

With the Compliments of the Secretary to the Government of
the Department of Commerce and Industry.

REPORT

ON

The Condition of Indian Immigrants in the Four British Colonies: Trinidad, British Guiana or Demerara, Jamaica and Fiji,

and in the Dutch Colony of

Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

PART I.—Trinidad and British Guiana.

B. J. McNeill & Chinnman Lal.



SIMLA
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1914.

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APPENDIX 7—*contd.***British Guiana.****REGULATIONS IN RESPECT OF DWELLINGS OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS.**

1. In these Regulations, "plantation" means "sugar plantation".
2. (1) On any plantation where new dwellings for indentured immigrants are required, the manager shall give in writing one month's notice to the Medical Inspector of his intention to build such dwellings, at the same time describing the site on which they are to be erected.
 (2) The Medical Inspector shall, as early as possible after receiving the same, make a special visit, if necessary, to the plantation and shall record his approval or otherwise in the Register of Dwellings.
 (3) No such dwellings shall be erected without the approval of the Medical Inspector.
3. Each range shall be a single-storey building constructed on the following plan:—
 (a) Length either fifty or one hundred feet and divided accordingly into five or ten rooms, each room to be numbered consecutively.
 (b) Breadth fourteen feet.
 (c) Height from upper side of sill to lower edge of wall plate, seven feet six inches.
 (d) Height to apex of rafters from top of wall plate, eight feet.
 (e) Height of upper side of sills from ground level not to be less than two feet, and in special cases, to be higher if required by the Medical Inspector, and approved of by the Surgeon General.
 (f) The roof may be either shingled or covered with corrugated galvanized iron sheets, and need not be close-boarded.
 (g) The floors may be either formed of boards laid on floor beams or made of earth raised to the level of top of sills and well rammed.
 (h) The walls shall be made of close boards.
 (i) Each room shall have a window on the windward side and a door on the leeward side or there may be a door on each side; if the latter, then the door on the windward side shall be in halves, so that the upper portion can form a window. Each room shall contain a platform or other suitable arrangement for sleeping, to be approved by the Medical Inspector.
 (j) The partitions between the rooms shall be close-boarded with grooved and tongued joints to a height of two feet above the plate, the space above that to be close lathed.
4. Each range shall have a gallery not less than six feet wide by a height of not less than five feet in the clear; and running the whole length of the leeward side. In special cases, with the consent of the Medical Inspector and the approval of the Surgeon General, the gallery may be placed on the windward side.
5. Permanent ventilation shall be provided as follows:—
 (a) A leeward "cow-mouth" four inches high running to within two feet of each end of the roof.
 (b) The rafters shall be placed on interties, which on leeward side are to project three feet and on windward side one foot. The ventilating spaces thus formed shall be lathed not boarded.
 (c) There shall be a series of louvres at both gables extending from the apex of the rafter downwards to a distance of four feet.
6. Each range shall be provided with a distinguishing letter and each room shall be numbered.
7. Each range shall be placed on a dam not less than thirty-six feet or more than sixty feet wide with a small drain running both in front and behind the range, and leading into the main drainage; the ground shall be sloped off towards these drains.
8. The distance between the gable of one range and the nearest of the next range shall not be less than forty feet or more than fifty feet.

9. The distance between the front of one range and the back of the one next in front shall not be less than fifty feet or more than seventy-five feet, except with the permission of the Medical Inspector.

Made by the Immigration Agent General, with the assistance of the Medical Inspector and the approval of the Surgeon General, and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy, under section 68 of the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, this 17th day of December, 1901.

By Command,
J. HAMPDEN KING,
Clerk of the Court.

REPORT ON THE PETER'S HALL MEDICAL DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1911-1912.

RIVER VIEW,

EAST BANK, DEMERARA,

7th August, 1912.

SIR,

I have the honour to report as follows on the Peter's Hall Medical District for the year 1911-1912.

ESTATES.

In comparison with previous years there were fewer cases of Malarial Fever and Pneumonia. On the other hand, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Typhoid Fever were more than usually prevalent, this being doubtless due to deterioration of the water-supply resulting from the exceptionally long drought.

The following table shows the birth-rate and mortality of the four Diamond estates, taken together, for the year under report, compared with the average of the three previous years.

THE DIAMOND ESTATES.

Plantations Diamond, Farm, Providence and Peter's Hall.

| | Birth-rate per 1,000. | Death-rate per 1,000. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1911-1912 | 29·5 | 20·3 |
| Average of the three previous years | 29·7 | 24·7 |

These figures have reference only to the East Indians residing in the four nigger-yards, numbering 5,150, exclusive of those residing in the villages, pastures, etc.

It will be seen that last year the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 9·2 per thousand, and that the death-rate was 4·4 per thousand less than the average of the three previous years.

On Plantation Diamond proper, an exceptionally small number of births—52, equal to 23·9 per thousand, as compared with 72, equal to 33 per thousand, the average of the three previous years, has unfavourably affected the birth-rate of the four estates taken together.

Providence had the lowest death-rate, 16·9 per thousand. The same estate also had the highest birth-rate, 35·3 per thousand, followed closely by Farm with 34·8.

For some years past the birth-rate has been increasing and the mortality diminishing on these estates, especially Providence. I attribute this chiefly to the care exercised in the curative and preventive treatment of Anchyllostomiasis and Malarial Fever, the two main causes of sickness and death among the estate coolies. I shall consider these two causes separately.

Anchyllostomiasis.—When I took charge of this district in 1904, I found this disease exceedingly prevalent on the estates. The great majority of the coolies harboured the parasite. Their efficiency as labourers was much impaired. In both sexes deaths from acute anchyllostomiasis were distressingly frequent. Some of the women were rendered sterile by the more extreme degrees of anaemia. To those who were less anaemic the stress of pregnancy proved so exhausting as to lead, in most cases, to the death of both mother and fetus. Thus the parasite not only increased the mortality of the estates, but also adversely affected the birth-rate.

The more severe cases of infection were first dealt with. It took me some years of persistent effort, by the use of thymol and other anthelmintics in cases treated in hospital, to rid the coolies of their more dangerous degrees of infection.

Some years ago the manager of Providence carried out on his estate an efficient system for the disposal of night-soil, which was subsequently adopted on the other three estates. Re-infection has thus been to a great extent prevented.

The general result has been that the stationary coolie population of those yards is practically free from the more severe degrees of anaemia, a visibly anaemic person, if found there, being usually a new-comer from elsewhere. Deaths from acute uncomplicated ancylostomiasis are now quite exceptional. Pregnancy is seldom fatal from this cause. The improvement in the labour supply is manifest.

But although very many of the coolies have been cleared of their parasites entirely, a considerable proportion of them continue to harbour the worms in numbers which, indeed, are too small to produce an obvious effect on them when otherwise free from disease, but which, under the strain of malarial fever, and other illnesses, assert their debilitating influence. These coolies are apparently in good health, and work well, but the worms are there, ready to complicate other diseases.

How to deal with these people without impeding the work of the estates is a problem which I began to set myself to solve about four years ago. Up to that time I had been, as it were, merely pursuing the infection from the rear. I now wished to make a frontal attack on it, and entirely eliminate the parasite from the yards.

Clearly, to treat all these coolies in hospital with repeated heroic doses of parasiticide drugs was out of the question. There are so many of them that any attempt of the kind would have disorganised the work of the estates and cost a great deal of money; and, besides, such violent treatment would have been out of proportion to the mild degree of the infection. It was necessary to discover some method which, whilst practicable and efficient would inconvenience no one.

In November, 1908, I began an experiment on a few willing subjects at Providence. I gave each of them a cachet of ten grains of thymol every night for a period of many weeks. They did not find this moderate dose of the drug to interfere in the least with their ordinary occupation. Repeated microscopical examination showed a gradual diminution of the number of ova in their dejecta, until at the end of four months the ova disappeared entirely.

This long-continued course of thymol produced no ill effect whatever, and cured completely the disease. From that time I began to use this method of treatment in numerous cases of ancylostomiasis at Albouystown Dispensary and elsewhere, with uniformly satisfactory results. A very large experience of this use of the drug has convinced me of the efficacy and absolute innocuousness of this mode of dealing with the very difficult problem presented by the widespread infection of the coolies on the sugar estates.

In the beginning of the current year, therefore, it seemed to me that the time had arrived for giving those coolies the benefit of this line of treatment. By means of microscopical examination of the dejecta, an ancylostome census of all the coolies in the yards, from five years old upwards, has been making steady progress for some months. Completed at Farm, and nearly so at Providence, the census is proceeding apace at Diamond and will ultimately take in Peter's Hall.

As soon as the presence of ova is ascertained, the person is put on the "Thymol List", and begins at once to take ten grains of the drug every night, except on Saturdays, doing his work as usual. The coolies have taken to this treatment with remarkable readiness, being fully aware of its object and anxious to get rid of their parasites. I may mention that a thymol pulverette, coated with chocolate, is obtainable, which the coolies prefer to the cachet.

The first batch of coolies placed on the list in February at Farm have been re-examined, and nearly all of them have been found free from ova and taken off the list permanently. The others will be similarly re-examined after four months of treatment, and I anticipate that the bulk of them will be found free. Some stragglers may have to continue taking their dose for a month or two more.

It will be seen that, if this system is carried out accurately, the permanent residents in those yards will be entirely freed from this dangerous infection in a very short time. It will then be a relatively simple matter to deal with newcomers in like manner.

I am glad to say that the authorities of the estates are taking a deep interest in this matter; and with their all-important help I expect that the undertaking will be entirely successful.

Malaria.—In April, 1910, I began to give quinine systematically to the coolies in the estate yards as a preventive against this all-pervading cause of disease.

I started with the children at Providence. In the previous month a census of their spleens was taken, and complete lists were prepared of those whose spleens were distinctly enlarged, and of the others whose spleens appeared to be normal. Then I put them all without exception, on daily doses of quinine suited to their ages for the space of three months. The beneficial effect of this began to be perceived at once. Within a very short time malarial fever became less frequent, and convulsions practically ceased to occur.

Having thus brought them up to a more healthy standard, I restricted the daily doses to those with enlarged spleens, and relegated the others to a weekly dose. The manager gave

me his enthusiastic co-operation, without which success would not have been attainable. The sicknurse and his assistants carried out the additional duties thus thrown on them readily and whole-heartedly.

Not only have attacks of malarial fever almost ceased among those children, but their spleens have been steadily diminishing in size. Repeated spleenic censuses have resulted in a shortening of the list of those taking daily doses, and a corresponding lengthening of the weekly list.

The system was soon adopted by the other estates; and the matter was brought to the notice of the Medical Inspector at an early date.

In order to extend the benefit of this quinine distribution to the adults larger machinery was required. The managers of Farm, Providence and Peter's Hall have solved the difficulty by dividing the ranges in their yards among the drivers, each of whom is given charge of a few ranges. Each driver is supplied with two lists, one containing the names of those with normal spleens, the other, those with enlarged spleens. To the former he gives a weekly dose of five grains; to the latter, a like dose daily, with an additional five grains when the spleen is very large. The drivers are supervised by the principal sicknurse. The occurrence of malarial attacks, and the results of the periodic spleenic censuses show which of the drivers distribute the quinine carefully, and which of them shirk the work.

The results are seen in the marked reduction of the number of cases of, and deaths from, malarial fever. The adoption of this systematic distribution of quinine to the adults by the drivers at Diamond would doubtless have a like happy influence on the sickness-rate and mortality of that estate.

The salutary effect of the adoption of these measures for the cure and prevention of ancylostomiasis and malarial fever is seen most markedly in the high birth-rate and low mortality of Providence yard. A birth-rate of 35.3, and a mortality of 16.9 per thousand are highly encouraging figures.

There is therefore every reason to hope that, with the entire elimination of the ancylostome from these estates by the method described above, and the more complete control of malaria by still greater accuracy in the administration of quinine to the people, the birth-rate on these estates, in spite of the inequality of the sexes, can be kept well above 30 per thousand, and the mortality considerably below 20.

But a relatively high birth-rate, a low sickness-rate and mortality, and a prompt improvement in the labour supply, do not complete the list of benefits to be derived from these measures.

Anyone who has closely observed the East Indians in this colony knows that there is a marked difference in physique between the immigrants and those born here. Speaking generally it may be said that, compared with the Creole coolies, the immigrants are heavier and more muscular, their bones are thicker, their features coarser. They are stronger and more vigorous people. In a "tug of war" they run away with the Creole-born.

The effect of local rearing on the race tends, therefore, to physical deterioration, to the production of a light-weighting, thin-boned and delicate-featured man, having less capacity for prolonged, hard muscular effort.

Of the factors concerned with the production of this physical deterioration the two most important are, undoubtedly, malarial fever and ancylostomiasis.

The Creole coolie who begins to suffer from malarial fever in the first months of his existence, and who is burdened with an enlarged spleen from that time onwards throughout his growing years, lies under disabilities which are ceaselessly thwarting the natural tendency of the vital forces within him to raise him to his maximum of physical development. If to these disabilities from Malaria be added the constant draining of his blood through the bites of ancylostomes, it is easy to understand that such an individual inevitably tends towards the ranks of the degenerate.

Many such are being reared in the villages of the colony—a menace to its future vital interests.

On the sugar estates—the other great nursing-ground of the East Indian race here—the adoption of the modes of prevention described above will enable the children to grow into stronger, more virile and desirable citizens.

Water-supply.—On these estates an entirely satisfactory water-supply remains a desideratum. The supply is best at Providence.

Villages.—The sanitary condition and water-supply continue to be unsatisfactory.

I have no figures relative to the vital statistics of these villages. Fewer cases came under my notice during the year than in previous years.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

J. E. A. FERGUSON,
G.M.O.

The Honourable
The SURGEON GENERAL.

APPENDIX 8.

Table 3.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OUT-PATIENTS TREATED AT ESTATES' HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR 1911-12.

| Hospitals. | Indentured. | | | Unindentured. | | | Total. | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----|-------|---------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | M. | F. | T. | M. | | T. | M. | F. | T. |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Berbice—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Skeldene | 22 | 12 | 34 | 156 | 85 | 241 | 178 | 97 | 375 |
| Springlands | 10 | 8 | 13 | 63 | 33 | 96 | 78 | 36 | 109 |
| Port Mourant | 12 | 14 | 26 | 379 | 189 | 518 | 891 | 183 | 544 |
| Albion | 10 | 39 | 49 | 326 | 155 | 468 | 838 | 194 | 589 |
| Rose Hall | 70 | 71 | 141 | 299 | 172 | 471 | 369 | 243 | 612 |
| Friends | 35 | 28 | 63 | 161 | 106 | 267 | 198 | 184 | 830 |
| Providence | 31 | 22 | 53 | 96 | 47 | 143 | 127 | 69 | 196 |
| Mara | 4 | ... | 4 | 11 | 14 | 35 | 15 | 14 | 29 |
| Blairmont | 482 | 141 | 623 | 113 | 71 | 184 | 595 | 212 | 807 |
| Bath | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 676 | 830 | 1,006 | 1,606 | 822 | 2,428 | 2,282 | 1,152 | 3,434 |
| <i>Esequibo—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Golden Fléece | 4 | 8 | 12 | 180 | 100 | 280 | 184 | 108 | 292 |
| Taymouth Manor | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 34 | 77 | 48 | 34 | 77 |
| Anna Regina | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 40 | 88 | 48 | 40 | 88 |
| Hampton Court | 2 | ... | 2 | 96 | 83 | 129 | 98 | 33 | 131 |
| Marionville | 10 | 4 | 14 | 167 | 123 | 290 | 177 | 127 | 804 |
| Total | 16 | 12 | 28 | 534 | 330 | 864 | 550 | 342 | 892 |
| <i>Demerara—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cane Grove | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 80 | 90 | 61 | 92 |
| Melville | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 4 | 15 | 11 | 15 |
| Cove & John | 2 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 17 | 10 | 27 |
| Hope | 16 | 3 | 18 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 36 | 9 | 45 |
| Enmore | 20 | 2 | 22 | 30 | 84 | 64 | 50 | 36 | 86 |
| Nonpareil | 25 | 2 | 27 | 85 | 53 | 133 | 110 | 55 | 165 |
| Lusignan | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | ... | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Mon Repos | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| La Bonne Intention | ... | 4 | 8 | 12 | 287 | 250 | 517 | 271 | 529 |
| Success | ... | 4 | 8 | ... | 378 | 387 | 765 | 378 | 765 |
| Vryheid's Lust | ... | ... | ... | 767 | 637 | 1,454 | 879 | 764 | 1,648 |
| Ogle | 112 | 77 | 189 | 156 | 99 | 255 | 212 | 177 | 389 |
| Diamond | 56 | 78 | 134 | 99 | 75 | 174 | 104 | 78 | 182 |
| Farm | 5 | 3 | 8 | 98 | 64 | 162 | 99 | 71 | 170 |
| Providence | 1 | 7 | 8 | 66 | 64 | 130 | 68 | 64 | 130 |
| Houston | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wales | 15 | 7 | 22 | 2 | ... | 2 | 17 | 7 | 24 |
| Nismes | 40 | 36 | 76 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 41 | 39 | 80 |
| Schoon Ord | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Versailles | 10 | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | 1 | 11 | ... | 11 |
| Leonora | 8 | ... | 8 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 21 | 19 | 81 |
| Uitvlugt | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| De Kinderen | 11 | 2 | 13 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 29 | 11 | 40 |
| Tuschen | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 12 | 32 | 20 | 12 | 32 |
| Total | 325 | 232 | 557 | 2,133 | 1,804 | 3,937 | 2,458 | 2,036 | 4,494 |

SUMMARY.

| | | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | T. |
|-----------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BERBICE | ... | 676 | 830 | 1,006 | 1,606 | 822 | 2,428 | 2,282 | 1,152 | 3,434 |
| ESSEQUEBO | ... | 16 | 12 | 28 | 534 | 330 | 864 | 550 | 342 | 892 |
| DEMERRA | ... | 325 | 232 | 557 | 2,133 | 1,804 | 3,937 | 2,458 | 2,036 | 4,494 |
| TOTAL | ... | 1,017 | 574 | 1,591 | 4,278 | 2,956 | 7,229 | 5,200 | 3,530 | 8,820 |

TABLE 4—*contd.*

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's Hospital and the Number of deaths.

TABLE 4—

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's

contd.

Hospital and the number of Deaths.

HOSPITALS, DEMERARA.

| | Diamond. | | Farm. | | Providane. | | Houston. | | Wales. | | Niemes. | | Schoon Ord. | | Versailles. | | Leonora. | | Uitvlugt. | | Tuschen. | | Totals. | | | |
|------|----------|---------|--------|---------|------------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----|
| | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | | |
| 1652 | 57 | 561 | 28 | 949 | 42 | 865 | 9 | 1021 | 30 | 628 | 10 | 92 | 12 | 762 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 615 | 3 | 1430 | 10 | 717 | 8 | 17,803 | 695 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 33 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| 18 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 41 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 117 | 2 | 42 | 5 | 42 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 22 | 9 | 22 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 904 | 21 | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 28 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 18 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 40 | 7 | 20 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 9051 | 58 | 701 | 88 | 1069 | 45 | 421 | 9 | 1269 | 39 | 759 | 18 | 100 | 12 | 959 | 9 | 12 | 912 | 35 | 2090 | 60 | 1149 | 30 | 385 | 37 | 24,312 | 796 |

TABLE 4—

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's

| DISEASES. | HOSPITALS, DEMERARA. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Cane Grove. | | Melville. | | Grove & John. | | Hope. | | Emmore. | | Nonpareil. | |
| | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| SURGICAL OPERATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major (define)— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minor (define)— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abscess Opened | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hydrocele Tapped | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incised Cellulitis | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amputation of Finger | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 22 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 31 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 0 |

contd.

*Hospital and the Number of Deaths.***HOSPITALS, DEMERARA.**

| | | Cases. | | Deaths. | | Diamond. | | | |
|--|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|----|----------------|---------|
| | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Farm. | | Prov. | |
| | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Houston. | | | |
| | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Wales. | | | |
| | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Niemes. | | | |
| | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Schoon Ord. | | | |
| | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Versailles. | | | |
| | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Leonora. | | | |
| | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Uitvlugt. | | | |
| | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | De Kindoren. | | | |
| | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Tuschen. | | | |
| | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Tuschen. | | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 19 or 26 | Des. |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 19 or 26 | Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 4—*contd.**Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's Hospital and the Number of Deaths.*

| DISEASES. | HOSPITALS, ESSEQUEBO. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Golden Fleece. | | Taymouth Manor. | | Anna Regina. | | Hampton Court. | | Marionville. | | Totals. | |
| | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| I. GENERAL DISEASES — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Influenza | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 1 |
| Febricula | ... | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95 | 1 |
| Mumps | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Dysentery | ... | 65 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 35 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 53 | 182 | 14 |
| Malarial Fever | ... | 805 | 6 | 259 | 9 | 405 | 7 | 280 | 6 | 857 | 1,586 | 32 |
| Cachexia | ... | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Blackwater Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 |
| Convulsions (Infantile) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 7 |
| Erysipelas | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Septicæmia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 8 | 2 |
| Leprosy | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Yaws | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Syphilis | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 36 | ... |
| Rheumatism | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | 36 | ... |
| Anæmia | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 6 | ... | 6 | 3 |
| Marasmus | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | 4 | 5 |
| Debility | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| II. LOCAL DISEASES — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>1. Diseases of the Nervous System—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>(a) Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| <i>(c) Functional Diseases—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epilepsy | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 |
| Cephalalgia | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Chorea | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| <i>(u) Mental Diseases—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunstroke | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| <i>2. Diseases of the Eye—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conjunctivitis | ... | 15 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | 80 | 6 |
| Keratitis | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Scleritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Iritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Corneal Ulcer | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Panophthalmitis | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Stye | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>3. Diseases of the Ear—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Otorrhœa | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Foreign Body in Ear | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| <i>4. Diseases of the Nose—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Catarrh | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| <i>5. Diseases of the Circulatory System—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morbus Cordis | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pericarditis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Valvular Heart Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Syncope | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>6. Diseases of the Respiratory System—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laryngitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Bronchitis | ... | 69 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 4 | ... | 55 | ... | 4 |
| Bronchial Catarrh | ... | 57 | ... | 26 | ... | 45 | ... | 19 | ... | 28 | ... | 175 |
| Pneumonia | ... | 46 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | 28 | 8 | 24 |
| Pleurisy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 |
| Asthma | ... | 2 | ... | 10 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 15 | ... | 89 |
| Chronic Bronchitis | ... | 18 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 1 |
| <i>7. Diseases of the Digestive System—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gumboil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Dentition (morbid) | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Tonsillitis | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Dyspepsia | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| Carried forward | 720 | 88 | 812 | 15 | 572 | 19 | 853 | 9 | 617 | 20 | 2,574 | 105 |

TABLE 4—*contd.**Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's Hospital and the Number of Deaths.*

| DISEASES. | HOSPITALS, ESQUEBRO. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Golden Fleece. | | Taymouth Manor. | | Anna Regina. | | Hampton Court. | | Marionville. | | | | |
| | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | |
| Brought forward | 968 | 34 | 398 | 17 | 925 | 34 | 523 | 18 | 921 | 33 | 3,735 | 131 | |
| III. PARASITIC DISEASES— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anchyllostomiasis ... | 64 | 1 | 58 | ... | 73 | ... | 25 | 4 | 89 | ... | 304 | 5 | |
| Ascaris Lumbricoides ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | |
| IV. POISON— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insect sting ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | |
| V. INJURIES— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burn ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | |
| Scald ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 10 | |
| Contusion ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 4 | ... | 16 | ... | 9 | ... | 10 | ... | 53 |
| Abrasions ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 19 | |
| Fracture (Simple) ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | |
| Injury from fall (shock) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Sprains ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| Incised Wound ... | ... | ... | 51 | ... | 36 | ... | 26 | ... | 37 | ... | 34 | ... | 184 |
| Contused do. | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 15 | |
| Punctured do. | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | ... | 10 | ... | 50 |
| Lacerated do. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | 12 | ... | 16 | ... | 13 | ... | 47 |
| Septic do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Alligator Bite ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Under Observation ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| Not Sick ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 10 | ... | 85 |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 1,189 | 85 | 519 | 17 | 1,078 | 34 | 629 | 17 | 1,113 | 34 | 4,528 | 137 |
| SURGICAL OPERATIONS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major (define)— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amputation of Finger (chloroform) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Minor (define) — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abscess opened ... | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 14 | ... | 2 | ... | 25 | ... |
| TOTAL | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 14 | ... | 8 | ... | 96 | |

| | | | | | Total number of prosecutions. | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|----|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | Mean Adult Population. | | |
| Sheriff | 268 | 33 | 88 | | | | |
| Splendore | 134 | 25 | | | | | |
| Pomeroy | 298 | 58 | | | | | |
| Albert | 623 | 199 | | | | | |
| Rose Hill | 569 | 58 | | | | | |
| Frederick | 110 | 4 | | | | | |
| Fritz | 180 | 19 | | | | | |
| Mary | 199 | 49 | | | | | |
| Blanchard | 452 | 77 | | | | | |
| Chappelle | 462 | 65 | | | | | |
| Hoppe | 323 | 80 | | | | | |
| Gates John | 168 | 17 | | | | | |
| Eas | 433 | 94 | | | | | |
| Norrell | 642 | 123 | | | | | |
| Lough | 705 | 217 | | | | | |
| Martinez | 194 | 30 | 1 | | | | |
| Malable Intention | 260 | 63 | 2 | | | | |
| Succor | 128 | 14 | 1 | | | | |
| O'Kee | 418 | 75 | | | | | |
| Patterson | 10 | 9 | | | | | |
| Farrar | 5 | 6 | 1 | | | | |
| Dixie | 317 | 51 | 1 | | | | |
| Wells | 318 | 52 | 1 | | | | |
| Nease | 130 | 13 | | | | | |
| Yocom | 207 | 60 | | | | | |
| Lorraine | 197 | 28 | 14 | | | | |
| Arby | 587 | 133 | | | | | |
| De Warren | 181 | 57 | 81 | | | | |
| Macario | 263 | 25 | 8 | | | | |
| Goldsborough | 416 | 67 | 10 | | | | |
| Ames Tava | 339 | 72 | 21 | | | | |
| Taylors Manor | 12 | 10 | 83 | | | | |
| Hawthorne | 191 | 27 | 14 | | | | |
| | 0,671 | 1,857 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | Withdrawals. | | |
| | | | | | Reprimands. | | |
| | | | | | Dismissals. | | |
| | | | | | Not disposed of. | | |
| | | | | | Convictions. | | |
| | | | | | Withdrawals. | | |
| | | | | | Reprimands. | | |
| | | | | | Dismissals. | | |
| | | | | | Not disposed of. | | |
| | | | | | Total cases. | | |
| | | | | | Total immigrants. | | |
| | | | | | Once. | | |
| | | | | | Twice. | | |
| | | | | | Three. | | |
| | | | | | Four times. | | |
| | | | | | Five times. | | |
| | | | | | Six times. | | |