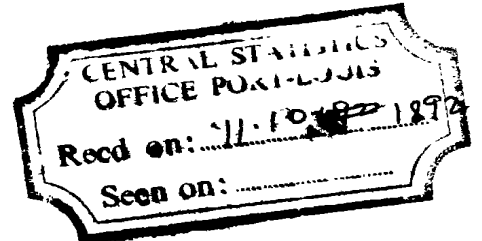


AR. 12.



# CENSUS

OF



# MAURITIUS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

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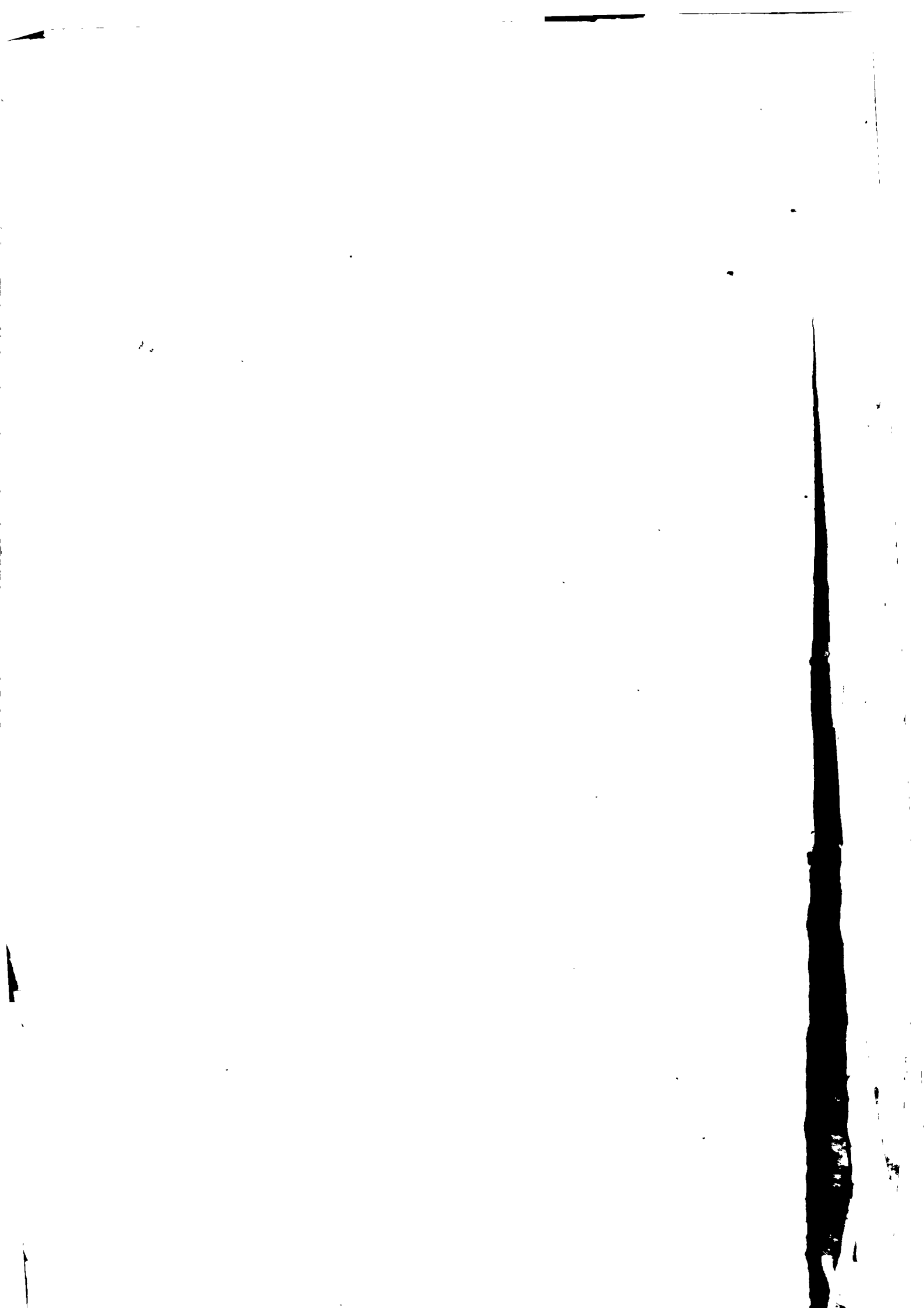
ON THE 6<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 1891

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MAURITIUS

THE CENTRAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

1892.



CENSUS OFFICE,

1st. April 1892.

To

HIS HONOUR

HUBERT EDWARD HENRY JERNINGHAM, C.M.G.,

*Administering the Government of Mauritius and its Dependencies  
&c., &c., &c.*

1.—The Census of 1891 was taken in Mauritius on the morning of the 6th of April and the number of persons who abode in the Island on the night of the 5th ascertained to be 371,655. This number includes all persons who were on the ships and boats in the harbour of Port Louis and the residents, temporary or otherwise, of Flat, Gabriel and Fouquet Islands.

The corresponding figures in 1881 were 360,847; the gross increase is therefore 10,808 which is according to a rate of 3 per cent for the whole decennial period (1881-1891) or at a mean yearly rate of .3 per cent approximately.

The figures for the total population in 1891 which have just been given viz: 371,655 include the military and shipping elements which do not properly form part of the population: deducting the figures for these classes and arranging the numbers of the inhabitants according to the districts of the Colony we have the following comparative results of this and the preceding Census.

Districts.	1881.	1891.
Port Louis (Including Flat & Gabriel Islands). ... ..	66,652	62,169
Pamplemousses ... ..	37,670	38,547
Rivière du Rempart ... ..	20,726	24,151
Flacq ... ..	56,022	56,734
Grand Port ... ..	52,982	48,169
Savanne ... ..	34,447	34,977
Black River ... ..	15,292	15,698
Plaines Wilhems ... ..	46,315	57,591
Moka ... ..	29,768	32,552
Total... ..	359,874	370,588

2.—Thus it is apparent that the population of Port Louis has decreased and that of Plaines Wilhems increased: these facts were known but the extent of the change in Plaines Wilhems was a mere matter of conjecture. The enumerated population of Port Louis according to this Census agrees pretty closely with the estimate made previously. The district of Grand Port has lost greatly but there is a considerable increase in Rivière du Rempart, the changes in the other districts except perhaps Moka are inconsiderable.

3.—Before entering into a detailed examination of the returns given in the Schedules, I will first of all refer to the results of an inquiry that was made into the number and construction of the houses in the Colony. This inquiry was made not merely for the purpose of obtaining the information just specified but was auxiliary and preparatory to the Enumeration of the inhabitants. The agents who collected the information were the same as those who distributed, filled up and gathered in the Census Schedules, that is to say, the Enumerators and in fact this part of an Enumerator's work is the longest. They were specially invested with powers for this purpose by the Census Ordinance.

The results of the investigation are given in the following paragraphs.

#### HOUSES IN MAURITIUS.

4.—The number of houses in each district of the Island exclusive of those on Sugar Estates is shewn in Appendix No. 1.

It is however necessary to pay attention to the meaning attributed to the word "house." A house may mean for instance an isolated structure or part of it divided by vertical walls, or again as in common parlance, an agglomeration of buildings consisting of a principal dwelling-house with dependent out-houses such as kitchens, coach-houses, stables, servants' dwellings and the like. I call a house bearing this meaning a dwelling-place.

5.—In Port Louis the number of dwelling-places was 6094 and grouped according to the numbers of the inmates may be arranged thus:

Occupied by :		Number of Houses—1891.
Not more than 5 persons...	...	3,551
More than 5 and not more than 10	...	1,233
do. 10	do. 20	415
do. 20	do. 40	152
do. 40	do. 60	26
do. 60	do. 80	10
do. 80	do. 100	4
do. 100	...	12
Uninhabited	...	490
Stores	...	201
Total...		6,094

These figures do not include the Barracks nor the Civil and Military Hospitals nor the Central Prisons.

6.—In the subjoined table will be found the nature of the construction of the houses in Port Louis. The houses in this statement are all buildings whatever, whether inhabited or not, but either intended for or adaptable to human habitation.

HOUSES IN PORT LOUIS.

Materials of Construction.				Number.
Wood	...	...	...	9,674
Stone...	...	...	...	2,978
Sheet-Iron	...	...	...	865
Logs (Palissades)	...	...	...	53
Aloes, Thatch &.	...	...	...	1,605
	Total	...	...	15,175

7.— The occupied houses or dwelling-places as previously defined, in the country districts not including dwellings on Sugar Estates nor Prisons, Hospitals and Asylums are detailed below :

HOUSES (DWELLING-PLACES) IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Occupied by.				Number of Houses.
Not more than 5 persons	...	...	...	22,730
More than 5 and not more than 10	...	...	...	8,954
Do. 10	do.	20	...	1,661
Do. 20	do.	40	...	270
Do. 40	do.	60	...	53
Do. 60	do.	80	...	21
Do. 80	do.	100	...	11
Do. 100	...	...	...	160
Uninhabited	...	...	...	1,934
Stores	...	...	...	17
	Total	...	...	35,811

8.— As for the tenements whether inhabited or not but still

suitable for human occupation the following table shews the number and nature of construction.

HOUSES (TENEMENTS) IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Materials of Construction.	Number.
Wood... ..	15,920
Stone... ..	17,156
Sheet-Iron ... ..	794
Logs (Palissades) ... ..	2,591
Aloes, Thatch &c. ... ..	26,596
Total ... ..	68,057

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RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

9.— I now proceed to examine the information returned in the Census Schedules, the form of which was prescribed by the Ordinance passed for the taking of the Census. This form is given in Appendix No. 26. The particulars required to be furnished respecting every individual were the name, relationship to head of family, condition with regard to marriage, sex, age, occupation or profession, including education in the case of children, birth-place, nationality, religion, certain infirmities and in the case of an Indian immigrant his immigration number. The results are given in the Appendices Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 and will be examined in turn. The population has been divided into three groups each group being of course subdivided with respect to sex. The three groups are,

1. The General Population.
2. The Indo-Mauritians.
3. Other Indians.

10.—The General population has received this name because of its heterogeneous character and not that it comprehends the majority of the inhabitants; on the contrary it does not form more than 31 per cent of the whole. It includes all persons born in the Colony, except those of Indian parents or where the father was of Indian origin, besides Europeans, Chinese &c. It is most easily defined as the residuum after separating the Indo-Mauritians and the Other Indians.

11.—The Indo-Mauritians are persons of Indian origin born in the Colony. They are generally the offspring of parents both of whom were Indian immigrants, but where the father belongs to the General population and the mother not, the children are returned as General. If the father was Indian the child is an Indo-Mauritian. These two subordinate classes are not numerous though probably increasing.

12.—The Other Indians are chiefly immigrants from India who have come to Mauritius on contracts of service. The class

In Grand Port the Census Section No. 72 which comprises that part of the Island lying between the Bambous range and the sea the Indian element prevails, the General population although occasionally in a majority in small hamlets forms only about one fourth of the population of the section. In the large village of Rose Belle the two sections of the population are about equally numerous, but in Mare d'Albert, Nouvelle France, New Grove and Plaine Magnien the Indian element preponderates.

In Mahebourg village however the reverse is the case out of 4317 residents 2663 belong to the General population.

In Savanne the villages of Chemin Grenier and Rivière des Anguilles are largely inhabited by Indians and Creoles in about equal proportions. Camp Diable is also a populous place with a very great Indian numerical superiority. So also Grand Bois. Souillac shews a majority of the general population.

In Black River the general population shews a majority in Section No. 85, Chamarel and its vicinity. At Bambous village the proportions are about equal.

In Plaines Wilhems the general population are in a majority in the large and important village of Beau Bassin : at the even more populous centre of Rose Hill they are in a slight minority. Camp Fouquereaux is a populous place where the Indians predominate. In the hamlet of La Caverne the proportions are about equal. In Curepipe and round about it the general population as might have been expected predominates, the whole population including Forest Side, Brasserie Road, Rivière Sèche, Camp Malgache, Hill Camp, Cancaval, Camp Margose and the Military Camp amounts to 11,291.

In Plaines Wilhems we have also to notice the considerable village of Midlands, almost exclusively Indian.

In Moka the large village of Quartier Militaire has only 454 members of the general population out of a total of 1,450. In Moka village there is a slight Indian excess. In the large village of Pailles about one third belong to the general population.

15.—The following statement shews the total population including the Military and Shipping not belonging to the Colony, at the several Censuses taken in this Colony :

Date of Census.	Indian Population.			General Population.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Grand Total.
August 1846	48935	7310	56245	59290	46554	104844	107225	53864	161089
20th Nov. 1851	64282	13714	77996	57533	47977	105510	121815	61691	183506
8th April 1861	141615	51019	192634	64495	56333	120828	206110	107252	313462
11th April 1871	141852	74454	216306	52601	48162	100763	194453	122616	317069
3rd April 1881	151423	97641	249064	58137	53646	111783	209560	151287	360847
5th April 1891	147595	108421	256016	59508	56131	115639	207103	164552	371655

includes time-expired immigrants who have continued their residence here, applying themselves to other modes of industry as will be seen when we come to consider the occupations in Appendix No. 9. Some have made trips to India and are known as "passengers". A few however there may be who have come to this country like the Chinese, that is to say, with the intention of taking up some industry other than that of labour on a sugar estate, to cultivate the land for instance, but as will be seen later on, the great bulk of the class are immigrants with tickets and numbers and are registered at the Immigration Office. A simple classification of the population would have been that of native and foreign; but in the general population the stranger and alien element is inconsiderable and statistics other than what is given in this report ascertainable without very much trouble; while its adoption would have smothered out important details relating to the Indo-Mauritians, the principal element of the population. The Indo-Mauritian population is the growth of comparatively few years and has been formed by the introduction of immigrants into Mauritius. The distribution according to ages of this division differs very considerably from that of the General population as might be expected: the new born population and the old and miscellaneous having each its own characteristics.

13.—Although the general population is in a minority taken all over the island there are localities where the reverse is the case. These are however very few in number. There are more cases when there is a practical equality between the General and the Indian element. In the hamlets and villages of the country districts the general population is practically identical with the Creole or native of African race. The places where the Creole population reaches a practical equality are noticed further on.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN HAMLETS, SUGAR ESTATES &c.

14.—In Appendix No. 6, is given the strength of each of the divisions marked out for the Census. The General population predominates in Port Louis and in most of its sections.

In Pamplemousses the principal hamlets are Crève Cœur where the Indo-Mauritians and other Indians vastly preponderate, most of them engaged in agriculture on their own behalf; Long Mountain village where the General population slightly exceeds the Indian; Terre Rouge and Camp des Embrevades with a large Indian majority and Pamplemousses village where however the General population is the more numerous; Pointe-aux-Piments hamlet has a population of 1398 of which 497 belong to the General population.

In Rivière du Rempart the principal villages or hamlets are Mapou village with a very great preponderance of Indians and Grand Gaube and Poudre d'Or villages where the two elements are evenly divided.

In Flacq the considerable agglomerations of Brisée Verdrière, Grand Bois and La Mare shew large Indian majorities, approximate equality at the Post and Centre of Flacq. The General population is in a considerable majority at Trou d'Eau Douce and a slight majority at Quatre Cocos. The hamlets of Medine and Camp de Masque have a large Indian preponderance: at Rivière Sèche there is practical equality.



19.—The resident population of each district was as follows at each of the five Censuses hitherto taken, the shipping belonging to the Colony and the inhabitants of Flat Island, &c., being included in Port Louis.

	1846	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
Port Louis ... ..	45,212	49,979	74,426	63,230	66,625	62,169
Pamplemousses ... ..	28,815	32,036	53,598	42,978	37,670	38,547
Rivière du Rempart ... ..	15,061	16,030	19,331	20,242	20,726	24,151
Flacq ... ..	19,182	24,186	41,468	49,499	56,022	56,734
Grand Port ... ..	16,756	19,082	37,207	44,226	52,982	48,169
Savanne ... ..	9,160	9,871	21,026	27,443	34,447	34,977
Black River ... ..	6,831	10,091	17,171	11,997	15,292	15,698
Plaines Wilhems ... ..	12,784	13,893	28,020	35,147	46,315	57,591
Moka ... ..	4,661	5,725	17,704	21,236	29,768	32,552
Flat, Gabriel and Fouquet Islands ... ..	.....	.....	99	44	27	.....
	158,462	180,823	310,050	316,042	359,874	370,588

20.—The proportion which the population of each district bore to the total resident population at each Census is shewn by the following figures:—

Proportion per cent in	1846.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Port Louis ... ..	28.5	27.6	24.2	19.9	18.5	16.8
Pamplemousses ... ..	18.2	17.7	17.2	13.5	10.4	10.4
Rivière du Rempart ... ..	9.5	8.8	6.2	6.4	5.7	6.5
Flacq ... ..	12.1	13.4	13.3	15.6	15.5	15.4
Grand Port... ..	10.6	10.5	12.3	13.9	14.4	13.0
Savanne ... ..	5.8	5.5	6.8	8.6	9.5	9.4
Black River ... ..	4.3	5.6	5.6	3.7	4.2	4.2
Plaines Wilhems ... ..	8.1	7.7	9.2	11.1	12.8	15.6
Moka ... ..	2.9	3.2	5.2	6.7	8.2	8.8

21.—The population in 1891, on Sugar-Estates, and elsewhere than on Sugar-Estates, was distributed as follows:—

## POPULATION.

	Not on Sugar-Estates.	On Sugar-Estates.	Total.
Port Louis ... ..	62169	.....	62169
Pamplemousses ... ..	26034	12513	38547
Rivière du Rempart... ..	10633	13518	24151
Flacq ... ..	28953	27781	56734
Grand Port ... ..	26993	21176	48169
Savanne ... ..	17581	17396	34977
Black River ... ..	11029	4669	15698
Plaines Wilhems ... ..	45880	11711	57591
Moka ... ..	18062	14490	32552
	247334	123254	370588

16.—The figures of the foregoing table include other persons besides residents: the actual resident population for the present and each previous census is given in the following statement:

The following statement gives the strength of the resident population at the several Censuses:

Date of Census.	Indian Population.			General Population.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Grand Total.
August 1846	48935	7310	56245	55663	46554	102217	104599	58864	158462
20th Nov. 1851	64282	13714	77996	55059	47768	102827	119341	61482	180823
8th April 1861	141615	51019	192634	61346	56070	117416	202961	107089	310050
11th April 1871	141804	74454	216258	51771	48013	99784	193575	122467	316042
3rd April 1881	151352	97641	248993	57303	53578	110881	208655	151219	359874
5th April 1891	147499	108421	255920	58539	56129	114668	206038	164550	370588

17.—The rates of increase of the total resident population during the intercensal periods have been very discontinuous. Such very abrupt changes being due to the effects of immigration.

In the period 1846—1851...	...	...	14.1 per cent.
„ 1851—1861...	...	...	71.4 „
„ 1861—1871...	...	...	1.9 „
„ 1871—1881...	...	...	13.8 „
„ 1881—1891...	...	...	3.0 „

The rates of increase and decrease since last Census of the different sections of the population are as follows:

General male population ...	...	increase...	2.2 per cent
„ female „ ...	...	„ ...	4.9 „
Indo-Mauritian Male population ...	„	...	40 „
„ female „ ...	„	„ ...	36 „
Remaining Indian male „	...	decrease...	29 „
„ „ female „	...	„ ...	22 „

18.—The following is the number of sub-divisions in each district, including Sugar-Estates, of which the population has been given separately:—

Port Louis ...	...	...	50
Pamplemousses ...	...	...	99
Rivière du Rempart ...	...	...	41
Flacq ...	...	...	82
Grand Port ...	...	...	100
Savanne ...	...	...	68
Black River ...	...	...	71
Plaines Wilhems ...	...	...	88
Moka ...	...	...	81

680

22.—In the whole population and also in each section of it the males preponderate more particularly in the aggregate Indian section. This has always been the case, it was observable at the first Census and is so now only less prominently the ratio of preponderance having greatly diminished.

In the year 1846 there were altogether 194 males to 100 females.

„	1851	„	194	„	„	„
„	1861	„	189	„	„	„
„	1871	„	158	„	„	„
„	1881	„	138	„	„	„
„	1891	„	124	„	„	„

The gradual lowering of the proportion is due to the decrease of immigration. Immigrants being wanted for field labour are of course chiefly men.

This excess of the male population is fast diminishing at the above figures shew. Both the proportion and its rate of decrease are more striking in the whole Indian population ; for as the several Censuses of 1846, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, the number of males corresponding to 100 females was respectively 670, 470, 276, 190, 155, and is 136 at the present time.

For the General population these figures are 119, 115, 109, 108, 107, and 104 at the present time.

In the Indo-Mauritian population there are 106 males to 100 females.

#### DENSITY OF POPULATION

23.—The inhabitants of the Colony are distributed in isolated groups of dwellings, chiefly villages hamlets and camps on sugar estates. These dwellings differ as to proximity and as to the number of inmates they contain. The centres of population are often widely apart and are separated by large uninhabited tracts chiefly under cane cultivation. The population of each of these groups is given as before stated (par. 18). It is evident therefore that the number of inhabitants occupying a square mile may and in fact does vary much with the position of that square mile. The average number of persons inhabiting a square mile is 527 but this conveys little information as the population is so scattered. If the area of each of the 650 hamlets or agglomerations of dwellings given the Appendix were known we should be able to observe very clearly the changes in density. I am not able to do this but give the population and population per square mile of each of the registration or Sanitary areas into which the Colony is divided for the purpose of watching the mortality. Port Louis is divided into 16 areas some of which are less than a square mile in extent and the figures in the following table corresponding to such a case mean of course the population that would be obtained if to this area were joined a sufficient number of precisely equal and equally densely populated areas so as to make up a square mile. In dividing the Colony into sections for the purpose of the Census the Registration Areas were generally

taken as a basis and were further subdivided for convenience. This was however departed from in the case of Curepipe where it was found advisable to adopt different boundaries and in the registration areas of Mare d'Albert and South Grand Port.

The figures in the accompanying table refer however to the old boundaries of Curepipe. Mare d'Albert and South Grand Port were not partitioned severally but in the aggregate and thus must be combined for the sake of reference to previously obtained statistics.

*Population of the Registration or Sanitary Areas, according to the Census of 1891, shewing the number of persons per square mile.*

Districts.	Sanitary Areas.	Population.	Number of persons per square mile.
Port Louis ...	Vallée des Prêtres...	2,563	513
	Eastern Area ...	3,974	2,340
	Mer Rouge ...	980	1,166
	Camp Malabar ...	6,289	20,963
	Vallée Pitot...	2,103	2,214
	Vallée du Pouce ...	4,313	1,568
	Signal Mountain ...	1,505	1,368
	Grand River ...	811	1,400
	Shore ...	3,243	4,267
	Moka Street ...	6,649	26,596
	Camp Créoles ...	4,061	33,842
	Central ...	4,828	34,485
	Citadel ...	4,960	22,545
	Arab Quarter ...	7,208	65,527
	Plaine Verte ...	8,554	47,522
	Harbour* ...	469	
	Total ...	62,515	

(\* Including shipping not Colonial, 346)

Districts.	Sanitary Areas.	Population.	Number of persons per square miles.
Pamplémousses.	Lower Pamplémousses.	8,853	340
	Bois Rouge... ..	6,100	453
	Pamplémousses village ... ..	3,741	1,388
	Ville Bague... ..	6,817	568
	Crève Cœur ... ..	3,712	790
	Long Mountain ... ..	3,605	721
	Terre Rouge ... ..	5,719	1,430
	Total ... ..	38,547	
Riv. du Rempart.	Rivière du Rempart.	10,157	635
	Poudre d'Or ... ..	13,994	360
	Total ... ..	24,151	
Flacq ... ..	Upper Flacq ... ..	27,957	570
	Lower Flacq ... ..	4,505	500
	Rivière Sèche ... ..	12,479	462
	Trois Îlots ... ..	11,793	436
	Total ... ..	56,734	
Grand Port...	Old Grand Port ... ..	5,759	261
	Cent Gaulettes ... ..	8,459	470
	Rose Belle ... ..	6,776	390
	Mare d'Albert and South Grand Port. }	23,918	600
	Mahebourg village... ..	3,257	5,340
	Total ... ..	48,169	

Districts.	Sanitary Areas.	Population.	Number of persons per square miles.
Savanne ...	Upper Savanne ...	6,416	257
	Lower Savanne ...	17,971	817
	Petite Savanne ...	10,590	235
	Total ...	34,977	
Black River...	Black River ...	10,964	143
	Petite Rivière ...	4,734	206
	Total ...	15,698	
Plaines Wilhems.	Coromandel... ...	1,583	511
	Rose Hill ... ...	14,722	2,495
	Phoenix ... ...	18,863	874
	Vacoas ... ...	5,944	691
	Curepipe ... ...	11,291	2,145
	Forest ... ...	5,188	157
	Total ...	57,591	
Moka ...	Upper Moka ...	8,700	686
	Lower Moka ...	9,897	900
	Quartier Militaire ...	11,459	191
	Pailles ... ...	2,496	555
	Total ...	32,552	

## CIVIL STATUS.

24.—The statistics relating to the condition of the inhabitants of the Colony in respect of marriage, or Civil Status, as it is usually styled in this Colony as an equivalent of the French term *état civil* are given in Appendix No. 7.

The aggregate results are as follows :

Civil Status.	General Population.			Indo-Mauritians.			Other Indians.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Married ...	12,562	12,018	24,580	4,288	7,426	11,714	13,912	9,560	23,472	30,762	29,004	59,766
Unmarried ...	43,027	37,884	80,911	74,761	66,703	141,464	50,095	18,859	68,954	167,883	123,446	291,329
Widowed ...	1,966	5,088	7,054	413	921	1,334	2,085	3,663	5,748	4,464	9,672	14,136
Not stated ...	984	1,139	2,123	1,191	888	2,079	754	401	1,155	2,929	2,428	5,357
Total ...	58,539	56,129	114,668	80,653	75,938	156,591	66,846	32,483	99,329	206,038	164,550	370,588

The numbers of husbands and wives respectively are much higher than those of the previous or any antecedent Census. The increase is partly due no doubt to that of population but this does not explain why the figures are so high. The cause is no doubt Ordinance 25 of 1882 now repealed, but whose main provisions are preserved in Ordinance 26 of 1890. The enactments referred to encouraged matrimony by removing certain troublesome and unnecessary formalities. The immediate effect of the law was to induce a great number of couples who had been living in concubinage to take advantage of its provisions and legitimate their children. The very great number of marriages of this sort that were solemnized for two or three years after the passing of the Ordinance has since diminished and has apparently now attained a steady proportion.

25.—The figures in this and three preceding Censuses are :

	1861	1871	1881	1891
Husbands ... ..	24,236	22,113	22,753	30,762
Wives ... ..	22,796	21,381	21,985	29,004
Total ... ..	47,032	43,494	44,743	59,766

The numbers of unmarried Males and Females in this and the three preceding Censuses are :

	1861	1871	1881	1891
Unmarried Males...	63,109	162,048	180,933	167,883
„ Females.	26,290	90,487	121,074	123,446
Total ... ..	89,399	252,535	302,007	291,329

The figures for 1891 differ in character from those of previous Censuses ; to the cause referred to in the case of husbands and wives is probably due the reduction of the number of unmarried persons.

The widowers and widows in this and the three preceding Censuses are respectively.

	1861	1871	1881	1891
Widowers... ..	2,025	2,872	3,082	4,464
Widows ... ..	4,149	6,732	7,146	9,672
Total ... ..	6,174	9,654	10,228	14,136

The average constitution as regards civil status of a group of a thousand persons is as under :—

	1891.	1881.
Married ... ..	161	124
Unmarried ... ..	785	839
Widows and Widowers ... ..	39	29
Not Stated ... ..	15	8
	1000	1000



Such are the results for the consolidated groups of the population.

I will now examine the divisional figures separately.

GENERAL POPULATION.

26.—The numbers of persons returned as Married, Unmarried or Widowed in this Census are as follows :—

	Married.		Unmarried.		Widowed.		Not Stated.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1891...	12,562	12,018	43,027	37,884	1,966	5,088	984	1,139
	24,580		80,911		7,054		2,123	

and in the preceding,

1881...	9,826	9,724	45,149	39,358	1,769	4,110	559	386
	19,550		84,707		5,879		945	

It is not of course to be expected that the number of married males should prove exactly equal to the number of married females, absences and second marriages are sufficient to account for the difference but the ratio of the two numbers should be (and is) very nearly one of equality. So with unmarried persons the proportions should be (and are) nearly equal. But it is noticeable that both this and the preceding Census shew that the number of widows is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as great as the number of widowers. This may of course be accounted for by supposing that the temptation to a woman to describe herself as a widow when not really so was in many cases too strong to be resisted.

For the sake of clearness let us take a thousand persons of the General population and exhibit the numbers married, unmarried and widowed. The figures here and in kindred cases must be understood to be representative or average figures.

Out of 1000 persons (of both sexes) it appears that there were (in the General population).

	1891.	1881.
Married ... ..	214	178
Unmarried ... ..	718	768
Widowed ... ..	61	53
Not stated ... ..	7	1

## INDO-MAURITIANS AND OTHER INDIANS.

27.—The total figures for the Indo-Mauritian division of the population are :

<i>Married.</i>		<i>Unmarried.</i>		<i>Widowed.</i>		<i>Not stated.</i>	
<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
4,288	7,426	74,761	66,703	413	921	1,191	888
11,714		141,464		1,334		2,079	

and the average numbers per thousand will be respectively.

75                      906.                      8                      11.

In the remaining Indian group the figures are :

<i>Married.</i>		<i>Unmarried.</i>		<i>Widowed.</i>		<i>Not stated.</i>	
<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
13,912	9,560	50,095	18,859	2,085	3,663	754	401
23,472		68,954		5,748		1,155	

and the average numbers per thousand.

237.                      694.                      58.                      11.

The millesimal proportion of married and widowed persons is, it is evident, much less in the Indo-Mauritian part of the Indian population: this is due principally to the fact noticed before, viz: that the Indo-Mauritian group is as yet an unformed population.

Combining now the two sections of the Indian population for the sake of comparing the results of this with those of the previous Census we have

	<i>Married.</i>		<i>Unmarried.</i>		<i>Widowed.</i>		<i>Not Stated.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
1891...	18,200	16,986	124,856	85,562	2,498	4,584	1,945	1,289
	35,186		210,418		7,082		3,234	

and for

1881...	12,932	12,261	135,784	81,716	1,313	3,036	1,323	628
	25,193		217,500		4,349		1,951	

and the average numbers per thousand are respectively.

	1891.	1881.
Married ...	137	101
Unmarried ...	822	874
Widowed ...	28	17
Not Stated ...	13	8

## DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO AGES.

28.—I come now to the important tables in Appendix No. 8 which shew the number of persons living in each successive quinquennium of life. But the first of such periods has been further subdivided into two groups, one of all infants under twelve months and the other giving the children above one year and under five.

Beginning with the general population we have the following condensed results.

## GENERAL POPULATION.—AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1891.

	Under 1 Year	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
Males...	1665	5455	6370	6346	5865	5540	9927	7922	5356	2456	1114
Females	1593	5538	6537	6471	6329	5318	9095	6547	4341	2388	1246
Total ...	3258	10993	12907	12817	12194	10858	19022	14469	9697	4844	2360

The symbol 1— means over one and under 5 and so on, in quinquennial periods: at the higher ages as for instance 45, the symbol means over 45 and under 55 and so on in decennial periods.

This condensation has been effected by grouping the ages above twenty five in periods of ten years so that the table reads thus: the number of males over 25 and under 35 years of life is 9927, the number of males above one year and under five is 5,455 and so on.

We may compare these figures with those obtained in the Census of 1881.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1881 :

	Under 1 year.	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
Males ...	1874	5474	6296	5307	5244	5482	10126	8064	4928	2408	1079
Females.	1808	5521	6257	5290	5715	5421	8988	6279	4058	2356	1143
Total...	3682	10995	12553	10597	10959	10903	19414	14343	8986	4764	2222

Comparing this table with the preceding we see that the infants under 1 year of age in 1891 were fewer than at the Census of 1881 but this may be and probably is, due to accidental causes: as also that the number of children under five and over one is just the same in either case. After 5 the groups in the present Census surpass the corresponding groups of 1881

except between the ages of 20 and 35 where the number has remained stationary or even retrograde : above this period the increase is well maintained.

But we shall obtain a clearer idea of the change of distribution by inquiring how many persons in each Census out of every thousand belonged to each age-group.

Exhibiting, then the distribution according to ages as a proportion of 1000, sufficient for most purposes, we arrive at the following figures shewing how many out of every thousand persons in this and the previous Census were living at the selected periods of life.

	Under 1 year.	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
1881 ...	33	99	113	96	99	98	175	130	81	43	20
1891 ...	28	96	112	111	106	95	166	126	84	42	21

Thus the practical equality of the numbers in 1881 and 1891 of children above one and under five is seen to be really a reduction of 3 per thousand and the decrease in the ages (20 to 35) is accentuated and appears to be 16 per thousand. There are relatively more young persons from 5 to 20 and more persons above 45 than there were in 1881. Such is a general description of the difference between the results of this and the preceding Census so far as relates to the general population. I have however not taken account of the highest ages that is those over seventy five. In 1881 out of the whole general population numbering 110879 the number of these persons was 1021 and in this Census the number is 1096 out of 114,668, the advantage in numbers is slightly in favour of the present Census : the number of highest ages has increased and we may infer that the vitality at this age shews no signs of deterioration but distinctly the reverse.

#### CENTENARIANS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION.

29.—21 persons of all Divisions of the population were returned as being 100 years of age or more at this Census as against 12 in 1881. In the district of Pamplemousses a female of the General Population was living at the date of the Census and shewing a record of 110 years : she had a son of 70 and a grandson of 55 both alive, all born in Mauritius.

In Flacq a male of the General Population born in Madagascar was living at the age of 111. Another male who was returned in 1881 as 103 years of age appears in this Census as 113. His wife is 96 and both were born in Mauritius. This district also shews a man of the age of 122 born in Mauritius.

The district of Grand Port contains an old female of the age of 117 born in Mauritius.

In 1881, 5 persons were returned as 100 or over and in 1891, 16. (General population).

## INDO-MAURITIANS.

30.—I shall now examine the age distribution among the Indo-Mauritians and as it cannot be contrasted with what existed in 1881, the sub-division adopted in this report not having been then marked out, I shall repeat the figures given for the General population for the sake of following more clearly the comparison.

## INDO-MAURITIANS—AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1891.

	Under 1 Year.	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
Male: ...	3386	13609	14661	13326	10582	8400	11192	3836	1051	337	94
Females ...	3221	12701	14173	12089	10262	8049	10500	3264	1027	362	110
Total ...	6607	26310	28834	25415	20844	16449	21692	7100	2078	699	204

## GENERAL POPULATION—AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1891.

	Under 1 Year.	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
Males ...	1665	5455	6370	6346	5865	5540	9927	7922	5356	2456	1114
Females.	1593	5538	6597	6471	6329	5318	9095	6547	4341	2388	1246
Total..	3258	10993	12907	12817	12194	10858	19022	14469	9697	4844	2360

Thus the Indo-Mauritians who form at least two fifths of the population exceeding the General population in the ratio of 3 to 2 shew this superiority very differently at different periods of life. The number of infants of Indian origin under 12 months is double that in the General population; the proportion is more than double up to 10 or so, the ratio gradually declines and becomes one of less inequality at the age of 35, the proportions of the early ages are now reversed and after the age of 35 or thereabouts the numbers in the age-groups are higher in the General population.

31.—Before discussing the age-distributions of the Native and Immigrant Indians it will be advisable to exhibit the whole Indian population in groups of ages in order to compare the numbers with those of 1881.

The following is the age-distribution according to last Census of the united sections of the Indian population.

	Under 1 year.	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
Males ...	3449	14079	15468	14438	12540	11875	22220	20334	18125	11214	2891
Females.	3295	13134	14891	12848	11447	9738	16272	11166	8522	4894	1472
Total...	6744	27213	30359	27286	23987	21613	38492	31500	26647	16108	4363

and in 1881,

	Under 1 year.	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
Males ...	3819	12351	13127	11525	10350	11101	27104	29339	21901	8001	1379
Females.	3522	11846	12463	10136	9784	9061	15246	12106	8462	3177	789
Total...	7341	24197	25590	21661	20134	20162	42350	41445	30363	11178	2168

It is noteworthy that as in the General population so in the Indian the number of males under one year of age is in excess of that of the females. With the General population this preponderance immediately disappears with increase of age until 20 or so. In the Indian however it is maintained right through life. Of course the great disparity between the sexes at higher ages in the Indian population is due to the effects of immigration, and we are now examining the figures relating to all classes of Indians, native and immigrant.

Comparing the last two tables we see that as happened in the general population with children under one year of age the number in 1881 was superior to that in 1891, but this superiority immediately disappears and is converted into an inferiority which is maintained up to the age of 20 or 25 when the advantage swings back to 1881. This is due to the effects of diminished immigration.

As was done with the General population let us examine the distributions in 1881 and 1891 reduced to a population of 1000. That is to say let us consider the numbers at different ages out of every 1000 living in 1881 and 1891, and we have the following results.

NUMBERS ALIVE AT DIFFERENT GROUPS OF AGES PER 1000.

(Both Indian Sections.)

	Under 1 year.	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
1881 ...	29	97	101	86	81	81	173	166	121	44	8
1891 ...	26	106	118	106	94	85	150	123	104	63	17

This table shews clearly how the Indian population is becoming more and more nearly composed of native Indians. The numbers at the lower ages keep in excess up to 20 or 25 they then begin to be inferior, the figures at the ages 25-55 are swollen by immigrants the number of whom have decreased considerably.

For the sake of greater clearness let us examine these figures on a population reduced to 1000, that is let us see what are the characteristic figures belonging to the age-groups for every thousand in each population.

NUMBERS IN SUCCESSIVE AGE-GROUPS PER 1000 (1891).

	Under 1 year.	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
General Population ...	28	96	112	111	106	95	166	126	84	42	21
Indo-Mauritians ...	42	168	184	162	133	105	140	45	18	4.5	1.3

The constitution of the Indo-Mauritian population is thus seen to differ essentially from that of the General population. The cause of this wide divergence is easily seen. The Indo-Mauritian population is not yet a formed population. They are the descendants of persons who have only comparative recently been dwelling in the Colony. When their parents were only a handful so to speak the General population existed complete as a population. Moreover the General population has been swelled by immigration, by Europeans and other strangers settling here, whereas the Indian native population is homogeneous. But with time the numbers at different age-periods will probably differ much less.

Each population may have its own characteristics but they will be less marked. In fact the Indo-Mauritian population cannot be said to have yet the characteristics—speaking of course as to their numerical results—of the population of a community that has existed for a couple of centuries or more. There are of course few Indo-Mauritians at the higher ages, still they include four Centenarians.

OTHER INDIANS.

32.—The remaining inhabitants of Indian origin, the other Indians, are of course still less a population in the ordinary sense of the word than the Indo-Mauritians, their distribution according to age-groups is as follows :—

	Under 1 Year.	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
Males ...	63	470	807	1112	1958	3475	11028	16498	17074	10877	2797
Females ...	74	433	718	759	1185	1689	5772	7902	7495	4532	1362
Total ...	137	903	1525	1871	3143	5164	16800	24400	24569	15409	4159

The disproportion between males and females at the higher ages is manifest.

## PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

33.—The Classification that was adopted in the Census of England and Wales in 1881 has been made of the professions and occupations of the inhabitants of the Colony. The divisions are

Class I.—Professional

Class II.—Domestic

Class III.—Commercial

Class IV.—Agricultural

Class V.—Industrial.

Class VI.—Indefinite and Non-Productive.

The figures are given in full in Appendix 9 : first for each of the districts in succession and then summarized for the whole Colony.

The numbers returned in each class in the four last Censuses are as follows :—

Classes.	1861.			1871.			1881.			1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Professional .....	5024	245	5269	3792	410	4202	4572	610	5182	4407	575	4982
Domestic .....	14337	4147	18474	13970	4168	18138	13778	3987	17765	9109	4175	13284
Commercial .....	9797	465	10262	13435	522	13957	13748	520	14268	14318	735	15053
Agricultural .....	96959	1083	98042	75249	888	76131	77499	962	78461	75151	3012	78163
Industrial .....	20086	10603	30689	18812	5606	24418	20366	3836	24202	20854	3357	24211
Indefinite & non-productive ...	56762	90546	147308	68923	110973	179196	78992	141304	219996	82199	152696	234895



34.—The percentages which each class of employment makes of the total population at the four last Censuses are as follows :

	Percentage of total Population.			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Professional ... ..	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
Domestic ... ..	5.9	5.7	4.9	3.6
Commercial ... ..	3.3	4.4	3.9	4.1
Agricultural ... ..	31.6	24.0	21.8	21.1
Industrial ... ..	9.8	7.7	6.7	6.5
Indefinite & non-productive ... ..	47.5	56.7	61.1	63.3

CLASS I. — PROFESSIONAL.

35.—In this class are found 4,982 persons, 4,407 males and 575 females, a preponderating majority belonging to the General population ; in fact 452 Indo-Mauritians and 701 other Indians or altogether not one fourth of the whole together with 3,829 of the General population make up the class. The principal groups of this class are Civil Servants for all three divisions (1,723 General population, 270 Indo-Mauritians, 405 Other Indians) Clerks 864 and Professors and Schoolmasters 741 ; Physicians and Surgeons 67.

The number of persons returned in 1881 and grouped in this class is 5,182 or two hundred more than in the present Census. The falling off has been chiefly in clerks only 864 being returned under this denomination in the present Census as against 1,247 in 1881 or a decrease of 383.

The principal professions where has been a falling off are :

	1891.	1881.
Barristers-at-law... ..	27	43
Clerks (not Commercial) ... ..	864	1247
Ministers of Religion and Priests (Christian) ... ..	61	85
Municipal Servants ... ..	97	128
Priests (not Christian) ... ..	138	151
Sisters of Mercy ... ..	145	280
Veterinary Surgeons ... ..	10	21

Thus it is apparent that besides the great diminution in the number of clerks the priestly and religious element has much diminished,

On the other hand we record an increase in the following groups.

	1891	1881
Attornies-at-Law ... ..	59	52
Chemists and Druggists ... ..	78	54
Civil Servants... ..	2398	2232
Editors of Newspapers ... ..	28	21
Midwives ... ..	74	65
Musicians ... ..	51	44
Physicians & Surgeons ... ..	67	54
Professors and Schoolmasters... ..	741	570

There has been a real increase in the professional class since 1881 as the Ministers of Religion and Priests though included in this class are not professional in the same sense as for instance physicians or surgeons. It is satisfactory to note the great increase in the teaching profession.

#### CLASS II—DOMESTIC.

36.—In this class are arranged 13,284 persons 9,109 males and 4,175 females. Of the general population we find 5,817 against 4,154 Indo-Mauritians and 3,313 other Indians. Nearly half the whole number 13,284 are domestic servants, the preponderating group in each division of the population. The other principal groups are cooks, washermen (dhobies) and laundresses, coachmen and grooms. The domestic servants claim more than their share of the general population (that is to say one third), in fact domestic servants of the general population are nearly equal in number to the Indians of this group.

The numerical strength of the domestic class is less than that of 1881, the chief falling off is in the number of domestic servants. The same thing occurred in 1881. The numbers of cooks, coachmen and washermen or laundresses, shew an increase.

#### CLASS II.—WHOLE DOMESTIC CLASS.

	1891	1881
Butlers ... ..	67	107
Coachmen ... ..	1716	1539
Cooks ... ..	2337	2074
Domestic Servants (General) ... ..	6378	8321
Grooms ... ..	474	606
Hospital Attendants ... ..	188	339
Nurses ... ..	347	408
Washermen and Laundresses ... ..	1777	1750

#### CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.

37.—To this class belong 15,053 persons, 14,318 males and 735 females. Of the General population we have 6,201 against 2,933 Indo-Mauritians and 5,919 Other Indians. The principal groups are Hawkers and pedlars 4,226 of whom only 216 belong to the General population. Commercial Clerks 3,439 of whom 2,713 belong to the General population. Shopkeepers 2,131 of

whom 1,546 are of the General population. The other considerable groups are Seamen and Lascars 679, Watchmen and caretakers 595 and porters and messengers.

The commercial class has increased, the numbers in 1891 being 15053 against 14268 in 1881 : the principal decreases are in the numbers of shopkeepers which decrease is however almost counterbalanced by the increase in the number of merchants ; the number of hawkers and in the groups watchmen and caretakers. I give all the decreases below

	1891	1881
Commission Agents ...	10	38
Hawkers and Pedlers ...	4226	4504
Hotel and Inn Keepers	73	77
Livery Stable Keepers	260	334
Masters of Vessels ...	34	40
Mates ... ..	32	39
Pastry Cooks, &c. ...	314	346
Shopkeepers ... ..	2131	2711
Tavern Keepers ...	7	29
Watchmen & Caretakers	595	866
Wharfingers ... ..	6	18
Woodsellers ... ..	19	35

The principal occupations shewing an increase over 1881 are

Boatmen ... ..	226	216
Carriers ... ..	1785	1267
Clerks (Commercial) ...	3439	3139
Merchants ... ..	435	155
Porters and Messengers	569	522
Seamen and Lascars ...	679	654

Of the 1785 carriers only 295 belong to the general population, the remainder being equally divided between the two Indian Sections : the clerks are mainly of the general population. The merchants are principally of the class designated as Other Indians : the figures being 159 of the General Population, 48 Indo-Mauritians and 228 Other Indians. Most of this number are probably what are often called Arabs. I believe that these traders come from the Northwest of Bombay Presidency and perhaps the direction of their route, considered from Bombay city as point of view being the same as that of a traveller from Arabia, may be the origin of this singular appellation.

#### CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL.

38. We come now to the largest class of producers and workers : 78,163 persons, 75,151 males and 3,012 females belong to it. And in this class the Indian element of course vastly predominates for the labourers on Sugar Estates fall within this group : 63,047 are returned as labourers of which only 603 are of the General Population. The only other large group is that of Market Gardeners 9,190, a very important group, only 368 belong to the General Population. These men are very frequently landowners.

The number of persons falling within the Agricultural class is practically the same as that given in the Census of 1881 ; they are 78,163 against 78,461 in 1881. The number of clerks on Estates has increased and, so also has, to a slight extent that of the watchmen while the sirdars or overseers are less numerous. The number of market gardeners shews a diminution ; this I confess surprising but believe it to be accounted for by many Indians having taken to the cultivation in canes of small plot of land. The canes when grown and cut are sold to mill-owners or crushed by them I believe at a certain rate of remuneration. The persons returned as planters consist almost entirely I believe of such small cultivators.

The numbers of the principal divisions are respectively.

	1891.	1881.
Charcoal-burners ... ..	262	358
Clerks on Estates... ..	467	331
Market Gardeners... ..	9190	10222
Herdsmen ... ..	242	190
Job-Contractors ... ..	170	101
Labourers ... ..	63047	62828
Managers ... ..	138	149
Overseers ... ..	358	488
Planters ... ..	582	346
Sirdars ... ..	1419	1798
Sugarboilers ... ..	294	304
Watchmen ... ..	1202	670
Wood Cutters ... ..	374	507

#### CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.

39.—This important group includes 24,211 persons, 20,854 males and 3,357 females and arranged according to the divisions :

General Population ... ..	21,224
Indo-Mauritians ... ..	1,580
Other Indians... ..	1,407
	24,211
	24,211

Increase in Industrial Class.

The principal increases are :

	1891.	1881.
Bakers ... ..	816	591
Butchers ... ..	397	363
Coachmakers... ..	272	235
Coopers ... ..	181	168
Engineers and Mechanics ...	1599	1014
Farriers ... ..	243	159
Fishermen ... ..	1742	1483
Printers ... ..	232	205
Saddle and Harnessmakers...	358	322
Sawyers ... ..	205	179
Shoemakers ... ..	1256	713

On the other hand we see decreases in

			1891	1881
Coppermiths & Braziers ...	...	...	112	137
Carriers ...	...	...	22	41
Dress makers ...	...	...	3217	3359
Jewellers Silver & Goldsmiths ...	...	...	341	386
Masons and Bricklayers ...	...	...	3121	3136
Mat & bag makers ...	...	...	149	300
Tobacconists ...	...	...	242	381
Wheelwrights ...	...	...	511	514

Most of the persons classified in this division belong to the general population—seven-eighths in fact. The principal occupations in which are found the Indians (native and foreign) are Bakers, Barbers, Dress-makers, Fishermen, Jewellers, Masons, Tobacconists and Scavengers which last class contains 8 persons of the general population one Indo-mauritian and 137 other Indians.

#### 40.—CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.

This division contains 2311 persons who have described themselves as proprietors : of the 2311, there are 1237 of the General Population, 252 Indo-Mauritians and 822 other Indians ; Jobmen 5794 of which only 787 belong to the general population, the remainder equally divided between the Indo-Mauritians and other Indians. We are left with two large classes of non-workers, 112289 persons not employed and 114501 whose occupations if any are not stated. The 112289 persons not employed include all children under 16 except in the cases where they are pursuing some occupation which has not been stated. And the 114501 whose occupations are not stated include all persons over 16 males and females whose occupations if any have not been returned.

#### IMMIGRANTS &C.

41.—Appendix No. 10 gives some further details respecting the Indian population of the Colony. It separates the Immigrants from the remainder of the class designated by other Indians and gives the the numbers coming from each Presidency of India—By Calcutta is meant Bengal Presidency.

Immigrants.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Calcutta ...	37,590	16,918	54,508
Madras ...	17,556	8,320	25,876
Bombay ...	2,891	1,372	4,263
Not Stated ...	5,436	3,289	8,725
Total...	63,473	29,899	93,372

Thus we can exhibit the Indian population in three groups as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Immigrants... ..	63,473	29,899	93,372
Indo-Mauritians ... ..	80,653	75,938	156,591
Indians in neither of above classes... ..	3,373	2,584	5,957
Total... ..	147,499	108,421	255,920

Of the miscellaneous class of Indian residents—neither immigrant nor native—a good number were probably originally immigrants.

In 1881 the number of Immigrants was 129,978 :—89,976 males and 40,002 females. This census therefore records a diminution of 36,606 in this class.

#### BIRTH-PLACES AND NATIONALITIES.

42.—The birth-places and nationalities of the resident population are shewn in Appendix No. 11.

The following statement shows the birth-places of the resident population on the 6th April 1891.

#### EUROPE :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England ... ..	209	92	301
Scotland ... ..	40	10	50
Ireland ... ..	41	16	57
Malta ... ..	2	.....	2
Other British Possessions..	2	1	3
Sweden ... ..	14	1	15
Denmark ... ..	5	.....	5
Belgium ... ..	3	3	6
Holland ... ..	3	1	4
France ... ..	305	184	489
Germany ... ..	33	1	34
Greece ... ..	3	.....	3
Russia ... ..	3	.....	3
Spain ... ..	1	.....	1
Portugal ... ..	10	5	15
Italy ... ..	10	18	28
Austria ... ..	3	.....	3
Switzerland.. ... ..	4	4	8

## ASTA :

			Males.	Females.	Total.
China	...	...	3,142	9	3,151
Persia	...	...	13	4	17
Arabia	...	...	19	2	21
Muscat	...	...	3	.....	3
Aden	...	...	12	1	13
Calcutta	...	...	42,379	20,221	62,600
Madras	...	...	19,711	9,881	29,592
Bombay	...	...	4,380	2,222	6,602
Pondicherry..	...	...	154	43	197
Tranquebar..	...	...	8	1	9
Ceylon	...	...	5	1	6
Goa...	...	...	1	.....	1
Cochin-China	...	...	4	.....	4
Hong Kong	...	...	214	2	216
Singapore	...	...	78	1	79

## AFRICA :

Mauritius	...	...	133,526	130,650	264,176
Dependencies	...	...	188	146	334
Réunion	...	...	640	732	1372
Madagascar	...	...	367	104	471
Mozambique	...	...	369	149	518
Cape Colony	...	...	22	17	39
Zanzibar	...	...	20	4	24
Johanna	...	...	10	2	12
Egypt	...	...	5	...	5

## AMERICA :

United States	...	...	26	2	28
West Indies	...	...	13	6	19
Guadeloupe	...	...	5	3	8

## OCEANIA :

Australia	...	...	22	8	30
Not Stated	...	...	11	3	14

Total...	206,038	164,550	370,588
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43.—The nationalities of the resident population on the 6th. April 1891 were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Americans ... ..	26	2	28
Arabians ... ..	22	2	24
Austrians ... ..	3	...	3
Belgians ... ..	3	3	6
British ... ..	200,844	163,275	364,119
Chinese ... ..	3,142	9	3,151
Danes ... ..	5	...	5
Dutch ... ..	3	1	4
Egyptians ... ..	5	...	5
French ... ..	1,116	963	2,079
Germans ... ..	33	1	34
Greeks ... ..	3	...	3
Italians ... ..	10	18	28
Johannese ... ..	10	2	12
Malgassies ... ..	367	104	471
Mozambiques... ..	369	149	518
Persians ... ..	13	4	17
Portuguese ... ..	11	5	16
Russians ... ..	3	...	3
Spaniards ... ..	1	...	1
Swedes ... ..	14	1	15
Swiss ... ..	4	4	8
Zanzibaris ... ..	20	4	24
Not stated ... ..	11	3	14
	<u>206,038</u>	<u>164,550</u>	<u>370,588</u>

The only figures of any importance besides those relating to the British element are those for the Chinese, French, Malgassies and Mozambiques. The Chinese number 3151 against 3558 of the previous Census and the French 2079 as against 2370. The British subjects have increased both absolutely and relatively—absolutely from 352057 to 364119, or over twelve thousand, and relatively from a millesimal proportion of 978 per thousand to 981 per thousand. The Malgassies and Mozambiques have also like the French and Chinese diminished in number since 1881.

The 364,119 British subjects classified according to their birth-places, formed the following numbers :—

Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europe ... ..	294	119	413
Asia ... .. { 1. India ... ..	66,470	32,324	98,794
{ 2. Other places ... ..	309	5	314
Africa ... .. { 1. Mauritius ... ..	133,526	130,650	264,176
{ 2. Other places ... ..	210	163	373
America ... ..	13	6	19
Oceania—Australia ... ..	22	8	30
	<u>200,844</u>	<u>163,275</u>	<u>364,119</u>



## RELIGIONS.

44.—In Appendix No. 12 the Inhabitants of the Colony are grouped, district by district, according to the religious beliefs they profess as evidenced in the Schedules. The condensed results for the whole Colony are as follows :

	General Population.	Indo-Mauritians.	Other Indians.	Total.
Atheists ... ..	5	.....	...	5
Buddhists ... ..	3,342	60	55	3,457
Christians (not distinguished)	35	6	...	41
Deists ... ..	16	.....	...	16
Evangelists ... ..	2	.....	...	2
Freethinkers ... ..	14	2	1	17
Hindoos ... ..	131	124,058	84,890	209,079
Independents ... ..	3	.....	1	4
Jews... ..	3	28	10	41
Church of New Jerusalem...	149	.....	...	149
Greek Church ... ..	1	.....	...	1
Methodists and Wesleyans..	18	.....	...	18
Mahometans ... ..	161	22,610	11,992	34,763
Protestants (Church of Eng- land).	2,331	970	361	3,662
Protestants (not distin- guished).	2,064	403	214	2,681
Presbyterians ... ..	836	45	18	899
Parsees ... ..	.....	8	8	16
Roman Catholics ... ..	105,448	8,274	1,716	115,438
Rationalists ... ..	1	.....	...	1
Spiritualists... ..	4	.....	...	4
Not stated ... ..	104	127	63	294
	114,668	156,591	99,329	370,588

The Christians among the Indian population number 12,007 or 4.7 of the whole. The Christian Indo-Mauritians shew a percentage of 6.2 and the other Indians 2.3.

In 1881 there were 9,262 Christians among the Indians, and the percentage was 3.7.

## INFIRMITIES.

45.—The number of persons returned as deaf, dumb, blind and insane are given in Appendix 14 : the condensed results are as follows.

Infirmities.	General Population.	Indo-Mauritians.	Other Indians.	Total.
Deaf ...	388	133	435	956
Dumb ...	53	65	27	145
Blind ...	115	58	383	586
Insane ...	312	82	337	731

The results of the preceding table may be expressed as follows.

In the general population, out of every ten thousand persons, there are on the average 34 deaf, 4 dumb, 13 blind, and 27 insane.

Among the Indo-Mauritians the corresponding figures are for an average group of ten thousand persons, 8 deaf 4 dumb 3 blind and 5 insane ; and among the other Indians the numbers are 44 deaf, 3 dumb 39 blind and 34 insane.

Compared with the two previous Censuses we have the following figures :

			1871.	1881.	1891.
Blind	...	...	375	404	586
Deaf ...	...	...	540	657	956
Dumb	...	...	117	124	145
Insane	...	...	134	456	731

Although it may be expected that the figures (in the present and previous Censuses) are below the actual truth yet the numbers are in all probability near enough to enable us to conclude that the number of persons affected has increased more rapidly than the population and more especially so among the insane.

## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

46.—In Appendix 14 will be found a digest of all the information contained in the Schedules with respect to the education of the youth of the Colony. The condensed results are given in the recapitulation on pages 564 and 565.

The first thing noticeable — and it is a somewhat striking circumstance — is that the pupils of the Royal College are mostly resident in either Port Louis or Plaines Wilhems. Plaines Wilhems has the larger share — in fact 256 as against 139 of Port Louis. The contributions of the other districts are quite insignificant; with the exception perhaps of Moka which furnishes 26 pupils. These figures will prove useful if ever it is contemplated to remove the College to a different site. Another noteworthy circumstance is, that the Indo-Mauritians are so slightly represented at the College. Only 6 were returned as College Students—No Indians of the remaining class were returned as attending College.

The children receiving instruction at home are mostly of the general population and mostly girls: there are 259 boys and 425 girls of this section of the population. 38 Indo-Mauritian boys and 33 girls together with one girl belonging to the residual Indian population bring the number up to 756, receiving instruction at home.

In Government Schools there are 4,027 boys and 2,539 girls of the general population, 1,742 boys and 429 girls of the Indo-Mauritian population and 7 boys and one girl of the remaining classes of Indians.

In the Aided Schools we have 2,211 boys and 2,246 girls of the general population, 778 boys and 321 girls of the Indo-Mauritian population and 3 boys of the remaining Indians.

In Private Schools there are 1,118 boys and 1,271 girls of the general population, 400 boys and 171 girls of the Indo-Mauritian population and 18 boys and 4 girls of the remaining Indians.

Altogether 18,513 children attend school or receive instruction at home: of these 8,080 boys and 6,481 girls or 14,561, that is to say 78 per cent of the whole, belong to the general population. The Indo-Mauritians have 2,964 boys and 954 girls, in all 3,918 of the remainder—12 per cent of the whole: the remaining Indians 34 (28 boys and 6 girls) are quite negligible as a component item.

The following statement shows the number of children receiving instruction distributed according to their ages.

*Recapitulation of the ages of children receiving instruction.*

PARTICULARS.	AGES IN YEARS.												Total.				
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20
General Population ...	965	1226	1431	1474	1473	1562	1408	1437	1297	1007	737	363	116	42	22	1	14561
Indo-Mauritians...	273	386	484	428	434	469	354	360	274	204	160	63	21	6	2	...	3918
Other Indians ...	1	6	7	3	2	3	8	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	34
Total...	1239	1618	1922	1905	1909	2034	1770	1798	1572	1212	898	426	137	48	24	1	18513

Omitting the numbers given for ages higher than 14, we find from this table, that 13,400 children of the general population, between the ages of 5 and 15 receive instruction of some sort or other. The whole number of children of this section of the population between these ages is 25,724: thus 52 per cent of the children of the General Population receive instruction.

Very different is the case with the Indian Population. Out of 54,249 Indo-Mauritians between the ages of 5 and 15, only 3,666 or about 7 per cent only receive instruction.

47.—The following statement shows how the 14,561 children of the General Population are distributed among the different classes of educational institutions of the Colony.

*Statement shewing the ages of children receiving instruction.*

SCHOOLS.	General Population.													Total.			
	Ages in years.																
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20
Royal College... ..	...	1	3	10	28	35	33	42	53	54	70	59	47	17	13	...	465
At Home... ..	80	88	73	72	62	54	50	53	44	40	35	22	5	4	2	...	684
Government Schools	365	494	628	637	660	722	677	688	646	490	360	150	37	8	4	...	6,566
Aided Schools ...	328	430	489	478	484	500	405	440	379	260	163	78	11	9	3	...	4,457
Private Schools ...	192	213	238	277	239	251	243	214	175	163	109	54	16	4	...	1	2,389
Total ... ..	965	1,226	1,431	1,474	1,473	1,562	1,408	1,437	1,297	1,007	737	363	116	42	22	1	14,561

In the general population, the number of children attending the Government schools is nearly equal to those attending private or aided schools put together.

48.—The following table shews the corresponding figures for the Indo-Mauritian population. The number attending Government schools is greater than the numbers of those attending the other schools. It is plain however from the tables that the Indo-Mauritian does not make very much use of the scholastic institutions of the Colony. I believe it is no secret that the explanation is that the children as soon as they are strong enough are put to work on an estate or made to adopt some other method of assisting their parents.

*Statement showing the ages of children receiving instruction.*

Schools.	Indo-Mauritians.														Total.		
	Ages in Years.																
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Royal College ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	6
At Home ... ..	8	10	10	13	7	5	4	4	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	71
Government schools ...	133	207	251	220	234	269	198	210	171	120	100	44	13	1	...	...	2171
Aided schools ... ..	83	110	140	121	129	133	106	96	78	56	31	8	4	2	2	...	1099
Private schools ... ..	49	59	83	74	64	62	45	49	22	24	26	9	3	2	...	...	571
Total ... ..	273	386	484	428	434	469	354	360	274	204	160	63	21	6	2	...	3918

49.—For the sake of completeness, I add a statement, corresponding to the two preceding, in the group of remaining Indians; the figures, however, are so low that no conclusion of any consequence can be drawn with respect to the numbers of the different groups. The Children belonging strictly to the Immigrant population, which forms the bulk of the class "other Indians" must of necessity be a small and diminishing class.

*Statement shewing the ages of children receiving instruction.*

Schools.	Other Indians.													Total.			
	Ages in Years.																
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20
Royal College ...																	...
At Home...							1										1
Government Schools ...	1		1	1	3	1											8
Aided Schools ...	1									1	1						3
Private Schools ...		5	7	2	1	2	4	1									22
Total ...	1	6	7	3	2	3	8	1	1	1	1						34

## DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

50.—The statistics relating to the Dependencies of Mauritius are given in Appendices 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. In previous Censuses Seychelles was included but this group of islands is now separated from Mauritius in administration and the results are given separately.

The dependencies comprised in this Census are Rodrigues and the various groups islands or atolls known generally as the Oil Islands.

They are Diégo Garcia, Agaléga, Trois Frères, Salomon Islands, Six Islands and Coetivy. St. Juan de Nova is one of the dependencies that should appear in this Census and Schedules were sent but not received in time to be included in the Appendices. The population consists of twenty males and twelve females.

Rodrigues being by far the most important of these dependencies I give some statistics separately. Other figures relate to all of the dependencies without distinction.

The following table shews the population of each of the Census divisions of Rodrigues.

*Population of Rodrigues.*

Census Divisions	General Population		Indo-Mauritians		Other-Indians	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Port Mathurin...	243	169	1	4	15	2
Nassola ...	155	129	...	...	...	...
Gabriel Hamlet..	192	139	...	...	...	...
Oyster Bay ...	62	54	...	...	...	...
Grand Bay ...	51	40	...	...	...	...
Other parts ...	435	377	...	...	...	...
Total...	1138	908	1	4	15	2

The population of Rodrigues in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 was as follows :

	Males	Females	Total
1851 ...	327	168	495
1861 ...	464	229	693
1871 ...	693	415	1108
1881 ...	812	619	1431
1891 ...	1154	914	2068

Thus the increase during the last ten years has been at the rate of 44 per cent.



51.—The Birth-places of the residents are shewn as follows :—

*Birth-places of the inhabitants of Rodrigues.*

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Mauritius ...	163	71	England ...	2	...
Seychelles ...	5	...	Ireland ...	1	...
Rodrigues ...	915	835	China ...	4	...
Reunion ...	2	...	West Indies .	1	...
Madagascar ...	30	1	Azores ...	1	...
Zanzibar ...	1	...	Africa ...	1	3
Johanna ...	1	...	United States of America...	2	...
India Bengal ...	3	...		1154	914
„ Bombay ...	5	...			
„ Madras ...	9	1			
„ Pondichery	4	1			

52.—The condition with regard to Marriage is as follows :—

	General Population		Indo-Mauritians		Other Indians	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Married ...	254	237	...	1	4	1
Unmarried	842	640	1	3	11	1
Widowers.	42	...	...	...	...	...
Widows ...	...	31	...	...	...	...
	1138	908	1	4	15	2

53.—The numbers of the adherents of the different religions are :—

*Religions*

	General Population.		Indo-Mauritians.		Other Indians.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Roman Catholics	1088	882	1	3	6	...
Ch. of England..	47	25	...	...	...	...
Mahometans ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Swedenborgian .	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hindoos ...	...	...	...	1	4	2
Not stated ...	2	1	...	...	...	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>

54. The strength of the different classes in which the population has been divided as to occupations is as follows :—

PROFESSIONS.

Class.	General population.		Indo-Mauritians.		Other Indians.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Professional ...	22	1	...	...	5	...
Domestic ...	36	15	1	1	4	1
Commercial ...	39	...	...	...	1	...
Agricultural ...	239	134	...	...	2	...
Industrial ...	219	9	...	...	3	...
Non-productive ...	583	749	...	3	...	1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>

55. The only children receiving instruction at Rodrigues belong to the general population : 12 males and 4 females receive instruction at home and 89 boys and 57 girls in the Government Schools.

In 1881 there were 54 children receiving instruction, 31 at home and 21 at Government Schools. Thus which the population has increased by 44 per cent, the number of children being educated has tripled and the increase has been in the Government Schools; the few children taught at home are still fewer now.

56. The subjoined table shews besides the population of Rodrigues that of each of the minor dependencies (excepting St. Juan de Nova as noticed before).

*Population of Rodrigues and the minor Dependencies of Mauritius in 1891.*

Sections.	General Population.			Indo-Mauritians.		Other Indians.			Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rodrigues ...	1,138	908	2,046	1	4	5	15	2	17	1,154	914	2,068
Salomon Islands ...	88	54	142	...	..	...	...	...	...	88	54	142
Coetivy ...	38	18	56	...	...	...	2	..	2	40	18	58
Trois Frères ...	52	32	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	32	84
Agaléga ...	172	98	270	17	11	28	26	12	38	215	121	336
Diégo Garcia ...	304	161	465	4	...	4	...	...	...	308	161	469
Six Islands ...	46	20	66	1	...	1	...	...	...	47	20	67
Total...	1,838	1,291	3,129	23	15	38	43	14	57	1,904	1,320	3,224

57. In the following paragraphs the statistics are given in the aggregate for all the dependencies of Mauritius, including Rodrigues and excluding Seychelles.

Civil Status of the population of the dependencies of Mauritius in 1891.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	...	...	333	301	634
Unmarried	...	...	1,519	972	2,491
Widowed	...	...	52	47	99

*Ages of the aggregate population of the dependencies of Mauritius in 1891.*

Under 1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—35	35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	60—65	65—70	70—75	75—80	80—85	85—90	Not Stated.	Total.
127	406	426	369	294	288	265	186	198	217	128	90	74	65	32	32	11	6	6	3	3,224

PROFESSIONS. (AGGREGATE POPULATION OF DEPENDENCIES.)

Professional Class.	...	...	...	29
Domestic	...	...	...	82
Commercial	...	...	...	53
Agricultural	...	...	...	1,137
Industrial	...	...	...	293
Indefinite and Non-Productive	...	...	...	1,630
				<u>3,224</u>

There were altogether 57 immigrant Indiaus in the dependencies in 1891.

Presidency.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bengal... ..	8	1	9
Madras ... ..	33	13	46
Bombay ... ..	2	...	2
	43	14	57

Of the 3,224 inhabitants of the dependencies 2,028 were born in the dependencies, 957 in Mauritius, 201 in Madagascar. 2881 are British Subjects, 65 French, 201 Malgassies and 66 Mozambiques.

Religions Creeds of the population of the dependencies of Mauritius in 1891.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buddhists... ..	3	...	3
Hindoos ... ..	50	28	78
Mahometans ... ..	8	...	8
Protestants (Church of England) ... ..	94	46	140
Do. (not distinguished) ... ..	8	6	14
Roman Catholics ... ..	1682	1220	2902
Swedenborgian ... ..	1	...	1
Not stated ... ..	58	20	78
Total ... ..	1904	1320	3224

With regard to the infirmities of the inhabitants of the dependencies the return shew for the whole of them 1 deaf, 1 dumb, 2 blind and 4 insane.

In the minor dependencies there are no schools and the schedules do not shew any children receiving any instruction.

#### REMARKS.

I add a few concluding remarks which may be useful in the taking of another Census. Appendix 24 shews the boundaries adopted. It was found that the only map of the whole island obtainable was at many points incorrect: it is therefore very necessary that the limits of each division should be accurately ascertained by description as well as by the aid of a plan. Appendix 27 shews the instructions that were given to Superintendents and Enumerators and may be of assistance at a guide.

The task of enumerating a population distributed like that of this Colony is a difficult one and it is essential that the persons engaged should be armed with full powers and adequately protected. Much difficulty was experienced by the enumerators and superintendents on account the objection and dislike shewn to answering the question of the Schedules. In most cases the Schedules were filled up by the Enumerators or Sub-Enumerators who were persons employed to distribute and collect the Schedules and collecting meant in most cases filling up as well. Many people deliberately evaded the Enumerators who had to repeat their visits to obtain the information required by the Ordinance. One of the very able Superintendents who assisted me in this work—Mr. L. Caltaux—in a report on the taking of the Census gives it as his opinion that the law should be more stringent on this point and that adequate penalties should be imposed—and I may add easily enforceable—if after the first requisition the Census Officer fails to obtain the necessary information.

I here take the opportunity of stating that the first essential towards obtaining a correct Census is that the Commissioner should be perfectly free to act as he thinks fit. After the Commissioner has been appointed all matters should be left entirely to his discretion and he must be deemed entitled to perform all necessary acts within the limits of expenditure assigned to him but any hindrance he may meet with, in the way of limiting his authority or questioning his acts, may result in the failure of the work.

One of the noticeable results of the Census which does not appear from the figures and facts borne on the Schedules but was obtained by the observation of the persons engaged in the work, is the existence and development of a peasant proprietary of Indian race or origin : these persons are found to be independent in their manner and conscious of their prosperity and rights.

While the Indian is contented to till the soil and when through saving is enabled to invest a little capital which he places in land purchase and plants Sugar canes or vegetables, the Creole of African race has been noticed almost invariably to care little for his future—to live in discomfort and any excess of earnings over the cost of his scanty food and uncomfortable home is spent in finery. These characteristics are noticed by all observers but the operations of the Census have enabled us to confirm this view.

I here take the opportunity of thanking the able Superintendents who have so greatly assisted the performance of this work. I must thank every one but I cannot refrain from specially expressing my satisfaction at obtaining the cooperation of men of such conspicuous ability and energy as M. L. Meyer, Mr. L. Salèce, Mr. Madelon, Mr. Caltaux, Mr. Bernon, Mr. Lolliot—whose intimate knowledge of the Island has been of invaluable assistance—Mr. Lachesnaye, Inspector Grégoire, Mr. Moutia and Mr. C. J. L'Etang.

The District of Port-Louis was assigned to Mr. E. Hitié who had acted in the capacity of Superintendent of this District

in the previous Census and 1871. His experience and local knowledge marked him out as the most suitable person for this difficult duty.

The Superintendents of the different Districts and Sub-districts were :

Port Louis	...	Mr. Hitié.
Pamplemousses	...	Mr. Dardanne and Mr. Marceau.
Rivière du Rempart.		Mr. Bernon.
Flacq ...	...	Mr. Meyer and Mr. Salée.
Grand Port	...	Mr. Lolliot and Mr. C. Ietang.
Savanne	...	Inspector Grégoire and Mr. Moutia.
Black River	...	Mr. Lachesnaye and Mr. Poisson.
Plaines Wilhems	...	Mr. Caltaux and Mr. Madelon.
Moka	...	Mr. de Rauville.

In Rodrigues the Census was, as required by the Ordinance, taken by the Magistrate Mr. Barthelemy Colin with the able assistance of Mr. Mason.

Some difficulty arose as to the amount to be paid to each Superintendent for his services and such amount was ultimately settled by the Council of Government. I think that these matters should be fixed by the Commissioner who is in a better position to appreciate the value of the services of his officers than anyone else.

A difficulty also arose with respect to Art. 19 of the Census Ordinance which requires the Commissioner to lay before the Council a table of allowances. It was not foreseen that the Council might not be sitting when the Commissioner was prepared to give this information. This difficulty was seen and provided for in England in the Census Act which required this table when approved by the Treasury to be laid before Parliament if sitting and if not in the next Session. But this procedure might not suit the requirements of the Colony and it would therefore be simpler to require an estimate of the total expenditure and receive the apportionment later.

The cost of this Census has been about the same as the last that is to say Rs. 50,000. And as the population has increased has been effected at a lower relative cost.

The Compilation of the Appendices and tables was executed under the able superintendence of Mr. J. Standley of the Civil Status Office and I cannot speak too highly of the value of the assistance he has afforded me in this and in all matters relating to the Statistics of the report and tables and I would also mention the name of Mr. Charles who has afforded much help in correcting proof sheets and in various subsidiary statements contained in this Report.

GEORGE R. DICK, M.A. Cant.

Census Commissioner.

