	430
			517	18	4	3.48	0.77	503
			372	69	2	18.54	0.53	305
			1,327	105	16	7.91	1.2	1,238

SUMMARY

Patrician
Buckinghamshire
Gainborough

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1869-70, amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the course of the year, that is to say, between the 1st October 1869 and the 30th September 1870.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number originally landed.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive 1st April 1870.
Charlottenberg	Westmoreland	<i>Poonah</i> , 28th March 1870.	59	3	...	5.08	...	56
Mount Eagle	ditto	ditto	27	1	...	3.70	...	26
New Hope	ditto	ditto	26	2	...	7.69	...	24
Retrieve	ditto	ditto	27	3	...	11.11	...	25
Grand Vale	ditto	ditto	34	3	...	8.82	...	35
Llanrumney	St. Mary	ditto	29	1	1	3.44	3.44	29
Dover	ditto	ditto	34	...	...	...	...	34
Gibraltar	ditto	ditto	21	...	...	...	...	21
Woodstock	ditto	ditto	30	1	1	3.33	3.33	30
Lowlayton	ditto	ditto	33	1	...	3.03	...	32
Ballard's Valley	ditto	ditto	17	...	...	...	...	17
New Ramble	ditto	ditto	20	...	...	...	...	20
Hopewell	ditto	ditto	37	1	...	2.70	...	36
Gayle	ditto	ditto	24	...	...	...	...	23
Burlington	ditto	ditto	36	1	...	2.77	...	35
Castleton	ditto	ditto	6	...	...	...	...	6
			462	16	2	3.46	0.43	448
Plan. Garden River	St. Thomas	<i>Alnwick Castle</i> , 11th February 1870.	40	7	1	17.50	2.50	34
Winchester	ditto	ditto	33	3	...	9.09	...	30
Golden Grove	ditto	ditto	68	11	...	16.17	...	57
Duckenfield	ditto	ditto	45	5	...	11.11	...	40
Holland	ditto	ditto	25	3	...	12.00	...	22
Amity Hall	ditto	ditto	34	6	...	17.64	...	33
Hordley	ditto	ditto	59	4	...	6.77	...	55
Wheelerfield	ditto	ditto	29	4	...	13.79	...	25
Leith Hall	ditto	ditto	50	6	...	12.00	...	44
Hall Head	ditto	ditto	68	2	...	2.94	...	66
			436	49	1	11.23	0.22	388
			162	16	2	9.87	0.43	146
			436	49	1	11.23	0.22	388
Introduced in 1869-70 (first year)			808	65	3	8.04	0.34	743
" 1868-69 (second year)			1,327	105	16	7.91	1.20	1,238
Total number of coolies indentured under the provisions of Law 24 of 1869.			2,225	170	19	7.64	85	2,074

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1870-71, that is to say between the 1st October 1870 and the 30th September 1871, amongst the coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the financial year 1868-69.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number on estate 1st October 1870.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive, 1st October 1871.
Greenwich	Clarendon	Patrician, 28th March 1869.	49	1	...	2.04	...	48
The Bog	ditto	ditto	50	1	...	2.00	...	49
Money Musk	ditto	ditto	45	1	...	2.22	...	44
Denbigh	ditto	ditto	68	1	...	1.47	...	67
Pennant's	ditto	ditto	68	2	...	2.94	...	66
Danks'	ditto	ditto	58	2	...	3.45	...	56
Taylor's Caymanas	St. Catherine	ditto	49	1	...	2.04	...	48
Ellis' Caymanas	ditto	ditto	13	...	...	...	...	13
			430	8	1	1.86	0.23	423
Retirement	St. James'	Buckinghamshire, 17th April 1869.	36	...	...	...	...	36
Mosquito Cove	ditto	ditto	33	...	...	...	...	33
Orange Valley	ditto	ditto	71	...	...	...	...	71
Point	ditto	ditto	37	1	...	2.70	...	36
Golden Grove	ditto	ditto	45	2	...	4.44	...	43
Dundas	ditto	ditto	36	1	...	2.77	...	35
Gale's Valley	ditto	ditto	45	...	...	...	...	45
Tilston	ditto	ditto	27	1	...	3.70	...	26
Golden Grove	Westmoreland	ditto	17	...	...	...	...	17
Mount Eagle	ditto	ditto	25	1	...	4.00	...	24
Black heath	ditto	ditto	42	...	...	...	...	42
Friendship	ditto	ditto	60	2	...	3.33	...	58
Masemore	ditto	ditto	29	1	...	3.45	...	28
			503	9	...	1.78	...	494
Golden Grove	St. Thomas'	Gainsborough, 10th May 1869.	84	6	2	7.14	2.38	80
Winchester	ditto	ditto	37	...	...	...	...	37
Holland	ditto	ditto	24	...	...	...	...	24
Wheelerfield	ditto	ditto	41	2	1	4.87	2.43	39
Plan. Garden River	ditto	ditto	39	2	...	5.12	...	37
Duckenfield	ditto	ditto	42	2	3	4.76	7.14	40
Seven Plantations	Clarendon	ditto	38	2	1	5.26	2.63	37
			305	14	7	4.59	2.63	298
			430	8	1	1.86	0.23	423
			503	9	...	1.78	...	494
			305	14	7	4.59	2.63	298
SUMMARY			1234	31	8	2.5	2.29	1215

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1870-71, that is to say, between the 1st October 1870 and the 30th September 1871, amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the financial year 1869-70.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number on estate 1st October 1870.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive, 1st October 1871.	Remarks.
Charlottenberg	Westmoreland	Poonah, 22nd March 1870.	50	...	...	...	...	49	
Mount Eagle	ditto	ditto	61	...	...	...	...	60	
New Hope	ditto	ditto	24	...	...	...	...	23	
Retrieve	ditto	ditto	25	...	...	...	...	24	
Grand Vale	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Llanromney	St. Mary	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dover	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gibbaltar	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Woodstock	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Low Layton	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ballard's Valley	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Ramble	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hopewell	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gayle	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burlington	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Castleton	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			418	...	...	...	...	412	
Plan. Garden River	St. Thomas	Albion Castle, 1st February 1870.	31	...	...	...	...	30	
Winchester	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Golden Grove	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Duckenfield	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Holland	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amity Hall	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hordley	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wheelerfield	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Leith Hall	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hall Head	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			150	...	...	...	...	148	
			568	...	...	...	...	562	
			150	...	...	...	...	148	
			568	...	...	...	...	562	
SUMMARY			1234	31	8	2.5	2.29	1215	

Return showing number of deaths and births in the financial year 1870-71 amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the course of the year, that is to say, between the 1st October 1870 and the 30th September 1871.

Estates	District	Ship	Number originally located on estates	Deaths	Births	Percentage of deaths	Percentage of births	Number alive 1st October 1871
Belleisle	Westmoreland	Merchantman, 6th May 1871	20	—	—	—	—	20
Fontabella	ditto	ditto	21	—	—	—	—	21
Frome	ditto	ditto	21	1	—	4.76	—	20
Black Heath	ditto	ditto	43	—	—	—	—	43
George's Plain	ditto	ditto	29	1	—	3.44	—	28
Mesopotamia	ditto	ditto	32	—	—	—	—	32
Shrewsbury	ditto	ditto	34	1	—	2.94	—	33
Masemure	ditto	ditto	25	—	—	—	—	25
Meylerfield	ditto	ditto	30	1	—	3.33	—	29
New Hope	ditto	ditto	18	3	—	16.66	—	15
Retrieve	ditto	ditto	18	1	—	5.55	—	17
Roaring River	ditto	ditto	4	—	—	—	—	4
Holland	St. Elizabeth	ditto	64	1	—	1.56	—	63
			364	9	—	2.47	—	355
Plantain Garden River	St. Thomas	Aliquis, April 1871	20	—	—	—	—	20
Winchester	ditto	ditto	24	1	—	4.16	—	23
Golden Grove	ditto	ditto	34	1	—	2.94	—	33
Duckenfield	ditto	ditto	43	2	—	4.65	—	41
Holland	ditto	ditto	20	1	—	5.00	—	19
Amity Hall	ditto	ditto	15	1	—	6.66	—	14
Hordley	ditto	ditto	34	1	—	2.94	—	33
Wheelerfield	ditto	ditto	20	—	—	—	—	20
Retreat	ditto	ditto	19	1	—	5.26	—	18
Belvidere	ditto	ditto	48	2	—	4.16	—	46
Coley	ditto	ditto	45	1	—	2.22	—	44
Dawkin's Caymanas	St. Catherine	ditto	19	1	—	5.26	—	18
New Works	ditto	ditto	20	—	—	—	—	20
Tulloch	ditto	ditto	22	—	1	—	4.54	23
Bybrook	ditto	ditto	37	1	—	2.70	—	36
			420	13	1	3.09	0.23	408
Amity Hall	Clarendon	Hereford, 1st June '71	26	—	—	—	—	26
The Bog	ditto	ditto	40	1	—	2.50	—	39
Money Musk	ditto	ditto	26	—	—	—	—	26
Greenwich	ditto	ditto	26	—	—	—	—	26
Suttons	ditto	ditto	15	—	—	—	—	15
Denbigh	ditto	ditto	25	—	—	—	—	25
Parnassus	ditto	ditto	20	—	—	—	—	20
Whitney	ditto	ditto	31	—	—	—	—	31
Pennants	ditto	ditto	25	—	—	—	—	25
St. Jago	ditto	ditto	15	—	—	—	—	15
The Lodge	ditto	ditto	30	—	—	—	—	30
Spring Garden	St. Mary	ditto	33	—	—	—	—	33
Woodstock	ditto	ditto	14	—	—	—	—	14
Llanrumney	ditto	ditto	14	1	—	7.14	—	13
Dover	ditto	ditto	14	—	—	—	—	14
Gibraltar	ditto	ditto	13	—	—	—	—	13
Ballard's Valley	ditto	ditto	10	—	—	—	—	10
Iter Boreale	ditto	ditto	24	—	—	—	—	24
Fort Stewart	ditto	ditto	22	1	—	4.54	—	21
Nonsuch	ditto	ditto	22	—	—	—	—	22
Trinity	ditto	ditto	18	—	—	—	—	18
Cornwall	ditto	ditto	17	—	—	—	—	17
Hopewell	ditto	ditto	20	—	—	—	—	20
Konningsberg	ditto	ditto	20	—	—	—	—	20
Gray's Inn	ditto	ditto	20	—	—	—	—	20
			544	3	—	0.55	—	541
Merchantman	—	—	364	9	—	2.47	—	355
Aliquis	—	—	420	13	1	3.09	0.23	408
Hereford	—	—	544	3	—	0.55	—	541
Introduced in 1870-71	TOTAL	—	1,328	25	1	1.88	0.07	1,304
" in 1869-70	—	—	836	61	3	7.21	0.35	778
" in 1868-69	—	—	1,238	31	8	2.50	2.29	1,215
TOTAL	—	—	3,402	117	12	3.41	0.71	3,297

* First year coolies.

‡ Second year coolies.

‡ Third year coolies.

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1871-72, that is to say, between the 1st October 1871 and the 30th September 1872, amongst the coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the financial year 1868-69.

Estates	District	Ship	Number on estate, 1st October 1871	Deaths	Births	Percentage of deaths	Percentage of births	Number alive 1st October 1872
Greenwich	Clarendon	Patrician, 28th March 1869	48	2	1	4.16	2.08	47
The Bog	ditto	ditto	49	—	—	—	—	49
Money Musk	ditto	ditto	44	—	—	—	—	44
Denbigh	ditto	ditto	67	1	2	1.49	2.98	68
Pennants	ditto	ditto	66	1	2	1.51	3.00	67
Danks	ditto	ditto	86	—	—	—	—	86
Taylor's Caymanas	St. Catherine	ditto	50	4	1	8.00	2.00	47
Ellis' Caymanas	ditto	ditto	13	1	—	7.69	—	12
			423	9	8	2.10	1.89	422
Retirement	St. James	Buckinghamshire, 17th April 1869	36	—	2	—	5.55	38
Mosquito Cove	ditto	ditto	33	1	1	3.03	3.03	33
Orange Valley	ditto	ditto	71	1	—	1.40	—	70
Point	ditto	ditto	36	—	1	2.32	2.32	36
Golden Grove	ditto	ditto	43	1	—	2.32	—	42
Dundee	ditto	ditto	35	—	3	—	8.57	38
Gale's Valley	ditto	ditto	45	—	1	—	2.22	46
Tilston	ditto	ditto	26	—	—	—	—	26
Golden Grove	Westmoreland	ditto	17	—	2	—	11.76	19
Mount Eagle	ditto	ditto	24	—	—	—	—	24
Black Heath	ditto	ditto	42	—	—	—	—	42
Friendship	ditto	ditto	58	—	—	—	—	58
Masemure	ditto	ditto	28	—	—	—	—	28
			494	3	10	0.64	2.02	501
Golden Grove	St. Thomas	Gainsborough, 10th May 1869	60	1	4	1.66	6.66	63
Winchester	ditto	ditto	37	3	—	8.10	—	34
Holland	ditto	ditto	24	—	1	2.50	2.50	23
Wheelerfield	ditto	ditto	40	1	2	2.50	5.00	39
Plan. Garden River	ditto	ditto	37	1	1	2.70	2.70	36
Duckenfield	ditto	ditto	43	—	—	—	—	43
Seven Plantations	Clarendon	ditto	37	—	—	—	—	37
			298	6	8	2.01	2.67	300
			423	9	8	2.10	1.89	422
			494	3	10	0.64	2.02	501
			298	6	8	2.01	2.67	300
			1,215	13	26	1.07	2.13	1,233

SUMMARY

Patrician
Buckinghamshire
Gainsborough

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1871-72, that is to say, between the 1st October 1871 and the 30th September 1872, amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the financial year 1869-70.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number on estate, 1st October 1871.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive, 1st October 1872.
Charlottenberg	Westmoreland	Poonah, 22nd March 1870	48	1	1	2.08	49	49
Mount Eagle	ditto	ditto	54	3	1	5.17	55	55
New Hope	ditto	ditto	24	1	1	4.16	23	23
Retrieve	ditto	ditto	24	1	1	4.16	23	23
Llanrumney	St. Mary	ditto	27	2	1	7.40	26	26
Dover	ditto	ditto	31	1	1	3.22	30	30
Gibraltar	ditto	ditto	21	1	1	4.76	21	21
Woodstock	ditto	ditto	27	2	2	7.40	27	27
Lowlayton	ditto	ditto	30	1	2	3.33	33	33
Ballard's Valley	ditto	ditto	17	1	1	5.88	17	17
New Ramble	ditto	ditto	29	1	3	3.45	23	23
Hopewell	ditto	ditto	35	1	1	2.85	36	36
Gayle	ditto	ditto	22	1	1	4.54	23	23
Burlington	ditto	ditto	34	3	1	8.82	31	31
Castleton	ditto	ditto	5	1	1	20.00	5	5
			423	12	10	2.83	230	421
Plan. Garden River	St. Thomas	Albion Castle, 1st February 1870	33	1	1	3.03	33	33
Winchester	ditto	ditto	26	2	2	7.69	26	26
Golden Grove	ditto	ditto	55	1	4	1.81	53	53
Duckenfield	ditto	ditto	34	1	1	2.94	35	35
Holland	ditto	ditto	22	1	1	4.54	22	22
Amity Hall	ditto	ditto	33	1	2	3.03	35	35
Hordley	ditto	ditto	48	2	3	4.17	49	49
Wheelerfield	ditto	ditto	14	1	2	7.14	16	16
Leith Hall	ditto	ditto	28	1	3	3.57	40	40
Hall Head	ditto	ditto	52	2	2	3.84	53	53
			355	9	10	2.53	355	365
SUMMARY --								
	Poonah		423	12	10	2.83	230	421
	Albion Castle		355	9	10	2.53	355	365
	TOTAL		778	21	20	2.69	785	786

JAMAICA.

Return showing number of deaths and births in the financial year 1871-72, that is to say, between the 1st October 1871 and the 30th September 1872, amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the financial year 1870-71.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number on estate, 1st October 1871.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive, 1st October 1872.
Belleisle	Westmoreland	Merchantman, 6th May, 1871.	20	1	1	5.00	20	20
Fontabelle	ditto	ditto	21	1	1	4.76	21	21
Frome	ditto	ditto	20	1	1	5.00	19	19
Blackheath	ditto	ditto	43	1	1	2.32	42	42
George's Plain	ditto	ditto	28	2	1	7.17	26	26
Mesopotamia	ditto	ditto	33	1	1	3.00	34	34
Shrewsbury	ditto	ditto	33	1	2	3.00	35	35
Masemure	ditto	ditto	25	1	1	4.00	25	25
Meyersfield	ditto	ditto	29	1	2	3.45	31	31
New Hope	ditto	ditto	15	1	4	6.66	19	19
Retrieve	ditto	ditto	17	2	1	11.76	15	15
Roaring River	ditto	ditto	4	1	1	25.00	3	3
Holland	St. Elizabeth	ditto	67	1	1	1.49	66	66
			355	9	10	2.53	281	356
Plantain Garden River	St. Thomas	Aliquis, April 1871	20	1	1	5.00	20	20
Winchester	ditto	ditto	23	1	1	4.34	23	23
Golden Grove	ditto	ditto	33	4	1	12.12	30	30
Duckenfield	ditto	ditto	41	2	2	4.87	41	41
Holland	ditto	ditto	19	1	1	5.26	18	18
Amity Hall	ditto	ditto	14	3	1	21.42	11	11
Hordley	ditto	ditto	33	4	1	12.12	29	29
Wheelerfield	ditto	ditto	20	1	1	5.00	19	19
Retreat	ditto	ditto	18	1	1	5.55	18	18
Belvidere	ditto	ditto	46	6	4	13.04	44	44
Coley	ditto	ditto	44	7	2	15.90	39	39
Dawkin's Caymanas	St. Catherine	ditto	18	1	1	5.55	19	19
New Works	ditto	ditto	20	1	1	5.00	19	19
Tulluch	ditto	ditto	23	1	1	4.34	22	22
Bybrook	ditto	ditto	36	3	1	8.33	33	33
			408	34	11	8.33	269	385
Amity Hall	Clarendon	Hereford, 1st June 1871	26	1	1	3.84	26	26
The Bog	ditto	ditto	39	1	1	2.56	38	38
Monk Musk	ditto	ditto	26	1	1	3.84	25	25
Greenwich	ditto	ditto	26	1	1	3.84	26	26
Suttons	ditto	ditto	15	1	1	6.66	15	15
Denbigh	ditto	ditto	25	1	1	4.00	25	25
Parnassus	ditto	ditto	20	1	1	5.00	19	19
Whitney	ditto	ditto	31	1	1	3.22	31	31
Pennant's	ditto	ditto	25	1	1	4.00	25	25
St. Jago	ditto	ditto	15	1	1	6.66	14	14
The Lodge	ditto	ditto	30	1	1	3.33	29	29
Spring Garden	St. Mary	ditto	33	3	1	9.09	30	30
Woodstock	ditto	ditto	14	1	1	7.14	15	15
Llanrumney	ditto	ditto	13	1	1	7.69	13	13
Dover	ditto	ditto	13	1	1	7.69	13	13
Gibraltar	ditto	ditto	10	1	1	10.00	9	9
Ballard's Valley	ditto	ditto	28	1	1	3.57	27	27
Iter Boreale	ditto	ditto	21	1	1	4.76	21	21
Fort Stewart	ditto	ditto	22	1	1	4.54	22	22
Nonsuch	ditto	ditto	18	1	1	5.55	17	17
Trinity	ditto	ditto	17	1	1	5.88	17	17
Cornwall	ditto	ditto	20	1	1	5.00	20	20
Hopewell	ditto	ditto	20	1	1	5.00	20	20
Konningsberg	ditto	ditto	20	1	1	5.00	20	20
Gray's Inn	ditto	ditto	20	1	1	5.00	19	19
			541	13	1	2.40	0.18	529
SUMMARY								
	Merchantman		355	9	10	2.53	281	356
	Aliquis		408	34	11	8.33	269	385
	Hereford		541	13	1	2.40	0.18	529
	TOTAL		1,304	56	22	4.29	1.68	1,270

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1872 amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the course of year, that is to say, between the 1st October 1871 and the 30th September 1872.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number originally located.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive 1st October 1872.
Gibraltar	St. Mary	Merchantman, 9th March 1872.	12	...	...	...	...	12
Orange Hill	ditto	ditto	23	...	...	...	...	23
Spring Garden	ditto	ditto	31	2	1	6.45	3.22	80
Low Layton	ditto	ditto	17	1	...	5.88	...	16
Brimmer Hall	ditto	ditto	24	...	1	...	4.16	25
Gayle	ditto	ditto	13	...	...	...	...	13
New Ramble	ditto	ditto	85	...	...	...	...	35
Cromwell	ditto	ditto	10	1	...	10.00	...	9
Agualta Vale	ditto	ditto	23	...	...	...	...	23
Iter Boreale	ditto	ditto	16	...	...	...	...	16
Llanrumney	ditto	ditto	19	1	...	5.26	...	18
Gray's Inn	ditto	ditto	38	2	...	5.26	...	36
Water Valley	ditto	ditto	9	...	...	...	...	9
Burlington	ditto	ditto	20	...	...	...	...	20
Woodstock	ditto	ditto	15	...	...	...	...	15
Nonsuch	ditto	ditto	17	2	1	11.76	5.88	16
Konningsberg	ditto	ditto	11	...	...	...	...	11
Fort Stewart	ditto	ditto	13	...	...	...	...	13
Ballard's Valley	ditto	ditto	13	...	...	...	...	13
Hopewell	ditto	ditto	8	...	...	...	...	8
Bybrook	St. Catherine	ditto	10	...	...	...	...	10
Amity Hall	Clarendon	Salisbury, 9th June 1872	379	9	3	2.37	0.79	373
The Bog	ditto	ditto	17	...	...	...	...	17
Greenwich	ditto	ditto	58	...	...	...	...	58
Money Bink	ditto	ditto	13	...	...	...	...	12
Moreland	ditto	ditto	48	2	...	4.16	...	46
Raymonds	ditto	ditto	18	...	...	...	...	18
Hill Side	ditto	ditto	19	...	...	...	...	19
Carlisle	ditto	ditto	35	...	...	...	...	35
Denbigh	ditto	ditto	29	1	...	3.44	...	28
Halse Hall	ditto	ditto	73	1	...	1.36	...	72
Seven Plantation	ditto	ditto	37	2	...	5.40	...	35
St. Jago	ditto	ditto	20	...	...	...	...	20
Whitney	ditto	ditto	16	...	...	...	...	16
Water Valley	St. Mary	Humber, 9th September 1872.	408	6	...	1.47	...	402
Konningsberg	ditto	ditto	17	...	...	...	...	17
Hopewell	ditto	ditto	7	...	...	...	...	7
Low Layton	ditto	ditto	13	...	...	...	...	13
Quebec	ditto	ditto	13	...	...	...	...	13
Gray's Inn	ditto	ditto	16	...	...	...	...	16
Agualta Vale	ditto	ditto	25	...	...	...	...	25
Orange Hill	ditto	ditto	18	...	...	...	...	18
Gibraltar	ditto	ditto	19	...	...	...	...	19
Woodstock	ditto	ditto	13	...	...	...	...	13
Dover	ditto	ditto	11	...	...	...	...	11
Ballard's Valley	ditto	ditto	22	...	...	...	...	22
Llanrumney	ditto	ditto	15	...	...	...	...	15
Fort Stewart	ditto	ditto	19	...	...	...	...	19
New Ramble	ditto	ditto	10	...	...	...	...	16
Iter Boreale	ditto	ditto	46	...	...	...	...	46
Spring Garden	ditto	ditto	15	...	...	...	...	15
Gayle	ditto	ditto	54	...	...	...	...	54
Nonsuch	ditto	ditto	15	...	...	...	...	15
Cornwall	ditto	ditto	11	...	...	...	...	11
Brimmer Hall	ditto	ditto	12	...	...	...	...	12
Burlington	ditto	ditto	12	...	...	...	...	12
			10	...	...	...	...	10
			398	...	...	...	...	398
SUMMARY								
		Merchantman	379	9	3	2.37	0.79	373
		Salisbury	408	6	...	1.47	...	402
		Humber	398	...	...	...	...	398
Introduced in 1871-72 (first year coolies)			1,185	15	3	1.26	1.25	1,173
" " (second year coolies)			1,304	56	22	4.29	1.68	1,270
" " (third year coolies)			779	21	29	2.69	3.73	780
" " (fourth year coolies)			1,215	18	26	1.47	2.13	1,223
Total number of coolies in Jamaica serving under indenture on 30th September 1872			4,482	110	80	2.45	1.79	4,452
Number of East Indian immigrants serving under indenture on 30th September 1872								4,452
" " who have not completed residence of 10 years in Colony								2,156
" " who have completed residence								3,377
Total in Colony on 30th September, 1872								10,985

Immigration Department synopsis of Mortality Returns of East Indian Immigrants Indentured under the provisions of Law 34 of 1869 for the four years ending with 1871-72.

	First year coolies. (a)	Second year coolies.	Third year coolies.	Fourth year coolies.	Total number of coolies under indenture.	Percentage of deaths amongst total number of coolies.
Percentage of deaths in 1868-69	4.54	...	...	...	1,387	(b) 4.54
" " 1869-70	7.23	7.91	...	...	2,225	7.14
" " 1870-71	1.88	7.29	2.5	...	3,402	3.43
" " 1871-72	1.26	4.29	2.69	1.47	4,482	2.45

(a) The coolies in this column arrived in the year in which they died. The percentage of mortality in this case, therefore, is only for a fraction of twelve months.

(b) This is the percentage of mortality for an average of six months.

A. H. ALEXANDER.

Acting Agent General, Immigration.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
The 16th January 1873.

No. 263

COPY, with enclosures, forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
REVENUE AND COMMERCE;
(EMIGRATION.)
Simla, the September 1873.

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Order thereon 13 October 1873 N. 1069

Communicated to the Protector of Emigrants -

1st Inst. (attach)
H. M. M. M.
Ag. Under Secy.
for Chief Secy.
To the Protector of Emigrants
Revenue Department
N. 44

N. 44, Dec. 12/72

12/72

7th Nov 1873.

1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

EMIGRATION.

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR INDIA.

Sept 13 1873
Recd. 23 - 87 843
D. 6th August } 1873.
R. 4th Sept. }

No. 92.
1 Enclosure.
Spare copies.

D. No. }

L. No. }

Progs. { No.

SUBJECT.

FORWARDS copies of the reports of the Agent-General of
Immigrants and of the Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands in
Trinidad for the year 1872, together with the annual report
on immigration to Jamaica for 1871-72, with its several
accompaniments.