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2. Repart: Cominittee on Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and Proteatorates. (Chairman: And Sanderon) 1910. E: (ed.5192) 109/, $X: 9 / 61 /-3=2 . W$
3. Repat: Candition of Indian imimigrants in the Four Britioh Colanies, Trinidad, Br. Guiane, famaica, and Fyii and Surinan By Games MeNill \& Chamman Lal. $1915^{\circ}$ (cd.7744) 150 K . X: $316 a \%-3$ K 2

## REPORT

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## EIIGRATION FRON THE PORT OF CALCUTTA

ro<br>BRITISH AND FOREIGN COLONIES

1909. 

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C. BANKS, Esq., и.b., с.M., D.P.E.; : \&



Calcutta:
THE BENGAL SEORETARIAT BOOK DEPÖT.
$1910^{\circ}$

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Froy O. BANKS, Esq., M.D., a.x., D.P.IT,<br>Proteotor of Emigranits. Caleutta,

To the SEORETARY to tay GOFERNMENT of BENGAL,
Grmbral Drpartmbint.

Dated Calcutta, the 98th Aprid 1910.-

Sir,
I' Have the honour to. vubmit, for the information of Government, the Annual. Report on Emigration, ander Act XVII of 1908, from the Port of Calcutta to the British and Foreigu Colonies, for the year ending 31st December 1909.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant, C. BANKS,

Protector of Emigrants.

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## APPENDIX 1.

## Regulations made by the Protector of Immigrants and the Surgeon General.

1. On every plantation there shall be mqiptained a sufficient supply of good water for the use of, and in such proportion to, the number of persons residing on such plantation as the Protector mar direct. Such aupply may be maintained either by a stream of running water, or by a pond where no animal shall at any time be washed or permitted to drink. or into which no lees nor any vegetable nor animal impurity shall have been allowed to enter ; or by rain water stored in iron tanks, or other proper vessels.
2. All dwellings appropriated fcr the accommodation of Indentured Immigrants shall be properly drained, the drains to be concreted when so required by the Protector. They shall be floored with wood, if so required by the Protector, and kept in proper repair to his satisfaction.
3. All such dwellings shall be white-washed, on the inside and outside, once at least in every six monthe, and a note of this being done and the date shall be made in the Labour Book.
4. These dwellings shall not be covered with galvanized iron, unless ceiled, or anless the height from the floor to the plate be at least nine feet, and the space between the roof and a line drawn from one plate to the other be well ventilated, so that a free current of air do pass through the upper part of the room or rooms to the satisfaction of the Protector.
5. Indentured Immigranta shall not be lodged in dwellings of more than one storey.
6. Barracks containing a single range of rooms shall have a gallery along one side of at least four feet wide, and where the range is donble, a gallery of the same width along both sides, such gallery or galleries to be boarded up to a height of 4 feet if required by the Protector.
7. No cooking is to be done inside the dwellings, but in the galleries or outside.
(

## APPESDIX 2. <br> "突orm Ba


FOR THE QUARTER ENDING


## APPENDIX 2.

## Form C.

Return of Sickness among Adult Inpentured Immigrants olussified according to periods of indentured serkice, theated in the


## APPENDIX 3.

## Statistical Abstract of all Returns of Diseases entered fn teb Case Books by atly Government Medical Officers, prepared iby the

 Surgeon-Gbneral in agcordance with Section 133 of Ordinance No. 161, for the fear 1911-12.

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APPENDIX 3－contd：
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Surgron－Gentral in accoordance with Section 133 of Ordnance No．161，for the fear 1911－12．

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| Gonorrhosa | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． |  |  | ii <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ | ： | … |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | is | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \because 8 & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | .. 10 <br> $\cdots$ io <br> $\cdots$  |  | $\cdots$ | 5 | 16 |  |  | ＂i | 25 | 4 |  | 9 \％ | $\cdots$ |  | … | … | $\because \quad 273$ |  | ．．． | \％\％$\cdots$$\cdots$ |
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## APPENDIX 3.

(2.)

Statistioal Abstract of all Returns of Diseases entered in the Case B ooks by all Government Medical Officers, prepared by the Surgeon-General in accordance with Section 233 of Ordinance No. 161, for the fear 1911-12.



## APPENDIX 3 (2)-contd.

## Statistical Abbtract of ale Returns of Diseases entered in the Case Boozs by all Government Medioal Officere, prepared by the

 Surgeon-General in acoordance with Section 233 of Ordinánoe No. 161, for tae year 1911-12.


## APPENDIX 3.

(3.)

Digest of Abstract of Osses treated in Estates' Hospitals during 1911-12.

Total number of Cases entered in Case Book during year 24,304.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES TREATED.

H. L. CLARE,

Surgeon-General.

## APPENDIX 3-contd.

(4.)

Oomparative Statement of Principal diseases treated in Estates' Hospitals during the years 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12.


## H. L. CLARE, <br> Surgeon-General.

## APPENDIX 3.

(5.)

Comparative Statement of communicable Diseases treated on Estatis during jears 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12.

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H. L. CLARE, Surgeon-General.

APPENDIX 4.
The
Estate Laboyn and Pay List for two weeks ending the
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APPENDIX 5 (a).
Repatriation.


## APPENDIX 5 (b):

amodnts remitted, to indla-and amounts "piaced in deposit in the Savings Bank pr Indian Inmigrants anntally since 1890.


## APPENDIX 6.

## Regulations for Medical Attendance on the poor.

1. The Government Medical Officer of the District attends at the times and places appointed for the purpose, to prescribe for poor penons presenting themselves for medical advice and treatment.
2. Any pauper producing a certificate of pauperism from the Saditary Inspector of Port-of-Spain or San Fernando or the Warden of any District is prescribed for, and treated gratuitously, and the medicines ordered are furnished free of charge.
3. Persons unable to pay for private medical attendance, producing a certificate of poverty eigned by a Warden or Sanitary Inspector, are prescribed for, and treated on pre-payment to the District Medical Officer of a fee of sispence each time prescribed for, and the medicines ordered each time is supplied on pre-payment of sixpence.
4. The Distriot Medical Officer must report to the Surgeon-General any irregularity or impropriety that be may discover in the issue of any certificate of pauperiem or poverty.
5. The District Medical Officer will visit the sick poor when necessary at their homes on presentation of a pauper or poverty certificate and an order to visit sigoed by the Warden or Sanitary Inspector.
6. He is responsible for prompt attendance, whether prepaid or not in all cases of argency when duly notified thereof, or summoned hereto, by any Magistrate, Warden, Ward Officer, Member of the Constabulary Force or Sanitary Inspector.
7. The pre-payment of any fee, or the presentation of any certificate, or order to visit is not to prejudice the Medical Officer's further legal claim for remuneration from the person attended.
8. If the District Medical Officer is of opinion that any pauper prescribed for, or visited, according to the foregoing Regulations, requires hospital treatment, he shall order his removal to hospital.
9. Certificates of pauperism are available for one month only and of poverty, for a fortnight only from date. Any order or oertificate to visit is available for one week only from date.
10. No certificate of pauperism exempts any person receiving medical relief from his liability for subsequent payment for such relief according to his means.
11. Siok persons provided with certifiostes of pauperism or poverty gigned by, the Warden may present themselves for treatment to the nearest District Medical Officer. Those who require to be treated at their homes, however, must be attended by the Medical Officer of the District.

All questions arising in respect of the foregoing Regulations may be decided ${ }^{2 \prime \prime}$ " the authority of the Governor.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

15. Housing of labourers.-The general rules regarding accommodation, sites, drainace, are substantially the same as in Trinidad. Both dwellings and yards are inspected monthly by the local "Immigration. Ageut as well as by the Government Medical Officer who is in charge of the eatate hospital. The Immigration Agents in their monthly reports keep the Immigration Agent General informed of the state of buildings, etc. The medical officers submit monthly reports to the surgeon-General, the form prescribed being ineluded in Appendix 7. The Surgeon-General, or an officer specially deputed by him, inspects the dwellings and yards of each estate once in six months.

The dwellings are on the same general pattern as those in Trinidad but are better ventilated. The arrangements for irrigating and draining estates have been described in detail in Surgeon-Major Comyn's report and need not here be repeated. After a number of experiments a simple and serviceable type of latrine has been constructed over the estate drainage trenches, emptied daily, and these latrines are now in general use. The drinking water-supply arrangements eonsist of open ponds as well as of barrels or cisterns for the collection of rain water from roofs. In some cases special cisterns have been constructed for storing and purifying water introduced in pipes from an outside source of water-supply, Uaremitting efforts are made to raise the standard of purity of water from whatever source it may be derived. Even where no indentured Indian labourers but large numbers of free labourers are employed considerable sums are spent on drinking water-supply arrangements. Receptacles for water were carefully screened, and the space round buildings was kept clean. Much has been done in recent years to remove defects and we found unmistakable evidence of aetive co-operation between employers and medical effieers in devising and carrying out improvements. Though the distance from buildings to main drainage trenches is short and ordinary surface trenches for atorm water are easily kept clean cement-lined channels might perhaps be advantageously substituted. A memorandum regarding the organisation of medical and sanitary work on estates was drawn up for our information and is printed as Appendix - 7 to this report. We have only to add that our experience indicated that an admirably close correspondence has been established between practice and theory. Bathing places, consisting of cement floors suyrounded by any kind of effective screen, would be an improvement.
16. Medical arrangements. Birth and death rate.-Tor detailed information reference may be made to Appendix 7. Estates in this colony employ large numbers of labourers and the separate hospital on each estate is visited at least once in 48 hours by the Government Medical Officer, a trained dispenser with a nursing staff being always on the spot. Where the hospital is near to the medical officer's residence it is often visited daily both in the morning and in the afternoon. No distinction is made between the free and indentured labourers residing on an estate. The latter cannot be ordered to go to hospital but require no pressure to accept medical treatment which they have learnt to value. They do not however always apply promptly for treatment and may exercise an unwise discretion about compliance with dietary instructions. Of recent years quinine has been supplied by Government at cost price to estates and is distributed to labourers. Medical officers and managers of all estates have, with varying degrees of success, tried to induce all labourers to take small doses regularly. In every estate hospital visited the dispensers were trained specially to assist in the treatment of ankylostomiasis patients and the medical reports indicate that this has been done generally. The hospitals, 37 in number with 2,360 beds, are suitable and well equipped. The medical officers who visit the dwellings monthly seemed to know not only the ailments but often the personal history of the residents. Generally we regard the medical arrangements on estates as beyond our criticism.

The memorandum, Appendix 7, contains the rules relating to the medical treatment of poor persons off estates. It will be seen that certificates entitling persons to treatment either gratis or at reduced fees may be issued by a number of residents of each locality. Most Government medical officers dispense with certificates and treat Indians free unless they know them to be well off. On settlements at a distance from the residence of a Government Medioal Office

Indian settlens somptimes eomplaing that medical yid was not suffieiently accessible. In one locality wo found that an allowance had been granted ta defray the cost of a motor launch to enable the medical officer to travel up a creek twice a week to an Indign settlement of rice growers and cattle owners. It seems impossible to send fully qualified medical officers to every locality to which settlers are spreading, but we think that the prevailing conditions render desirable the entertainment of a small staff with qualifications similar to those of sub-assistant surgeons in India. The Indian population in villages and settlements accustomed to medical treatment on estates and appreciating its value needs local and prompt treatment of ordinary ailments. Dispensaries in charge of men of the sub-asisistant surgeon class would be very useful if out-door patients received gratuitous treatment and visits to patients' homes in the vicinity of the dispensary were covered by a very small fee. It is possible that young Indian licentiates of medicine and surgery would be attracted by the offer of salaries of 50 dollars a month, and on resignation after 10 years' service a honus of one month's pay per year of service. Leave might be given at intervals of four years with arrangements for passage as assistant medical officer on emigrant steamers. Not only Indians but all labourers would benefit by the establishment of dispensaries in populous localities situated at a distance of more than 6 miles from any existing centre of medical relief. It would also be well to exempt from payment of medical fees persons whose yearly incomes did not exceed £30. Though certificates of poverty may be obtained more easily than in Trinidad a general rule of this kind will often obviate the need for obtaining a certifioate. The suffering and privation due to sickness amongst the very poor in tropical countries call for the administration of medical relief free from harassing restrictions.

The figures in Table $\nabla$ of Appendix 7 show that the death-rate of the indentured on estates yaried in the 5 years ending in 1911-12 from 14.6 to $21 \cdot 1$ per 1,000, and that the death-rate amongst unindentured Indians on estates paried from 26.4 to $35 \%$. The Immigration Agent General's annual report for 1912-13, recoived during the compilation of this report shows that the low rates of 1911-12 haye not only been maintained but improved upon. . The following figures for the estate population in the last three years are notewortby:=

|  | Year. |  | Birtherate. | teathorate. | Infantile mortality. | Total popalation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1910.11 | -• | ..* | 84.3 | 30.8 | 215 | 62,197 |
| 1911-12 | $80 \cdot$ | -• | 287 | $24 \cdot 8$ | 178 | 68,945 |
| 1918-18 | .40 | ** | 84-8 | $97 \cdot 5$ | 138 | 66,134 |

In the gear 1912-13 the death-rate among indenfured Indians was the lowest known, vis., 13.3.

Malaxia, bowel oomplaints, and pneumonic diseases have in the past heon 'most fatal on estates. During the last theoe years the variations recorded on estates ave à follows :-m


The results achieved by well directed and zealously executed measures, both sanitary and medical, on estates in recent years are very satisfactory.

The Registrar-General's latest report showed that the general Indian birthrate on and off estates, was 26 per 1,000 , and that in the preoeding quinquennium the mean rate was $26 \cdot 7$. The proportion of Indian males to females in 1911 was 4 to 3 . If all persons below 15 years of age are excluded the proportion exceeded 3 to 2, and excluding all those below 20 years of age the proportion approximated 5 to 3. Under the circumstances a low birth-rate must be expected. The death-rate among Indians generally was $32 \cdot 6,33 \cdot 7$, $37 \cdot 6$ and $32 \cdot 1$, respectively, in the years from 1908-11. The mean death-rate for the whole population in the quinquennium 1906-10 was $32 \cdot 2$, and in 1911 was $31 \cdot 7$. The Indian death-rate is slightly higher than the general rate. The following table gives details of mortality among the various races :-


The Indian death-rate is stated to be highest among the rice-land cultivators, and if the fact is established the argument for organising special medical relief measures is strengthened. Experience on estates in recent years indicates that the death-rate may be reduced and the birth-rate increased by improving sanitation and medical aid. A reference to the Vital Statistics for India (1913) will show that birth-rates and death-rates of districts in the United Provinces, which is the largest supplier of emigrants to the colonies, do not always contrast favourably with the rates above recorded. In the ten years ending 1911 the death-rate of all India exceeded 35 per 1,000, and the birth-rate very closely approximated 39 per 1,000.

The Surgeon-General arranged to introduce hospital forms, similar to those proposed in trinidad, in order to show the average number of days of sickness per head, the number of days of sickness contributed by each of the diseases contributing most largely to the total, etc. As in Trinidad the statistics of sickness in existing forms are very complete medical returns but are of small value to the layman, who wishes to know exactly, the incidence on each estate, the diseases affecting large numbers of patients, and the explanations of abnormal rates or the remedial action taken. The last year's returns are printed as Appendix 8. From the annual report for 1911-12 it appears that out of 9,492 indentured labourers the daily average number in hispital was 494, equivalent to 5.3 per cent. The average number of days sickness per head per annum is therefore $19 \cdot 4$, the maternity cases being included. The average worker is unable to earn money and is maintained free of cost on these days. The percentage of sickness per head on individual estates in 1912-13 is given in the Work and Wages Return in the annual report received by us in March 1914. For details see Appendix 10. It would be impradent to draw confident con* clusions from the figures of a single year, but clearly when the sickness percentage of an estate is double the average percentage there is need for in-
quiry. It may mean unhealthy conditions bat may also mean only a high birth-rate and considerate treatment of maternity cases or the presence of one or two chronic invalids who were never fit for work and never would be. Soalso if a single disease shows an abnormal rate on an estate, whatever the total sickness may be, the cause should be known. It may be defective sanitation or merely variations in medical treatment but a definite and not a conjectural explanation is needed.
17. Tasks, hours and wages.-The provisions of the Ordinance differ very slightly from those in "Trinidad, even verbally. The only noteworthy difference is that in British Guiana a working day for the time-worker consists of 7 hours, exclusive of stoppages. It may in practice result in a shortening of the time in the field as compared with Trinidad, but time-work is a. triting percentage of the labour in British Guiana. In Trinidad time-workers are most in evidence on cocoa plantations, where work is less monotonous and much cooler than in the open. We found no cases of excessive hours and had no complaints from time-workers, but think our proposal regarding overtime payments in Trinidad should be generally applied.

The following remarks are extracted from a memorandum of the Acting: Agent-General. We have converted dollars.and cents into Indian coinage when this seemed likely to be a convenient aid to readers familiar with the latter. We endorse the statements made with the following exceptions. Firstly, we doubt if the trained ex-indentured labourer can earn as much in 3 days as an average indentured man in 5 or 6 with the same effort. It seems safer to state that the comparative efficiency is not less than 4 to 3 . A good number of the men in the last half of their indentured service are as good as the ex-indentured man. We have seen indentured men in British Guiana earn two shillings ( $=$ Rs. 1-8-0) a day on ordinary task-work. Such men are often bracketted in the field with a newcomer ta bring him along. Sccondly, we see no difficulty in properly appreciating the daily earnings as set forth in the appendices to the Fiji and Jamaica reports, the latter giving complete details. We have, however, made a general recommendation in paragraph 62 of this report regarding the form in which labourer's earnings are shown.

> "Immigrants as a rule get to work at $8 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. and leave the field at about $4-80$ p. m., $7 \frac{1}{2}$ hours at task work (allowing an hour for meals).
> " The weokly average per worker (including females as well as males, children, invalids and convalescents) for the last four years bas been $\$ 1 \cdot 17 \frac{1}{2}$. On the assumption that the workers all worked 6 days the daily average is $19 \cdot 6$ cts, ( $=9 \cdot 8$ annas).
> "There are four females to every ten males. The minimum for a woman is 16 cts. $(=-8$ annas) a day, for an able-bodied man 244 cts. ( $(=12$ annas) a day; therefore a group of 14 persons consisting of 4 females and 10 males should earn :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
4 \times 16 & =64 \text { ots. } \\
10 \times 24 & =\underbrace{8.40}_{\$ 3 \cdot 40} \prime \prime
\end{aligned}
$$

or per unit $3.04+14=21.71$ cts. ( $=10.85$ annas).
"The above 19.6 cts. compares favourably with the above 21.71 cts. when it is considered that in practice the workers do not work more than five days a week at most ( 1 day Monday and 1 day Saturday) and that there are included workers who have worked only portions of the week but whose time bas been counted as a whole week. Further, as already mentioned, invalids and convalescents,-not to mention 'new coolies' who are strange to the work,-are included in the calculation. For example, assuming for a fact, as it is, that the immigrants do not work more than five days a week on an averige, the weekly average of $\$ 1 \cdot 174 \div 5$ gives an all round daily average of 23.5 cts . $=11 \cdot 75$ annas).
"On eaoh monthly visit to an estate the Immigration Agent takes the 10 highest earnings of the shovel gang and a sinilar number of the weeding gang, whioh is composed of men and women, for the week immediately preceding his visit.
"In 1912 there were 30 estates which employ indentured labour; the total eolected higheat earninge tor 1912 anount to $\$ 18,186.18$; this divided by $20 \times 18 \times 80=7,800$ gives practically the bighest weekly average per unit. This
refers only to field work earnings in the factory not being dependent on rates. Of the above amount, $\$ 7,588 \cdot 98$ was earned by 3,600 shovelmen, $\$ 5,577 \cdot 18$ by 3,600 women and weakly men, showing a weekly average of $\$ 2 \cdot 11$ ( $=$ Rs. $6-9-6$ ) for shovelmen and $\$ 1 \cdot 55$ ( $=$ Rs. 4-13-6) for the others. Taking both together the weekly average per unit was $\$ 1 \cdot 83$ ( $=$ Rs. 5-11-6).
"It may be mentioned that a comparison of the price of food stuffs ruling now and in 1872-73 when the shilling minimum was fixed by law, shows that the purchasing power of money is greater now. This applies with greater force to other commodities, such as clothing, etc.
"From the above taken together with the general health and condition of the immigrants it would seem that tasks are fairly moderate, hours of work suitable, and **ages adequate.
" It may be well to desoribe here the procedure adopted when complaints are made by a body of immigrants as to insufficiency of rates. The District Immigration Agent at once proceeds to the estate and makes inquiries with a view to adjusting the price of the work to a rate fair to both parties. If such a course should appear desirable (if, for instance, one of the parties cannot be persuaded to accept the Agent's recommendation) the Immigration Agent may advise and assist the immigrants to lay their case before the Magistrate for arbitration, and this is done in some cases although the earnings of the complainants show a good average, when the immigrants continue dissatisfied and desire such a course.
"The arbitrators appointed by the Magistrate usually apply the time test and this, when carefully carried out and due allowance is made for flagging energy during the coprse of the day, is probably the most accurate and fair method of ascertaining whether the statutory minimum wage can be earned within the time and under the conditions laid down in the Ordinance.
"Two or three workers are selected by the employer and a similar number of volun. teers from among the complainants are selected and set to work. An equal portion of work is given out to each and the time is taken at the beginning and finish of each man's work and his possible earnings in 7 hours ascertained.
"As a rule, of course, the "Strikers" in such a test work slowly but the mean between the time they take and that taken by the others is regarded as an indication of what an able-bodied man ought to be able to do 'without extraordinary exertion'.
"If an immigrant working leisurely takes 8 or 9 hours to finish a task for 24 cents which a willing and industrious worker can easily complete in 7 hours it is his own concern but he cannot complain that the rates are insufficient."

## Earninge of Indentured and Free Labourers.

"Unindentured immigrants work at the same rate as indentured for the most part. Employers, however, sometimes have work which, if it can be accomplished tairly cheaply, they will get done, but not otherwise ; and sometimes offer this work successfully to applicants for work at a lower rate than would be adequate for indentured immigrants.
"There are no statistics kept in this office as regards earnings of unindentured immigrants ; but as examples in this regard I submit the average earnings of unindentured immigrants on 4 plantations in the different Immigration Districts for a month during the grinding or busiest season and a month in slacker times :-


[^0]earn just enough for their weekly needs and they can do this with three days work a week.
"The free resident labourers (numbering 47 per cent of the total free immigrants in the Colony) enjoy the same advantages as the indentured immigrants in every respect; with the additional advantage that being skilled and acclimatized they are able to earn as much in three days as the indentured inmigrante earn in five or six. I may add that the free resident labourers are allowed much latitude as regards the amount of work they afford for fear of losing their services altogether. Indeed, with a view to attracting and retaining the free labour, privileges (such as irrigated and drained plots of land for the cultivation of rice), are offered them on many estates, not to mention facilities for cattle raising.
"With regard to the system of entries in the muster-roll of the pay lists, it must be noted that the pay lists are framed in accordance with the schedule to the Immigration Ordinanoe and the presence or absence from work of immigrants for six days in every week has to be entered. No discrimination is practicable between immigrants working portions of a day and a full day, every immigrant who tarns out to work being entered as present at work during the whole of that particular day. If therefore the test of the sufficiency or otherwise of the rates paid is the average daily amount earned, it will be seen that the earnings of some of the labourers who have worked portions of one or more days will lower the weekly average of the whole number.
"On estates where rice farming and the keeping of cattle and other atock is permitted and encouraged a reasonable amount of indulgence to enable the people to attend thereto is always granted, and on such estates especially where rice cultivation is extensively carried on, the week's work might often be taken as 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ days.
"It was in viow of this that about 11 years ago, it became the practice to regard an average of $\$ 1.00$ a week as a minimum por indentured worker as a souod indication that the law was being complied with as regards the rates. This allowed for absences from work during part of the week and for the inclusion in the total number of workers of weakly men and women, children, convalescents and invalids. This system affords a better indication of the means of support than that of a daily average as recommended by the Sanderson Committee-

The following examples illustrate this point :-
"On plantation La Bonne Intention daring the week ended IIth January 1913, 181 indentured immigrants, male and female, earned $\$ 162 \cdot 12$ giving a weekly average not quite 90 cts. showing inadequate earnings; but the daily average of the men was 24.4 cts . and of the women 19.1 cts. showing fair earnings especially on the part of the women.
"Again at plantation La Bonne Intention during the week ended lst March 1918 186 male and female immigrants earned $\$ 212 \cdot 16$ giving a weekly average of $\$ 1 \cdot 14$ showing passable earnings, while the daily average of men was only 22.9 ots. and of the women only $15 \cdot 6$ ets.
"Writing on the subject of the earnings of the indentured immigrants, one of the oldest and most popular managers in this Colony states:-
"It must be remembered that the indentured immigrant works for himself during most of his spare time in the rice fields, many of them growing sufficient paddy to supply the family consumption throughout the year, and though this reduces their effioienoy as workers for the eetate, I agree with the views of the late Immigration Agent General, that they should be allowed to take land for this purpose. Undoubtedly there are some with sufficiently robust physique to enable them both to earn the minimum wage month after month and grow their own paddy out of working hours, but when dealing with the average earnings of a large number of immigrants it will always be found that the one interferes with the other. The question then arises ; what is best for both parties;-the Employer and the Immigrant ? If the Employer is forced to make his immigrants larger wage-earners, it will beoome necessary for him to see that their spare time is not ocoupied with further manual labour, (the earnings from whioh do not appear in the Employer's books) and thus cause general dissatisfaction. Un the other hand if he is satisfied to accept fair average earnings from his immigrants allowing them to supplement this by growing paddy for their own consumption he has a happy body of people who work willingly for him. At the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that the orying want of the country is labour that can be depended apon, and the employer will naturally get the atmost, commensurate with contentment,
out of his immigrants."
$\alpha$
As regards earnings the table in Appandix 10 shows average weekly earnings for ail workers together in 1908-12. The estates in the northern group, Essequibo district, show weekly earnings of four shillings and nine pence or
three rupees and nine annas. The average sick rate in this distriot was 4.7 per cent as against $5 \cdot 3$ on all estates in 1911. Less than ten per cent of the indentured labourers are employed on these estates. On the other estates the weekly earnings were in $191258.1 \frac{1}{2} d$. or three rupees thirteen annas and six pies. In the Agent-General's report for 1912-13 which reached us in March 1914 the earnings per working day and per day worked on each estate are given. These are printed as Appendix 10 of this report, and to ensure their proper appreciation paras. 32 to 34 of the Agent General's report are printed with the statistical tables. To the earnings in money must be added the small item of cost of maintenance during sickness and the substantial, but unknown amount earned by cultivating rice lands or keeping cattle. This addition must be made in making mental comparisons with the earnings of other day labourers. In this colony the excellent system of rewarding good workers by assigning them small rice plots or permitting them to keep cattle is generally practised. But omitting the supplementary items the actual money earnings show that men of ordinary industry and physique can without difficulty earn the wage promised them in India. On estates visited the pay-sheets show that good workers earn sometimes 19 rupees (over 6 dollars) in a fortnight, and that fortnightly earnings of upwards of ks. 14 are by no means infre; quent. That is, from 19 to 25 tasks are done on 11 working- days. These earnings were not confined to one class of work but appeared in several, e.g., loading punts, forking banks, half-banking and planting, supplying tops, etc. The Agent-General's explanation of the figures in Appendix 10 must be borne in mind when reading the tabular statement. Even including minors and invalids, untrained as well as trained labourers, and counting days, on which more than a half day's work is rarely done as full working days, the average daily earnings of males are eleven pence, i.e., eleven annas, per day worked. We have seen the tasks in the field and found them always reasonable. The earnings show that they must be reasonable. We nevertheless. recommend that each Inspector shouid go more frequently into the field to see men at work and listen to their casual representations. Without doing anything that remotely resembles what is colloquially described as playing to the gallery he will let a body of ignorant and rather suspicious labourers know that what concerns them concerns him. He will hear some things he might not otherwise hear and he will keep himself constantly informed of the conditions under which work is done. The system by which the reasonableness of tasks is tested is good. At present if labourers complain that tasks are unreasonable the Immigration Agent proceeds to inquire. In the great majority of cases the complaint is groundless and the labourers are shown that it is so. A regular time test is rarely made by an Agent. In one case out of 41 since 1.908 an Inspector has increased the piece rate for the work. In 5 cases the dispute was referred to arbitrators appointed by a Magistrate and in all these cases the rate was held to be fair. The reason for the infrequent application of the time tests by Immigration Agents is that thirtyfour years ago the then Immigration Agent-General forbade Inspectors to arbitrate and instructed them to help labourers to obtain a magisterial decision as the Agent whose duty it was to protect the labourer incurred odium by giving a decision in favour of the master. The practice of arbitrating was in time resumed by Agents and again in 1900 condemned by the AgentGeneral who ordered Agents to limit their interference to assisting labourers to obtain magisterial decisions under section 99 of the Ordinance. The reiteration of the prohibition was caused by two violent manifestations by labourers who were dissatisfied with decisions. In one case they beat the men employed to work against time and in the other assaulted the Head Overseer of the estate. Again the oustom of summary arbitration by Agents has reappeared and will, we hope, escape future condemnation. An Inspeotor's decision should be as just and impartial as that of any other tribunal. The very fact that his duty is to protect and assist the labourer during and after indenture is the reason why the labourer should not he referred to another authority if the Inspector can effect a settlement. It is reasonable to allow either labourer or employer if dissatisfied to refer the case to a Magistrate. The fact that labourers dissatisfied with a decision may sometimes give violent vent to their dissatisfaction is a risk that must be taken with people liable
to sudden bursts of passion. An Agent who hoped never to displease either labourer or employer should be relegated to some other duty. The inquiry of an Agent will be much speedier than that of a Magistrate, and promptness will have two advantages. A heavy shower may alter the conditions of the soil if the inquiry is delayed. A dispute kept pending for several days is unsettling. The experience of the last few years shows that Agents can arbitrate successfully, and the final restoration of the twice formally prohibited practice under an Agent-General like Mr. Duff, recently retired, is not a'slight argument in its favour. . We think that an Agent should not only make thorough inquiries, apply time tests, and give definite decisjons on complaints but that he should be empowered to make unsolicited tests occasionally. His decisions on complaints will not have less weight because practical testing of work is an ordinary part of his duty. It will be seen hereafter that we think Agents should be empowered to adjudicate in all disputes between labourers and employers.

The labourers in British Guiana gave us the impression that they were very critical of tasks rates. The employers seem to have aimed at very accurate adjustment of tasks and to have educated their labourers in so doing. A task is nominally an allotment of work for a day. In practice, a rate of piece work is fixed with reference to a reasonable seven-hour task at twelve pence (or annas) and a labourer is usually assigned work which .will represent several tasks. Within wide limits he works at his own pace and a field book sometimes shows that on five successive days he has no two days' earnings alike. The ordinary worker will approximate to a steady rate from Tuesday to Friday. Monday and Saturday are generally light days. During orop time his work will be more striotly controlled. His earnings will go up, and at the end of the spurt he will be given holidays or some other form of. reward for working continuously. He cannot be compelled to work more than 42 hours per week or do on any day a task which represents more than 7 Hours' work performed without extraordinary exertion. He is stimulated by special rates to exert himself in crop time when the cane is being cut and taken to the factory so that the mill work will proceed uninterruptedly and economically.

The indentured labourer on the estates of British Guiana has no reason for dissatisfaction with the manner in which his work is assigned to him or the rate of payment. The average man gets more than he bargained for, and good work meets with special recognition apart from wages earned.

Recently an addition has been made to the ration supplied to new arrivals on estates, though no deduction from wages on this account has been made. It was found that new-comers frequently did not arrange to have food properly cooked before going into the field in the morning, and that this was bad for their health. Accordingly it was ordered that each man should, during his first three months of indenture, receive a special morning ration of 5 ounces of bread or biscuit, haif an ounce of sugar and half a pint of milk. The cost of this ration is about $3 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ cents, (one anna and nine pies,) and is a gratuitous addition to the labourer's pay for three months. It is a wise and humane provision, which might be adopted in all colonies. The cost of living in British Guiana is cheaper than in Trinidad owing to the fact that rice is now grown locally in muoh larger quantities than is sufficient to meet the looal consumption, the majority of the estates having rice lands cultivated by their indentured and free Indian labourers. Some other requisites are slightly dearer. The net deduction in favour of British Guiana should be not less than three pence weekly. Since 1872 when the present rates of wages were instituted prices have declined. Tobacco alone shows an increase of no less than 100 per cent. However even to the inveterate smoker this means perhaps an increase of one anna per week, which may be compared with a reduction in the price of flour, which is oonsumed daily, from ${ }^{6}$ cents to $3 \frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. If a man does not save upwards of two shillings a week it is because he is below the average standard of industry and physique. Good workers can save from twice to three times that amount.

There is so little time-work at ordinary rates in British Guiana that the question of overtime rates is almost academic. The rule we have suggested for Trinidad is, however, recommended for adoption. A definite and equitable rule obviates trouble. It seemed to us that neither task workers nor time workers began their work as early in British Guiana as in Trinidad.

The indentured and free workers are employed at the same rates. We never heard of higher rates to outside workers. We were informed that if a manager had many applications from labourers he might offer a piece of work at a contract rate rather lower than the rates paid to indentured labourers. Its execution would effect some little improvement justifiable at a certain cost and not otherwise.
18. Administration of justice, etc.-The comments made on the administration of justice in Trinidad are generally applicable. What is needed is a reduction in the number of prosecutions, a revision of the maximum penalties, the recovery of fines by instalments, and the detention and the employment apart from ordinary convicts of offenders who will not pay fines imposed upon them for breaches of their agreement.

The prosecution record in this colony shows that the pêrcentage of summonses to indentured immigrants began to rise in 1896-97, when it was 18.48 per cent, and culminated in 1906-07 with 37.8 per cent. It would seem that the development of the rice industry in the intervening years contributed greatly to this result. Indentured immigrants devoted to the plots assigned to thiem or to the land leased by other immigrants more of their time than their employers thought reasonable. The amalgamation of two or more estates into one large estate, a common occurrence during the last years of the century, reduced the direct personal influence of the manager himself. Managers became accustomed to a high percentage of prosecutions, and the prosecutions by way of warning rose into general favour. The records of the Immigration Department during the last quarter of a century show that successive Intmigration AgentGenerals exhorted and circularised managers to trust more to personaf in Aluence and less to external coercion. From 1907-08 onward there has been an improvement, and in 1911-12 and 1912-13 a marked improvement, the percentage for these years being 23.8 and 18.3 respectively. During our stay in the colony the Immigrant Agent-General supplied us with information for the year 1912 as to the number of cases on each estate, the percentage to estafe popular tion, the results of the cases, and the number of occasions on which each offender was prosecuter. The tabular stalement is given as Appendix 9. Three very small estates have abnormally high percentage rates, mainly owing to desertion and absence. One of these no longer employs indentured immigrants. The average earnings of the labourers on the other two stood highest in the colony in the last annual report, and in the case of a very small estate an unusual number of prosecutions in a single year is usually due to a temporary disturbance, while average earnings per day worked throughout the year indicate continuously satisfactory conditions of work. On the large estates the percentage rates vary from 0 to 32 per cent, a high-rate being almost always accompanied by a high proportion of cases withdrawn. The banagers urged that recruits in recent years were less willing to work or to obey reasonable orders, and that outside influences were now constantly exciting trouble on estates. We have no means of estimating the force of the first argument. There is some truth in the second. But the prosecution rate began to rise 18 years ago, and though managers are very far indeed from being generally harsh towards their labourers, the majority have developed a wrong sense of proportion in this respect. They âlso urge here, as in all colonies, that they cannot show high average wages if they are lax about residence or work. But the experience of some estates in this colony, and of many elsewhere, shows that earnings may be kept satisfactorily high without a high rate of prosecutions. It may be conceded that a small percentage of labourers are not merely disinnclined to work regularly and dislike a regular routine but are vicious or turbulent or both. But the number of persons prosecuted more than once only slightly exceeds 20 per cent of the total. The cases withdrawn are 32 per cent of the total, these being the cases instituted as warnings.

We think there is olearly room for the exercise both of more patience and of more personal influence. But as this has been urged by the Immigration Department unsuccessfully, we think that as in Trinidad prosecutions should be reduced by requiring managers to obtain previous sanction and by authorising Inspectors to dispose of complaints concurrently with magistrates. We do not believe in the preliminary prosecution for reasons already stated. As regards the persons prosecuted more than twice we have seen and talked with a few and looked into their work records. They were incorrigible vagabonds. The fact that a man can be punished six times in a year indicates that even bardened offenders do not receite maximum sentences. Altogether 462 sentences of imprisonment were inflicted, 439 fines were imposed and in 111 cases costs- only were levied. The sentences of imprisonment ranged from 2 days to 3 months, the highest sentence being imposed for habitual idleness which was responsible for 200 out of the 462 sentences of imprisonment. We have already given our reasons for excludisg this from the category of offences. In this colony also offenders who fail to pay fines should be sent to a separate place of confinement.

While lookirg through registers of prosecutions on estates we have seen very few prima fagie objectionable sentences for first offences. We found one case in which $\mathbb{Z}$ first offender had been sentenced to two days imprisonment without the option of a fine. The prosecuting manager did not know the reason which induced the Magistrate to pass the sentence. In this colony the decisions of the magistrates are scrutinised by the Attorney-General, and in cases falling under the labour Ordinance it seems desirable to make some provision for scrutify in all colonies. Magistrates are not selected with reference to their knowledge of Indian immigrants or of the conditions existing on estates, and in any case regular scrutiny obviates many mistakes.
8. 19. Provisions of the Ordinance.-The British Guiana Ordinance differs slightly from the Trinidad Ordinance. The modifications proposed in oommenting on the latter need not here be repeated. What is undesirable in - Trinidad io undesirable in this colony. Some provisions of the British Guiana Ordinance which exhibit less liberality than the Trinidad Ordinance should be amentled.or abrogated.

Except in crop time, i.e., during such time between February and May as the crop of apartiaplar estate is being cut and removed, a Trinidad labourer who has performed five tasks in a week cannot be compelled to work again during that week. The corresponding section (Section 95) of the British Guiana Ordinance requires the performance of six tasks before a labourer can claim a holiday as of right. As a matter of fact managers do not try to insist on six tasks a week, but it is right that the labourer should be entitled to take a day off if he wishes, when he has done five tasks, provided there is not very urgent need of his services and stoppage of work would not convert a year's profit into a loss. a needlessly restrictive provision is obviously objectionable.

Section 127 of the British Guiana Ordinance authorises a police constable to direst a fimmigrant who is suspected of being a deserter or unlawful absentee. It is offensive and in practice useless. The corresponding Trinidad provision wai Aeleted some years. ago. When the present Ordinance was passed (1891) a number of the provisions of earlier laws were embodied, this provision being a striking instance. The earlier immigrants sometimes deserted with the object of walking to India overland. There were not then in the colony large Indian settlements and a peripatetic Indian not provided with a pass stood a very good chance of being a deserter. The provision under these circumstances was intelligible. At present the Indian community is the largest of the race divisions in the colony and immigrants include professional men commanding respect by their integrity as well as by their capacity. The section should be deleted and would have been deleted long ago had it been relied on for any other purpose than to justify a police constable in arresting deserters at the instance of responsible persons who identified them.

An 'immigrant' under the Ordinance includes ordinarily the child of an indenturod immigrant, and certain restrictive sections are applicable to such 'immigrant '. For instance here, as in Trinidad, an 'immigrant', sepking employment may be required to produce a certificate of exemption
from labour (Section 115), an objectionable restriction in all cases. Some years ago persons professing to be interested in Indians born in the colony introduced into the legislature a Bill to enable all Colonial-born Indians to secure exemption from all provisions of the Ordinance by making a simple declaration. The Government of the Colony thought the measure unnecessary but made no opposition, and the Bill became Ordinance 5 of 1911. [See Appendix 10 (a)]. The bulk of the Indian Community stood aloof from or were hostile to the whole campaign. Two declarations in all had been made up to the time of our visit, though three years previously a good many Indians had signed a petition in favour of the Bill. Of the two declarants one personally visited an* Iminigration Office within a few weeks to obtain the assistance ungrudgingly given to all 'immigrants' in their private difficulties. The object of this recital is not of course to justify needless restrictions but to show what Indians in British Guiana think of the actual operation of apparently irksome statutory provisions. The whole transaction is a very high compliment to the Immigration Department in British Guiana, which is known to Indian labourers as 'Krasbi ', the name being handed down from the time of Mr. Crosby, Immigration Agent-('eneral in the sixties and seventies, who left an organised department zealously careful of the welfare of immigrants.

In the Ordinance of this colony an attempt is made to facilitate the recognition of marriages celebrated by Hindus and Musalmans (other than those born in the colony) according to their own religion. Suoh marriages are recognised if the bridegroom is above 15 years of age and the bride above 13 years of age, and if the parties obtain a ' no-objection' certificate before the marriage from the Immigration Agent-General (Section 151). Within seven days after the ceremony a certificate signed by the parties, and attested by witnesses 'subject to the same personal law' must be delivered to the Agent-General. If the bride is under 15 years of age, the certificate must include a declaration of consent, signed by the father or, if he is deads by the mother or the legal guardian. In the case of orphans the consent of the Immigration Agent-General is requisite. If all these technicalitios are fulfilled the marriage is registered and a certificate issued. During the last 10 years the marriages registered averaged less than 7 annually. The snall number has been attributed to the age restriction, but it does not appear that the explanation rests on carefully ascertained facts. Unrégistered marriages are undoubtedly celebrated with all publicity and the exact effect of the age restriction should be a matter of knowledge and not of speculation. The 'no-objection' certificate is not calculated to promote registration, nor is the liability to present a complex certificate attractive. If Hindu priests and Musalman kazis are recognised as marriage officers and parties are required merely to notify the Immigration Department and not to obtain a 'no-objection' certificate therefrom, and if the marriage officer is made liable for the submission of formal documents the procedure will present fewer obstacles to illiterate persons. The result of imposing needless obstacles in the way of contracting valid marriages is that people contract invalid marriages. It is quite enough to require reasonable notice to be given, to warn those concerned if a proposed marriage will be invalid or will expose either party to a criminal charge, and to recognise all marriages which are not prima facie illegal. If the object is to give women and children the minimum of protection by driving the former into marriages which have no legal validity the present system requires no modification. Though prompted by a desire to give legal recognition to religious marriages the Government of the colony has devised a procedure which in practice frustrates its own aims. The Indian community has manifested no great dissatisfaction because religious - marriages are regarded as reputable, whether registered or unregistered, and because no material loss is likely to happen except in cases of intestate succession to valuable property. In the latter case danger is likely to arise only from claimants in India and the risk involved is comparatively small. The Government of the Colony claims no reversionary interest in such cases on the ground that there are no legitimate heirs. Owners of valuable property usually provide for its devolution, and forms of wills are supplied by the Immigration Department to all applicants. The advice or assistance of officers of
the department is frequently taken by immigrants making testamentary arrangements.
20. Facilities for (a) lodging Complaints, (b) Meeting Friends, (c) Celebrating Festivals.-(a) The facilities for lodging complaints are satisfactory. The Immigration Agents or Divisional Inspectors visit the estates once a month or oftener. Their offices are conveniently situated on the main roads. Labourers go to them freely and no hindrance is put in the way of an immigrant who wants leave to make a complaint either to an Immigration Agent or to a Mágistrate.
(b) The estates in this colony are large settlements of Indians numbering from 400 to 4,000 , of whom less than one-fifth are under indenture. Consequently friends can be met in very considerable numbers without leaving the estate. On week ends visits to other estates are frequently made, neither pass nor even oral permission being sought for or required.
(c) The most popular public festivals celebrated by immigrants are the Phagwa or Holi and the Muharram, the manner of celebration being as in an Indian village. The Muharram celebrations are beginning to be less attractive to the better Musalmans and Hindus, the colonial-born Indian and the youthful black being more prominent in the present holiday making which has lost almost all religious significance. Whatever may be wanting in either celebration it is not freedom.

On each estate there is either a temple or a mosque or both, the site being chosen with regard to the worshippers' convenience. Estate material is freely lent or given for buildings, temporary erections, etc. Managers are always asked to be present for a few minutes at some time during formal observances, and if kindiy thought for the religious feelings of their labourers constitute any claim they well deserve the invitations. In all Colonies the attitude of managers is commendable, but in British Guiana where an estate is an Indian settlement the active manifestation of good feeling is cbronic rather than occasional.
21. Relations between Employers and Labourers.-In British Guiana estates are larger than in Trinidad, and in addition to the labourers under indenture there are four times as many labourers who having completed their indentured service are settled on the estates. There are consequently more overseers and more headmen than on an ordinary Trinidad estate. The manager, besides directing the working of the estate, controls a small agricultural community numbering from several hundreds to a few thousands. A managership is reached by selection after long years of training and probation first as an overseer and later as a deputy manager. Having exercised authority over Indian labour for 15 or 20 years in the centre of an Indian community and having been chosen for his general fitness, and not merely technical capacity, he is seldom wanting in knowledge or sympathy. The overseors vary, as in Trinidad, the less competent moving from one estate to another and eventually disappearing. The headmen are usually satisfactory. Complaints of harshness come up from time to time. As one well-grounded complaint means removal and as labourers are not backward about complaining, the fact that complaints are only occasionally made and established is a fair indication that the labourer's interosts are well looked after. The British Guiana labourer stands very muoh on his rights and we think there is a good deal of truth in the olaim made in our presence by the attorney of one group of estates that the sjstem makes men of them. He very soon learns that his rights are taken very seriously and that his employer's powers are restricted. In general, relations are friendly but waves of discord intrude on the harmony at intervals. Employers complain that of recent years persons outside the estates have systematioally endeavoured to foment disturbances. Here also, the black labourer is jealous of the Indian who is taking root in the land. Some Indians Who have arrived in the colony as passengers dislike the Indentured system, purvey journalistic and other literature of an unsettling kind, and conduct an agitation both on and off estates. While we recognise that employers are
embarrassed in this way we think that their only course is to take care that no specific oause of discontent is allowed to arise. Indentured labourers will behave like petulant children one day and express unqualified regret on the next. During the interval they require firm and tactful handling as their agricultural implements are deadly weapons and a crowd of excited labourers may go to dangerous lengths. While we were in this colony a very serious collision occurred on one estate, and was made the subject of a most exhaustive inquiry by a specially appointed stipendiary magistrate. His finding is printed as Appendix 11. Originating in a grievance about special holidays after the crop season the trouble grew until the indentured immigrants, more than 400, retused to work or let others work on the estate, beat and threatened members of the staff, expelled the Acting Immigration Agent-General when he came to inquire, resisted the execution of legal processes, and were finally. reduced to submission by a large foree of police which fired on a riotous crowd and inflicted fatal injuries on 15 persons. While the immigrants during the transaction committed many acts of illegal violence and were most unfortunate in their adviser or advisers, the finding of the magistrate shows that the action of the estate and public authorities was characterised by legality rather than by sound judgment. It was unfortunate that the manager under whom the trouble arose was compelled by illness to hand over charge to his deputy manager and go away while the excitement was growing. A change of managers is at all times productive of slight unrest on an estate. But apart from this, there was at the outset too much regard for maintaining the legal rights of authority over labourers who honestly believed themselves aggrieved by an ungrateful breach of faith, and later in the face of the excitement caused by this feeling and stimulated by misohievous advice the acts of the authorities were in our opinion an unhappy union of hastiness and indecision until order could be restored only by stern repression. A visit was paid to the estate when the inquiry was practically complete. The labourers were naturally in a very excited state and no little patience was needed to extract clear and definite statements of their grievances. Probably from a consciousness that their actions were legally indefensible they complained about work, wages and prosecutions, and not about the immediate causes of trouble. Work and wages grievances were not real, and the estate had a low record of prosecutions. The intractable attitude of the labourers was by some persons thought to be due to our arrival in the colony while the dispute was pending, and possibly a desire to attract attention may have been inoluded in the motives of the more ardent spirits. Perhaps, also, the facts that, firstly, the local Immigration Ageut had newly come to the district and had not had time to acquire the labourers' confidence and secondly, the post of Immigration Agent-General was held by an officer who, though of long experience, was known to be only a temporary officiator, may have weakened their influence with both parties to the dispute. The whole occurrence is most regrettable. It is, however, far from typical of what happens or is likely to happen. As has been above stated relations are usually friendly and labourers habitually look to employers for all kinds of help. Even when they leave an estate to take up land or engage in trade they will turn to their former employer in their diffculties. Labourers who have returned to India and re-emigrate write to their old employer almost as a matter of course asking that he may arrange for their return to his estate. We met one Indian landowner, now a wealthy man, who borrowed from his former employer the capital, many thousands of rupees, needed to launch him on the way to abundant prosperity. Employers ascribe a good deal of the petty trouble on estates to the recruitment of high caste labourers who are troublesome as workers and as residents of the lines. Even those who are disposed to work dislike being treated as workers in the same way as other labourers. High caste labourers have complained to us that caste distinctions received inadequate recognition. In housing labourers, however, distinctions are recognised. Pathan labourers allotted in numbers to an estate are dangerous. The rule as to keeping friends, etc., together in making allotments should in their case be abrogated in the interest both of disoipline and of peace among immigrants. A collection of 300 or 400 miscellaneous immigrants is sufficiently inflammable. It must be borne in mind that all internal troubles, intrigues and dissensions tend to manifest themselves in the labourers' attitude to the
employer. A quarrel about a priest or a marriage may culminate in a strike. Sensible managers accept the position and take pains to keep themselves informed not only about tasks or dwellings but about everything that concerns their people. In this colony the orderly room system is general, and attention to sanitary conditions brings managers constantly into the lines. The system of giving out plots and allowing immigrants to keep cattle ensures a good deal of mutual understanding. All good workers are rewarded in this way in the last quarter of their indentured service.

The stringent orders prohibiting officers of estates from having immoral relations with any Indian women, wherever residing, led to serions consequences in two cases in the last decade. In the first, a complaint against an overseer of keeping an Indian woman was referred by the Agent-General to the manager of the estate. The latter questioned the overseer, recorded his denial, and reported the fact. Farther inquiry by the Immigration Department established the truth of the complaint. The overseer kept a woman in a neighbouring village. He was of course dismissed promptIy. The conduct of the manager was reported to the Governor. This manager had once proviously been censured for want of personal interest in the condition of indentured immigrants, an outbreak of sickness on the estate being attributed to impure water and general neglect. The Governor required the owners of the estate to remove the manager, and after an unsuccessful effort to obtain an injunction from the Chief Justice and an animated debate in the Court of Policy, the manager was eventually relieved and left the colony. Five years later in 1909 an overseer who had been dismissed from an estate for immoral relations with an Indian woman was employed on another estate. His former manager communicated the facts to the Immigration. Department and for this conscientious act was cast in heaxy damages in a libel case, the communication not being legally privileged. The attitude of the Immigration Department and of employers generally towards irregularities of this kind is free from all weakness. But for the high record of prosecutions the relations of employers and labourers might have been described as generally satisfactory. We are convinoed that the prosecutions can be reduced as recommended earlier in our report.
22. Repatriation.-The same shipping firm exeoutes the contracts for carrying emigrants between India and all British Colonies, and the general rules regarding return passages and the arrangements for despatch are practically identical in Trinidad, British Guiana, and Jamaica. In Appendix 12 are given particulars of emigrants repatriated since 1890, and of money and valuables taken with them. While the numbers have decreased in recent years the average value of cash and jewellery taken back has noticeably increased. It will be seen that the number of free passages given to paupers and infirm persons has decreased in recent years, while the substitution of assisted for free passages in the case of persons emigrating since 1898 might have been expected to cause an increase. Those who were formerly granted passages as paupers were in fact merely exempted from the payment for clothing on the voyage. The Colony was willing to meet this expense in each of several return ships sailing in a single year as accommodation which would otherwise have remained vacant could easily be allotted to applicants up to the last moment. It is desirable to repatriate infirm persons who have no relatives and who wish to return. When the available accommodation, after providing for the passages of those legally entitled to return passages, is known each inspector or divisional agent might be allotted a number of pauper passages, for which he would be prepared immediately to nominate recipients. Complaints made to us regarding passages referred to the lengthy notice required to be given by intending passengers. The period is no longer than is required to enable the Immigration Department to make the necessary arrangements. We consider the repatriation arrangements are satisfactory and wish only to offer the suggestion above made regarding compassionate passages.
23. Staff of the Immigration Department.-The Immigration Agent-General is assisted by a Senior Immigration Agent, who does duty at headquarters, and four agents in charge of districts. There are also five graded clerks, a clerical assistant, and two interpreters. The superior staff is strong
enough, but has of recent years suffered from frequent changes. The salary of the Immigration Agent-General which was formerly $£ 1,500$ per annum is now $£ 800$ while that of the Senior Immigration Agent has been reduced from $£ 600$ to $£ 500$. The local agents receive salaries of $£ 100$ as formeriy. It is not easy for strangers with a few weeks' experience of the colony to make confident recommendations regarding the salaries which must be paid to attract and retain competent incumbents of public offices. We think, however, that the salary now paid to the Immigration Agent-General may have to be increased, more especially as we recommend that he be invested hereafter with quasi-judicial authority and that changes involving closer supervision of estate management be introduced. Even under existing conditions his responsibilities are considerable. The efficient discharge of his duties calls for not merely conscientious and intelligent industry but cool and sound judgment, independence of character, tact, administrative experience, and a knowledge of the language, customs, sentiments, and temperament of Indian immigrants. Though the number of indentured immigrants is now little more than one half the number employed on estates sixteen years ago, the duties of the Immigration Agent-General have by no means been reduced proportionately. The Ordinance reoognises the Immigration Agent-General as secretary to the Governor for Immigration matters. His pay is that of a senior magistrate or of the head of a department engaged on executive work. The incident at the Rose Hall estate during our visit to the colony is only an exaggerated example of the kind of emergency with which this officer must be prepared to deal at any time. His power of dealing with emergencies will depend largely on the influence he inspires by his personal character and his thorough understanding of his duties. Unless the pay is considerably enhanced men with the requisite qualifications will not seek to retain the appointment. For an efficient officer a salary of $£ 1,000$ to $£ 1,200$ dies not seem exxcessive. It may be necessary at any time to attract a suitable man from another colony or even from India.

The appointment of other officers of the department must doubtless be made by the Governor of the Colony, but it is obvious that the Immigration Agent General's recommendations should carry much weight. The amalgamation of posts in this department with those of other departments for the purpose of promoting junior officers would, we think, be hazardous. The impression we formed after visiting all Colonies was that divisional agents or inspectors selected from the estate overseers, with or without a short official training under the immediate control of the head of this department, were likely to prove efficient. $\Delta n$ acquaintance with routine office methods is of less importance than a thorough knowledge of life and work on estates and a capacity to form equitable judgments without delay or indecision. Of course we do not suggest this as the only source of recruitment. Salaries subject to periodic increments would appear to be more suitable than fixed salaries, if officers are to remain in the department and not look for promotion elsewhere when their special experience and personal influence should not be dispensed with lightly. Possibly salaries rising from $£ 300$ to $£ 450$, with a charge allowance of $£ 150$ in the case of the agent or inspector selected for headquarters duty would be suitable.

Inspection work in this Colony was performed systematically and thoroughly. The permanent incumbent of the post of Agent-General, recently appointed, was temporarily on deputation. We were fortunate in meeting his predecessor who after his retirement paid a visit to the colony. The acting Immigration Agent-General was an officer of long experience as an immigration agent and wished to retire when the exigencies of the public service rendered it necessary to place him temporarily in oharge of the department. The methods and tradition of the Immigration Department in this colony are alike praiseworthy, and it would be unfortunate if its efficiency were endangered by ignoring the special qualifications required in the higher officers.

It may be noted here that while in all Colonies officers of the Immigration Department concern themselves with Indian orphans and send to public orphanages children whom no Indian will adopt, the distriot Agents in British Guiana are required to see each adopted orphan once a quarter and submit a
special quarterly report. The duty is laborious and the need for exercising tact in its performance is recognised. Where children have a value as wage earners this tactful supervision is commendable and does not in practice deter childless couples from regarding the care of an orphan as an honourable trust.
24. Free Indians.-The Indian immigrants and their descendants enter into all professions and occupations. About one balf of the total number remain on estates cultivating plots of land and working for wages. A specimen of a typical form of lease entered into by labourer-cultivators is given at Appendix 13. Many Indians have bought land from private owners, and -a few grants of Crown lands are annually made. A reference to Appendix 17 will show that the assessed value of landed property now held by Indians is nearly one million dollars or thirty lakhs of rupees. In five localities the Government of the Colony organised regular settlements of Indians, the original object in view being to reduce the liability for return passages. But after a short time it was recognized that it was more desirable to secure the best settlers apart from their claims to passages. The Indian population of these settlements in 1911 was as shown

| 1. Huiter Dier | ... 954 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2. Hilenn | ... 1,411 |
| 3. Whim |  |
| Bost Lot | ... 622 |
| 6. Marik't Plearar |  | in the margin*. We visited Nos. 1 and

2. Of the former nearly one-half, and of the latter nearly. one quarter were nonIndian cultivators. The occupants in the three remaining settlements were almost solely Indians. None of these settlements seems to have been quite successful, and various reasons have been assigned for the vicissitudes which marked their history. We are inclined to think that both the planning and the execution of the schemes were defective. The arrangements for the supply of irrigation water and the maintenance of a drainage system were inadequate and unsuitable. The settlements were converted into 'sanitary districts' for the purpose of local administration before their permanence as agricultural settlements was reasonably assured. In making the assignments all manner of calculations about women and children entered into the acreage grants. One authority after another was placed in charge of the settlements, which are now supervised by the Board of Health. Besides these Government settlements of which two were visited, there are large and small settlements which have grown up along the creeks and rivers. We visited two of these, one at Mahaicony and ove at Cotton Tree, and found solidly prosperous lándowners at the former. They complained of thefts of produce and cattle, and some paid high rates of interest for temporary loans. The Cotton Tree settlers were comfortably, off but wanted a better irrigation supply to render their lands independent of rainfall fluctuations. They were willing to pay down a considerable sum if they could in this way obtain a larger and-more secure return from their holdings.

The Indians not engaged in cultivation as owners, lessees, and labourers are employed in a variety of pursuits. There are a good number of day labourers in the towns. Government works alone give steady employment to between 410 and 500 on daily wages of from one rupee to two rupees. Mechanics, clerks, small shopkeepers, postmasters, male nurses or dispensers, earn from one to two pounds weekly. There are a few wealthy merchants, and professional meri include a barrister, two solicitors, and four qualified medical practitioners, of whom one is a Government medical officer. The following statistics regarding licenses issued under the general law to Indians in the last year throw some light on the occupations of those engaged in non-agricultural pursuits :-

| Horse and mule carts | ... 68 | Druggists shops |  | 47 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Donkey carts | ... 1,609 | Cook shops |  | 43 |
| Hucksters .. | ... 1,529 | Stores |  | 82 |
| Pawnbrozara | 15 | Wine and liquor shops |  | 120 |
| River and eea craft | 883 | Opiom and ganja | ... | 28 |
| Spirit abops | 9 | Tobacco and liquor shops | ... | 535 |
| Provision shops | 542. | - Carriages, 4 wheels, for hire | .... | 107 |
| Butcher's ahops | 66 | Carriages, 2 wheels, for hire |  | 9 |
| Horses or mules, for hire |  | ..- ... 298 |  |  |

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Subordinate Government servants number about one hundred, of whom one-fourth are interpreters and one-fourth are non-commissioned officers or constables of police. We saw two rice mills owned by Indians who had arrived as indentured immigrants, and there are doubtless others. The community is growing in numbers, wealth, and inflüence. In non-agricultural pursuits they may be trusted to make steady progress.

We think that, though private land suitable for immediate cultivation is on the market, further efforts should be made to provide Crown lands and that the occupants should be selected by the officers of the Immigration Department. What seems to be needed is that Government should not merely survey and sell land but manage land settlements. Very little land in this colony can be occupied unless it is properly drained and irrigated. Holders of small allotments. cannot be expected to combine to construct or maintain irrigation dams and channels and drainage systems. If a rent of about three dollars per aore were permanently reserved; a junior Government Engineer should be able with a very small staff to lay out new settlements and maintain main dams and channels. without any direct loss but with much indirect profit to the colony. The produce of an average acre of rice land may be taken at seven pounds ten shillings (Rs. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) in value. Coffee, limes, and provisions are profitable orops, and in some parts cacao and cocoanuts give good returns. There is unlimited land available. Rents under private leases frequently amount to six dollars an acre. If three dollars (nine rupees sixannas) an acre are charged for drained and irrigated land in lots of 5 to 10 acres the allotments should be popular and can be made with discrimination. The system would be more acceptable if only one consolidated annual payment was required, and it should be easy to arrange that any percentage of the rent should be assigned to the local authority which dealt with roads and sanitation. A book transaction at the Treasury is preferable to a multiplicity of demands, especially of fluctuating demands. We strongly recommend that the irrigation and drainage of the land as agricultural land be maintained by Government. The system of taking a small occupancy price and letting the settlers, with or without the aid of any Board, make the best of their bargain does not tend to steady and suocessful colonisation. The immigrants want to occupy land, and all that is needed is to adapt the conditions of occupation to their requirements. The Crown Lands Department seems to need a settlement branch. If colonisation and settlement operations are relegated to local bodies which are regarded by the settlers as tax-collecting agencies with meddlesome underlings it is doubtful if the demand for land will be adequately met. -We recommend that Government should have ready for assignment from one thousand to fifteen hundred acres yearly. The land need not of course be cleared for cultivation, and if the occupant cannot obtain a normal yield for a year or two the recovery of full rent might be postponed in the interval. We think that all settlers on land would derive benefit from the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies. subject, as in India, to official audit and supervision.

Appendix 14 also contains information as to remittances, deposits, etc., of Indians since 1890, when Surgeon Major Comyns visited the colony. The growth of the area under rice cultivation, which is practically confined to Indians, is interesting. In 1899, more than 11,000 tons of rice were imported. Twelve years later the import was 354 tons, and the exports had risen to 300 tons in 1912.

Although Indians are under no political disability they have hitherto taken little interest in public affairs. In the Court of Policy or legislative assembly of the colony half the members are elected. In the combined Court, consisting of the Court of Policy and six additional members who jointly control all financial matters, nearly two.thirds are elected. The elected members are returned by voters possessed of certain property qualifications. Less than six per cent. of the Indian population are on the voters' list, though a much larger number must be qualified. In some cases ignorance of English, i.e., the language of public discussion, and possibly even the fact that voting papers are printed in English, deters qualified persons from seeking registration. It is also probable that the presence of the Immigration Agent-General on both Councils induces a disinclination to active participation in local politics. That
officer undoubtedly watohes over the interests of Indian immigrants. However, the percentage of Indian voters to population is increasing, even though slowly, and in some electoral divisions they are now strong enough to make their influence felt. In municipal matters a little more interest is evinced. In New Amsterdam, the second town of the colony, an Indian gentleman, by profession a solicitor, was recently elected as mayor and was universally recognised to have merited the distinction. He was, however, unsuccessful in a contest for a seat in the Court of Policy. There need be no doubt that when the interests of the Indian community indicate the need for political activity they will avail themselves more fully of the rights which they enjoy.
25. Education.-In British Guiana almost all the primary schools are aided schools under denominational control but are open to all comers under the protection of a conscience clause. Near all estates and actually on the majority of estates schools were established. The total number of Indian children enrolled on school registers was 6,570, and judging from the estimated attendance of children living on estates only about one-third of the Indian children of a school-going age attend regularly. Probably the principal cause of abstention is that children of 7 years and upwards can earn money by cutting grass, herding cattle, or doing light field work. But other recog. nised reasons are the dislike of parents to seuding children to a denominational school under any conditions, and the greater dislike to sending girl children to schools under a male Creole teacher. Though a local Ordinance compels. parents to send children to school the existence of these two reasons causes educational authorities to apply Compulsion discreetly. Nevertheless, in addition to a liberal issue of cautions, hundreds of complaints, ending in the imposition of fines aggregating to a few hundred rupees, are filed annually. Well-to-do Indians in tomns send their children to school regularly. Daylabourers like their children to work. In other classes individuals vary in their attitude, apathy being more usual than zealous appreciation of the value of education. Indifference is possibly strengthened by the fact that English is the medium of instruction. Parents contemplating return to India do not want their children to learn English. But for the children who remain in the colony, that is the majority, it is undoubtedly best that they should be taught English. It is difficult to suggest a practical remedy. We cannnot recommend that other sections of the community pay for public schools. The managers of aided sohools cannot be compelled though they might be induced by grants to appoint Indian teachers or to substitute school mistresses for male teachers. If the Indian community would imitate the other communities in organising aided schools in rural areas they might have their own masters and teach both Hindustani and English. But the educated and well-to-do members of the community do not seem disposed to exert themselves or make sacrifices for their poor compatriots in rural areas. The most hopeful means of effecting an . immediate improvement would be the allotment of grants for the teaching of Hindustani by teachers who would necessarily be Indians. A corrupt form of Hindustani is the language used by the great majority in their homes. A single teacher might give instruction in two or three schools in localities where Indians were numerous. The supervision of this tuition need not long remain. - a difficulty. In a fer schools established by the Canadian Presbyterian Mission Hindustani is taught. Although the Indian community may be unwilling toundertake the establishment of aided schools all over the colony it is not only possible but probable that some of them would assist in establishing a few experimental rural schools. It would be easier to apply compulsion if thehours of instruction and the subjects were adapted both to the needs of children, of whorn the great majority will live by manual labour on the land, and to the difficulties of their parents. Some estates which assist in providing sites or buildings would probably help in the establishment of special schools. There seems to be a body of opinion in the Colony which doubts the suitability of the existing school for all purposes.: What seems to be wanted is a type of school which would compress an elementary course of eduoation into five years after the infant stage and restrict the ordinary hours of tuition of children over eight years of age to the forenoon. Probably the boy who has spent most of his afternoons in doing light work would develop into as intelligent and self-
reliant a man as the boy who had the bonefit of a longer and more thoroughly academic primary education, with its tendency to manufacture clerks and shop assistants far in excess of the demand. Poor parents would require much less compulsion to send their children to such a school.

Cbildren of well-to-do Indians attend the Queen's College in Georgetown. The community enjoys the same facilities for obtaining secondary or higher education as any other section of the community. The number of students has hitherto been small but it is the demand for higher education and not the opportunity which is lacking.

## APPENDIX 7.

## SURGEON GENERAE'S OFFICE.

Grofgetown; Druiraba.

## 7tid Februayy 1913.

## Memorandum.

With eegard to tai Medical Srryice of British Gulana, more espècially with reprerenoes to Immigration.

Composition of Medical Service Ordinance No. 5 of 1886.
Surgson General.
2 Bacteriologists and Health Officers for the Colony, 36 Government Medical Offears.
The Surgeon General is Head of the Medical Service, and subjeot to the anthority of the Governor, hae the general control and direction of all :-
(a) Public Hospitals and Asylums.
(b) Hospitals and Infirmaries attached to any Prison or Public Institution.
(c) Medical Officers of the Medioal Service.

## Medical Districts.

The settled part of the Colony is divided into Medical Districts with defined boundaries, Pide Table I. and to each a Medical Officer is assigned.

In each District, with the exception of Mahaicony, Bartica, North-Western, and Pomeroon, there are a varying number of Sugar Estates.

Each Sugar Estata on which there are Indentured Immigrants is obliged to provide and Section 75, of Ordimaintain a Hospital.

It will be seen from the attached Table that on the following Sugar Estates where there Table I. are no Indentured Immigrants Hospitals are also maintained-

> Vryheid's Lust.
> Hoastoni,
> Schoon Ord.
> Thechen.

In addition to the duties imposed on the Medical Officers under the Immigration Ordi- Vide Regulations nance they have to attend Paupers, Police, Prison Warders and Prisoners, free, and the general reating to the Prow Public in their Districts in accordance with a presoribed tariff. fenional Berrioes of
The following is a brief description of the powers, functions and duties of the Surgeon Ofistres in Country General, Employers and Managers, Medical Inspector, and Medical Officers ander the Immigration Ordinanoe No. 18 of 1891 :-

2he Surgeon Gemeral.

The Surgeon General can visit and inspect any Plantation on which there are Immigrants. The Surgeon General can make Regulations for the management of Eistates Hospitals.

## Tomployers and Managers.

## The Employer is required-

(a) Before any Immigrants are delivered to the Estate, to Arnish to the Immigration Agent General the particulars of the divellings, called locally ranges, which he proposes to assign to such Immigrants. The Medical Officer of the District is then required to report as to the fotness of the dwellings for occupation.
(b) To keep all dwellings oocupied by indentured Immigrants in good repair and the roofa tratertight, and also to keep the yards, groondes and drains in good order.

Section 71.

Section 80.

Section 81.

Section 67.

Section 72.

Seotion 18.

Section 14.
Form 2.

Sections 45, 46 and 207.

Section 51.

Section 68.

Section 67.

Section 68.
Tids Regulations n reapect of Drelinge of Sugar Plan:ations.
Section 76.
Sections 87-89.
(c) To provide Immigrants for the first three monthe of their indenture with rations in accordance with an approved scale. He may, week by week, deduct a stated sum for such rations, but the sum, if not deducted at the end of the weet from earnings, cannot be deducted for that week in any subsequent week.
(d) To keep the Hospital properly furuished with beds, atensils, medicines, etc., in accordance with the Hospital Regulations.
(c) To employ such assistants as may be necessary for the Hospital.

The Manager is required-
(a) To keep a Register of all Dwellings assigned to indentiared Immigrants and to enter the games of the Immigrants occupying them.
(b) To keep a Muster-Roll of all Immigrants who have been allotted to the Estate within the next preceding twelve months.

## The Medical Inspector.

The separate Office of Medical Inspector was abolished by Ordinance No. 8 of 1912, but the powers, functions, and duties were retained and transferred to the Surgeon General who is authorised to appoiot any Government Medical Oficer to exeroise any or all of the powers, functions, and duties of the Medical Inspector.

It will be seen that it is not intended to in any way abolish the supervision exeroised by the Medical Inspector, but on account of the enormous reduction of Hospitals by the amalgamation of smaller estates, the employment of a syparate officer was no longer considered necessary.

The Medical Inspector-
(a) Visits, once at least in every six months, every plantation on which there are Indentured Immigiants. At such visits he inspects the Hospital, Dwellinge, Yards, and Grounds, and reports to the Surgeon General in duplicate, of whioh - a copy is sent to the Immigration Agent General.
(b) On the arrival of any ship laving Immigrants on board, and on the departure of any ship with return Immigrants, assists in the inspection of the ship and Immigrants.
(c) Assists in classifying all Immigrants on arrival by distinguishing those who are not able-bodied, and not capable of performing service as an agricultural labourer.
(d) Has to decide if any divelling is unfit for habitation and also the number of Immigrants that can be placed in each separate apartment over and above that allowed by this Section.
(e) Has free access to the Register of Dwellings required to be kept by each manager and is required to mark such dwellings as he may consider as unfit for habitation, and report to the Surgeon General such requisitions as may be necessary for ensaring their fitness.
(f) Assists in making Regulations with regard to dwellings.
(g) Before any new Hospital is erected inspects site and plans,

Whenever be considers it necessary to make any requisition with regard to the Hospital such requisition is made in the Hospital Register. The employer may appeal to the Surgeon General whose decision is final subject to the approval of the Governor.

## Government Medical Officers.

## Every Medical officer-

Section 15.
(a) Who is assigned the charge of a Medical District, is ipso facto the Medical Attendant of the Estates' Hospitals in the District.
Section 88.
(b) Is required to visit each hospital at least once in every forty-eight hours, and oftener if necessary.
Submits once a woek a report to the Surgeon General showing the date and time of each visit, and the number of patients admitted, discharged or died, and the number of out-patients treated.
In the case of the death of an immigrant he has to submit a special report to the Surgeon General, and if a post-mortem examination is made a further report.
Sections 85 and 81.
(c) Has oomplete charge of the Hospital and is responsible that the equipment is zept up in proper order and that the food and medicines are sufficient and of
good quality. He oan, in addition to the authorised staff, require such additional assistants as may be necessary for the proper care of the patients. While he tannot discharge anyone employed at the Hospital, he can report to the Surgeon General any employee whom he considers unfit to be employed. As a matter of fact the Manager nsually at once complies with any such request made by the Medical Officer to him.
(d) Enters in the case book the name and disease of each patient, whether to be treated as an In or Out-patient with the remedies, diet, stimulants and extras ordered by him.
It is worthy of note that with regard to free treatment no distinction is made between the indentured and the resident free Immigrants.
(c) May make such requisitions as he considers necessary with regard to the Hospital in the Hospital Register. The employer may appeal to the Surgeon General with regard to any requisition, but this is very rare-I cannot call to mind two appeals in the last ten ycars.
(f) May require serious cases to be removed to one of the Public Hospitals, and, if an Indentured Immigrant, the Estate has to pay 25 cents a day for each day such immigrant redains in such Hospital, and in cese of death, the cost of the burial of such immigrant.
(g) Has to report to the Surgeon General whenever the accommodation afforded in any certified Hospital falls short of that required by Section 75, or if any Hospital is unfitted for any reason to be used as sueh.
(h) Has to examine all Indentured Immigrants once every month for the first twelve months of their indenture.
(i) May order tbat any Indentured Immigrant be placed in receipt of daily rations, such order to hold good for no longer than six months, but can be renewed. During such time the Immigrant is placed on what is called the "Invalid list " and is not to be considered able-bodied. These are always reported on the Weakly Report (Fide Form 4).
(j) Has to report once a month on the dwellings, yards, grounds, hospital, etc.
( $k$ ) Is required to attend every Magistrate's Court and examine every Indentured Immigrant summoned or in the luck-up and certify if such immigrant is fit to undergo his trial and punishment if convioted.
The Jail Surgeons also submit a return showing the state of bealth of each Indentured Immigrant admitted to the Jail.

## General Remarks.

For several years the two diseases of Malarial Fever and Ankylostomiasis have received special attention with most gratifying results. The steps taken for the diminution of Malarial Fever have been (a) the abolition of mosquito-breeding grounds, such as the cleaning of drains, clearing away of bottles, tins, and other small receptacles that hold water ; the cleaving of the yards of bush and long grass; the screening of water barrels, tanks and other receptacles for storing drinking water; and the free distribution of Quinine to all labourers and children on the Estateg.

From the special report it will be seen that the numbor of cases of Malarial Fever has been reduced from 33,7+8 in 1906-1907 to 15,169 in 1911-1912.

With regard to Ankylostomiasis the principal steps taken were (a) the erection of latrines, (b) the examination of the stools of all suspected cases, and their treatment.

The Medical Officers are required to examine the stools of all newly allotted Immigrants to ascertain if they are suffering from Ankylostomiasis or Ankylostome Infection. In like manner they also examine the stools of suspected cases which come under their observation. The results of these inspections are forwarded to the Surgeon General.

The results have been excellent, but while I cannot quote reliable figures, yet all the Medical Offioers report on the large diminution of the cases and the slmost complete disappearance of those hopeless chronio cases which were so common a ferv years ugo.

In connection with these two diseases, I attach copy of a report for the year 1911-1912 by Dr. Ferguson of the Peter's Hall District.

The drinking water question has for a considerable time occupied our attention but the question is a diffioult one to solve, i.e., of providing an absolutely pure supply.

The usual method is to set aside ponds for the storage of the water. The whole question has been under the consideration of the Bacteriological Department; many analyses have been made, but more have to be done. The practical eteps taken so far have been-
(a) To protect existing supplies by erecting fences and banking up the sides to prevent fouling by surface drainage and animals;
(b) The making of net ponds where existing ones were obviously bad and could not be protected.
(c) The erection of concrate tanks or old iron boilers and oolleoting the water from the roof of the factory or the ranges.
(d) The erection of conorete tanks, pumping in the Conservancy water and parifying the water by chlorinated lime.
We are rapidly collecting valuable data and I trust that in the near future five shall have devised means of providing a greatly improved supply.

The attached Tables III, IV and V dealing with Vital Statistics for the last five years are interesting and instructive.

Tables III and IV. - It will be seen that the East Indian Birtly Rate bas increased from $24 \cdot 3$ per 1,000 in 1907 to $26 \cdot 0$ in 1911, and the Death Rate has fallen from 41.3 to $32 \cdot 1$. The Birth Rate for the Colony generally is practically what it was five years ago, but the Death Hate has fallen from $36 \cdot 9$ per 1,000 in 1907 to $31 \cdot 7$ in 1911.

With reference to the Elast Indian Birth Rate special attention is called to the large preponderance of males over females. The mean for the last five years being 1,829 males to 1,000 females.

In the general population, which includes of course East Indians, the proportion is $\mathbf{1 , 0 8 0}$ males to 1,000 females. Excluding East Indians there is a preponderance of females over males, the proportion being 936 males to 1,000 females. The result is that the Birth Rate is considerably higher. Amongst the Indentured Immigrants the proportion is 2,503 males to 1,000 females.

Table V.-Shows the Birth and Death Rates of East Indians on the Sugar Estates,
The Birth Rates are given for Indentured and Unindentured together. It will be seen that the Birth Rate has increased from 21.0 per 1,000 in 1907-08 to $27 \cdot 6$ in 1911.12 and the Death Rate has decreased from 38.1 per 1,000 to 25.1 for the same periods.

It is very difficult to get the correct figures as regard the Birth Rate amongst indentured Immigrants alone, as there are many cases in which one or other of the parents are unindentured.

The Death Rate amongst the Indentured showe a slight reduction from 18.8 per 1,000 in 1907-08 to $17 \cdot 7$ in 1911-12. While amongst the unindentured it has fallen from 35.6 in 1907-08 to $26 \cdot 4$ in 1911-12.

Table VI.- Shows the Death Rate from bowel complaints which are to a large extent water-borne diseases. It is gratifying to note that they show a tendency to come down, and a further improvement may be expeoted with an improved drinking water supply.

## J. E. GODFREY, <br> Surgeon General.

## APPENDIX 7-contd.

## Table I.

## Showing-

(1) the name of each Medical District;
(2) the name of each Sugar Estate
(3) whether there are any resident Indentured Immigrants; and
(4) the Hospital accommodation.

| 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of Medical Distriot. |  |  | Name of Suga Estates. |  |  | If there are any Indentured Immigranta. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hospital } \\ \text { Accommodation. } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1.-Skeldon | .. | ... | 1. Bteldon <br> 2. Epringlands | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & * * \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{Y}_{\text {es }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ |
| IF.-Port Mourant |  | - 0 | 1. Port Mourant <br> 8. Albion | ... | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{Y}_{\text {es }} \end{aligned}$ | ..." | 75 102 |
| III.-Canjo-Highbury |  | ... | 1. Roee Hall <br> 2. Frovidence <br> 3. Friends | … <br> $\cdots$ <br> .. | ... |  | .. <br> $\cdots$ <br> .0 | 81 50 68 |
| IV.-Mara | ** | -* | 1. Mara | ** | ... | $\mathbf{Y e s}$ | $\cdot$ | 72 |
| V.-Cotton Tree | ." | ** | 1. Blairmont <br> 2. Bath | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ldots . \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $Y_{e n}$ | $\cdots$ | 69 65 |
| VI.-Mahaion | .- | ... | 1. Cane Grove | ." | ... | Yes |  | 56 |
| VII.-Enmore | ... | ... | 1. Cove and John 2. Hopend 3. Enmore 4. Nonpareil | .7 $\cdots \cdots$ $\cdots \cdots$ $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & * * * \\ & * * * \\ & * * * \end{aligned}$ |  | $\ldots$ | 30 38 65 107 |
| VIII.-Buxton | ** | "' | 1. Lusignan <br> 2. Mon Repos <br> 3. La Bonne Inten | ... | $\begin{aligned} & \ldots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Yes } \\ \text { Yes } \\ \text { Yes }}}{ }$ | $\cdots$ | 96 54 86 |
| IX.-Plaisance | ... | ... | 1. Success <br> 2. Vrybid's Luet <br> 3. Ogle | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | Yes No Yes | … | 50 58 60 |
| X.-Petar's Hall |  | ." | 1. Diamond 8. Farmm 8. Providence 4. Hounton | \#. $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | Yes Yees Yeses Yes No | … <br> $\cdots$ <br> .. <br> . | 96 65 73 78 |
| XI.-Belle Vue | ... | -* | 1. Wales. <br> 2. Niamee <br> 3. Sohoon Ord <br> 4. Versailles | m $\cdots$ $\cdots \cdots$ $\cdots \cdots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> . | 100 47 69 89 |
| XII.-Leonors | ๗* | ** | 1. Leonora | ** | ** | Yes | *- | 104 |
| XIII-Pbiladelphia-Lagran |  | ** | 1. Eitvlagt <br> 2. De Kinderen <br> 8. Tusoben | $\begin{aligned} & \because \because \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & e \theta \\ & 0 * * \\ & * * * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { Yes } \\ \mathbf{Y}_{\text {es }} \\ \mathbf{N o s o} \end{array}$ | … <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> .. | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 45 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ |
| XIV.-Wakenamm | $\cdots$ | -•• | 1. Marionville | $\cdots$ | ... | Yes | ** | 44 |
| XV. - Suddie | ** | ... | 1. Golden Fleece | .." | -* | Yes | .'. | 62 |
| XVI.-Anna Regina momen |  |  | 1. Anns Regina <br> 2. Hampton Coart |  | $\begin{aligned} & \because . . \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{Y e s e x}_{\mathbf{Y}} \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ |

## APPENDIX 7-contd.

「áble İI.
annual Estimates.................. East Indian Population:


## Table III.

Showing-
(a) The Birth and Death Rates amongst the East Indians of this Colony, for the period 1st January 1907 to 31st December 1911, with numbers of births and deatbs returned.
(b) The General Birth and Death Rates for the Colony, with numbers of births and deaths returned.
(c) The Birth and Death Rates amongat those Races other than East Indian, with numbers of births and deaths returned.
Each Birth or Death Rate is calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population for each year.


## APPENDIX 7-contd. <br> Table IV.

Showing ter proportion of Males and Females for tye period 1st January 1907 to 31st Drgember 1911 as regards-
(a) The general population.
(b) The East Indian Raoe.
(c) Indentured: East Indians,
(d) Racees other than East Indian.

| 1 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 4 | 6 |  |  | 6 | 7 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year. |  |  | Gembal Population. |  |  | Habt indiame. |  |  | Yesp. | Indinturdd Eaet Indiane. |  |  | Year, | Bages other tran East Indiang |  |  |
| , |  |  |  | Males. | Females. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proportion } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Males } \\ \text { to } 1,000 \\ \text { Females. } \end{gathered}$ | Males, | Females. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Proportion } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Males } \\ \text { to 10, } 000 \\ \text { Pemales. } \end{array}$ |  | Malen. | Fromales. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proportion } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Malea } \\ \text { to } 1,000 \\ \text { Femalog } \end{gathered}$ |  | Males, | ; Pemalos, | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proportion } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Maleg } \\ \text { to 1,000 } \\ \text { Fenalogh } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1907 ... | '." | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 158,847 | 145,708 | 1,090 | 78,768 | 54,573 | 1,398 | 1007.08 ... | 6,998 | 2,861 | 2,419 | $1907{ }^{\prime}$... | 88,094 | ; 91,129 | 944 |
| 1908 ... | ** | . $\cdot$ | ... | 158,156 | 145,040 | 1088 | 72,182 | 54,762 | 1,818 | 1808-09io mo | 0,846 | 2,597 | 2,511 | 1808 ... | 85,974 | 91,178 | 948 |
| 1909 .** | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | 188,485 | 146,862 | 1,080 | 78,416 | 85,100 | ; 1,812 | 1809.10\% ... | 7,128 | 2,849 | 2,50\% | 1809 ... | 86,019 | . 91,472 | 950 |
| 1010 ... | "' | "' | .." | 156,944 | 146,880 | 1,073 | 71,286 | 54,018 | 1,297 | 1910-11: ... | 6,894 | 2,786 | 2,404 | 1910 ... | 85,708 | 91,848 | 988 |
| 1011 ..0 | ** | ** | ... | 158,411 | 148,878 | 1078 | 72,668 | 58,500 | 1,858 | 1011-12 ... | 6,589 | 2,652 | 9,588 | 1811 ... | 80,765 | 88,878 | 908 |

## APPENDIX 7-contd.

Table V.
Showing tee Bibte and Death Rates per 1,000 amonget tef Inden: fured and Unindentured East Indians on the Estates of the Colony, for eace tear from 1907-08 to 1911-12.


## Table VI.

Showing the number of Deates, and the Deati Rates per 1,000 of the estimated popdlation from Bowel Complaints (includding Dysentery, Diarrhga and Enteritis) for-
(a) East Indians on Estates ;
(b) General population ; and
(c) General population, exclusive of East Indians.


## APPENDIX 7-contd.

## Table VII.

Showing the ntmber of East Indians, and the number of other Races admitted, and the nomber remaining on 31st March 1912, is THE principai Government Institutions.

For the year 1911-12.


## APPENDIX 7-conta.

## Form 1.


, Please fill'in and return at earliest convenience.
REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITION AND FITNESS FOR OCCOPATION OF THE DWELLINGS INTENDED FOR THE IMMIGRANTS TO BE ALLOTTED TO PLANTATION $\qquad$ EX-SHIP SEASON 19 $\qquad$

1. State date on which dwellings were inspected.
2. State Ranges to be occupied-Letter $\qquad$ No. $\qquad$
S. State situation of Ranges.

- 

4. State meạns of permanent"ventilation provided for dwellings.
5. State in connection with the Water Supply, the kind of Reservoir, the position, thesource of supply, and the means taken to prevent fouling.
6. Describe generally the sanitary condition of sarroundings of Dwellings.
7. Remarks.

## -Government Medical Officer

District.

To the Surgeon General

## MEMORANDUM.

Plantation

detters of Ranges.
Numbers of Apartments.
Size of
Condition of do.


## APPENDIX 7-cantd.

## Form 2.

## BRITISH GUIANA-MEDICAL DEPABTMENT,

 REPORT OF INSPECTION MADE UNDER SECIION 14 OFORDL NANCE 18 OF 1891, FOR THE HALF.YEAR ENDING1. Plantation
2. Medical Officer
3. Date of Inspection
4. Dispenser

## -.

Hospital.
5. Accommodation M. F. Total
6. No of patients on day of Inspection
7. Condition of building
8. Condition of Wards, Bedsteads and Bedding; Dispensaries, Sculleries, Cupboards, Latrines, Bathrooms, Cleanliness, order, vermin, etc.
8. Are the Clothing, Bedding, Eurniture, Medicines, eto., sufficient ?
10. Are the Books neatly kept and written up-to-date?
11. Is there a copy of the latest Hospitals Regulations and Diet Sheets suspended in the Hospital, and are the instructions contained therein being carried out?
12. Are the Medical History Cards properly written up in accordance with Circulare Nos. 390 and b02 ?
13. Condition of Out-buildinge such as Kitchen, Nurses' Quarters, Mortuary.
14. Condition of Vats and Tanks and are they Mosquito-proof?
15. Condition of grounds, are they tidy, free of long grass, broken bottles and other

- breeding-places for Mosquitoes?


## 'Labourres' Dwelingas.

16. Condition generally-have there been any repairs and additions since last inspection?
17. Condition of yards, are they tidy, free of grass, ,broken bọttles, ald tins, and other breeding places for Mosquitoes?
18. Condition of the drains-

## Latrines.

19. Condition generally-is there a sufficient number for each of the seses?
e0. Drinking Water Supply-
"UI. Copy of Romarke made in" Visitors! Book, Hospital Register and Register of D मelling: -
20. General Remarka*-
[^1]
## APPENDIX 7-oonta.

## Form 3:

## BRITISH GUIANA-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT of the Hospital of Plantation



## To the Surgeon General.

## APPENDIX 7-contd.

Form 4.

## BRITISH GUIANA-MEDICAL DËPARTMENT

Free.
Death Return.

*     * Indentured.


## MEDICAL DISTRICT.

1. Pln. or Village ?
2. Name, age and ser?
3. Ship, No. and year of arrival?
4. How long in?
5. How long under treatment $\boldsymbol{r}$
.6. When brought to Hospital (hour) :
6. When first seen by Medical Öficer (hour) ?
7. When last seen before deatfi by Medical Öficer (hour)?
8. Date of death (hour) ?

1p. Uุisfas first treated ?
11. 'Disease intorcurrent, if any?
12. Disease jmmediately causing death?
18. Was Post-mortem examination made?
14. Was the persofl moribund or doad when first seen by Medical Officer?
25. Where found or brought from?
16. By whom ? ${ }^{\cdot}$
-17.-Were Police informed?
18. Was Inquest heid ?
19. Was Post-mortem made by Coroner's order?

Remares as to ofrcumstaycbs attending or oausing drath.

To the Surgeon Gederats


BRITISH GUIANA - MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Report of post mortem Exàmination.

1. Name, etc.
2. Country where born.
3. Place of death.
4. Date and hour.
5. Date and hour of P.M. Examination.
B. Apparent age.
6. Sex.
7. Colour.
8. General condition of body.
9. External marks, if any.

## SxULL

11. Thickness.
12. Symmetry.
13. Condition.
14. Membrane and blood vessels condition.

## Braln.

15. Weight.
16. Condition,

Troracic Cavity.
17. Pleural Cavity, condition-

Right.
Left.
18. Lunge, weight : - Right.

Lieft.
19. Coudition of
(a) Right.
-(b) Left.
20. Heart, weight.

## APPENDIX 7-contd:

21. Condition of-
(a) Walls.
(b) Valves.
(c) Cavities.
22. Spleen, weight.

## Abdpyinal Cavity.

ar. Hpleon, wight.
23. Condition.
24. Liver, weight.
25. Condition.
26. Kidneys, weight $:-$ Right. Left.
27. Condition of 一
(a) Right.
(b) Left.
28. Peritoneum (condition).
29. Intestinẹs (condition).
30. Other organs showing any abnormality of condition.
81. Cause of death.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Distriet or Institution.
Date $\qquad$
N.B.-(1) In thè case of East Indiann thé Ship, No., Year of arrival, whether indentured or free is to be stated.
(2) Weights of organs need not be given anless it is considered essential.
(3) If the cause of death is apparent from the examination of the other organs, Nos. 11 to 16, inclusive, need not be filled in.
(4) Under the heading "General Remarizs," any partioulars connected with the aase whioh may be of importance or interest must be given.

## APPENDIX 7-contd.

$\therefore$ Form 6.
No. of Inspection
RESULT OF MONTHLY INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS ALLOTTED WITHIN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS TO PLANTATION.


To the Surgeon General.
Government Medical Officer.
Date of Inspection

## APPENDIX, Toontd. <br> Form 7.

REPORT ON THE RANGES, YARDS AND HOSPITAL ON PLANT-
ATION
OF
(a) Condition of Ranges.
(b) Condition of yard, drains, eto.
(c) Latrines-
(1) How many and the number of compartments.
(2) Condition.
(3) Other information.
(d) Condition of Water Supply.

The Surgeon General.
(e) Presence in yards of iarrels, if present, whether screened or unsoreened.
(f) If any indentured immigrants are occupying ranges not passed by the Medical Inspector. Give full particulars.
(g) Condition of the Hospital :-

1. Wards.
2. Latrines, Bathrooms, etc.
3. Clothing, Medicines, Furniture, etc.
(h) Quinine distribution to labourers, etc., not patients :-
month,
4. Whether Government Tablets are used.

Remaris and Reoommendations. bsen carried outo If not carried outt pleadestate in what partionian the tratate's anthoritice have failed to comply.

199CLD

## APPENDIX 7-oontd.

## Form 8.

## REPORT ON THE STATE OF HEALTH OF AN IMMIGRANT committed by

Mr. S. J. P. on
$\qquad$
to the
Prison
offence

## Punishment

$\qquad$

Name
Ship and No,

Estate to which indentured
Sex
Age

Height....................Ft....................Inches.

Weight....................lbs. Condition, general

## Lungs

Heart

Digestive Organs

Kidneys (*)

Other Organs ( $\dagger$ ) $\qquad$

Surgeon.

- Urine tobe examined.
+ Any Abnormality to be noted.


## APPENDIX 7-contd.

Form 9.
(Vide Circular No. 357.)
RETURN OF THE EXAMINATION OFTHE STOOLS OF NEWLY ALLOTTED IMMIGRANTS ON PLANTATION FOR THE SEASON
No.
N.B.-Before a negative Opinion is given, the Government Medical Officer abould examing, at leart, two atools on different datea, and at leant three apecimens of each. This return is to be figned by the G. M. O, and cent in an moon to the examination in completed.
Under the heading "reanlt" say if ova or worme or both bave been foond.
RETURN OF CASES EXAMINED AND TREATED FOR INTESTINAL PARASITES DURING THE MONTH OF

## SUMMARY.

Number of caces under treatmont from lest month.

## APPENDIX 7-contd.

## Britist Gutana.

## REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICE S OF. GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

1. The Government Medical Officer shall act as medical attendant to all Prisons, LockUps, Pablic Dispensaries and Police Hospitals within his district.
2. He shall attend free of charge,-
(a) All members of the Police Force and Prison Service within his district ;
(b) The families of these officers, except when otherwise ordered by the Governor;
(c) All Paupers provided with Pauper Certificates on a form approved by the Governor $;$
(d) Every patient in an Estate's Hospital either an indentured immigrant or a bond fide labourer employed by the Estate
3.-(1) He sball on payment of a sum of eighty dollars per annum by the proprietors or representatives of an estate, render ordinary medical tervice to the Manager and Overseers of the estate, their wives and children, and to the Consulting. Engineer, Chemist, Book-keeper, Dispenser, Foreman Engineer, and Head Panboiler, but not to their wives and children.
2) Midwifery, major surgical operations, and fractures shall not be deemed to be included in ordinary medical service, and in such cases the Government Medical Officer shall be entitled to charge a reasonable fee.
(3) He sball not be obliged to attend, unless he is paid a reasonable fee, any suok person as aforessid, unless such person resides within the bounds of the estate, and not more than one mile by road from the factory, hospital, or manager's residence.
4. He is authorised to charge fees according to the following scales :-
(1) To persons in poor oircumstances nnable to pay for private medical attendance in accordance with the fees in sub-sections 2 and 3 on their producing a Poverty Certificate on a form approved by the Governor :
(a) If the person presents himself at the residence of the Medical Officer, at any Medical Station, Public Dispensary, Estate's Mospital or is a patient in such hospital, for each attendance ... ... § 024
(b) If the Medical Officer is called while passing through a Village or along a public road-each attendance ... 030
(c) For a special call if the distance from the Medical Officer's residence is not more than a mile ... 036
(d) For each mile or part of a mile on the outward journey only ... ... ... . ... 010
(2) To all persons such as artizans, sailors, porters, labourers, small farmers, mechanics, seams tresses, etc. :
(a) Under the same conditionsas (1) (a) (b) ... ... \$ 048
(b) Under the same conditions as
(1) (c)
... ... 100
(c) Under the same conditions as (1) (d) ... ... 012
(d) Calls during the night, i.e., between 6 p.м. and 6 s.m., may be charged double.
(e) Operations may be charged extra.
( $t$ ) Maternity cases, surgical or otherwise? ... ... 500
(g) For a Medical Certificate for leave purposes ... $0 \quad 50$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { (h) For a Certificate under Bye-Law } 8 \text { (b), } 2 \text { of the Milk } \\ \text { Regalations of } 1908 & \ldots & \ldots & \end{array}$
(i) For a Medical Certificate under Bye-Law 3 (b), (3) and (4) of the Milf Regulations of 1903 ... .... 0 24.
(3) To all other classes the Medioal Officer may make reasonable charges.
5. No Paoper or Poverty Certificate shall exempt any person receiving or who has received medical relief from his liability for subsequent payment for such relief if it be found that such person is able to pay for private medical attendance in accordance with the fees authorised in Eegalation 4.

- 6. Persons provided with Pauper or Poverty Certificates may present themselves for treatment to the neareat Medical Officer. Those who require to be treated at their homes, however, mast call in the Medical Officer of the District.

7. Panper and Poverty Certificates shall be available for one month only, from date of iesue.
8. The Medical Officer shall report to the Surgeon General any irregularity or impropriety in the issue of any Pauper or Poverty Certificate.
9. The following persons are hereby authorised to give Pauper Certificates under Regalation (2) (c) and Poverty Certificates under Regulation 4 (1):-
(1) Members of the Execative Council or Combined Court ;
(2) Registered Medical Practitioners;
(3) Justices of the Peace;
(4) Ministers of Religion;
(5) Members of the Local Boards of Guardians;
(6) Immigration Agents; Inspectors of Police and Non-Commissioned Officers in oharge of Police Stations, and Commissaries of Taxation;
(7) Chairmen of Village and Country Districts.
10. Any dispute or complaint arising out of the foregoing Regulations shall be decided by the Surgeon General subject to an appeal to the Governor.
11. The Regulations relating to the Professinnal Services of Government Medical Officers made by the Governor and Court of Policy on the eleventh day of April, 1902, and the fourth day of August, 1904, are hereby revoked.

Made ly the Governor and Court of Policy mider Section sixteen of the Medical Ordinance, 1886, on the 14th day of July 1908.

By Command,
J. HAMPDEN KING,

Clerk of the Court.

## APPENDIX 7-contd.

## 3irttíb Gufama.

## amendment to the regulations relating TO THE PROFESSIONAL SERVIOES OF GOVERNMENT MEDIOAL OFFICERS IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

The following sub-head is hereby substituted for sub-head (d) of Regulation 2 of the Regulations relating to the Professional Services of Government Medical Officers in Country Districts made by the Governor and Court of Policy on the fourteenth day of July, 1908 :-
(d) Every patient at any Estate's Hospital who is either an indentured immigrant, or a person of the labouring class employed by the Estate, or any of his family residing on the Estate and recommended by the manager for free treatment.

Made by the Governor and Court of Policy nnder Section sixteen of the Medical Ordinance, 1886, on the 10lk day of December 1912.

By Command,
GEO. D. BAYLEY, Clerk of the Court.

## REG ULATIONS FOR THE PROPER ARRANGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF CERTIFIED HOSPITALS ON ESTATES.

## Accommodation.

1. Each Estate possessing not more than 50 immigrants shall have hospital accommodation for 10 beds; from 50 to 100 immigrants for 55 beds, and above 100 immigrants besides the 15 beds already required accommodation at the rate of 5 per cent for all the immigrants above that number.
2. Each bedstead which shall be not less than 6 feet long by 3 feet wide, shall be provided with at least :

1 Bed Sack.
1 Pillow Sack.
2 Pillow Cases.
2 Sheets.
1 Blanket.
2 Shirts or Bedgowns.
1 Shelf at the head of each bedstead or table beside bed.
1 Plate and Cup.
1 Fork.
1 Spoon.
1 Cbamber utensil.
$z$ Frames 'tin) for holding the Medical History Cards and the Temperature Charts. These to be of such a pattern and to be supplied in such quantities as the Surgeon General may approve.
3. Between each bed there shall be a clear space of three feet, and where the beds are placed in rows there shall be a clear space of six feet between the rows.
4. Each hospital shall be provided with the following articles :-
(1) A Clock which ehall be kept in order.
(2) A amall locked press for poisons in the Dispensary.
(8) An enclosed lamp in each Ward, to be kept lighted from sunset to daylight; and to be suspended out of the reach of the patients.
(4) Such tables as may be necessary for meals.
(5) Such chairs, deaks, presses es the Surgeon General may from time to time require; there shall be at least two movable night chairs in each ward.
(6) A Microseope of a pattern to be approved by the Surgeon General.
(7) One tell-tale Clock.

## The Government Medical Officer.

5. The Government Medical Officer ehall at every visit in the case of In-patients enter on the Medical History Card the following particulars :-
(a) Date of visit.
(b) Any alteration of the treatment, diet, or extras. Should there be no alteration, the word "continue" must be entered.
(c) Notes on the progress of the case,
6. The Government Medical Officer shall at least once every month visit the yard and ranges and shall report on their condition to the Surgeon General.

## The Manager.

7. The Manager, or an Overseer deputed by him, shall visit the hospital daily and shall record the date and hour of each visit with any remarks he may think proper to add in the Visitors' Book.

* 


## The Dispenser or Principal Sickuurse.

8. No person shall be employed as Disponser or Sicknurse unless he is on the Register of Dispensers and Sicknurses.
9. The Dispenser or Sicknurse shall :
(a) Reside on the premises and not sbsent himelf without the permission of the Manager of the estate.
(b) Carry out all orders and instructions of the Government Medical Offieer.
(c) Be present during the visits of the Government Medical Officer.
(d) Whenever a patient is admitted to the hospital provide him or her with hospital clothing ; and, when the case permits, have him or her bathed. The patient's own olothes shall be taken away, scalded, and a ticket attached to them, with his or her name or number.
(e) Take care of all money, jewels, or other property brought into hospital by a patient', and enter such property in a book to be kept for the purpose by him.
(r) Report to the Government Medioal Officer any deficiency in quality or quantity of the articles required to be provided for by these Regulations.
(g) Enter every birth of a ohild occurring on the estate in the Rogister of the hospital.
(h) See that the diets are issued at stated periods in proper quantity and quality.
(i) Take care that patients are visited by their friends only between the hours of aix and seven in the morning and four and six in the afternoon, except by special permiseion from the Government Medioal Officer.
(9) Have the wards and gallerien swept every morning, and also every afternoon' if necessary : and the floors scrubbed or mopped at least twice a weet.
(k) See that the bedding and bed linen are always kept clean.
(l) Maintain quiet and order in the wards and at the same time be forbearing, gentle and kind to the patients under his care.
( $m$ ) Permit smoking in the hospital only with the permission of the Government Medical Officer, and then at such places and times as he may direct.
( $n$ ) Keep the latrines and latrine passages and bathing rooms clean and free from any offensive odour.
(o) If he finds it necessary to treat any person as an In or Oat-patient, in the former case enter the treatment and other particulars on the Medical History Card and record the name in the Case Book ; in the latter case, enter such treatinent and the reason in a book to be kept for that purpose. These entries shall be shown to the Government Medical Offioer at his next visit and be initialled by him.
( $p$ ) When it is necessary to take the temperature of any patient, record it on the Temperature Chart.
(q) Visit all confinement cases daily for the first nine days after confinement and record their condition in the Casual Book,
(r) At once report fully to the Government Medical Officer any case that he may admit which appears to be of a serious nature, or any fresh symptoms of a serious nature in a patient already under treatment.
(s) See that all patients discharged by the Government Medical. Officer, but who may be too weak to work, report themselves daily at the hospital ; and, in the event of their neglecting to do so, visit their dwellings and ascertain the cause of their absence.

## The Female Sicknarse or Nurse-Midwife.

10. The Female Sicknurse shall reside on the premises.
11. No person shall be employed as a Female Sicknurse unless she possesses a certificate of competency as a Nurse-Midwife to the satisfaction of the Surgeon General.
12. The Female Sicknurse shall, subject to the directions of the Government Medical Officer, be under the control of the Dispenser or Principal Sicknurse.

## Patients.

13. Patients must submit to the treatment presoribed by the Government Medical Officer and must obey his directions and those of the Principal Sicknurse in carrying out such directions.
14. Patients shall behave in a quiet and orderly manner and shall when "required keep to their beds and shall not disturb or annoy any of the other patients.
15. Patients shall wear the hospital clothing and shall keep it clean and ahall not wilfully injure or destroy it.
16. Patients shall not wilfully soil the flooring or any other part of the hospital.
17. 'Patiente shall not on any account leave the hospital without the permission of the Government Medical Officer.
18. Patients shall not receive spirits, food, or any other article other than those supplied at the hospital, without the consent of the Government Medical Officer.
19. On no account shall patients have matchea in their possession or in the beds,
20. Patients or other persons shall not smoke on the hospital premises without the permission of the Government Medical Officer.
21. All persons without any exception admitted to hospital shall be bound by these Regulations.
22. Anyinfraction of these Regulations on the part of the patient shall be at once reported to the Manager and the Government Medical Officer by the Dispenser or Principal Sicknurse.

Miscellaneous.
23. (1) The articles enumerated in the Sohedules to these Regulations shall be kept in each Hospital in the quantities specified.
(2) Articles not onomerated in the Schedules shall be provided when ordered by the Government Medical Officer.
24. The Rules and Regulations made by the Surgeon General and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 13th of August 1895, are hereby revoked.

Made by the Surgeon Generabunder Section 79 of the Immigration Ordinance, '1891, and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 3rd day of October 1900゙.

By Command,
J. HAMPDEN KING,

Clerk of the Court.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.



## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

| Graduaied Glase Measures |  | -." | ... 4 | Artery Forceps | $\cdots$ |  | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortars and Pestlen | ... | ... | ... 2 | Ligatares | $\cdots$ |  | of mixed. |
| Spatalae ... | ... | ... | .0.6 | Irrigator Donche, | hto |  | ... 1 |
| Glass Sgriogea | ... | .-1 | ... 4 | Drainage tubes | $\ldots$ | ... | assorted. |
| Enema Syringes | .." | ... | ... 2 | Safety pina | -* | ... | ] box. |
| Bed Pana ... | .- | ... | -0.4 | Microscopio alides | - | ... | 8 dozen. |
| Soales and Weights | ." | - | .. 1 | Cover glasses | $\cdots$ | ... | 12 |
| Tourniquet, or Esmarch's Bandage |  | ... | . 2 | Staining agents | ... | ... | assorted. |
| Splinte and Bandsgos |  | ... | ... | Vaginal speculam | ... | ... | ... 2 |
| Pill alab or machine |  | ... | ... | Hypodermic case | ... | . | ... 1 |
| Feeding oups |  | ..- | ... 6 | Tooth Instrumenta | $\cdots$ | ... | assorted. |
| Wafer paper or Cachets |  | -" | 1 grose. | Surgical Needlea | ..- | ... | " |
| Dreasing Scissors |  | -* | ... 2 |  |  |  |  |

DIETARY TO BE USED IN CERTIFIED

|  | MILK. | SPOON. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 |
|  | Milk $\quad$... 2 pinta. | Sugar $\ldots$ $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ozs. <br> Milk $\ldots$ 2 pts. <br> Rice $\ldots$ 3 ozs. <br> Sago $\ldots$. 3 ozs. <br> Bread $\ldots$ 2 ozs. |
| SCALE OF DIETS. |  |  |
| MEALS AND HOURS. |  | DIFFERENT MEALS |
| At 6-30 A.M. | Milk $\quad$.. ${ }_{\text {立 }}$ pint. | Braad F 2 ozs. <br> Milk $\ldots$ 10 ozs. <br> Sugar $\ldots$ $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| Berafyabr. <br> 10 a.x.-Milt and Spoon Diets. <br> 11 A.M.-Ordinary and Coolie Diets. | Milk $\quad$.et pint. | Sago ... $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ozs. <br> Sugar $\ldots$. 1 oz. <br> Milt ... 10 ozs. |
| Dineres. <br> 2 p.M. - Yilk and Spoon Diets. <br> 5 p.m.-Ordinary and Coolie Dieta. | Milk $\quad$... $\frac{1}{3}$ pint. | Rice (pap) $\ldots$ 3 cza  <br> Sugar    <br> Milk $\ldots$. 1 oz. <br>  ... 10 089 |
| Supper: 5-30 p.r.-Mill and Sgoon Diets | Milk $\quad$... pint. | Sago $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $1 \frac{1}{8}$ <br> ozs.    <br> Sugar $\ldots$ $\ldots$ 1 <br> ... oz.   <br> Milk $\ldots$ $\ldots$ 10 <br>  ozs.   |
| XTRAS WHICH MAY BE ORDERED |  |  |
| . |  |  |

Directions : diet scale.

1. The Medical Officer shall use his discretion in prescribing the diets and extras, and - his directions are to be strictly adhered to.
2. Care is to be taken that no change of diet is made antil the previous one is atrack off the Medical History Card.
3. During the absence of the Medical Officer, the Principal Sicknurse shall have power to order such diets and extras as he may think necessary ; the Medical Officer's attention to be drawn to this at his next visit. Stimulants are not to be ordered by the Principal Sichnorse unless they are absolutely necessary ; if it is done then a full report stating the reason for so doing is to be made on the Medical History Card and shown to the Medical Officer at his next visit.
4. When possible all diets and extras for the following day shall be ordered before 4 p . $\mathbf{y}$. in order to give the Dispenser time to prepare the Sommary.
5. Condensed mill may be used with the consent of the Medieal Officer, and. of such a strength as he may direct.
6. Should occasion arise where a patient's diet requires to be changed at once, an exchange of diet with another patient $\mathrm{is}^{\text {s }}$, if possible, to be resorted to for that day, and the requisite diet ordered for the following day.
7. Extra nourishment for the ure of serious cases during the night mast be specially ordered on the Medical History Card of each patient requiring it with directions as to the way it is to be given.
8. Patienta placed on "Milk" and "Spoon" Diets for medical reasons should be carefully and daily watched so that the addition of beof or chicken tea and bread (or biscuitg) either separately or together may be made the moment their condition will admit. These

HOSPITALS ON ESTATES.


## WITH EACH DIET RESPECTIVELY.


N. B.—With the permiasion of the Medical Offioer, 8 oss. Flour may be used instead of Bread, and can be * made into " roties " or "chappaties " according to his direotions.
diets are "sick diets", and are based on a minimum scale, and if care and attention be not daily and regularly bestowed with a view of making the above additions to them the moment the neoessity arises, dissatisfaction will invariably result. So also when the further improved condition of a patient will allow of a change to any of the fuller diets it should be done withoat delay. The Nurse shall gall the Medical Officer's attention to cases requiring extras or change of diet.
9. The following stimulants and extras may be ordered in such quantities as may be requisite, but to be deoreased or discontinued the moment the medical necessity occurs, namely, Whisky, Brandy, Rum, Meat Estracts, Eggs and Ice.
10. The Medical Óficer sball have power to order such other extras and stimulants as he may onnsider neoessary for any patient, but must give his reasons in each case to the Surgeon General, if required.
11. The existing Dietary Table is hereby repealed.

Framed by the Surgeom Goneral wnder Section 79 of the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 3rd day of October 1905.

## By Command, <br> J. HAMPDEN KING, Clerk of the Court.

## APPENDIX 7-contd.

## ほrftist Cutana.

## REGUEATIONS IN RESPECT OF DWELLINGS OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

1. In these Regulations; " plantation " means "súgar plantation".
2. (1) On any plantation where new dwellings for indentured immigrants are reguired, 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 à special visit, if necessary, to the plantation and sball record his approval or otherwise in the Register of Dwellings.
(3) No such dwellings shall be erested 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 handred 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 Iospector.
(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.
3. Each range shall have a gallery not less than sir feat 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.
4. 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 shail be placed on interties, which on leevard 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.
5. Each range shall be provided with a distinguishing letter and each room shall be numbered.
6. Each range shall be placed on a dam not less than thirty-sif feet, or more than sixty feet wide with a small drain runniog both in front and behind the range, and leading into the main drainage; the ground sball be sloped off towards these drains.
7. 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.
8. 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, end approved by the Governor and Court of Policy; under section 68 of the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, this 17th day of December, 1901.

By Command,<br>J. HAMPDEN KING, Clerk of the Court.

## report on the petedi's hall medical district for the YEAR 1911-1912.

RIVER VIEW; ".<br>East Bank, Demerara, 7th August, 1912.

Sin,
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, Diarrhcea, Dysentery und Typhoid Fever were more than nsually prevalent, this being doubtless due to deterioration of the water-supply resulting from the exceptionally long drought.

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

| The Dramond Estates. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plantations Diamond, Farm, Providence and Peter's Hall. |  |  |
|  | Birth-rate | Deathorato |
| 912 | $\begin{gathered} \text { per } 1,000 . \\ 29 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { per } 1,000 . \\ 20 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| ge 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 $9 \cdot 2$ per thousand, and that the death-rate was 4.4 par 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, $35 \cdot 3$ per thousand, followed closely by Farm with 34.8 .

For some years past the birth-rate has been increasing and the mortality diminishing on those estates, eepecially Providence. I attribate this ehiefly to the care exercised in the curative and preventive treatment of Anchylostomiasis and Malarial Pever, the two main causes of sickness and death among the estate coolies. I shall consider these two oauses saparately.

Anckylostomiasis.-When I took charge of this district in 1904, I found this disease exceedingly prepalent on the estates. The great majority of the coolies harboured the parasite. Their efficiency ss labourers whas manh impaired. In both sexes deaths froma acute anchylostomiasis were distressingly frequent Some of the women were rendered sterile by the more extreme degrees of anmmia. To those who were less anmmio the stress of pregnancy proved so exhausting as to lead, in most cases, to the death of both mother and feetua. Thus the parasite not only inareased the mortality of the estates, but also adversaly 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 anthelmintios 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 bas thus been to a great extent prevented.

The general result bas been that the stationary coolie population of those yards is practically free from the more severe degrees of anmmia, a visibly anæmic person, if found there, being usually a new-comer from elsewhere. Deaths from acute uncomplicated anchylostomiasis 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, onder 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 parasiticidedrugs was out of the question. There are so many of them that any attempt of the kind would bave disorganised the work of the estates and cost a great deal of money; and, besides, .such violent treaiment 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 ferw 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 dimination of the numberof ova in their dejecta, until at the end of four months the ova disappeared entirely.

This long-continued course of thymol pruduced no ill effect whatever, and cured completely the disease. From that time I began to use this method of treatment in numerous cases of anchylostomiasis at Albouystown Dispensary and elsewhere, with uniformly satisfactory results. A very large experience of this nse of the drug has convinced me of the efficacy and absolute inocuousness 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 anchylostome 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 drag 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 geé 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 malter 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 belp I expect that the undertaking will be entirely successful.

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

1 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 spleene 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 monthe. The beneficial effect of this besan to be perceived at once. Within a very short time malarial fever became less frequent, and convalsions 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 managar gave
me his enthusiastic co-operation, withont which success would not have been attainable. The sicknurse and his as sistants carried out the additional duties thue thrown on then 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 lengtheniog of the, weekly list.

The system was soon adoptud 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 distribation to the adults larger maohinery 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 periodio 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 adulta, by the drivers at Diamond nould doubtless have a like bappy influence on the sickness-rate and mortality of that eatate.

The salutary effect of the adoption of these measures for the cure and provention of anchylostomiasis and malarial fever is seen most markedly in the high birth-rate and low mortality of Providence yard. A birth-rate of $35 \cdot 3$, and a mortality of $18 \cdot 9$ per thousand are bighly encouraging figures.

There is therefore every reason to hope tiat, with the entire elimination of the anchylostome from these estates by the method described above, and the more complete control of malaria by still greater avcuracy 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 lov sickness-rate and mortality, and a prompt improvement in the labour aupply, 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. Spaaking 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 ran away with the Creole-born.

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

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

The Creole coolie who begins to suffer from malarial fever in the first montins 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 lis maximum of physical development. If to these disabilities from Malaria be added the constant draining of his blood through the bites of anchylostomes, it is easy to understand that such an individual inevitably tends towards the rank of the degenerate.

Many such are being reared in the vallages of the colony-a menace to its future vital intorésts.

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

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

Tillages.-The sanitary condition and water-supply continue to be unsatisfactory.
I have no Ggures relative to the vital satistius of these villages. Fewer cases came under my notice during the year than in previous years.
I have the honour to be,
Srr,
Your obedient Servant,
J. E. A. FERGUSON,
G.M.O.

## The Honourable

The Suromom Gaviral.

## APPENDIX 8. <br> Table 3.

Return bhowneg the yumber of Out-Patients treatrd at Estatbs' Hospitals dubing ter yead 1911-12.

| Hospitalg, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | M. | F. | T. | M. |  | $\dot{\text { t. }}$ | M. | P. | т. |
| Berbice- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skeldon ... | $\ldots$ |  | 28 | 12 | 84 | 156 |  | 241 | 178 | 97 | 975 |
| Springlands ... | ... | ... | 12 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13 26 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 889 } \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 38 189 188 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 918 } \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 891 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}156 \\ 158 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 109 |
| Albion ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... | ...' | 10 | 39 | ${ }^{49}$ | 328 | 155 | 488 | ${ }_{838}$ | 194 | 538 |
| Rose Hall ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{35}^{70}$ | 71 28 | ${ }^{141}$ | ${ }_{161}$ | 172 <br> 106 | ${ }_{267}$ | 869 198 198 | ${ }_{184}$ | 612 330 |
| ${ }_{\text {Fren }}^{\text {Friende }}$ Pridence... | ... | ..'. | ${ }_{31}$ | 22 | ${ }^{53}$ | ${ }^{96}$ | 47 | 148 | 127 | ${ }^{69}$ | 196. |
|  | ... | ... | 482 | 141 | ${ }^{4} 2$ | $\cdot 118$ | 71 | - ${ }^{25}$ | 15 595 | 212 | 807 |
| Bath | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | … | 4. | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | ..* | ..' | 676 | 330 | 1,008 | 1,608 | 822 | 2,428 | 2,882 | 1,152 | 3,484 |
| Esequebo- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Golden Fleece Taymonth Manor Anna Regina ... |  |  |  |  | 12 |  | 100 | 280 | 384 | 108 |  |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 48 | ${ }_{40}^{84}$ | 888 | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 48 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | 40 | 88 |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{14}^{2}$ | ${ }_{167}{ }^{96}$ | $\begin{array}{r}183 \\ 128 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 129 290 | $\begin{gathered} 98 \\ 177 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 127 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{804}^{131}$ |
| Mampton Coart |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | ... | ."' | 16 | 12 | 23 | 584 | 330 | 884 | 550 | 942 | 882 |
| Domeraram |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cove ot John ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{8}^{2}$ | 18 | ${ }_{20}$ | 8 | 23 27 | ${ }_{86}$ | ${ }_{9}$ | ${ }_{45}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Enmore }}^{\text {Enonal }}$. | ... | ...' | 20 | 2 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{85}^{80}$ | 34 | 64 | ${ }^{50}$ | ${ }_{55}^{86}$ | ${ }^{86}$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{5}{8}$ |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{85}$ | $\stackrel{53}{\square}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4} 5$ |  |
|  | ... | ... |  |  |  |  | ... |  |  | . $\cdot$ | - 10 |
| La Bonne Intertion | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\dddot{72}^{1}$ | ${ }^{267}$ | 250 |  | 871 | 258 | 529 |
| Sucoess ${ }^{\text {Srybid's }} \mathrm{LaBt}$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  |  | 12 | 978 | ${ }_{887}^{258}$ | ${ }_{765}$ | ${ }_{378}$ | ${ }_{887}^{208}$ | 765 |
| Ogle ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ii2 | 78 | 189 | ${ }^{767}$ | 637 | 1,455 | ${ }^{879}$ | ${ }^{764}$ | 1,643 |
|  | ... | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | 99 | ${ }^{255}$ | - 212 |  | -389 |
|  | ... | ... | ${ }_{3}$ | 8 | $8$ | ${ }_{98}^{99}$ | ${ }_{64}^{75}$ | ${ }_{162}^{174}$ | -194 | 78 | ${ }_{170}^{182}$ |
| Providenoe -- | ".. | ... |  |  |  | 66 | 64 | 180 | ${ }^{98}$ | 64 |  |
| Wales $\quad .$. | ... | ... | 15 | 7 | - 38 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | 4 | ${ }_{89}{ }^{7}$ | ${ }_{80}^{24}$ |
| ${ }_{8}^{\text {Nismeges }}$ Ord ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vorsailles ... | ... | .". | 70 | … | ${ }^{10}$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{1}^{3}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ |  | ${ }_{16}^{28}$ | 21 18 | 50 | ${ }_{18} 18$ |
| De Kideren ... | ... | … | 11 | 4 | 18 | 18 |  | ${ }_{82}^{27}$ | 88 | 11 |  |
| - Tusohen ... |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | ... | ..* | 325 | 292 | 657 | 2,183 | 1,804 | 8,987 | 2,459 | -2,038 | .,409 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |  |

SUMMARY.


## APPENDIX 8-contd.

Table 4.
Showing the Dibeases mbatbd in eace Estatr's Hospital and thb Number op Dratas.


Table 4-comed.
Showing the Diseases trealed in each Estate's Hospitul and the Number of Deaths.


Table 4-contd.
Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's Hospilal and the Number of Deaths. -


Table 4-contu.
Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's Mospital and the Number of deaths.


## Table 4-contd.

8howing the Diseases treatod in each Es:ate'z Hospital and the Number of deaths.


contd.

## Hospital and the Number of Deaths.



Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's

contd.
Hospital and the number of Dealhs.


contd.
Hospital and the number of Deaths.


Table 4-
Shewing the Diseasen treated in each Estale's

contd.
Hospital and the number of Deatha.


Showing the Diseases trealed in each Estate's



Tabie 4-conld.

Showing the Diseascs treated in each Estate's Hospital and the Number of Deaths.


Table 4－contd．
Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate＇s LIospilal and the Number of Dealhs．

| DISEASE8． |  |  | HOSPITALS，ESSEQUEBO． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Goldon Fleeoe. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 鰙 } \\ & \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 害 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿷匚⿳口㇒口⿱口⿰口口寸 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 宮 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 岕 } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ | 哭 | 骂 | 告 | 喏 | 雨 |
| II．Local Dyerasmb－（Contd．） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brought f |  | ．．． | 720 | 93 | 512 | 15 | 572 | 19 | 553 | 9 | 617 | 20 | 2，574 | 105 |
| 7．Dis of Digentice Syalem | Cont |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Enteritia <br> Simple Diarthoen．．． | $\begin{aligned} & \ldots \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ldots: \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | 25 | $\cdots$ | 7 | ＂i | 41 | $\frac{1}{7}$ | 16 | $\cdots$ | 20 | 2 | 100 | 11 |
| Colio ．．．．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 15 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ．．． | 8 | ．．． | 2 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 21 |  |
| Hzmorrhoids ．．． |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Hernia（strangulated） Do．（otherg） | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Constipation ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 9 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots 1$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 | $\cdots$ |
| Hepatio Cirrhosis．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 1 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{\cdot \cdots} 3$ | $\cdots$ | ＂io | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Janndiae } \\ \text { Chyluria } & \text { ．．．}\end{array}$ |  | ．．． | 8 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 23 | ＊ |
| Chylaria $\quad \cdots$ | $\because$ | ．．＇ |  | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  | ．．． | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| 8．Diseases of Lymphatic Systom－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adenitis <br> Lymphangitia | $\ldots$ | $\begin{gathered} \ldots \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | … | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | … | ${ }^{\prime \prime} 6$ | ．．． | ${ }_{11}^{2}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Enlarged Spleen ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\cdots$ |
| 9．Disutteex of the Urinary Syatem－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bright＇s Disoase ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 2 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 22 | 7 |
| Nophritig of Urino | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{.} 1$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | ．．． |
| Uremia | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | i | 1 | i | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\cdots 2$ |
| Hecmaturia ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | ．．． |
| 10．Disectee of the Generative System－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phyinosis <br> Parafhymosis | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| Hydrocula $\quad \cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Oronitia ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ．．． | 4 | $\cdots$ |
| Gonorrbosa ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | ．．． | 7 | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\cdots$ | 2 | ．．． | 15 | $\ldots$ | 36 | \％． |
| Bnbo Ieucorrama | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\ldots$ |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | … | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{*} 1$ | $\cdots$ | 3 3 2 | $\cdots$ |
| Menorrhagia ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\cdots$ |
| Abortion ${ }^{\text {Namal }}$ Parturition | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18 | $\ldots$ | 9 | $\cdots$ |
| Aormal Parturition | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 18 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 18 | $\ldots$ | 95 | ：． |
| Chnnera ${ }^{\text {A }}$ ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | … | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{-1} 8$ | ．．． | $\stackrel{1}{8}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Veneraal Ulcer ．．． |  | ．．． | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．． | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| 11．Diserrea of Locomotive System－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lombago ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 9 | ：．． | $\cdots$ |  | 8 | ．．． |  |  | 5 | $\ldots$ | 9 |  |
| Synovitis ．．． | ．．． | ．．＂ | 1 | … | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 8 | $\cdots$ |
| Poriontitis ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ， | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ． | 1 | … | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Necrosis Myalgia |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | ．．． |
| 12．Diseaset of Cellular Tiesuo－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cellntitis <br> ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 2 | $\cdots$ | 9 | $\cdots$ |
| A bsoess（naperfloial） | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 16 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $i_{6}$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\ldots$ | 5 | $\ldots$ | 49 | $\cdots$ |
| Do．（deep－seated） Carbunalo | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | \％ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 7 | $\ldots$ |
| 13．Disgires of Cutaneous Syatem－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uleers．．．．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 41 | ．．． | 32 | $\ldots$ | 73 | ．．． | 56 | ．．． | 55 | ．．． | 257 |  |
| Onychia | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{2}$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | is | ．．． | 7 | ．．． |  | ．．． | 6 | $\ldots$ |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\cdots$ | 18 | ．．． | 7 | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | － 58 | $\cdots$ |
| Herpes ．．．$\quad .$. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Ring Worm ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＂i0 | $\cdots$ | 88 | $\ldots$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{56}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Scabios－．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 89 | $\cdots$ | 50 | $\cdots$ |
| Chygoen ${ }^{\text {Puninles }}$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 8 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 18 | ．．． | 12 | ．．． | 19 | ． | 46 | $\cdots$ |
| Pantales ${ }_{\text {Gronnd }}$ Itch $\quad .$. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 88 | $\cdots$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | 111 | ．．． | ${ }^{27}$ | $\ldots$ | 46 | ．．． | 232 | $\cdots$ |
| Eoseram |  | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{\text {．．．}}$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | ． 1 | $\cdots$ | 87 | $\ldots$ | 68 | ．．． |
| Warta ．．．．．． |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Carried forward |  | ＊ | 968 | 34 | 888 | 17 | 985 | 54！ | 583 | 18 | 981 | 83 | 3，785 | 131 |

## Table 4-contd.

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



APPENDIX 10.

## Wenkit Average Earnings per Worker, 1908-1912.

(The average amount earned per week by all workers under indenture, - men, women, minors and weakly and convalescent immigrants.)

| County. |  |  | 1908. | 1900. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Berbice | $\ldots$ | . | \$113 | \$ 1-19 | \$ 1-18 | \$ 1-16 | \$1.23 |
| Demerara | ... | ... | \$1.17 | \$ 1-22 | \$1.21 | \$ 1-18 | \$1.23 |
| Esaequibo | ... | -.. | \$109 | \$1/12 | \$ 1.10 | \$1-12 | \$1/14 |

One dollar $=$ four shillings and two pence or three rapees and two annas,

Wori and Wages Return. Aperagr Earnings-Men.

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Distriot. }}}{\text { Immigration }}$ | Plame of | Name of Employer. |  | Percentage of Working Days. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Earnings. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Lost by each by |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 高 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { No }{ }^{1} \text { Dision } \\ & \text { irict Biar } \\ & \text { bice. } \end{aligned}$ | 3keldon | Trosteos of Eistate of John | 181 | $78 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot$ | 3/3 |  | 4 | 14:2 | ... | 187 | $23 \cdot 8$ |
|  | Springlanda | 3. Dayяon \& Company, |  | 88.2 | 74 | $2 \cdot 2$ |  | 9 | 5.7 | ... $1 \cdot 8$ | $81 \cdot 3$ | $25 \cdot 9$ |
|  | Port Mourant | Plantatiod. Port Mourant, | 281 | 73.7 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 6.4 |  | 1.1 | 12.0 | ${ }^{6} 68.6$ | $19 \cdot 2$ | 26.1 |
|  | Albion | The New Colonial Com- | 139 | 76.6 | 70 | $8 \cdot 2$ |  | 1.5 | $7 \cdot 4$ | $\ldots$ | 188 | 29.9 |
|  | Ros | Eny, | 403 | 758 | 9.3 | 6.1 |  |  | $9 \cdot 3$ | ... $\cdot \mathrm{s}$ | 177 | 23.9 |
|  | Pr | maters. 4 Company, | 77 | 71.9 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 1 |  | 10.4 | . .18 | 190 | 26.5 |
|  | Prie | New Colonial Come | 184 | 73.7 | 8.7 | $5 \cdot 1$ |  | 8.2 | $8 \cdot 6$ |  | 21.5 | 20.1 |
|  | Mara **... | ${ }^{\text {soy }}$, Limited. | 140 | 78.0 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 48 | 1 | 3.8 | 11.4 |   <br> .. 1.8 | $17 \cdot 5$ | $23 \cdot 8$ |
|  | Bl | Blairmont Sugar | 324 | 75 | 5.8 | 8.7 |  | 11 | 12.7 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text {... } & 1.5\end{array}$ | 19.8 | 26.4 |
|  | Bath | Dayson \& Compain mited. | 24 | 82.6 | ... | . 5 |  | ... | 14*6 | ... 2.9 | 28.2 | 26:8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } 2 \text { Dis- } \\ & \text { siot, EEatt } \\ & \text { Coant. Do. } \\ & \text { morara. } \end{aligned}$ | Cane C | The Trastees of the Zistate | 830 | $76 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 8$ | 4.4 | -3 | 1.0 | 64 | ... $3 \cdot 3$ | 19.2 | 25 |
|  | Hope ${ }^{\circ}$ | deceased. <br> Plantation Hope Sngar | 227 | 737 | 19.6 | 1.6 | $\cdot 1$ | 1.9 | $5 \cdot 1$ |  | $17 \cdot 4$ | 23 |
|  |  | - $\mathrm{B}_{\text {dtate }}$ Company ${ }^{\text {Ltd. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 237 |
|  | Cove \& John | The Tove \& John Sutar <br> E. Estate Company, Ltd. | 136 | 78.8 | $10 \cdot 8$ | 11 | $\cdot 1$ | $\cdot 6$ | 7.4 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text {... } & 178\end{array}$ | 18. 4 | 23.4 |
|  | Enmor | Thie Trastes of Henry | 304 | 77.0 | $11 \cdot 3$ | 46 | $\cdot 1$ | 1.4 | 45 | ... $1 \cdot 1$ | $21 \cdot 6$ | 28.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Non Paveil | The Za Fenitence Estates Comphay, Limited | 431 | 78.7 | d 1 | 14 | $\cdot 1$ | 1.6 | $3 \cdot 4$ | ${ }^{6} 684$ | 20.0 | 257 |
|  | 亡usignan | The Éxeignan Company, | 476 | 78.6 | $12 \cdot 2$ | 18 | $\cdot 1$ | 2.4 | 67 | -4 $2 \cdot 8$ | 17\% | 23'5 |
|  | Mor Repois - | Arthar Brand $* *$ | 148 | 78.4 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 6.7 | $\cdot 1$ | $\cdot 6$ | 11.0 | 1 8 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 24.4 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { La Bonne } \\ \text { tontion } \end{gathered}\right.$ | lantation La Bonne tention, Limited. |  |  | $18 \cdot 1$ | 2:9 | ... | 1.2 | 7.2 | 5 1.7 | 16.1 | $28 \cdot 4$ |
|  | Sac | Suboess Ressonvenir ompany, Limited. |  | 28.1 | 45 | $5 \cdot$ | ... | 24 | 91 | . 3 -6 | $21 \cdot 1$ | $27 \cdot 1$ |
|  | Ogle | The ogle Plantation Com. pany, Limited. | 281 | 72.9 | 136 | 1.7 |  |  | F 5 | -3 $8 \cdot 1$ | 18.7 | $22 \cdot 8$ |
| No. 3 Digo triot (East <br> Banks and <br> West Const <br> Demerara). | Providence |  | 14 | $64 \cdot 5$ | $19 \cdot 3$ | 49 |  | 26 | 8.4 |  | 201 | 31 |
|  | Far |  | 25 |  | '3 | 80 |  |  | 8.0 | 12.0 | $26^{\circ}$ | 29.7 |
|  | Diamond | Limited. | 183 | 763 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 2.2 | $\cdot 1$ | 2.5 | 11 | .. 1.3 | 26.0 | 296 |
|  | Walse |  | 228 | $76 \cdot 3$ | 59 | 2-3 |  | 2.8 | 11.2 | + 1.0 | $20 \cdot 1$ | $26 \cdot 3$ |
|  | Nismot | Wieting \& Richtor, Ltd. | 81 | 81.4 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 5$ |  | 11 | $10 \cdot 8$ | ... -2 | 21. | $26 \cdot 4$ |
|  | Versailles | The Versaillon Plantation | 158 | $82 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 11 |  | $\cdot 6$ | 9.5 | $\ldots$ | $19 \cdot 9$ | 84.2 |
|  | Leonora |  |  | 841 | 4.4 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 1 | $\cdot 6$ | 8.1 | 88 | 24.8 | 29.0 |
|  | Oitrlagt | The Trustees of Estate of MaConsell denened | S65 | 79.2 | $9 \cdot 5$ | 3.5 | $\cdot 1$ | 2.5 | 47 | $\cdots$ | $20 \cdot 2$ | 25\% |
|  | De Kinderan | A. J. MoConnell . | 141 | 78.0 | 10.9 | 8.8 |  | 9.5 | $5 \cdot 3$ | ... | 20.0 | 85 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } 4 \text { Dis } \\ & \text { trict, } \end{aligned}$aequebo.) | M | - Marionville |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Golden $\mathbf{F}$ | Pren, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89 |  | 196 | 24.7 |
|  |  | Compnny, Limited. |  | $79 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  | 8.0 | ... ${ }^{-3}$ | 17.5 | 280 |
|  | Anna Rogina | Do. |  | 81.5 | 8.8 | 47 |  |  | 78 |  | 19.0 | 28.4 |
|  | Hampton Conrt. | The Fompton Court Es- | 141 | $75 \cdot 4$ | 11.5 | 8.7 | ... |  | 73 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 1.5\end{array}$ | 18 | 250 |

The earninge are ahown in cente. One cemt-halif an entan,

Work and Wages Refurn. Aferage Earnings-Women.


## Agent-General's comment on Wages table extracted prom annoal BEPORTS.

## Paragraph 82.

A short explanation as to how the resulte are arrived at may not be out of place, more especially as regards the average amount earned "per day actually at work" as in some instanoes it will be noticed that the earnings under this head are apparently below a minimum of 24 cents for men, and 16 cents for women. The tables referred to are compiled from monthly returns furnished from the pay lists of the Sugar Eatates throughont the Colony by the employers to the Immigration Agents who in turn satisfy themselves as to their acouracy on their monthly visits. These pay-lits are framed in accordanoe with the schedule of the Immigration Ordinance and the presence or absence from work of immigrants for the six days in every week has to be shown. No discrimination is made between a full day's work or a part-every immigrant who turns out to work is regarded as at work during the whole of that day.
Paragraph 83.
As it is a matter of common knowledge that labourera in Sugar Estates do not as a rule, except when factories are at work, do a full day's work on Mondays and but half a day on Saturdays, the system by which immigrante are credited with having been present the whole of six days must necessarily show lower average earnings per immigrant per day at work. There are other causes also, such as the inclusion, under the headings of "Males" and "Females" of invalide, convalescents and "minors" of 10 to 15 years of age, whose wages have been pulled along with those of the ablebodied to the obvious lowering of the average carnings of the latter class.

## Paragraph 34.

It will also be observed that the earnings in some districts are much higher than in others. This is not attributable to any difference in the rates paid for work, for the rates appear to me to vary but alightly on estates; nor is it due to a difference in the nature of the soils: it is largely due to the area in rice cultivation in the district. For instance, on the East and West Banks of the Demerara, in Essequibo and in some districts in Berbice large areas of land are cultivated by indentured immigrants who, if they do not themselves own or rent land, assist their countrymen for reward and it is not an infrequent complaint by employers that immigrants leave their work unfinished and go to attend to their rice farms or to help others with theirs.


#### Abstract

\title{ APPENDIX 10 (a). } A. D. 1911.

An Ordinance to amend the Immigration Ordinamee, 1891.

\section*{(19th April 1911.)}

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Guiana with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows :- I. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, any immigrant born in this Colony may make a declaration in writing, signed by him in the presence of the Immigrant may make declaration Immigration Agent General, or any Immigration Agent, to the that he wishes Immigration Ordi- effect that he desires that the provisions of the said Ordinance nance not to apply to him. shall no longer apply to bim. Such declaration may be in the First Schedule. form in the First Schedule hereto: Provided that the person who makes such declaration shall be not under twenty-one years of age and is able to read and write. 2. On the production of such declaration to the Iminigration Agent General, the person making the same shall be entitied to receive a certificate under the hand of the Immigration Agent Centifcate of exemption from General in the form in the Second Schedule hereto, and thereupon Immigration Ordinsace to be given. the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, shall cease to apply to such person and all his rights, duties and liabilities under the said Ordinance shall cease and determine, and he shall no longer be deemed to be an immigrant within the meaning of the eaid Ordinance. 3. It shall not be necessary for the applicant for a certificate under the last preoeding section to apply in person to the Immigration Agent General, but it shall be sufficient if the application is Parsonal application tor corti- made in writing and sent with the declaration by post or by any ficate not nocemary. $\quad$ other person to the Immigration Agent General. 4. Part $X$ of the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, bhall not apply to any person who has received certificate under this Oridinance, and from and after the date of such certificate he shall not be deemed to be an immigrant within the meaning of the said PIfect of certificate as to marri- Part X: Provided tbat any marriage registered or contraoted, or ages and divorce. divorce pronounced, or any other matter or thing lawfully done under the said Part X before the date of the said certificate shall be valid and effectual for all purposes whatsoever. B. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, the asid Ordinance shall not apply to any native Immigration Ordinance not to of Ching or the descendant of any native of China. apply to Chinese.

> 6. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, the words "Immigrant" and "Indenture" have the same Interpretation,

Short title, meanings as in the Immigration Ordinance, 1891. 7. This Ordinance may be cited as the Immigration (Exemption) Ordinance, 1911.


## Section 1.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

## Foby of dbolaration.

The Immigration (Exemption) Ordinance, 1911.

1. That I desire that the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, shall no longer apply to me and that I shall not be deemed to be an "Immigrant" within the nceaning of the said Ordinance for any purpose whateoever.
2. That I herely give up and for ever renounce all the rights and privileges that I may have under the said Ordinanoe, including the right to a retarn passage to India, and desire to be free from all the liabilities under the said Ordinance.
3. That I (or my father or mother) arrived in this Colony in the Ship on the and was indentared to

Particulars of Declarant.

| Full Name | ".. | -* | - | ** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Father's Name | ... | -* | $\cdots$ | ** |
| Mother's Name | .-0 | ... | - | ** |
| Date of Birth | ... | - | ... | -* |
| Pluoe of Birth | $\cdots$ | ..' | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Height | $\cdots$ | ."• | ... | ..' |
| Colour | ... | .." | ** | "• |
| Bodily Marks | .." | ... | ... | m |
| Thamb Print | ... | *- | ** | .." |

## Sigmature of Declarant.

Signed and declared by the said before me his day of 18

Immigration dgent.

## APPENDIX 11.

Exibaot frox "tem Ofpiclal Gazette" of Saturday, 21sp June 1918.

Government Notice.

# Govzrnurnt Shoretary's Offioz. <br> Grorgetown, Dhmrrara, <br> 20th June 1913. 

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following report, by H. K. M. Sisnett, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate and Special Coroner, appointed by the Honourable the Attorney-General under section 19 of the Coroners Ordinance, 1887, to hold an enquiry into the causes of the deaths at §Plantation Rose Hall on 1sth March and into the circumstances connected therewith.

## By Command,

CHARLES T. COX,
Government Seerefary.

## Report on the Rose Hall inquiry.

Ord. No. 6 of 1887.

## Inquiry by a Stipendiary Magistrate.

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { British Gaiana, } \\ \text { County of Berbice. }\end{array}\right\}$ To wit.
An inquiry taken at Colony House, New Amsterdam, in the County and Colony aforesaid, on the 20th, $22 \mathrm{nd}, 25 \mathrm{th}, 26 \mathrm{th}, 27 \mathrm{th}, 28 \mathrm{th}, 29 \mathrm{th}$ days of March ; the $7 \mathrm{th}, 8 \mathrm{th}, 9 \mathrm{th}, 10 \mathrm{th}, 11 \mathrm{th}$, 12th, 14th, $15 \mathrm{th}, 16 \mathrm{th}, 17 \mathrm{th}, 18 \mathrm{th}, 19 \mathrm{th}, 21 \mathrm{st}, 22 \mathrm{nd}, 23 \mathrm{rd}, 24 \mathrm{th}, 25 \mathrm{th}, 26 \mathrm{th}, 28 \mathrm{th}, 29 \mathrm{th}$ and 30th days of April, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 10th, $17 \mathrm{tt}, 19 \mathrm{th}, 20 \mathrm{th}, 21 \mathrm{st}$, 22nd, 2Srd, 28th, 29th, 30 th and 31 st days of May in the year of Our Lord one Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen before me, a Stipendiary Magistrate, and one of the Coronere of Our Lord the King in and for the Colony aforesaid concerning the deaths of Corporal James Ramsay and the following East Indian immigrants, Bholay, male, No. 107, 388, ex Ganges, 1908, age 38 ; Badri, male, No. 110, 328, ex Sutlej, 1910, age 26 ; Hulas, male, No. 108, 888, ex Ganges, 1909, age 25 ; Motey Khan, male, No. 108, 220, ex Sutlej; 1909, age 26 ; Sohan, male, No. 107, 701, ex Ganges, 1908, age 33; Sarjoo, male, No. 114, 122, ex Cbenab, 1912, age 21; Sadulla, male, No. 115, 345, ex Indas, 1912, age 23; Jugai, male, No. 90, 609, ex Forth, 1901, age 30 ; Gobindei, female, No. 103, 058, ex Erne, 1906, age 32; Gafur, male, No. 108, 014 , ex Sutlej, 1909, age 27 ; Juggoo, male, No. 106, 912, ex Ems, 1908, age 87 ; Roopan, male, No. 111, 648 ex Indus, 1910, age 25 ; Durga, male, No. 58, 218, ex Avon, 1893, age 72; Lalji, male, No. 96, 504, ex Moy, 1903, age 45 ; and Nibur, male, No. 281, ex Berar, 1879, age 75.

The testimony of the witnesses whose names are given on the attaohed list having been taken. I do now in pursuance of section 33 (2) of Ordinance 6 of 1887 proceed after inquiry for Oar Lord the King and after laving heard and considered the evidence to say when, where, how, and after what manner the eaid James Ramsay, Bholay, Badri, Holas, Motey Khan, Sohan, Sarjoo, Sadulla, Jugai, Gobindei, Gafur, Juggoo, Roopan, Durga, Lalji and Nibur came by their deaths, and I do gay that the said James Ramsay on the listh day of March, 1915, at Rose Hall plantation, in the said county, came by his death from fracture of the skull caused by violence, from some', heavy weapon or weapons, unlawfully inflicted by Motey Khan and other East Indian immigrants on the said James Rameay while in the erecution of his duty and while executing a warrant of arrest duly and lawfally issued by Mr. Magistrate Shankland for the arrest of one Ganga, an East Indian immigrant, that the said James Ramsay very soon after his death received other injuries to his head from a rifle bullet which would have been fatal had he not been already dead, and that such injuries were accidentally inflicted by his brother policemen while lawfully defending themselves from a fieroe attack by a 1 iotous mob of East Indian immigrants. I base my finding as to the cause of the death
if the said James Ramsay on the evidence of Doctor Barnes, who made a post-mortem on the body of the said James Ramsay about 15 hours after his death, and whose evidence is strengthened by the Report (W. l) of Dootors Wise, Conyers, Wishart and Clavior and by the evidence of Doctors Wise and Wishart and also by the evidence of Colonel De Rinzy, Inspector Baker, Inspector Birch, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Mackay, that Ramsay was beaten before any shots were fired by the police. And I do also say that on the 13 th day of March at the said Rose Hall, the said Bholay came to his death from bullet wound of the head; the said Badri came to his death from bullet wound of axillary blood-vessels; the said Hulas came to his death from bullet wound in the abdomen ; the said Motey Khan came to his death from ballet wound of head and chest ; the said Sohan came to his death from bullet wound of heart and lung ; the eath Sarjoo came to his death from bullet wound of the abdomen; the said Sadulla came to his death from bullet wound of lung and rigbt shoulder; the aaid Jugai came to his death from bullet wound of the head ; the said Gobindei came to her death from bullet wound of the abdomen; that on the 13th March, 1913, at the Hospital, Now Amsterdam, the said Gafur came to his death from bullet wounds of the abdomen, arm and ehoulder; the said Juggoo came to his death from bullet wounds in the abdomen; that on the 14th March, 1913, at the Hospital, New-Amsterdam, the said Roopan came to his death from bullet wounds of the leg; the said. Durga oame to his death from bullet wound of the left leg; the said Lalji came to his death from bullet wounds of the back and arm ; and that the aaid Nibur came to his death on the 15th March, 1913, at the Hospital, New Amsterdam, from bullet wounds of the forearm and thigh; inflicted by the Police while larvfully defending themselves from a fierce attack by a riotous mob of East Indian immigrants with aticks, bricks, bottles and cutlasses.

I do also say that the ciroumstanoes preceding ant which may be deemed to have led up to the riot in whioh the said denthe occurred are as follows : -

Previous to the 28th January last, there had boen no trouble or unrost at Rose Hall among the East Indian immigrants, but on that day the indentured coolies refused to go to work on the ground that they understood that day was to be a holiday. It was a custom on the estate to give 2, 3, or 4 days holidays at the end of the grinding ssason; and during the grinding season of 1912, the coolies had worked woll and the punt-foaders had worked on two Sundaye, and My. Smith, the Manager, promised four days holidays when the grinding was over. These holidays are quite distinct from and have nothing to do with leave under the Immigration Ordinance. On the 27th January, a week after the grinding was over, the coolies were given holidays and told to clean up the surroundings of their houses. This did not plaase them. On Tuesday, the 28th January, Mr. Smith changed his mind about the holidays as he found he had some planting to be done, and ordered the indentured immigrants to go to work, telling them he would give them holidays later on. The indentured immigrants did not go to work. Mr. Hunter tried to persuade them to go and some seempd inclined buta certain number of them prevented the others from going. That they were given holidays is borne out by Mr. Fuirbairn's evidence that Mr. Smith told bim on the 3rd February that he had actually given four days' leave and afterwards changed his mind. On 29th January the indentured immigrants went to work and worked the rest of the week. This incident might have blown over had proceedings been taken against seven of the men who persuaded the others not to go to work. Summonses were served on the seven men on the lat February-Jaturday. This annoyed the indentured immigrants very much. On Sunday, 2nd February, they went and complained to Mr. Smith that all of them bad remained at home but only seven were summoned, that all ought to have been summoned. They asked Mr. Smith to withdraw the summonses but he would not. They then the same day went and complained to Mr. Fairbairn, the Immigration Agent in Berbice. Mr. Fairbairn went to Rose Hall next day, the 3rd February, and investigated the matter. The immigrants were very annoyed and excited and accused Mr . Smith of breaking faith with them. It was eventually decided that the 3rd, 4th and 5th should be giren as holidays which with the 28 th would make the four days promised. At this interview Mr. Smith offered to withdraw the summonses if men paid the costs, the men offered to pay in instalments but this Mr. Smith refused. The cases were proceeded with notwithstanding the 28th, the day the men were charged for not turning out to work on, had been given as a holiday. The cases came for hearing on 4th February, but owing to six of the summonses showing no jurisdiction on their faces, these six were dismissed and fresh summonses issued and all the cases fixed for hearing on the 7th February. About 200 to 300 indentured immigrants attended Court on the 4th February and were in an excited state maintaining that they had been wrongly summoned. On 7th February a still larger number of indentured immigrants attended Court, they were in a nasty temper and threatened that there would be a row if the defendants. were convicted and locked up. The defendants were represented by Mr. Eleazar ; and after the prosecation in the first case-which was to be treated as a test case-had olosed, Mr. Eleazar, after consultation, advised his clients to plead guilty. This was done and the Magistrate-Mr. Douglass-ordered the men to pay three shillings costa each and to be bound over to keep the peace for three months. Costs were paid and bonds entered into. No row occurred. Had the true state of thinga been put before the Mugistrate I do not think he would have convioted. This question of the holidays was a very regrettable one and from then on there has been considerable unrest and dissatisfuotion on the estate aided perhaps, but there is no definite evidence of this, by
bad influences, and several complaints are made and atrikes occur which had not been beard of before. The indentured immigrants complained that the head-driver Jugmohon took bribes from them for changing their rooms and charged for allowing a man's woman to livo in a room with him. Owing to the number-about half a dozen-of men who complained about this same thing, I think, although both the Immigration Agent and Mr. Smith say there was no proof of the trath of the charges, that a more serions effort should have been made to find out the truth. The feeling against Jugmohon became so acute that Mr. Smith previous to 3rd March, removed him from being head-driver bat not from the estate, notwithstanding, he states, there was no proof of the charges against him (Jugmohon). There were also several strikes for higher wages and other complainta but I cannot find there was anything to justify them,-the wages paid were quite good-they were all settled. Between the 28th January and 4th March altbough there was undoubted unrest on the estate nothing of a serious nature had occurred, and had nothing else taken place to add to the unrest and dissatisfaction things would probably have fallen back to their normal state. There were also betweon these dates several instances of bad work and wilful deception and proceedings were taken, which came on for hearing on the 4th March. On the 4th March the indentured immigrants did not go to work and said they were going to hear the cases; their manner was auch that Mr. Hunter, the aoting Manager, thought there might be a row at Court and telephoned to Inspector Baker to strengthen the police at the Court. Soon after this a number of indentured immigrauts went to Hospital at Rose Hall and beat the sicknarse. Mr. Hunter again communicated with Inspector Baker. Inspector Baker went up about 10 A. H ., found things quiet and that the sicknurse had not been beaten badly. When the Court opened although there were more immigrants about than usual there were no signs of any disturbance, and I do not think that any would have oocurred bat for what occurred in connection with the attempted transfer of certain of the indentured immigrants from Rose Hall to other estates.

On 17 th February, the Manager, Mr. Smith, applied to Immigration Department for permission to transfer Jangi Kban and bis wife, Chotey Khan and his wife, Mathrua, Amir Baksh, and Maula Bus, to other estates, on the ground that these five men were the ringleaders in the then recent troubles at Rose Hall. Permission was given and orders for transfer of these men made out and sent to the Police, who, it seems, have been in the babit of removing indentured immigrants transferred from one estate to another. These orders were sent to the Police Station at Reliance on 2nd March to be carried out, but up to the 4th March, nothing had been done in the matter and the men to le transferred had not beel given any warning of their intended transfer. These five men to be transferred were looked up to, and theaght much of by the other indentured coolies.

During the sitting of the Court on the 4th March, Mr. Hunter, Inspector Baker and Mr. Fairbairn thought that as the Police had motor cars at the Court it would be a good opportunity to take the transferred men away. An attempt was made to induce them to go ; they said they did not have their property and things; they were told these would be sent after them. After some talk Jangi Khan seemed inclined to go and made as if to get into the car, when Ganga caught hold of him and pulled him back saying don't go. The crowd, which bad by this time swelled considerably, became excited and threatening in their manner, a large number having sticks. The transfers were not persisted in but the immigrants were in an angry and dangerous temper after the attempt, and it was with great difficulty, although everything was done to pacify them, that Mr. Hunter was got home safely by the Police who had to act oautiously to avoid a conflict.

From this time on to the 13th March the indentured immigrants did no work, got completely out of control, became threatening and defiant in their manner, asked for the dismissal of Mr. Hunter, Jugmohon and the sicknurse; prevented the overseers and drivers from going into the yard ( $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{o}}$ 8) to give orders, prevented the free inmigrants from going to woik. It was only the presence of the Police on the'estate which prevented serious trouble. Although no further attempt was made to remove the transferred men the indentured immigrants seemed fearful that. an attempt would be made and I find that they had made up their minds that the men could not be removed and that they were determined not to allow them to be removed. This determination was due, in my opinion to advice given by their lawyer. I cannot but come to the condusion from the evidence of Mr. Shankland, Lnspector Baker, Jahoor, Ramatali Khan and Mr. Eleazar, that Mr. Eleazar must have advised the indentared immigrants or those who immediately consulted him, that the transferred men could not be removed by force.

With the immigrants in this frame of mind, on the 13th March, the Inspector-General and the large force of Police go to Rose Hall. Warrants are applied for by the estate and obtained for the arrest of five indentured immigrants, Ganga being one of them, for unlawfully using threats of violence with intent, under section 32 of Ordinance- 17 of 1893. About 3. P.M. the Police go to No. 8 yard for the purposes of making the arrests. The attitude of the immigrants is most defiant and threatening on the approach of the Police and just after the Inspectox-General's party crosees the bridge between No. 6 and No. 8 yard and gets in front of No. 8 yard an attempt is made by some of the immigrants to dig away the bridge, clearly indicating some previously conceived plan to cut off the Police from retreat that way. Inspector-General tries to explain what he is there for and that he hae warrants for the arrest of five men whose names he does not seem to have mentioned, but the noise is too great; the number

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of warrante being the same as the number of the transfer men and the immigrants not having any previous knowledge of these warrants, I find that the immigrants thought that the Police had come to take the transferred men. The Riot Act is read, the crowd beoome a degree quieter and are waved by Motey Khan. The arresting party then go into the yard with Corporal Ramsay at their head, Ramsay holds Ganga, immediately there is a fierce rash at Ramsay and bis party with stioks and a fusilade of bottles at him and the main foree of Police, Ramsay is knocked into the trench and the attack becoming dangerous the InspectorGeneral gives the order to fire.

I think it would have been wiser under all the circumstances existing on the 18th March and which must have been known to the estate authorities, had an attempt been made to inform the immigrants olearly who the warrants were for before the Police went to No. 8 yard to execute them ; there could then have heen no misunderstanding, bat whether the results would eventually have been different I have grave doubts.

Whatever may have been the infuence at work and which caused the state of unrest at Rose Hall previous to the question of the transfers arising, I am atrongly of opinion that had the indentured immigrants not been advised that the transferred men could not be removed by force, the occurrences of the 18th Maroh would not have taken place.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the 7th day of June, 1913.
H. K. M. SISNETT,

Stipendiary Magistrate and Coroner.

## List of Witnesses,

Amir Baksh ; Baker, Arthur Hamilton ; Barnes, Dr. Walter S.; Bennett, Moses Joseph ; Benson, Paul Melton ; Bentiok, Joseph ; Birch, Henry William ; Bowen, Hubert Augustus ; Chotey Khan; Carto, George Edward ; Clavier, Dr. Louis ; Conyers, Dr. James Hill; Crawford, Walter Carter ; De Rinzy, Colonel ; Eleazar, Josepb; Fairbairn, Thomas ; Ganga ; Gibson, James Clark ; Humplirey, Hawtayne ; Hunter, Robert B.; Jahoor ; Jangi Khan ; Mackay, William ; McTurk, Wm. Henry ; Manly, George Thomas; Massiah, Dr. Edward Seys; Mathura, Maula Bux; Quick, Rev. Thos. Edwin; Rahamatali Khan; Ramlal ; Rohlehr; Monteith Dr. John; Shankland, Walter Cbarles; Smith, James; Wise, Dr, Kenrick S.; Wishart, Dr. Wm, deWever.
H. K. M. SISNETT,

Stipendiary Magistrate and Coronor.


## APPENDIX 13.

Agreement of Lease entered into belwixt the Estates Company, Limited, Owners of Plantation cum annexis, hereinafter called the "Company" and residing on Plantation cum annexis, hereinafter called the "Tenant".

1. The Company agrees to lease to the Tenant a piece of land measuring roods by roods, situate on section of Plantation
for a period of ten (l0) years with th3 right of renewal.
2. The Tenant agrees to pay to the Co:npany for the said piece of land the sum of per annum, said rent being payable in advance from the
day of , 191 .
3. The Tenant has the right to erect a dwelling bouse on the said piece of land, but bereby undertakes and agrees not to erect any shop or to carry on any trade or business, on the piece of land hereby leased.
4. The Tenant binds and obliges himself to give four days labour per woek on Plantation when called upon to do so by the Company through their Manager or other authorised person.
5. If rent above referred to remains unpaid for six months from the date when it falls due or if the Tomant commits any other bresoh of the terms of this Agreement, then the Company shall have the right to enter upon and retake possession of the plot of land hereby leased and all buildings and erections theren without paying any sum to the Tenant by way of damages or compensation for so doing.

In witness whereof the respective partios hereto have signed this Agreement, the Teuant at Plantation in the county of
on
day of
of Demerara, on the subscribiug witnesses.

## Witnesses -

Nore-The fourth clanas is armatimes deletol if the Thant objects to a definite agreement to give labour.

## APPENDIX 14.

Remittances by East Indians to India.


## APPEN:DIX 10.

Deposits in Savings Banks.


## APPENDIX 16.

RETURN.
Showing the number and aoreage of (1) Grants and Homesteads, and (2) Lioenses of oocupancy of Crown Land made to East Indians during the following years.


Nots.-Grants are practically absolute transfers.
Homestead grants are limited to 5 acres, with restrictions on alienation for a period of 10 years.
Licensee to ocoupy are leases for a term. The tenare is similar to Indian rayatwari tenare.

## APPENDIX 17.

Absebsmbnt Valde of Landed Property held by East Indians.


APPENDIX 18.
Approximate ndmber, of cattle, etc., owned py East Indians on Plantations.


Thare is no record in this Department of the number of cattle in-places other fran Sugar Plantations, and statistics procurable from elsewheredo not discrimianto between the races of ownere ; but the East Indians off estates are proportionately greater owrers of cattle than those on estates.

## $\frac{\text { CHECKED }}{2003-04}$


[^0]:    "It is difficult to make a comparison of the earnings of indentured and free labour-erse-the latter not being nuder obligation to work every day are frequently aatiofied to

[^1]:    - Inder this heading pleane deal with the following :-

    The multary condition generaily of the Eatate.
    Admipistration of Quftine and other anti-malarial and anti-Masquito measurea,
    The way in which the Medical Oficer appeare to be performing his dutices

    - And way othet mattere of importance.

