

Public (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 46

DATED 21st Jan: 1895

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

INDIAN IMMIGRATION AT REUNION.

Recording endorsement of the Government of India forwarding
copy of annual report on----for the year 1893.

21/1

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	228		1896				

No. 2057 E., dated Fort William, the 10th December 1894.

Endorsed by the FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Transferred to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for disposal.

No. 276 C., dated Réunion, the 12th October 1894.

From—C. W. BENNETT, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, Réunion,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

I have the honour to inclose a report upon Indian Immigration at Réunion for the year 1893.

The late date at which I received the final statistics from the Protectorate Department and the limited means at my disposal of checking the figures had not only much retarded its completion, but have greatly impaired its value as regards accuracy.

Report by Mr. Consul Bennett upon Indian Coolie Immigration in Réunion for the year 1893.

In all previous reports from this Consulate, special attention has been drawn to the fact that no means existed of accurately checking the statistics furnished by the Protectorate. The returns, however, supplied to me on the present occasion were so fanciful that I should have well merited a severe blame from London and Calcutta had I made use of them without question. I therefore felt compelled to address to the gentleman who, in the absence

Annex No. 1.

on leave of Mr. Malcor, is acting as Protector of Immigrants, the note of which I inclose a copy in Annex No. 1, and of Mr. Martin's reply and subsequent correspondence.

The result is hardly encouraging: the figures have simply been cooked, a discrepancy of 640 in the total population has been met by the clumsy expedient of describing 117 immigrants as disappeared, 117 more as dispensés d'engagements (as these Indians were not deducted in the returns for 1892 the so doing merely creates a fresh error), and adding the remainder to the total previously given.

Starting from this fresh basis the figures were altered all through, and where, as in paragraph 16 of my note, his figures confronted him with an awkward question, he reduces the amount alleged to have been paid as poll tax by nearly eight thousand francs, so as to avoid having to answer it. He had not even kept a copy of his report, so unimportant did he deem the whole question; and in a verbal communication to Mr. Bell, my Secretary, he admitted that it was all "à peu près."

The fact is that no accurate statistics are kept, and it is impossible to secure them; whilst the three sets of statistics furnished by the Protector, the Directeur de l'Intérieur and the Annuaire de la Réunion, which is a publication compiled from official records, cannot by any legitimate means be made to agree, although, as will be seen from the correspondence in Annex No. 1, they have all been brought finally into harmony.

The following figures can therefore only be considered as approximate.

From the return of increase and decrease of the immigrant population, it will be seen that it shows a gross decrease of 1,222 during the year. Of these, however, 275 remain in the island; 83 as holding "permis de séjour," 75 having become French and 117 having been freed temporarily or permanently from the obligation to engage.

The death-rate is 660 for the whole immigrant population, 22,450 including births, or 29.3 per thousand. Four hundred and thirty of these deaths are reported as having occurred in hospitals on large estates; this would leave 230 as the mortality upon the 10,018 returned as employed upon other than large estates. Taking the death-rate as correct, this would appear to speak highly of the care taken of men employed on small estates, or as hawkers, and would be gratifying were it in accord with facts.

Annex No. 3.

In annex No. 3 I give a statement of the total British Indian population in Réunion.

The free Indians now here, not including those who have become French by the operation of the Nationality law, amount to 1,233, viz, 986 permissionnaires, 191 traders, and 56 agriculturists.

A return of condemnation of Indians and masters for 1893 is also annexed. The number of Indians prosecuted before the higher courts is slightly in excess of that of 1892—346 to 297; but it is gratifying to

Annex No. 4.

notice that sentences to macadam fell from 1,119 in 1892 to 492 in 1893. The candid explanation of this great reduction given by the Protector that "le manque de bras oblige généralement les propriétaires à n'user de la repression légale qu'exceptionnellement" is probably correct; but I think he might also have added that, in view of recent instructions given by the Procureur Général, it is more difficult to send men to macadam without troubling the master to attend personally in court and swear to his statement. The whole system of macadam is odious, but it has now been robbed of its worst features. I have been much struck lately on travelling on the high roads to see one or two Indians only in the labour bands, where formerly there were twenty or thirty.

Annex No. 5.

In annex No. 5 I give a nominal roll of masters prosecuted for offences under the Labour Law.

It is, I fear, far from complete; but it is the best I have been able to procure from the Protector. It is very rarely that the Consulate can point to four convictions of masters secured in one year.

I regret to say that there is yet another charge pending against Mr. Adam de Villiers of a similar nature brought by three Indians for illegal imprisonment. The affair is not yet settled, although it took place in May.

The chief interest of annex No. 6 lies in the fact that, during 1893, no less a sum than 92,670 francs was given to Indians as bounty money, and that, in all probability, nine-tenths of the amount has done no good to anybody: it has been wasted in drink or been stolen, and the receiver simply been left with a debt of unearned bounty, which binds him hand and foot to his master for from one to five years.

The evils of the bounty system have, however, been recently dealt with too fully to require further remarks.

The taxation table given in annex No. 7 is based upon too imperfect information to be of much value; but it serves to give an idea of the *minimum* amount raised by taxation on Indians and the system generally. The amount received for engagement tax is probably nearer 150,000 francs than 48,000, as many of the engagements are for two, three, and five years, and the tax is six francs per year.

There is in my mind no doubt that Indian immigration in Réunion, after all expenses are paid, leaves a balance in favour of the Colony.

Annex No. 8.

Annex No. 9.

I annex a roll of complaints brought to the Consulate in 1893, and a table of complaints preferred before the Syndics, together with a list of suicides and accidental deaths.

Immigration in Réunion has been so thoroughly discussed during the last twelve months that to make my report longer would only be to repeat what I have already said in my despatches; but I may perhaps make a few remarks upon the future of immigration as affecting those now here and their children.

First of all repatriation is frequent, and all who wish to leave can do so; there is no more waiting for six or nine months in the depôts.

After a hard fight the provisions of the Nationality law are being to a large extent complied with: children born here of foreign parents, subsequent to 1868, become French, and are freed at 21 years of age from the obligation to engage; those of the second generation are, it is now admitted, French from their birth and no longer immigrants.

Those born previous to 1868 cannot benefit by the Nationality law, but they can cease to be "immigrants" under the Decree of March 30th, 1881, provided that, on attaining their majority, they expressly declare a wish to cease to be immigrants.

A very strained interpretation has been put upon this Decree; and it will form the subject of a reference to the Foreign Office.

There is only one other class to consider—those whose births have not been declared and registered.

This point is also under close consideration. There can be no doubt as to the final result: ten years hence by lapse of time there will be no immigrants under contract in Réunion, and five years hence there will be a mere handful. Of the 4,830 children borne on the Immigration lists, I doubt whether there are even thirty who are not of the second generation. If permission could be secured for Her Majesty's Consul to examine the Matricule generale kept at the Protectorate 5,000 Indians would be freed in six months time. It is not, perhaps, unreasonable on the part of the authorities, and, especially of the Protectorate, to conceal as far as possible from the Indians the knowledge of their right to free residence, but the rights are well known now and hardly a day passes without an Indian being struck off the immigration lists at the request of the Consulate on one ground or another.

C. W. BENNETT.

M. B. M.'s Consul at Réunion.

10th October 1894.

ANNEX No. 1.

Statistique concernant les Immigrants Indiens, année 1893.

1. Il existait dans la Colonie au 31 Décembre 1893, 20,822 immigrants indiens se décomposant comme suit:

11,450 hommes.
4,906 femmes.
2,305 filles.
2,161 garçons.
20,822 total

2. Le chiffre des décès dans la population indienne comprenant 20,822 individus s'est élevé à 660, soit une moyenne de 3.16 pour cent, pendant l'année 1893.

3. En 1893 les mariages contractés selon la loi française par les immigrants indiens ont été de 71, savoir, 52 entre indiens et 19 entre indiens et autres classes.

4. Le nombre des naissances d'enfants d'immigrants indiens déclarées devant les officiers de l'Etat Civil en 1893 s'est élevé à 351, savoir, 213 garçons et 168 filles.

5. Au 31 Décembre 1893, sur les propriétés employant plus de 20 hommes il y avait 10,018 indiens, savoir: 7,223 hommes et 2,795 femmes.

6. En 1893 les Syndics ont reçu 309 plaintes des indiens contre leurs employeurs, savoir:—

- 1° 62 pour réclamations de salaires;
- 2° 42 pour réclamations de vivres;
- 3° 118 pour travail excessif;
- 4° 41 pour voies de fait, mauvais traitement;
- 5° 13 pour refus de soins médicaux;
- 6° aucune plainte pour forcer au réengagement;
- 7° aucune plainte pour manœuvre de rechanges;
- 8° 33 pour d'autres motifs.

7. Aucun engagiste n'a été condamné en 1893 pour mauvais traitements envers les immigrants indiens.

8. Trois cent et quarant-six condamnations ont été prononcées en 1893 par les tribunaux supérieurs contre les immigrants indiens, savoir: 116 vol, 75 vagabondage, 37 coups et blessures volontaires, 7 délit forestier, 9 abus de confiance, 3 complicité d'adultère, 2 engagement fictif, 7 outrage et rébellion, 5 tentative de vol, 7 ivresse et outrages, 4 complicité de vol, 1 ivresse, injures, violences, et voies de fait, 9 violence, et voies de fait, 4 soustraction frauduleuse, 6 outrages, 1 avoir placé des pierres sur la voie du chemin-de-fer, 1 escroquerie, 1 tentative d'homicide volontaire, 1 outrage public à la pudeur, 2 complicité de vol par recel, 1 abus de confiance et escroquerie, 1 blessures involontaires, contravention à la police de roulage, 5 vol et vagabondage, 1 vol et coups volontaires, 1 vol et outrages par paroles, 1 non-déclaration de la naissance de son enfant, 17 vols de récoltes, 1 coups aux agents de police, 1 contravention à la police du chemin-de-fer, 4 vol et désertion, 1 rébellion, 2 vagabondage et abus de confiance, 1 transport illicite de tabac, 2 désertion et vagabondage, 3 vol et escroquerie, 1 préjudice à la propriété mobilière d'autre, 3 désertion, 2 adultère.

La somme totale des frais de justice s'est élevée à 4,887 francs 45 centimes en 1893, et les amendes à 1,040 francs.

9. En 1893, 492 indiens ont été placés à l'atelier de discipline; 162 se sont acquittés en payant leurs amendes s'élevant à la somme de 1,215 francs, et les 330 autres ont fourni des journées de travail en remplacement des amendes prononcées contre eux.

10. En 1893 une somme de 1,095 francs a été payée à la Police par les indiens pour capture.

11. En 1893 la Colonie a rapatrié dans l'Inde 160 indiens immigrants avant terminé leurs contrats, savoir, 108 hommes, 31 femmes et 21 enfants. Une somme de 8,326 francs 50 centimes a été emportée par eux en roupies et monnaie française, ou billets de Banque faisant peine à Maurice.

12. Huit immigrants indiens, libres d'engagements, sont partis pour Maurice en 1893, et deux pour Madagascar, soit 10 départs.

13. Au 31 Décembre 1893, il y avait 90 immigrants indiens, libres d'engagements, attendant leur départ pour l'Inde, savoir: 32 dans les différents dépôts communaux et 58 en subsistance sur divers établissements ou chez leurs engagistes.

14. En 1893 six indiens se sont volontairement donné la mort dans la Colonie.

15. Dix indiens sont morts à la suite d'accidents imprévus, pendant l'année 1893, savoir: 2 de mort violente et 8 de mort accidentelle.

16. L'impôt personnel payé par les indiens immigrants pendant 1893 s'est élevé à 91,608 francs.

17. En 1893, 195 immigrants indiens sont entrés dans les différents hopitaux de la Colonie, savoir: hopital Colonial 30, hopitaux communaux 165. Trente de ces malades ont été soignés aux frais des particuliers.

18. Au 31 Décembre 1893, il y avait dans les hopitaux et les dépôts de la Colonie, 1 aveugle, 2 idiots, et 25 indiens atteints d'autres infirmités.

19. En 1893, 8,014 indiens se sont reengagés avec les mêmes propriétaires et avec d'autres engagistes: 3,089 avec prime, et 1,925 sans prime, mais avec un salaire élevé et l'octroi d'autres avantages. Il y a eu 3,000 reengagements de femmes.

La somme totale des primes payées en 1893 a été de 92,670 francs.

20. Il y avait dans la Colonie au 31st Décembre 1893, 708 immigrants permissionnaires y compris le 83 délivrés pendant l'année 1893. La différence en moins sur l'année dernière (1,056) provient de ce que on y avait compris à tort des indiens venus comme passagers, ou des permissionnaires d'autres catégories ne relevant pas du Service de l'Immigration.

21. La somme versée au Trésor pour taxes de permis de séjour de 1^{re} catégorie a été de 7,080 francs en 1893.

22. Le nombre de permis de séjour nouveaux délivrés aux immigrants indiens en 1893 a été de 83.

23. En 1893 le nombre des immigrants indiens rapatriés qui ont obtenu des vêtements a été de 93; 56 ont reçu de la Colonie comme vieillards, infirmes ou indigents, une somme de 127 roupies.

24. Au 31 Décembre 1893, il y avait à l'asile des aliénés 11 immigrants indiens, savoir, 5 hommes et 6 femmes.

25. Soixante quinze indiens, sujets britanniques, ont bénéficié de la loi du 26 Juin 1889 sur la nationalité française pendant l'année 1893.

MARTIN DE FLACOURT,

Protecteur.

No. 28, dated Réunion, the 31st July 1894.

From—C. W. BENNETT, Esq., *Her Majesty's Consul, Réunion*,

To—The Protector of Immigrants, St. Denis.

I HAVE to thank you for your note, No. 129 of the 21st instant, forwarding statistics for my Annual Report on Indian Immigration in Réunion for 1893.

I should, however, be much obliged if you would give me the following information to clear up some doubtful points:—

Section 1.—

Immigrant population, December 1892	22,069
Births in 1893	381
	22,450

Deduct—

Deaths in 1893	660
Repatriated	160
Left for Mauritius	8
„ „ Madagascar	2
Permis issued	83
Become French in 1893	75
	988

Immigrant population, December 1893	21,462
Protector's figures	20,822

Unaccounted for	640
-----------------	-----

Section 2.—Would it not be more usual to calculate the mean rate upon the total immigrant population alive on 31st December 1892?

Can you kindly give me the total mortality on estates employing more than twenty men?

Section 4.—As regards births, I should be much obliged if you would let me know whether in each case of a birth an inquiry is made by the Syndic as to whether the child is French or Indian (British), and whether in the former case the name is still retained on the Immigration lists. If so, to how many of the 381 births declared does this apply?

Section 6.—A complaint return similar to that provided last year is desired.

Section 7.—Can a nominal roll of engagistes against whom complaints have been preferred before the Courts of Justice (including Justices de Paix) during 1893 at the instance of the Protector and Syndics be furnished, with particulars of complaint and its result.

Section 8.—The usual particulars as to sentences are required.

Section 9.—It is very satisfactory to note so large a decrease in the number of Indians condemned to macadam.

Section 10.—Can any explanation be given for the fact that whilst in 1892, 1,416 Indians were condemned before the Courts (1,119 to macadam) and in 1893 only 838 (492 to macadam), the capture fee has risen from 625 francs to 1,095 francs.

Sections 14 and 15.—There is a proces verbal of one suicide missing, one being that of a permissionnaire and two of violent deaths. For convenience of reference I enclose all I have received, asking that I may be kindly furnished with the ones wanting.

Section 16.—There being on the 31st of December 1892, 16,880 adult immigrants and approximately 15,268 having paid the tax, may I conclude that the difference 1,612 roughly represents the number of legally married Indian female immigrants?

Boys in 1892	2,927
Births in 1893	213

Boys in 1893	3,140
	2,305

	835
--	-----

Many of the male and female engagés, moreover, who are entered as "hommes" and "femmes" are between the ages of 14 and 21, and are not therefore liable to the payment of the cote personnelle.

Allowing 50 per cent. for deaths, over 400 male children appear to have become engaged adults in 1893 alone. At the same time the number of Indian married women can hardly be less than 1,000.

Even, therefore, putting aside for a moment the apparent excess of 640 in the total number of immigrants given by you as existing on the 31st of December last, I am reluctantly led to believe from your figures that the tax in question must be collected from nearly 4,000 British Indians from whom it is not due. This fear is confirmed by inquiries I have made amongst the Indians themselves. Before, however, making any representations to the Governor on this subject I shall be glad if you will favour me with your remarks upon the manner in which the tax is collected.

I should also be glad to know if the "centimes additionnels" levied in some communes are ever exacted from Indian engagés, and if so, in what districts and to what amount.

Section 20.—The figures obtained from the Direction de l'Intérieur last year gave 865 as the number of old immigrants holding permis de séjour; adding 83, the number of permis issued in 1893, we have 948. As the number of permissionnaires is now returned at 708, there is a net decrease of 235.

Can I be favoured with the figures of mortality for 1893 amongst the old immigrants (permissionnaires) and other information as to the cause of this regrettable decrease?

Section 21.—The amount of the tax being exactly ten times the number of permissionnaires leads me to think that the number of permissionnaires holding gratuitous permis may have accidentally been overlooked.

Section 25.—The number of Indians returned as having become French under the law of 1889 is remarkably small.

It is, however, larger than the number reported in the monthly returns of the Syndics furnished to me, which may be summed up as follows:—

St. Denis	15
St. Pierre	15
St. Paul	5
St. André	3
St. Marie	4
St. Suzanne	1
St. Benoit	4
St. Leu	3
St. Joseph	3
Bras Panon	2
St. Louis	3
TOTAL	58

Moreover, taking a district haphazard, I find that at St. Benoit four Indians benefited by the law. From your notes of 30th August and 7th September 1893 I learn that the four children of Moutousamy Minatchy were given French nationality.

These names do not appear on the Syndic's lists. This is only one instance amongst many.

In view of this difference and the smallness of even the higher figure, I would beg to ask you, M. le Protecteur, whether it might not be well to inquire by means of a circular to the Syndics the exact number in each district who have been affected by the law.

The opportunity might perhaps also be taken of again drawing attention to the recent instructions issued by the Procureur Général regarding the civil status, and also of inquiring how many Indians who, although not being in a position to benefit by the law of 1889, have availed themselves of the right of ceasing to be immigrants under article 2 of the Decree of 30th March 1881.

Section 19.—The total number of re-engagements in 1893 is given by you as 8,014. As this number does not tally with the total number of engagements passed before the Syndics in 1893, as reported in the monthly returns sent to me, I gather that it does not include first immatriculations which have taken place in 1893.

In any case would you be so kind as to favour me with the exact number of (1) renewed engagements, (2), first engagements during 1893. May I also ask that the year of his birth may be added in a separate column after the Indian's name on the returns of all engagements sent to me in future.

I am afraid that the giving of all this information will cause a good deal of extra work to your staff, but I am sure that you are as anxious as I am that the statistics given should be accurate as well as full.

No. 33, dated Réunion, the 20th August 1894.

From—C. W. BENNETT, Esq., *Her Majesty's Consul, Réunion*,

To—His Excellency the Governor of Réunion.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy, in translation, of a note which I have lately sent to the Protector of Immigrants regarding the statistics concerning Indians in Réunion under contract in 1893, and a copy of which will also be forwarded to London and Calcutta.

I also inclose, with the request that your Excellency will kindly return it to me with your reply, the document issuing from the Protector to which reference is made in my note. I trust your Excellency will be so good as to ask the Protector to be more careful in future as to the accuracy of statistics supplied to the Consulate.

I should also be glad if corrected returns could be sent to me before the end of the month, in order that I may be able to draw up my report before leaving for London, which I propose to do in November next.

No. 147, dated St. Denis, the 25th August 1894.

From—MONS. M. DE FLACOURT, *Protector of Immigrants, Réunion*,

To—Her Majesty's Consul, Réunion.

J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à M. le Consul les explications suivantes en réponse aux observations auxquelles ont donné lieu de na part les renseignements du questionnaire pour sa statistique de 1893. Ceux relatifs aux paragraphes 6, 7, 8 et 19 pour lesquels il est nécessaire de recourir aux Syndics des diverses communes feront l'objet d'un envoi ultérieur.

Paragraphe 1.—Le chiffre de la population indienne au 31^{ème} Décembre 1892 qu'il était de 22,069 et qui a constitué la point de départ des déductions à opérer pour balance entre les

accroissements et les décroissements en 1893 doit être rectifié comme suit :—

Cheffre au 31 Décembre 1892	22,069
re deduit pour disparus sans engagement	117
Total après rectification	21,952
Accroissement pour 1893	381
	22,333
Decroissements pour 1893	988
Dispensés d'engagements omio dans le relevé de M le Consul	117
	1,105
Chiffre de la population indienne du 31 Décembre 1893	21,228

Paragraphe 2.—Le chiffre rectifié de la population indienne au 31 Décembre 1892 étant 21,952 et celui des décès à la même époque étant de 644, le terme moyen des décès dans cette population est de 2 93%.

Décès des Indiens sur les propriétés employant plus de vingt hommes.

Hommes	286
Femmes	144
TOTAL	430

Paragraphe 4.—Le Syndic doit s'assurer si l'enfant d'un immigrant indien se trouve dans le cas de l'article 2, section 2 du décret organique du 30 Mars 1881 et, suivant son âge, s'il doit être considéré comme immigrant, ou si, représentant la seconde génération née dans la Colonie, il ne doit plus être considéré comme tel.

Il sera vérifié au bureau de l'état civil de chaque commune, si parmi les 381 naissances d'indiens déclarées pour 1893 il ne s'en trouve pas de cette 2^{ème} catégorie qui ne sont plus immigrants.

Paragraphe 7.—La statistique du service donne seulement le chiffre des plaintes suivant les motifs. Des renseignements sont demandés aux Syndics pour leurs communes respectives, et par le Protecteur pour les Tribunaux de 1^{ère} instance et pour les Cours d'Assises pour l'établissement de la liste nominative demandée par M. Consul.

Paragraphe 9.—Cette satisfaction est portée par le service de l'immigration. La décroissance dans le nombre des condamnations au Macadam des immigrants de toutes castes s'explique parce que le manque de bras oblige généralement les propriétaires à n'user de la répression légale qu'exceptionnellement.

Paragraphe 10.—Il ne peut pas y avoir de corrélation entre les condamnations au macadam et le nombre d'indiens qui ont payé la capture dans la même année, par ce motif que l'immigrant arrêté en position irrégulière qui a payé la capture ne subit pas forcément une condamnation à l'atelier. Nombre de ceux-là rentrent au travail après avoir payé la capture.

Paragraphes 14 et 15.—Premier envoi du 5 Octobre 1893, 7 procès verbaux (3 suicides et 4 accidents). Deuxième envoi du 11 Avril 1894 11 procès verbaux (2 morts violentes, 4 suicides y compris celui d'un permissionnaire, 4 accidents plus 2 procès verbaux pour 1894).

Total 18 procès verbaux, dont il faut déduire 2 pour 1894. Restent pour 1894, 16 procès verbaux qui font bien le compte des deux envois ci-dessus.

Paragraphe 16.—Le chiffre de 1,612 formé par la différence entre la chiffre des immigrants adultes au 31 Décembre 1892, 16,880, et celui des immigrants ayant payé l'impôt personnel pour la sus-dite année—15,268 représente non-seulement les femmes mariées mais encore les dispensés d'engagement pour vieillesse ou infirmité. Sont aussi bons pour la contribution personnelle les jeunes immigrants des deux sexes dès l'âge de 16 ans, ce dernier élément doit également entrer en ligne de compte des déductions à opérer.

L'explication qui précède et la rectification du chiffre de l'effectif de la population immigrante au 31^{ème} Décembre 1892, c'est-à-dire du point de départ, fait tomber d'elle-même l'observation de M le Consul relative aux quatre mille indiens, sujets britanniques, qui d'après lui auraient payé set impot sans le devoir.

Aux termes de l'arrêté du 9 Mars 1849 les centimes additionnels de la cote personnelle ne sont pas dus par les engagés. Ce sont les engagistes qui les paient.

Paragraphe 20.—Le chiffre de 706 accusé par le Bureau Central concerne les seuls permissionnaires indiens qui paient la tax de 11^{ème} catégorie. Le chiffre de 865 donné par la Direction de l'Intérieur, qui est en différence de 225 comprend tous les anciens immigrants permissionnaires, même ceux à titre gratuit.

Paragraphe 21.—Sans objet par suite de l'explication ci-dessus.

Paragraphe 25.—Il pourrait se faire qu'il n'y ait pas que 58 enfants d'immigrants indiens nés dans la Colonie qui fussent devenus français par les effets de la loi du 26 Juin 1889.

Quelques autres, on le sait, qui se sont contentés de faire leur déclaration au maire de leur commune qu'ils étaient devenus français, se sont soustraits ainsi à l'engagement sans autre formalité. La nationalité étant indépendante de la qualité d'immigrant, tel n'est pas leur droit; il faut encore qu'ils fassent aux Bureaux de l'Immigration la déclaration qu'ils veulent également user de la faculté prévue par l'article 2 section 2 du décret du 30 Mars 1881 pour cesser d'être immigrants.

Je ferai remarquer à M. le Consul que le cas qu'il a cité n'est pas de St. Benoît, mais qu'il est bien de St. Denis. Des quatre enfants de Mounnousamy Latchimy l'aimé qui était déjà immatriculé, a été radié; il a été porté du bas du relevé des mutations du mois par le Syndic de St. Denis parmi ceux qui ont bénéficié de la loi. Pour les trois autres qui étaient en raison de leur âge au dessous de 10 ans inscrits seulement à la matricule de leur père, ils ne pouvaient pas figurer sur un relevé de mutations d'engagements.

Il serait utile que M. le Consul voulu bien me faire connaître les autres cas.

Il n'y a pas lieu d'appeler de nouveau l'attention du service sur les instructions de M. le Procureur Général relatives à l'état civil; des listes nominatives sont envoyées mensuellement par les Syndics sur lesquelles sont portés tous ceux pour qui ils ont adressé requête à fin d'inscription de naissances non déclarés.

Des renseignements sont demandés aux Syndics sur le nombre d'Indiens devenus français en 1893 par les effets de la loi du 26 Juin 1889 et sur celui des Indiens qui, n'étant pas en position de bénéficier de la sus-dite loi, ont usé de la faculté prévue par l'article 2 section 2, du décret du 30 Mars 1881; ils seront compris parmi ceux qui seront donnés ultérieurement.

Paragraphe 19.—Le chiffre des engagements en 1893 est porté par le Bureau Central à 8,014. Le relevé que M. le Consul a fait sur les états mensuels qui lui ont été envoyés pour cette même année ne donne pas ce chiffre. La différence résulte non pas, comme le croit M. le Consul, de ce que les premières immatriculations de 1893 n'y ont pas été comprises puisque l'ont été effectivement; mais plutôt de ce qu'un certain nombre de relevés mensuels de mutations pour Salazie manquent aux états qui sont entre les mains de M. le Consul. Ces états lui seront envoyés ultérieurement avec les autres renseignements dont il est question au début.

Je puis cependant dès à présent faire connaître à M. le Consul le nombre exact en 1893.

1 ^o des premières immatriculations s'élevant à	170
2 ^o des engagements	7,803
	TOTAL 7,978
d'où une différence de	86
avec le chiffre donné au Consul qui est	8,014

Il a pu être aussitôt satisfait à la demande de M. le Consul à ce sujet et des instructions ont été données à cette fin à M. M. les Syndics.

No. 40, dated Réunion, the 4th September 1894.

From—C. W. BENNETT, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, Réunion,
To—The Protector of Immigrants, Réunion.

WITH reference to your two notes of July 21st and August 25th, Nos. 129 and 147, in which you were so good as to forward to me statistics and rectified statistics concerning Indian immigrants in Réunion, I should be very much obliged if you would give me the following further information and explanations.

Paragraph 1.—The total population on the immigration lists being raised from 20,822 to 21,228, the totals of men and women under engagement, and of children not yet under engagement are altered, and I shall be glad to receive the exact figures. I had not taken into account 117 dispenses d'engagements issued in my calculations, as such persons are still retained upon the immigration lists, and, not being in possession of definite permis, they may, at any time, be called upon to re-engage.

Further alterations will probably be required in paragraph 5.

Paragraph 20.—From a return sent me by the Direction de l'Intérieur, I learn that, on the 31st of December 1893, there were 637 Indian ex-engagés holding permis at 10 francs a year, and 348 holding "permis gratuits," a total of 985 as against 708 returned by your department. I inclose "en communication" this return and would ask for information as to the discrepancy of 277.

I find it almost hopeless to arrive at accurate data for my report, the more so as neither your original nor your corrected figures agree with those published in the "Annuaire de la Réunion" just published for 1893.

No. 156, dated St. Denis, the 8th September 1894.

From—MONS. M. DE FLACOURT, Protector of Immigrants, Réunion,
To—Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Réunion.

J'AI l'honneur de vous adresser, ci-après les renseignements et explications demandés par votre lettre du 4 Septembre courant, No. 40.

Paragraphe 1.—Le chiffre total de l'effectif de la population immigrants indienne à la Réunion que je vous ai déjà fait connaître, 21,228, se répartit ainsi :—

Hommes	10,990
Femmes	5,408
Garçons	2,762
Filles	2,068
	21,228

Je vous prie de vouloir bien m'excuser de ne vous l'avoir pas donné lorsque je vous ai envoyé la rectification du premier chiffre.

Le total général étant changé les totaux des colonnes qui le composaient devaient, en effet, subir les modifications correspondantes.

Au sujet des dispensés que vous avez omis intentionnellement dans cette pensée qu'ils ne doivent pas être déduits parce que leur dispense peut leur être retiré, je vous ferai remarquer, M. le Consul, qu'à ce compte les permissionnaires, autres que ceux pourons de permis définitifs, ne devraient pas, eux non plus être portés; car s'ils étaient immigrants lorsqu'ils ont pris une carte de 11^{ème} catégorie, ils pourraient redevenir engagés en cas de perte de leurs moyens d'existence. Il est du reste tenu compte des dispensés à qui le permis est retiré, et il en est de même pour les permissionnaires.

Paragraphe 5.—J'attendrai pour répondre aux rectifications dont il est question, que je sois touché des observations annoncées!

Paragraphe 20.—Il ne puis vous donner d'autre explication sur la différence que vous avez constatée entre le chiffre des permissionnaires à vous indiqué par la Direction de l'Intérieur—748—et celui accusé par le service de l'Immigration—708—que celle qui m'a été fournie par le bureau spécial.

L'employé de ce bureau m'a déclaré avoir fait une erreur d'addition pour le chiffre 708, et que c'est bien 748.

Mon service n'en a pas la responsabilité puisque tous les renseignements concernant les permissionnaires, dont une partie seulement est composée d'anciens engagés, sont centralisés à la Direction de l'Intérieur.

Il n'a pas dépendu de mon service, M. le Consul, que certains renseignements fussent erronés.

Ainsi lorsque vous trouvez que mes chiffres rectifiés ne concordent pas avec ceux de l'Annuaire pour 1893, vous m'attribuez ce qui ne me revient pas. Si vous voulez bien vous reporter aux colonnes de ce tableau concernant les indiens vous reconnaîtrez que l'effectif, hommes de Ste. Suzanne est de 930 au lieu de 939; et que les totaux des femmes, garçons et filles, ainsi que le total général, sont faux par suite de fautes d'impression:

au lieu de	4,808	2,237	2,128	20,183
ils doivent être de	5,408	2,762	2,068	21,228

Mes chiffres rectifiés sont donc ceux de l'Annuaire après correction.

Je suis porté par ce qui précède à espérer, M. le Consul, que vous aurez des données aussi exactes que possible pour votre rapport, contrairement à la crainte que vous m'avez exprimée à ce sujet en terminant votre lettre.

No. 157, dated St. Denis, the 8th September 1894.

From—MONS. M. DE FLACOURT, Protector of Immigrants, Réunion,
To—Her Majesty's Consul, Réunion.

J'ai l'honneur de compléter par les réponses suivantes partie des renseignements qui n'ont pas pu être compris, pour la cause énoncée précédemment, dans ceux que je vous ai fournis par envoi du 23 Août dernier, No. 147.

1. Le chiffre total des décès d'indiens sur les propriétés employant plus de 20 hommes est le même que celui qui vous a déjà été accusé dans les réponses du questionnaire: 430.

2. Le nombre des immigrants indiens devenus français par les effets de la loi du 26 Juin 1889 en 1893 a été de 75, chiffre donné précédemment dans le questionnaire.

3. Le nombre de ceux qui n'étant pas en position de bénéficier de la sus-dite loi, ont usé de la faculté prévue par l'article 2, section 2, du Décret du 30 Mars 1881 a été de 4.

Les deux états ci-joints, l'un relatif à un relevé de plaintes semblable à celui fourni l'année dernière et l'autre à la liste nominative des engagistes contre lesquels des plaintes ont été portées en 1893 devant les cours de justice et les justices de paix, à la requête du Protecteur et des Syndics, ainsi que les détails ordinaires des jugements vous donneront la réponse, aux deux dernières des questions restées de l'arrière.

ANNEX No. 2.

Increase and Decrease of Immigrant Population.

Population on 31st December 1892.	22,069
Births in 1893	381
	22,450
Deaths in 1893	660
Repatriated	160
Left for Mauritius	8
Left for Madagascar	2
Become Permissionnaires	83
Become French under the Nationality law	75
Dispenses d'Engagement	117
Disappeared	117
	1,222
Population on 31st December 1893	21,228

ANNEX No. 3.

Population Return.

Class.	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
Contract labourers	10,990	5,408	16,398
Children of contract labourers under 10, borne on immigration lists and not yet engaged	2,762	2,068	4,830
Old engagés holding permis at 10 francs a year	...	...	638
Old engagés holding free permis	...	...	348
<i>Free Indians.</i>			
1. Traders and clerks	...	...	191
2. Agriculturists paying 25 francs a year	...	...	56
TOTAL	...	...	22,461

ANNEX No. 4.

Return of Indians and Masters condemned by Courts during 1893.

Designation of Courts.	Indians.	Masters.	Fines.	Costs.
			Francs.	Francs.
Before Higher Courts	346	5	1,040	4,887
To Macadam (Juge de Paix)	492	...	1,215	...

ANNEX No. 5.

Nominal Roll of Masters who were prosecuted and condemned in 1893.

Name of Master.	Nature of Complaint.	At whose request instituted.	Result.
Eugène Pirama	Assault on an Indian	Consul's	50 francs fine and costs.
A. de Villiers	Illegal imprisonment on estate by Manager.	Ditto	Indian recovered 132 francs for unearned bounty and 25 francs damages.
Ditto	Wages of 17 Indians cut for a well-founded complaint at Consulate	Ditto	Wages recovered and paid.
A. Massinot	Claim for three months' wages	Protector's	Recovered and paid.
Eugène Pirama	Claim for garden crops destroyed	Consul's	30 francs damages.

ANNEX No. 6.

Return of number of Indians engaged or re-engaged during 1893, showing amount of bounty received.

Engagements with Bounty.	Engagements without Bounty.	Engagements of women.	TOTAL.	
			Engagements.	Bounty.
3,089	1,925	3,000	8,014	Francs. 92,670

ANNEX No. 7.

Table showing taxes, etc., levied upon Indian Immigrants and upon their engagements, and by whom payable.

Nature of Tax.	Rate per head.	Payable by.	Total amount.	REMARKS.
	Francs.		Francs.	
Poll tax	6	Indian	84,000 to 91,000	Figures uncertain.
Engagement tax	6	Master	48,000	At least.
Permis de Sejour	10	Indian	6,370	...
Capture money	2½ on arrest	Indian	1,095	Unreliable.

ANNEX No. 9.

Relevé des Plaintes dans l'année 1893.

Nature de la Plainte.	Fondées.	Non-fondées.	Total des Plainte.
Réclamation de salaires	17	45	62
" " vivres	12	30	42
Travail excessif	5	113	118
Voies de fait, etc.	3	38	41
Refus de soins médicaux	4	9	13
Pour forcer au re-engagement	...	...	...
Manque de Rechanges	...	...	...
Divers	13	20	33
TOTAL	54	255	309

No. 169, dated St. Denis, the 3rd October 1894.

From—MONS. F. MALCOR, Protector of Immigrants, Réunion,
To—Her Majesty's Consul, Réunion.

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint, suivant votre demande en date du 19 Septembre dernier, en conformité du modèle qui y était annexé la, liste des plaintes portées devant les syndics en 1893 par les immigrants indiens.

Les chiffres n'en sont plus les mêmes, et il n'y a pas lieu d'en être surpris, si vous voulez bien vous rappeler que la minute de la 1ère liste n'ayant plus été retrouvée comme je vous l'ai écrit, le classement peut différer par suite des plaintes sous deux motifs différents qui auraient été appréciées autrement cette fois-ci. Je vous prie, en outre, de considérer que le total de 309 a été réduit à celui de 135 qui est le vrai chiffre. Je me suis aperçu, en effet, par ce travail de répartition des plaintes entre les divers syndicats qu'elles concernent, que des plaintes collectives au lieu de figurer pour des unités, avaient été comptées pour autant des plaintes qu'il y avait d'individus.

Plaintes portées devant les Syndics par les Immigrants Indiens en 1893.

NATURE DE LA PLAINTÉ.	St. Denis.	St. Marie.	St. Suzanne.	St. André.	Salazin.	Bras Faron.	St. Donat.	Plaine des Palmistes.	Sto. Reso.	St. Philippe.	St. Joseph.	Entre Deux.	St. Pierre.	St. Louis.	St. Lou.	St. Paul.	Possession.	TOTAL.
	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.	Fondées.
Réclamation de salaires	2	1	1	1	4	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	5	1	7	...	38
" " de vivres	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	19
Travail excessif	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20
Voies de fait, etc.	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Refus de soins médicaux	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	16
Pour forcer au re-engagement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manque de rechanges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diverses	2	3	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	22
TOTAUX	6	12	3	7	4	7	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	7	3	17	...	135

ANNEX No. 10.

Nominal Roll of Suicides, Accidental and Violent Deaths, amongst the Indian Immigrant Population during 1893.

Date.	Name.	Name of Master and Estate.	Cause of Death.	REMARKS.
3 Jan.	Conjondesamy Tetaravon.	Vue Belle (Credit Foncier).	Drowned in a boat accident.	Purely accidental.
19 Jan.	Sineyen Poulandian	"Gol" estate, M. Chabrien.	Suicide by hanging	Apparent cause ill-health, syphilis.
17 March	Vendy Vendy	"Beaufonds" estate, Credit Foncier.	Drowned while bathing	Purely accidental.
9 May	Parasouramin Montialcaoudin.	"Beaulieu," Credit Foncier.	Found dead of congestion of lungs.	Had been paid his wages the day before, got drunk and died of exposure.
30 May	Sadeyen Virapatrin	An Indian	Suicide by hanging	Suffering from syphilis.
20 July	Sinatchi Patchon	St. Thérèse, M. Robert	Suicide by hanging	...
28 July	Imansaeb	Rivière, des Roches	Machine accident	Purely accidental.
12 Aug.	Magaly Montien	Ravine Blanche	Killed by stabbing in a quarrel.	...
30 Sept.	Antony Sadrimontou	St. Thérèse, M. Robert	Burned by falling into boiling syrup.	Accidental death.
4 Nov.	Virasamy Comacaoudin	Boat Company, Ste. Suzanne.	Suicide by hanging	Suffering from syphilis.
20 Nov.	Vingadasalom Arnasalon.	"Chandron," M. Lory	Rupture of spleen owing to a kick from Tamhy Sellen, a fellow engagé.	...
3 Dec.	Sinapiu Ramsamy	Permissionnaire	Suicide by hanging	After a quarrel with his wife.
10 Dec.	Tailée	M. Langlois	Drowned while drunk	...

ANNEX No. 8.

Roll of Complaints preferred by Indian Immigrants at the British Consulate from the 1st of January to the end of the year 1893.

No.	Date.	Name of Immigrant and Employer, or Estate on which employed.	Nature of Complaint.	Reply of Local Authorities to whom referred.	REMARKS.
1 (see 2 and 3)	Jan. 5	Manikom Amápin (M. Bellier, Bras Panon).	Although he engaged five months ago for five years, he has not yet been paid his bounty, the manager of the Estate trying to make him responsible for extensive damage done to the mill through the bursting of steam pipes.	The manager was called upon to pay the bounty, and the Indian has received his money (<i>M. de la Giroday a versé au plaignant la somme qui lui était due</i>).	
2 (see 1 and 3)	" 23	" Ditto	This man returned to complain that he had not yet been paid his bounty, and that he had been summoned before the Juge de Paix to answer a claim in damages for the destruction of some pipes in the mill through his fault. Consul asked that this man be defended by Counsel.	It is quite true, says the Protector, that this man had not yet been paid, but the Indian had disappeared. He cannot interfere in a civil action of this kind, and winds up by saying that this man is a French subject.	

Roll of Complaints preferred by Indian Immigrants at the British Consulate from the 1st of January to the end of the year 1893—contd.

No.	Date.	Name of Immigrant and Employer, or Estate on which employed.	Nature of Complaint.	Reply of Local Authorities to whom referred.	REMARKS.
3 (see 1 and 2)	Jan. 28	Manikom Amápin M. Bellier, Bras Panon.	With reference to above, Protector's attention is drawn to the fact that the point involved in the case interests all Indians, and he is asked to instruct the Syndic to watch the case, and to enter an appeal if judgment is against the Indian.	Protector replies that his Department will not fail in doing its duty, but that as the man is a French subject, it is no part of the Consul's duties to interfere in this case.	Manikom was eventually condemned to 250 francs damages and to the costs of the case (two years' wages at least); but, said the Protector, the Indian is free to appeal if he likes.
4	Feb. 6	Moutouvirin Pajaniama (Saminadin, an Indian merchant).	His master has cut five days' pay illegally.	Moutouvirin had refused duty on those days, and the deduction is quite regular.	
4a	" 6	Marimootoo Catage (M. Wisley, St. Louis).	This man had come to the Consulate several times the year before, and had been the subject of much correspondence with the view to his obtaining the benefits of the French Nationality Law of 1889. He now complains that instead of assisting him the authorities are putting spokes in his wheels.	Protector regrets that a French subject should have applied to the British Consul for assistance, and in reply to the complaint can only give the assurance that he will do what is right and proper under the circumstances.	This man after much difficulty was eventually given satisfaction.
5	" 8	Sanginly Malin (M. Robert, Ste. Marie).	His engagement is over, but his master refuses to give him his livret and claims 75 francs from him.	On a two years' engagement this man has put in only two months. M. Robert's claim is for unearned bounty, capitation tax, etc.	Malin subsequently engaged elsewhere and discharged his debt.
6	" 13	Virasamy Moutouvirin (M. Morange, St. Benoit).	Engaged for light work at 10 francs a month; he is made to do things he did not sign for.	He has always been kept of the "petits travaux." Too lazy and will not work.	M. Morange is not a hard master.
6a	" 13	Parasouramin Comarin.	He had been promised a bounty of 150 francs on re-engaging, but has not yet received it.	Receives high wages and it was understood that he was to receive no bounty or gratuity whatever. This the Indian himself now acknowledges.	
7	" 13	Vingadasalom Modely (M. Lafosse, St. Benoit).	Engagement is over, but his master refuses to give up his livret and claims 200 francs.	M. Lafosse does not claim 200 francs, but 406 journées de remploi. Engagement therefore cannot be over.	
8	Mar. 16	Vingateya Yengatty (M. de Kloe guen, St. Louis).	The manager of the estate forces him to do work which he is, through physical deformity, unable to perform. He produces a medical certificate to that effect.	This man, who has lately engaged and received a heavy bounty, is not given work which he is unfit to perform. He is dissatisfied because he has been removed from a post of trust owing to his own misconduct.	
9	" 18	Narainasamy Colondapin (M. Bellier, Bras Panon).	His engagement is over, but they refuse to give him his discharge, pressure being used to make him re-engage.	Engagement will only expire in June next, and then this man will have to put in a great number of journées de remploi, having been condemned several times for theft.	

Roll of Complaints preferred by Indian Immigrants at the British Consulate from the 1st of January to the end of the year 1893—contd.

No.	Date.	Name of Immigrant and Employer, or Estate on which employed.	Nature of Complaint.	Reply of Local Authorities to whom referred.	REMARKS.
10	Mar. 18	Tanacody Tidambarom (M. Lecolier, a Police Officer at La Possession).	When he engaged his master lived in St. Denis; but as he has now been transferred to La Possession, Tanacody, asks that his engagement may be cancelled with the view to his being repatriated.	Engagement cancelled by mutual consent, and this man's name has been registered for the next repatriation.	
10a	April 5	Mourongain Chindra (M. Kjorio, Bras Panon).	He was born in the Colony, is 21 years of age, and desires to have his engagement cancelled on the ground that he is French.	Satisfaction will be given as soon as the Indian has fulfilled the necessary formalities to prove his age—his birth not having been declared.	This is one of the many illegal ways of depriving the Indian of his first rights under the Nationality law.
11 (see 24)	" 19	Antony Sinapin (M. Clavérie, Ste. Suzanne).	Does not receive proper medical care and Engagiste threatens to beat him when he is ill and cannot work.	Complaint unfounded. Antony has been a deserter since the 3rd instant.	Complaints against M. Clavérie are always unfounded.
12	" 20	Deputation from "Bellemeine" Estate (M. Pirame, St. Paul).	This was one of the most serious complaints of the year. The whole establishment complained:— (1) Of overwork and arbitrary deductions from their wages when the task was not performed. (2) Their treatment, which under their former master was satisfactory, had become unbearable under the present man. They had been frequently kicked by M. Pirame, and even now a man was detained in hospital to prevent him from complaining to the police. (3) They had applied to the Syndic for a pass to come to the Consulate, but this was refused. (4) Mr. Pirame has opened a shop on the estate, and there exploits the Indians, who buy things on credit terms.	(1) The charge of overwork was fully substantiated, and measures taken to redress this grievance. (2) After much difficulty M. Pirame was prosecuted before the Courts for assault of one of these men, found guilty and condemned to fifty francs fine with costs of the case. (3) Of course the Syndic denied having refused a pass to these men, and it was not possible to prove the contrary. (4) The shop in question was kept by a man who was reputed to be a partner of M. Pirame's, and although the Protector at first thought that this shop could not be closed by his order, this was eventually done by M. Pirame himself under pressure from the Consulate.	The treatment of Indians on this estate has much improved during the past year. M. Pirame, who is of Indian extraction himself, was new to the work and did not understand how to handle a large batch of men.
13	" "	Maroudy Sinapin (M. Dubuisson, St. Leu).	Her paramour, for whose service she is engaged, ill uses her and her children. She asks that her engagement may be cancelled.	The engagement has been cancelled without difficulty, the paramour being delighted to get rid of a woman who, it appears, had robbed him.	
14	" 24	Gouronnadin Vaitilingom (M. Denis, Ste. Rose).	Has served his master six months more than his engagement and yet they refuse to give him his discharge.	Besides several imprisonments this man was laid up with syphilis during 11 months. He therefore has a good many journées de remploi to put in.	
15	" 25	Jean Savriama (M. Jerome Orré, St. Pierre).	Has been ill-treated and assaulted by his master. Complaint made to Syndic, who has taken no action in the matter. Asks that his engagement may be cancelled.	Complaint for assault laid before Parquet. Syndic had not done so on his own authority because on sending for the Engagiste Savriama did not renew his complaint in his presence.	No proof. Affair subsequently "classée" (pigeon-holed).

Roll of Complaints preferred by Indian Immigrants at the British Consulate from the 1st of January to the end of the year 1893—contd.

No.	Date.	Name of Immigrant and Employer, or Estate on which employed.	Nature of Complaint.	Reply of Local Authorities to whom referred.	REMARKS.
16	May 1	Three men from M. Mazeau's Estate, St. Leu.	The women who had been engaged to look after their households have been taken away from them and made to work in the fields. They threaten to strike work if these women are not returned to them.	Women are not engaged to look after households. The discontent in the present case arises from the women having been sent to do light work on an adjoining property; but Protector will ask M. Mazeau not to employ these women too far from where the men themselves work.	M. Mazeau in the end yielded.
17	" 8	Virin Tandrayen (Mme. Béraud, St. François).	Asks that his engagement may be cancelled because his engagiste has assaulted him.	Complaint not founded, but Mme. Béraud does not wish to keep this man any longer and has cancelled his contract.	...
18 (see 29)	" 12	Vimenaiker Tevagamy (M. Clavérie, St. Suzanne).	Believing that his engagement was over, he refused duty, whereupon he was violently assaulted by M. Clavérie.	Has 221 journées de remploi to put in. The Indian could not prove his charge against M. Clavérie and withdrew it.	
19	" 17	Pajamandy Ringuin (Mr. Malherbe, St. Denis).	He is very ill, but can get no medical assistance from his employer.	This man was receiving proper medical assistance when he suddenly disappeared from his master's premises. He returned one night and stole some things, for which he has been denounced to the Police. In the meanwhile he will be sent to hospital.	
20	" 24	Canaye Dourga ("Folie" Estate, St. Pierre).	He engaged to cultivate a kitchen garden, two-thirds of the produce of which he was to keep as remuneration. The estate has changed hands, and the new proprietor will not carry out these conditions.	The conditions do not seem to have been clearly expressed in the livret. The engagement has been cancelled and the Indian indemnified to the amount of 25 francs.	Indemnity quite inadequate.
21	" 30	Goravadon Razagadon (Mr. Deshommes, St. Denis).	Has been assaulted by his employer's son.	Complaint said to be without foundation, and the employer has cancelled this man's engagement to get rid of him.	
22	" 30	Sella m boram Caragasapady (Mme. Gérard, St. Denis).	Is overworked and demands that his engagement may be cancelled.	Explanations given to prove that this man is not overworked. Mme. Gérard is willing to release him if he can find another man to take his place.	
22a	June 5	Deputation from "Rivière du Mât" estate (M. Adam de Villiers).	A batch of 8 Indians complained on behalf of the whole estate:— (1) That the food was insufficient. (2) When in fault they were punished by being given extra work. (3) Excessive "corvée;" (4) They were only paid every two months. (5) Severity in cutting their wages. (6) Excessive task work. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie and the Consul heard these men's complaints when they went on their tour of inspection round the island.	(1) With reference to the food the discontent arose from the fact that the former manager gave the men more than the minimum due to them: the present measure is not under relementary. (2) This has been put a stop to. (3) The Syndic has caused the Manager to modify his views in this matter. (4) There is no objection to their being paid every month if they wish to. (5) In this respect regulations have been strictly observed. (6) The new Manager, it appears, is very strict and fines the men when they do not accomplish their task, but the work given is not out of the way.	The dissatisfaction on this estate seems to have arisen from a change of Manager, the former one having been lenient and slow-going, whereas the present one is irritable and strict and will not give a grain more rice than the minimum scale calls for.

Roll of Complaints preferred by Indian Immigrants at the British Consulate from the 1st of January to the end of the year 1893—contd.

No.	Date.	Name of Immigrant and Employer, or Estate on which employed.	Nature of Complaint.	Reply of Local Authorities to whom referred.	REMARKS.
23	June 8	Batasardy Maganelon (M. Lafosse, St. Denis).	His wages are four months overdue. As wages are to be paid monthly, by what right has M. Lafosse been allowed to remain four months without paying this man?	M. Lafosse swore that he had paid the man's wages up to the end of April, but as he had no proof he had to pay a second time.	An excess of zeal on the part of the Protector owing to the presence here of Mr. Muir-Mackenzie.
24 (see No. 11)	" 8	Antony Sinapin (M. Clavère, Ste. Suzanne).	M. Clavère refuses to admit him into hospital.	When this man was taken back to his employer in April last, he again ran away, and on being caught at the end of May he was condemned to 15 days' macadam for vagrancy, but he managed to escape and came to the Consulate to lodge the present complaint.	
25	" 8	Jean Savriama (M. Orré, St. Pierre).	Is ill-treated and asks for his livret. Claims freedom from engagement under law of 1889.	Ill-treatment denied by master and not proved. Birth was not declared and cannot fall under law of 1889 before he is 21.	Having no "état civil," he cannot say when he was born.
26	" 9	Doma Sidial ("Cratère" estate, St. Benoit).	Receives no medical care from his engagiste, who has no hospital accommodation.	False complaint. Has been a deserter. "Le Cratère" has a dispensary regularly visited by the doctor of the locality.	
27	" 15	Palaniandy Palany (M. Adam de Villiers, Ste. Marie).	On going to work after six weeks' hospital they refused to give him his week's rations.	He had already received his rations in advance, and what was refused him was a second turn of the same unless he paid for it.	
28	" 15	A man and two women (M. Orré, St. Pierre).	They all complain of general ill-treatment, and the women particularly of M. Orré's indecent proposals to them.	To avoid such complaints in future M. Orré has cancelled these engagements.	
29 (see 18)	" 20	Vimenaiken Sevagamy (M. Clavère, Ste. Suzanne).	Maintains that the journées de remploi exacted are not due. Will the Protector inquire whether these days are really due and in accordance with the labour law.	The journées de remploi demanded are quite regular, being for days spent in hospital and for diseases contracted through the man's fault.	
30	" 21	Monniam Lat-chimy.	Desires to be allowed to live with her mother until the latter's engagement be over, with the view to being repatriated together.	Request granted.	
31	" 25	Govinden Aya-samy (M. Adam de Villiers, Ste. Marie).	Was assaulted by M. Adam and then locked up in a room adjoining Adam's office, and kept there without food or drink for three days. This man was arrested by the police while on his way to the Consulate and sent back to St. Marie under police escort ("correspondance").	It was proved that M. Adam did arbitrarily shut this man up in a room, but no action was taken against him because the penalty was too severe. The engagement was cancelled and slight compensation given to the Indian. He was arrested and taken to Protector, by whose orders he was taken back to Ste. Marie.	There is a similar case against M. Adam de Villiers now pending, and he is to appear before the Assizes for the second offence.

Roll of Complaints preferred by Indian Immigrants at the British Consulate from the 1st of January to the end of the year 1893—contd.

No.	Date.	Name of Immigrant and Employer, or Estate on which employed.	Nature of Complaint.	Reply of Local Authorities to whom referred.	REMARKS.
32	June 26	Six Indians from M. d'Hambure's Estate, Ste. Marie.	(1) Their rations are of bad quality and insufficient. (2) Hospital accommodation is bad. (3) Task work is too heavy and cannot be performed.	(1) The rice is of very best quality and the other provisions are not bad. (2) Improvements have been made in the hospital. (3) Only on one occasion, and that under exceptional circumstances, was the task given excessive.	
33	July 6	Doresamy Latchoumanin (M. de Kivéquen, St. Louis).	Claims two months' wages and his discharge.	He has nothing owing to him, and after inquiry before the Juge de Paix he is declared to owe 180 journées de remploi.	
34	" 17	Sinivarsin Virapin (M. A. de Villiers, St. André).	This man is afraid that his master is trying to have him punished. Will Protector inform me of what he knows concerning this man.	As he had refused to accept his settlement of wages, he was told that the case must go before the Juge de Paix for arbitration. He did not quite understand, took fright and came here.	
35	" 17	Vayabourg Tababady (M. Lagrange, Ste. Suzanne).	He is ill and does not receive proper medical treatment. He ought to be sent to hospital.	This man's engagement with M. Lagrange expired in September 1892. He is suffering from a chronic disease, but nevertheless has been sent to hospital.	
36	" 27	Nandjadévin Carpadévin (Credit Foncier, St. Paul).	His engagement expired on the 24th of September 1892. Will Protector kindly inform whether he has any journées de remploi to put in.	The Credit Foncier claimed 549 journées de remploi, but after reference to the Juge de Paix this number was reduced to 448.	
37	Aug. 14	Ditnan Arnani (M. A. de Villiers, St. André).	Has not received the full amount of the wages due to him.	Account of wages was supplied to prove that the deductions were quite regular.	
38	" 21	Perianin Moutoucaouindin (M. Archambault, St. Denis).	His engagement is over and he claims his discharge.	Engagement would have expired on May 8th last, but he then had 117 journées de remploi to put in.	
38a	" 26	Moutousany Minatchy, St. Benoit.	Having married a Creole woman, he asks that his four children may be given certificates of French nationality, and struck off the Immigration lists.	Request granted.	
39	" 28	Tuataly Garibe (M. Antoine, Ste. Marie).	Says his engagement is over and that he received no medical care when he was ill.	Owes 76 journées de remploi. He was only ill with fever during three days, and was given quinine.	
39a	Sept. 22	Corindin Virapin (Credit Foncier, St. André).	He is ill and they refuse to send him to hospital.	Unfounded.	
40	" 27	Mounien Pajama (M. de Kojéquen).	He has been struck with a whip by an employé on the estate.	No proof. "Affaire classée."	

Roll of Complaints preferred by Indian Immigrants at the British Consulate from the 1st of January to the end of the year 1893—contd.

No.	Date.	Name of Immigrant and Employer, or Estate on which employed.	Nature of Complaint.	Reply of Local Authorities to whom referred.	REMARKS.
41	Sept. 27	Maria Parvedy (Mme. Rivière, Bras Panon.)	She desires to have her engagement cancelled on the ground that the man she lives with ill-treats her and that engagements "pour faire le ménage" are illegal. What is this woman's civil status?	She is not engaged "pour faire le ménage" of an Indian. Mme. Rivière is willing to break the engagement, provided she pays a debt of 20 francs which she owes to an Indian in her service. Her birth has not been declared, but steps have been taken to have her civil status settled.	
42	" 28	Soupin Periacar-pin (M. Hugo, Ste. Rose).	An Indian named Mour-gayen induced him to enter into an engagement for two years and then took the bounty of 40 francs which he had received for his engagement. This man is old and cannot work: he asks for a dis-pense d'engagement.	M. Hugo has cancelled this man's engagement on Mourgayen returning the 40 francs paid as bounty. He has been placed at the dépôt.	
43	" 29	Tanegan Perou-malretty.	An Indian named Kichenin has illegally appropriated his own and his sister's property, and he asks Protector's assistance to recover the same.	Matter laid before the Parquet, but there is no reply in the archives of the Consulate.	
44	Oct. 13	Mounousamy Latchimy (M. Clavérie, Ste. Suzanne).	Claims his livret, as his engagement is over. Wants his Act of Birth.	Owes 164 journées de rem-ploi. Birth has not been declared.	
45	" 14	Checkmamode Moidinesaeb (M. Auber, St. Pierre).	When he engaged, M. Auber lived at St. Louis; but he has now gone to St. Pierre, and forces his servant to follow him against the latter's wish.	It was understood that Checkmamode was to serve M. Auber for a month at St. Pierre to give him time to find another servant. This month being up, M. Auber will be told that the engagement is at an end.	
46	" 16	Pouin Tandra-yen ("Beau-fonds" Estate, Ste. Marie).	Has received only 20 francs for two months' wages, and protests against the deductions that have been made.	After careful examination of his account of wages, the Syndic declares that 20 francs is all that is due to this man.	
47	" 17	(1) Mary Oume-yen. (2) Sinin Soupin (Réunion Estate, St. Paul).	They are given half rice, half maize, as rations in spite of their protests.	This is quite irregular and measures have been taken to put a stop to the practice.	
48	" 17	Candasamyretty Sinatamyretty (M. Mirbel, Ste. Marie).	His engagement is at an end and his master refuses to release him.	This man engaged for two years on the 8th of December 1891. His engagement therefore cannot be over.	
48a	" 21	Mouniama } Lat and } Nagama } my.	Asks that their civil status may be defined.	Steps taken to give them satisfaction.	
49 (see 51)	" 24	Armougom Tail-amée (M. Bellier, Bras Panon).	M. de la Giroday, the Manager of the estate, threw a glass at his head, severely wounding him, and then locked him up in a room to prevent him from coming to the Consulate.	Matter laid before the Parquet, but this Indian eventually accepted an indemnity of 250 francs and withdrew his complaint.	

Roll of Complaints preferred by Indian Immigrants at the British Consulate from the 1st of January to the end of the year 1893—concl.

No.	Date.	Name of Immigrant and Employer, or Estate on which employed.	Nature of Complaint.	Reply of Local Authorities to whom referred.	REMARKS.
50	Oct. 24	Covinden Sidam-barampouille (M. Chanvallon, St. Leu).	Two months ago he was violently assaulted by his Master, who threw burning charcoal at him. Some of this burnt his eyes and on complaining to the Syndic he was locked up in the dépôt for two months.	Before this man came to the Consulate the complaint which he had made to the Syndic had been laid before the Parquet. An inquiry was made and the complaint declared to be without foundation whatever. He was kept in the dépôt while Parquet was investigating.	
51 (see 49)	" 30	Armougom Tailaimée (M. Bellier, Bras Panon).	Armougom is being offered bribes to withdraw his complaint, but Her Majesty's Consul hopes there may be some means of preventing this and of having M. de Giroday prosecuted.	The affair being in the hands of the Parquet, the Protectorate cannot interfere. But pending proceedings the Indian will be removed from the estate.	A pecuniary compensation having since been accepted, the case fell through.
52	Nov. 7	Monousamy Ram-samy (M. Archambault, St. Denis).	His engagement is over and he cannot obtain his discharge. He is prepared to indemnify his master for unearned bounty, etc.	M. Archambault is willing to give up the 369 journées de remploi which this man owes him if he will refund the unearned bounty. He has received a pass to look for another Master.	
53	" 17	Mounousamy Permalmaiken (M. de Tourris, St. Denis).	He cannot perform the amount of work expected from him. As he has received no bounty, his engagement might be cancelled.	The Engagiste sees no objection, and engagement has been cancelled.	
54	" 22	Ramoudon Vin-gatama (M. Bellier, Bras Panon).	Has been assaulted by an overseer on the estate and then locked up at the Police station.	Parquet found no grounds for their interference. Not true about the Police station.	
55	" 28	Samy Poiny Cou-lin ("Chandron" Estate, St. Denis).	His engagement has been cancelled and request of his master who refuses to accept payment of a debt of 60 francs by monthly instalments.	A bad character. The Engagiste called at the Consulate and said that he would accept any conditions rather than keep this man.	
56	Dec. 6	Candasamy Minatchy (M. A. de Villiers, St. André).	While in hospital his arm was badly operated upon and he can now do no work. M. Barbot, the Manager, wishes to break his engagement for this reason and claims 100 francs for unearned bounty.	The engagement has been cancelled, but M. Barbot does not claim the 100 francs. This man has received a pass to go to La Possession, where he has friends.	

127
84

No. ⁶⁴/₉₉
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(Emigration)

Calcutta, dated the ^{9th}/₁₁ January 1895.

Forwarded to the Government of Madras for information, in continuation
917 Pub of this Department's endorsement No. 3111/87 dated the 3rd November
15-11-93 1893.

By order,

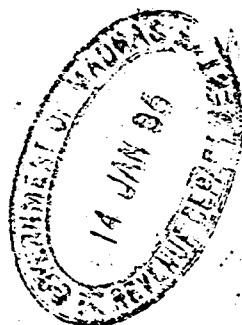
S. M. Subbarao

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

List of Papers forwarded.

X Annual Report on Indian Immigration in Reunion for the year
1893 (letter from British Consul, Reunion, No. 276 C dated the 12th
October 1894).

X 3 spare copies by packet post



5
Pub Fund
1

12784

15-11-93 N-917
Pub. no 917 of 15-11-93 ms

File? Pub
84/127

N
Min

From

The Govt of India
R. & A. Dept.

Order 21 Jan'y 1895. N=46

Recorded.

35B
18/11

18/11

N^o 64
99

To
The B^d of Revenue
.. Protector of Emigrants.
.. B.C. Agent, Pondicherry & Karaikal
M.S.

DESPATCHED
24 JAN 95

Dated 9.1.95
Recd 14.1.95 in Pub 16/1
Recd 15.1.95 in Pub 16/1
Inc. 1 & 35.6
of the same.

Subject.

Forward copy of Annual Report
on Indian Immigration in Re-
union for 1893. (letter from
Portish Consul, Reunion N^o
276 d of the 12th Oct 1894).

K
Please get this report
in Pub 16/1
18/11

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
189

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189
DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.-
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only