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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

REV DEPARTMENT

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Emigration.

No. 78. *Read Minute by His Excellency A. P. PHAYRE, Governor of Mauritius, dated 6th March 1876.*

The report of the Protector of Immigrants for 1875 is on the whole satisfactory.

The total number of immigrants, male and female, into the Colony, was 2,919, while 3,423 returned to their own country. Of these, 396 were sent back at the expense of Government.

The amount of savings declared by the immigrants as being carried away with them, whether in cash or drafts, amounted in round numbers to 43,700*l*. The amount remitted through the Immigration Office was 14,650*l*., which is included therein.

The health of the Indian population is shown to be good. The death-rate varies much in the several districts, but is little more than 22 per thousand of the whole number.

Inquiry will be made from the Inspector-General of Police whether the return of the number of passes issued can in future distinguish between originals, duplicates, triplicates, and so on.

The questions noticed by the Protector of Immigrants as to deserters who make wilfully false statements regarding the names and abodes of their employers will be considered when the labor laws come under review. The obtaining of duplicate tickets by false statements will also be considered.

The number of suicides—fifty-four in 1875—is still very large. I cannot say that I am satisfied that the causes are accurately disclosed.

The returns by employers required under Section 9 of Ordinance No. 34 of 1871 of all immigrants in their employ are made out for each six months of the year. Those for the six months ending 30th June 1875 had not been verified by the Inspectors of Immigrants by the end of the year. No explanation is given of the cause of this, and, unexplained, the delay appears excessive. The Protector of Immigrants in paragraph 66 explains why the figures given in these returns are likely to be in some respects inaccurate. This makes it more important to check or to verify them with as little delay as possible.

I regret to observe that the Protector has not been able to include in his report the amount in the Savings Bank standing to the credit of the Indian popu-

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lation at the close of 1875. This information would be a fair test, in connexion with other circumstances, of the condition of the Indian laboring class.

From T. ELLIOTT, Esq., Acting Protector of Immigrants, Mauritius, to the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, dated 29th February 1876.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the following report for the year 1875.

Immigration.

2. The number of emigrants embarked for Mauritius during that year was—

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		INFANTS.	
	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.
From Calcutta	1,188	456	99	62	67	63
„ Madras	556	248	90	88	12	15
Total	1,744	704	189	150	79	78

Mortality at sea.

3. The mortality at sea amongst them was—

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		INFANTS.	
	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.
In Calcutta ships	8	3	3	1	4	1
„ Madras	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	8	3	4	1	4	1

4. The rate of mortality therefore was 10.33 per thousand on the number of Calcutta coolies embarked, and of 0.99 on the Madras coolies, and on the total number embarked 7.13 per thousand.

Ratio of mortality at sea.

5. This is a considerable reduction on the mortality of 1874, and approaches the low rate of mortality of 1869, 1870, and 1871, and the mortality would have been very small indeed had it not been that one of the Calcutta ships (the *Lady Melville*) met with very bad weather, which prevented the immigrants from going on the upper deck and kept them in the between-decks, that were often wet from the heavy seas washing on board, and which, in the opinion of the Surgeon in charge, was the cause of much of the sickness that occurred. There were thirteen deaths on board the *Lady Melville*.

6. Three of the ships—the *Iskender Shah* from Calcutta, and the *Reigate* and *Latona* from Madras—arrived without having had any mortality on board.

7. As in the previous year, the cooly ships were directed to land their coolies at the quarantine stations, and all of them did so, with the exception of the *Reigate*, which arrived on the 31st December 1874, and landed her coolies at the depôt on the 2nd January 1875.

Coolies landed at quarantine stations.

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8. The mortality at the quarantine stations was—

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		INFANTS.	
	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.
Among Calcutta coolies	3	1	...	2	1	1
„ Madras	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	3	1	...	3	1	1

9. The principal mortality at the quarantine station was among the coolies of the *Lady Melville*, of whom seven died there; this, with the thirteen deaths on boardship, makes a mortality of twenty among the coolies per *Lady Melville*. Notwithstanding this large mortality, I have no reason to think that there had been any want of care in the selection of the coolies who embarked in her, or in their treatment either on boardship or at the quarantine station. The ship has good accommodation for coolies—lofty between decks and plenty of ventilation; on her return voyage to India she had 304 passengers, time-expired immigrants and their children, and only lost one of them, an old man, who died after twelve hours' sickness from a pernicious attack of intermittent fever.

10. There were five births at sea in the Calcutta ships—four boys and one girl—all of whom were landed at the depôt.

Births at sea.

Number of immigrants.

11. The total number of immigrants landed at the depôt was—

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		INFANTS.	
	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.
Vide.—Annexure 1. From Calcutta	1,177	452	96	59	66	62
„ Madras	556	248	89	87	12	15
Total	1,733	700	185	146	78	77

or more concisely Males 1,996
Females 923
Total 2,919

12. The report of the Depôt Medical Officer, which I annex, gives full particulars of the state of health in which these immigrants arrived.

Proportion of females.

13. The proportion of females to males in the immigration of 1875 was—

From Calcutta ... 42.99 per cent.
„ Madras ... 53.12 „
In total number introduced ... 46.24 „
But calculating only on the number of adult females and males, the proportion was—
From Calcutta ... 38.40 per cent.
„ Madras ... 44.60 „
In total number introduced ... 40.39 „

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14. The proper proportion of adult women was not sent in the *Lady Melville* from Calcutta. Our Emigration Agent explained that this was caused by the number of female emigrants applying for admission to the depôt during the few weeks prior to the despatch of the ship unexpectedly falling short of the number required, and by the detention at the moment of embarkation of a few women on account of temporary ailments and for family reasons; and he pointed out that in previous shipments (as well as in the whole year ending 31st December 1874) he had despatched more than the required proportion.

Marriages declared by immigrants.

15. The number of marriages declared by the immigrants was—

From Calcutta	214
„ Madras	129

Of these, 334 were confirmations of marriages declared before our Emigration Agents in India, and nine were marriages declared to me under Art. 71 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1871.

16. I had in several instances to confirm the marriages of very young girls; one was only nine years of age, another was ten years old, and two others twelve years. Children of such ages would not be allowed to marry in Mauritius, but under Art. 70 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1871 the Protector is obliged to confirm the marriage when the formalities prescribed in that article have been observed. If I had any discretionary power I would not confirm such marriages immediately after the arrival in the Colony of the parties, but only when the girl had completed her fifteenth year.

17. Among the immigrants introduced in 1875 there were 330 who declared that they had previously emigrated—

Return coolies.

	From Calcutta.				From Madras.			
	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.
To Mauritius	81	43	19	7	38	35	12	12
„ Natal	2	...	...	...	17	9	11	6
„ Demerara	6	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
„ Martinique	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	1
„ Réunion	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
„ Singapore	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
„ Cachar	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Trinidad	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Rangoon	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ Ceylon	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	94	46	19	7	70	49	26	19

18. Two hundred and eighty-two of the newly-arrived immigrants were transferred by the requisitionists to other employers, and fifty whom one requisitionist refused to take were allotted to the Surveyor-General's Department.

Transfer of new immigrants.

19. In the latter case the requisitionist refused to take over the men engaged for him because one year and fourteen days had elapsed from the date of his requisition to the date of the contract passed in India. By the law he was justified in so doing, Art. 3 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1862 declaring that requisitions shall remain in force for twelve months and no longer; but a practice had grown up of allowing one month for the transmission of the requisition to India, and each requisition had a foot-note that it would remain in force for one year from the date of its reception in India. Instructions were at once sent to our Agents in India to comply strictly with the law.

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20. The average charge levied on introducers was 11. 12s. 4d. per male adult from Calcutta, and 13l. 8d. from Madras. Annexure 2 shows the charge for each ship.

Costs of introduction.

21. No requisition for laborers was made in 1875; the last requisition for Madras coolies was made on the 23rd June 1874, and the last for Calcutta on the 10th November 1874. There are no laborers due on unsatisfied requisitions.

22. The Government scale of wages has remained unchanged (*vide* Annexure 3).

Emigration.

23. The emigration of Indian immigrants and their families in 1875 was as follows:—

<i>Vide</i> Annexure 4.	Males	2,368	} Total	3,423
	Females	1,055		

Of these, 430 males and 421 females were born in Mauritius, so that the number of immigrants who left the Colony was—

Number of immigrants who left the Colony.	Males	1,938	} Total	2,572
	Females	634		

24. The proportion of females to males in the total emigration of 1875 was 44.55 per cent., or 1.69 per cent. less than in the immigration of that year.

25. I desire here to call attention to the fact that new immigrant women frequently return to India before they have completed a residence of five years; and as I am not aware of any law which authorizes me to prevent them from leaving, I have not attempted to do so. But I consider that they should be as much bound to a residence of five years as are the men who come down engaged as laborers, power however, being given to the Protector in special cases to allow women to leave before the completion of five years' residence.

Departure of new immigrant women.

26. The immigrants and their families who left in 1875 embarked for the following destinations:—

Destination of departing immigrants.	
Calcutta	1,661
Madras	1,225
Bombay	437
Other places	100

27. Three hundred and ninety-six of them were sent back at the expense of Government or of the Poor Law Commission; 3,006 paid their own passages, and the remaining twenty-one earned their return-passage by working as cooks or topasses.

Cost of return-passages.

28. The expense of the return-passage was the same as in the preceding year—

	£	s.
To Calcutta	2	15
„ Madras	2	10
„ Bombay	3	0

And the amount paid into this office during the year by those who left at their own expense was 6,759l. 16s. 8d.

29. The amount of savings which the return coolies declared they were carrying away with them was Rupees 4,37,039. Of this amount Rupees 1,01,223 was in gold, Rupees 2,01,541 in silver, and Rupees 1,34,275 in drafts on our Emigration Agents.

This sum of Rupees 1,34,275 is included in the amount of Rupees 1,46,555 mentioned in paragraph 33.

30. As in previous years, some of these savings were declared by women and some by children; but looking upon them as substantially the savings of the men, the average savings per head per man would be Rupees 217. As, however, 401 of the men declared that they had no savings, the average amount of the savings of the remaining men would be Rupees 271 each.

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31. Of the 401 men who declared that they had no savings, 244 paid their own passage money, and 157 had free passages given to them.

32. I annex a statement showing approximatively the amounts carried away by individuals. It will be seen on reference thereto that—
Vide Annexure 6.

	RS.
287 declared that they had less than	50
249 " "	100
293 " "	150
181 " "	200
199 " "	250
123 " "	300
96 " "	350
57 " "	400
74 " "	450
39 " "	500
and 192 " "	more than 500

33. The amount paid into this office in 1875 to be remitted to India was Rs. 1,46,555, of which—
Remittances through Immigration Office.

	RS.
For Calcutta	71,175
„ Madras	59,455
„ Bombay	15,925

34. The greater part of the sums sent to Calcutta and Madras and the whole of the amount remitted to Bombay were the savings of the returning coolies; but in the amount for Calcutta is included a sum of Rupees 1,430 sent to their relatives by twelve immigrants remaining in Mauritius, and in the amount for Madras is included a sum of Rupees 3,280 sent by seventeen immigrants to their relatives.

Indian Immigrant Population.

35. The population of the Colony on the 31st December 1875 was estimated by the Registrar-General as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General population	57,313	50,954	108,267
Indian	150,896	85,439	236,335
Total	208,209	136,393	344,602

Of the Indian population the number of Indian immigrants was according to the figures
Number of Indian immigrants in the Colony. of this office—

	M.	F.	Total.
<i>Vide Annexure 7.</i>	105,738	44,491	150,229

The number of Indian immigrants in the Colony on the 31st December 1875 was less by 2,632 (2,020 males and 612 females) than it was on the 31st December 1874, the departures and deaths having exceeded the arrivals by that number.

Mortality of 1875.

36. The deaths of the year 1875 were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In General population	1,552	1,420	2,972
„ Indian	3,469	2,143	5,612
Total	5,021	3,563	8,584

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The death-rates then would be—

For General population	27.45 per 1,000.
„ Indian	23.74 „
Total	24.90 „

37. The population on sugar estates according to the half-yearly returns from the planters was on the 30th June 1875—
Population on sugar estates.

Male laborers —	14,549
(1). New immigrants	49,817
(2). Old	661
(3). Free Indian passengers	7,041
(4). Creoles of Indian origin	188
(5). „ African	139
(6). Others	832
Females laborers	62,087
Persons residing on the estates, but not working for the proprietors	
Total	135,314

The population on sugar estates in the different districts of the Colony was—

In Pamplémousses	13,582
„ Rivière du Rempart	12,812
„ Flacq	32,629
„ Grand Port	25,828
„ Savanne	20,381
„ Black River	6,164
„ Plaines Wilhems	12,675
„ Moka	11,243
Total	135,314

38. The mortality on sugar estates according to the returns of the officers of the civil status was—

	Mortality on sugar estates.
<i>Vide Annexures 8 to 15, and Résumé of above in Annexure 16.</i>	
In Pamplémousses	352
„ Rivière du Rempart	368
„ Flacq	662
„ Grand Port	506
„ Savanne	400
„ Black River	151
„ Plaines Wilhems	280
„ Moka	272
Total	2,991

This will give a death-rate of 22.10 per 1,000 among the whole population on sugar estates, and a death-rate in each district as follows:—

Pamplémousses	25.91 per 1,000.
Rivière du Rempart	28.72 „
Flacq	20.25 „
Grand Port	19.59 „
Savanne	19.62 „
Black River	24.49 „
Plaines Wilhems	22.09 „
Moka	24.19 „

39. In paragraph 36 the death-rate of the whole population is shown to be 24.90 per 1,000, and of the Indian portion of it 23.74 per 1,000; but the figures just given in paragraph 38 show that the death-rate on sugar estates is still lower, being only 22.10 per 1,000.

* All the returns for the half-year ending 31st December 1875 have not yet been received.

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40. The number of engagements entered into between laborers and employers in 1875 was 60,555; 37,413 were re-engagements with the same employers; and 23,142 with other employers.

41. The following figures show the number of engagements and re-engagements for the last five years:—

	Engagements.	Re-engagements.	Total.
In 1871	28,172	47,713	75,885
" 1872	25,717	45,457	71,174
" 1873	21,154	44,225	65,379
" 1874	22,923	40,214	63,137
" 1875	23,142	37,413	60,555

42. During this period, while the number of laborers entering into written engagements has been steadily decreasing, there has been a very large increase in the number of Indians taking out police passes. The Inspector-General of Police has kindly supplied me with the following figures showing the number of police passes issued up to the end of 1870 and the number issued in each of the five following years:—

Districts.	Number issued up to 31st December 1870.	Number issued in					Total
		1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	
Port Louis	12,768	1,464	1,167	877	927	1,172	18,375
Pamplemousses	12,345	1,525	1,453	1,500	1,239	2,840	20,902
Rivière du Rempart	3,395	932	713	704	781	1,002	7,527
Flacq	8,927	1,570	2,523	2,276	2,200	3,184	20,680
Grand Port	6,164	1,901	1,944	1,639	1,718	2,124	15,510
Savanne	4,946	1,378	1,440	1,136	1,174	1,358	11,432
Black River	3,480	896	712	834	1,244	8,004	18,617
Plaines Wilhems	8,638	1,544	1,549	1,753	2,456	2,677	12,890
Moka	5,834	1,387	1,170	1,106	1,264	2,129	12,890
Total	66,497	12,597	12,797	11,723	12,593	17,730	133,937

43. The total number of passes issued (133,937) when added to the number of laborers under written engagements gives a total considerably in excess of the total male immigrant population in the Colony, and without explanation these figures would naturally be considered as erroneous.

44. Want of time has not allowed the pass clerks in all the districts to eliminate the number of duplicate, triplicate, and quadruplicate passes that have been issued. Were this done a very large number would be struck off, as will be apparent when I state that in one district alone, that of Black River, the number would be diminished by 2,077 were duplicates, &c., eliminated.

45. The return from that district was prepared so as to show the number of original passes issued and the number of duplicates, &c., but for the sake of uniformity the number of all passes issued have been given.

46. Even were the numbers corrected by the elimination of duplicates, &c., there would still be considerable deductions to make because many Indians have taken out passes in different districts, and of course have been counted in each district.

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47. Annexure 17 shows the rates at which the engagements in 1875 were made; the greater number was at 14 shillings (in the two previous years 16 shillings), and the average rate of the whole was 14s. 5½d., the average rate of the previous year being 16s. 0½d. A general reduction in wages was accepted readily by the laborers who fully understood that on account of the short crop of 1874-75 and in presence of the long-continued drought which rendered the prospects of the next crop very gloomy, their employers were compelled to reduce their expenses.

48. Annexure 18 shows the periods for which engagements were made:—

	Engagements.	Re-engagements.	Total.
For 3 months or less	195	140	335
More than 3 months and not more than 6 months	1,397	823	2,220
" 6 months " 1 year	19,543	32,749	52,292
" 1 year " 18 months	908	2,547	3,455
" 18 months " 2 years	839	1,006	1,845
" 2 years " 4 "	158	116	274
For 5 years	102	32	134
Total	23,142	37,413	60,555

49. Annexure 19 shows the classes of men who entered into engagements:—

	Engagements.	Re-engagements.	Total.
New immigrants	86	157	243
Old	19,803	33,244	53,047
Other registered immigrants	401	316	717
Creoles of Indian origin	2,849	3,696	6,545
" African "	3	...	3
Total	23,142	37,413	60,555

50. There has been a steady increase in the number of Creoles of Indian origin who enter into engagements.

In 1869 there were	2,938
" 1870	3,004
" 1871	4,259
" 1872	5,425
" 1873	5,501
" 1874	6,310
" 1875	6,545

51. The complaints made to the Stipendiary Magistrates by and against Indian immigrants are shown in Annexures 20 and 21.

52. The convictions of employers and overseers on complaints preferred against them by their Indian laborers were fewer last year than in 1874, though in one item, the non-delivery

Against employers.

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or imperfect delivery of rations, there was a slight excess. The following figures will show this:—

	1874.	1875.
For non-payment of wages	1,489	1,394
„ non-delivery or imperfect delivery of rations	203	216
„ refusal of medical care	14	9
„ non-delivery of tickets or other papers	73	69
„ assault	133	86
„ other charges	67	20
Total	1,979	1,794

53. The convictions of Indian immigrants on complaints preferred against them by their employers and overseers show an increase over those of 1874 in the charges for refusing to work, neglect of work, and unlawful absence. The following figures will show this:—

	1874.	1875.
For refusing to work	343	410
„ unlawful absence	1,956	2,403
„ desertion	1,558	1,443
„ maliciously injuring employer's property	19	15
„ insubordination, assault, &c.	5	2
„ neglect of work	221	410
„ other charges	371	69
Total	4,473	4,752

54. During the year 1,310 vagrants were sent to the depôt by the Stipendiary Magistrates, the greater number as deserters, and the remainder as vagrants and deserters. Fifty-one of them were each sent twice to their employers; twenty-one were sent three times each; one was sent seven times, and two were each sent nine times to their masters. As I have mentioned in my previous reports, the cost of sending these deserters back is borne by the public.

55. And, in connexion with the preceding paragraph, I may state that many of these deserters wilfully deceive the Stipendiary Magistrates before whom they are taken by the police as to the name and residence of their employers, so that it is no uncommon thing for a deserter to be sent from Port Louis to one district, thence to another, afterwards to the Immigration Depôt, and finally to his employer. One deserter has been sent to me twenty-four times by Stipendiary Magistrates, and on each occasion he had deceived the Magistrate as to who his employer was. I do not think it would be unjust to punish such a man for wilfully deceiving the Magistrate, but I am not aware that he can be punished under the present law.

56. During the year I caused to be prosecuted forty-one immigrants for having obtained duplicate tickets obtained by false pretences, or attempted to obtain duplicate tickets under false pretences, and forty of them were condemned. Some of these were men who had been registered under Art. 15 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1862, and I was able to show that they were under written agreement at the time they obtained the re-registered ticket. Any immigrant who persistently refuses to give information which will lead to his identity may obtain a re-registered ticket; 1,613 of them have been issued up to this time, and I am of opinion that many have been given to immigrants who were perfectly well able to give information by which they could have been identified, but who would not speak out. Whenever a re-registered immigrant comes to the depôt every effort is made to discover his real number. In 101 cases success has attended those efforts; 216 of the re-registered immigrants have returned to India, and there are 1,296 still on the list.

57. Annexures 22 and 23 show the number of convictions in the Criminal Courts of the Colony in 1875.

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58. The convictions of Indians were considerably less last year than in 1874: they were—

	1874.	1875.
In the Supreme Court	66	50
„ District Courts	6,641	6,078

59. It is desirable that a classification of the Indians convicted should be made, and I would suggest that the District Magistrates be instructed to classify the Indians as old or new immigrants, Creole Indians, or Indian passengers.

60. The number of suicides reported to the Registrar-General in 1875 was fifty-four (vide Annexure 24). Of these, fifty were Indians, forty-six males and four females.

61. Since August last every case of suicide of an Indian has been inquired into by an Inspector of Immigrants, and from their reports and those of the Police it appears that sickness was the cause of thirteen suicides; drink of eight (in two of those cases there was also added the fear of prosecution before the Magistrate); domestic troubles of two, and jealousy of two. Temporary insanity was the cause assigned in seven cases; in one case the Inspector of Immigrants could only attribute the suicide to nostalgia; two cases of murder were followed by the suicides of the murderers, and the causes of the other suicides are not known.

62. I am not quite sure that all the cases reported as suicides were really so. One Indian, for instance, is reported to have thrown himself from the balcony of the Civil Hospital; as it was dark at the time that this occurred, it may be that it was an accident and not a suicide. Another who died poisoned by opium is said to have poisoned himself on account of his domestic troubles; it may be that, as he was unaccustomed to opium, he had taken an overdose without any intention of killing himself. And in another case (of hanging) it seemed to me after reading the evidence collected by the police more like a case of murder than of suicide.

63. Besides the number of suicides given in Annexure 24, one case was reported to me by the Inspector of Immigrants as a suicide which was reported to the Registrar-General as a death from syncope; and two unknown Indians were found hanging; and another unknown Indian was found drowned with a stone tied to his capra. But who can say whether these three were cases of suicide or of crime?

64. The returns for the half-year ending 31st December 1874 furnished under Ordinance No. 34 of 1871 by employers were verified by the Inspectors of Immigrants on their third tour of inspection. The returns for the half-year ending 30th June and 31st December 1875 will be verified by them during their fourth tour of inspection, so that in the next annual report a review of the whole of that year can be given.

65. The returns for the half-year ended 31st December 1874 show the following payments to and stoppages from laborers:—

	Employed by Planters.		Employed by Job-contractors.		Total.	
	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢
Payments to new immigrants	163,086	83	5,398	67	168,485	50
„ old	826,598	43	97,885	90	924,484	33
„ others	102,090	09	11,224	61	113,314	70
Total payments to laborers	1,091,775	35	114,509	18	1,206,284	53
Deductions for sickness	98,104	93	10,830	41	109,025	34
„ imprisonments	234,497	76	16,005	47	250,503	23
„ permissions						
„ illegal absence	332,692	69	26,835	88	359,528	57
Total deductions from laborers						

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16th August 1876. No. 925.*

66. As mentioned in paragraph 41 of my annual report for 1873, the figures given in the returns from employers of labor cannot be altogether relied on, because of the practice followed on many estates of noting men as absent with permission during the interval between the conclusion of one engagement, and their resumption of work after entering into another. This practice, however, is not so much followed now as it was then, though it does still prevail to some extent.

67. The Inspectors of Immigrants have prepared statements showing the number of laborers on the sugar estates, the amount of wages paid, the deductions, the number of days lost, &c.

68. The following figures gathered from those statements show the amounts paid and the deductions in each district:—

Vide Annexures Nos. 25 to 33.

Districts.	Payments to Sirdars and Laborers.	DEDUCTIONS FROM SIRDARS AND LABORERS.			
		Sickness, &c. (single cut).		Illegal absence (double cut).	
	\$	£	\$	£	\$
Pamplemousses ...	137,263	49	10,745	74	18,955
Rivière du Rempart ...	115,331	24	9,815	49	19,856
Flacq ...	277,511	81	19,897	75	55,304
Grand Port ...	214,196	43	15,500	86	40,602
Savanne ...	175,378	93	11,049	26	37,896
Black River ...	65,427	27	7,392	44	13,332
Plaines Wilhems ...	128,319	60	8,748	41	24,439
Moka ...	108,001	16	8,839	75	10,008
Total ...	1,221,431	56	91,988	70	229,225

From these figures it results that the deductions from the amount of wages that might have been earned were 20·8 per cent.

69. The amounts paid to job-contractors' laborers are not included in the Inspectors' figures.

70. I am sorry that I have not been able to obtain the amount in the Savings Bank standing on 31st December 1875 to the credit of the various classes of the Indian population, but press of work has not allowed the Chief Clerk of the Savings Bank to extract the information.

From Dr. A. R. BARRAUT, M.D., Health Officer, Port Louis, to the Protector of Immigrants, Mauritius, dated 1st February 1876.

I have the honor to forward the report on the Immigration Dépôt for 1875.

The year which has just elapsed has not been characterised by events of an unusual nature; the admissions into the dépôt were less numerous than in 1874, and the tide of immigration was comparatively small, eight vessels only having arrived at Mauritius with immigrants from India.

2. The number of immigrants who applied for a return-passage to India amounted to—

	M.	F.	Total.
For Calcutta ...	1,219	427	1,646
„ Madras ...	705	383	1,088
„ Bombay ...	139	77	216
Total ...	2,063	887	2,950

3. The number of vagrants admitted into the dépôt was 1,946.

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The number of new immigrants amounted to 1,996 males and 923 females, giving a total of 2,919 souls.

The daily average of old immigrants who lived at the dépôt during the year was 231.

There were two deaths—one boy, eight years of age, from chronic diarrhoea and enteritis, and one infant boy from convulsions. And three births—two boys and one girl.

Out of the old immigrants 281 were sent to the Poor Law Hospital for treatment. The diseases under which they labored are tabulated in the following form:—

	Number of Cases.
Abscess ...	5
Ascites ...	15
Asthma ...	6
Bronchitis ...	14
Cataract ...	4
Colic ...	4
Contusions ...	2
Dysentery ...	21
Diarrhoea ...	17
Debility ...	3
Disease of knee-joint ...	2
Elephantiasis ...	2
Erysipelas ...	1
Fever ...	70
Fistula ...	3
Hydrocele ...	4
Hæmorrhoids ...	1
Heart disease ...	3
Itch ...	10
Leprosy ...	3
Malarious cachexia ...	8
Ophthalmia ...	4
Phthisis ...	2
Paralysis ...	2
Rupia ...	15
Rheumatism ...	11
Syphilis ...	1
Scrofula ...	3
Splenitis ...	40
Ulcers ...	1
Varicella ...	1
Varicose veins ...	1
Total ...	281

Out of the new immigrants seventy-one were sent to the Civil Hospital. The diseases which they labored are thus tabulated:—

	No. sent.	Died.	Discharged.
Abscess ...	1	...	1
Bronchitis ...	3	...	3
Cataract ...	1	...	1
Colic ...	1	...	1
Diarrhoea ...	18	2	16
Dysentery ...	16	3	13
Fever ...	8	1	7

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Hæmaturia	...	1	...	1
Hydrocele	...	2	...	2
Itch	...	2	...	2
Marasmus	...	3	1	2
Ophthalmia	...	6	...	6
Phimosia	...	2	...	2
Paratuberculosis	...	2	...	2
Syphilis	...	3	...	3
Ulcers	...	1	...	1
Dislocation of shoulder	...	1	...	1
Total	...	71	7	64

9. These new immigrants arrived in eight vessels.

The first vessel, *Iskender Shah*, came from Calcutta and landed at Port Louis 210 men and ninety-six females after having undergone quarantine at Cannonier Point. There was no death, and there were only twelve cases of sickness during the passage, principally dysentery and fever. The immigrants were carefully examined as to their fitness for field labor and for the marks of vaccination or of small-pox. Two infants—one boy and one girl—were not vaccinated.

The second vessel, the *Reigate*, landed at Port Louis 269 males and 144 females in very good condition from Madras. There was no death during the passage, but ninety cases of sickness, most of them of a slight nature. The marks of vaccination and small-pox were satisfactory. Among these immigrants there were seven old men, two of whom were rejected as unfit for work.

The third vessel, the *Merchantman*, brought 279 males and 123 females from Calcutta. There were only fifteen cases of sickness and two deaths during the passage. There were two children born on board, not vaccinated.

The fourth vessel, the *Latona*, brought 198 males and 102 females from Madras. There were only three cases of sickness and one death during the passage. These immigrants were in a very good sanitary condition and bore all marks of satisfactory vaccination, except one infant boy, born on board. There were among these immigrants six men who appeared to be above fifty.

The fifth vessel, the *Glenroy*, brought 328 males and 155 females from Calcutta. There were fifty-seven cases of measles during the voyage, and the number of sick admitted into Hospital amounted to 114. There were only four deaths on board and one at the quarantine station, where the immigrants remained twenty-eight days. There were among them six men blind of one eye, and another with cataract. Three children were not vaccinated.

The sixth vessel, *Allum Ghier*, brought 239 males and 108 females from Calcutta. There were thirty-nine cases of sickness on board during the passage and one death. These immigrants remained nine days at the quarantine station, and arrived at the depôt in a very good sanitary condition. Three men were blind of one eye, and another laboring under purulent ophthalmia, became totally blind. The vaccinations were satisfactory.

The seventh vessel, *Latona*, brought 190 men and 104 females from Madras. There was no death, and only four cases of sickness during the passage. These immigrants remained eight days at Cannonier Point, and came to the depôt in a good sanitary condition. There were among them three men weakly, one very old, one with hydrocele, one very thin, and one blind of one eye. The vaccinations were satisfactory.

The eighth vessel, the *Lady Melville*, brought 283 males and ninety-one females from Calcutta. There were sixty-two cases of sickness during the passage, including thirty of measles. The mortality was large—thirteen, and at the quarantine station seven more died of diarrhœa and dysentery principally. They remained twenty-one days in quarantine at Flat Island and arrived in the depôt in good condition. Three children were not vaccinated. There were five men blind of one eye among these immigrants.

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10. The number of Indians brought before me for special examination amounted to 360. Out of these 329 were either sent to hospital or invalided, and the remainder thirty-one were found to be malingering.

11. Several minor operations were performed during the year, such as opening of abscesses, extraction of teeth, &c.

12. The provisions issued to the immigrants were examined as to their quantity and quality, and on no occasion was there any ground for complaint.

13. The improvements in the depôt were not considerable in 1875; only one gutter was reconstructed in the old immigrants' yard. I consider it absolutely necessary that all the gutters in the depôt should be done in like manner, i.e., paved on the outside at least for four feet.

14. There is no bathing-place for the new immigrant women; the surface drainage of the yard might be considerably improved by a direct outfall into the Fanfaron instead of falling into Farquhar Street, as is now the case.

It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the zeal displayed by the depôt-keeper during the performance of his duties at the depôt.

No. 207.

Copy forwarded for information to the Government of Madras in continuation of the endorsement from this office, No. 120, dated the 5th April last.

(By Order.)

DEPT. OF REV., AGRI., AND COMCE.
(EMIGRATION),

(Signed) C. J. LYALL,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 79. ORDER THEREON, 16th August 1876, No. 925.

Communicated to the Protector of Emigrants, and to the Consular Agents at Pondicherry and Karikal.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary

To the Protector of Emigrants.

„ British Consular Agent at Karikal.

„ „ „ at Pondicherry.

„ Revenue Department.

Exd. J. Wright.

3 L. de O. de 20 de 1876
Office only

N. 3636
Dec. 1876 24

Govt. of 1876 24

PUBLIC.

To THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS,

&c.,

&c.,

Dated August 18th.

Issued

Recd.

1/9
Sept 5th

Encl.

G. O., 16th August 1876, No. 925.

AUGUST.
Nos. 78-79.

Emigration.—Endorsement of Government
In the forwarding report of the Protector of
Immigrants, Mauritius, for 1875, communicate
to the Protector and Consular Agents, Pond
cherry and Kerkel.

Dr. 2030
Communicated to the
Govt.

5-20/1/1877