

Home (1917) Department.

(Education)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 1244-45

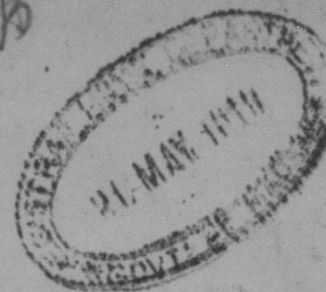
DATED 15-X-19

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Books and Publications.-

Forwarding to the Government of India for transmission to the Mauritius Government copies of certain Tamil publications on Hygiene.



No. 509

Government of India,
Department of Education.
(Education)

Simla, the 16th May 1919.

(19) 1
2
Edu 1021B

21-5-19

From

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Education) Department.

Sir,

1/2 infra
I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the
Colonial Secretary, Mauritius Government, No. 2300/1914,
dated the 31st March 1919, with enclosure, regarding a
pamphlet on hygiene.

2. The Government of India will be glad to be furnished
with the information required by the Mauritius Government
as regards a pamphlet in Tamil.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. Sharp

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

2 3 (21)

Copy of a letter no. 2300/1914, dated the 31st March 1919,
from the Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, to the Secretary to
the Government of India, Department of Education, Delhi.

I am directed by the Officer Administering the
Government of Mauritius to transmit to you the accompanying
copy of a pamphlet entitled "Short Talk on Hygiene" and
to request that you will be so good as to state whether
any similar plain and simple work on Hygiene printed in
Hindi, Tamil and Urdu is on sale in India, in which case
His Honour would be glad to be favoured with specimen
copies and to be informed of the cost.

2. If no such publication exists, I am to enquire what
would be the cost of preparing and printing a free
and idiomatic translation of the accompanying pamphlet.

Home (Eden) Dept.

C.No. 1021 B From the Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, No. 509, dated 16-5-19.

Subject. Pamphlet on Hygiene.

Memo. No. 1021B-1 dated 4-6-19

The letter from the Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, No. 509, dated 16-5-19, together with its enclosures, is forwarded to the D. P. I. who is requested to state whether any ^{simple} work on Hygiene ~~is~~ in Tamil other than those noted on the margin is available and if so to forward a copy of the pamphlet.

1. Lesson on Malaria,
2. Life, Light & Cleanliness,
3. The cause of the spread of Plague in India and its prevention.

To the D. P. I.,
(with C.F. in orgl. to be retd. with reply)

R. 17. 19

28.5.19
La
305.19

La
21.6.19

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Received



Registered

1919

Subject.

Submitting copies of certain Tamil publications on Hygiene.

ENCLOSURES

No.

Spare copies

R.C.No. 5209/19

Station (Camp) Ootacamund, Dated the 9th August 1919

From (Name) The Hon. Mr. R. Littlehales, M.A.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Education) Department.

Sir,

p. 3 ante

In resubmitting herewith the papers received with Government Memorandum No. 1021 B-1 dated 5-6-19, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy each of the marginally noted Tamil publications on Hygiene that are now available.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Director of Public Instruction.

with main file
P.T.O.

(Retained in
office)

5
✓ 1. Health story readers by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., (Books I and II)

2. Health Reader for Indian schools--Wren ~~do not come in field req. by~~

✓ 3. The Tamil Hygiene Primer by K. Sitaramayya ~~do~~ *do not come in field req. by*

4. Ancient Sanitation by Col. W.G. King and *do*

5. Mosquitoes and malaria by A. Chokkalingam Pillai. *do*

SHORT TALK ON HYGIENE.

The object of this little book is to explain in a short and simple manner the elementary rules which should be followed to keep in good health and avoid disease as well as what should be done in the case of illness, especially when the disease is likely to be one which can be transmitted to others.

You have no doubt often heard it said that prevention is better than cure and to put this into practice some elementary rules must be followed.

The rules about which we will speak are simple and they can be followed without inconvenience by all, whatever their nationality and creed, as they apply to the ordinary functions of daily life and the proper conditions under which one should live.

The dwelling of man requires attention not only for his own welfare but also for that of the others who live with or near him and this is all the more necessary where the houses have grouped themselves together to form hamlets and villages.

When you live alone in the jungle you are the only one to suffer from the unsanitary conditions you may create in or round your dwelling, but when you form part of a community you and your neighbours should be a cause of danger to one another. When you are ill and the disease you suffer from may be communicated to others, it is equitable that you should do your best both by your own efforts and by helping the Sanitary Authorities to avoid the disease spreading to those around you who are your brethren in the human family.

It is always best to avoid catching disease when you can do so, and this is the origin of sanitation. When you have been unfortunate in getting a disease, you must seek to get cured of it and at the same time to prevent others getting it.

We will now, after these simple remarks, speak of the various rules in order and lay before you such advice as you should follow.

The human body as you know is very complicated in its structure : it is made of the parts you see, the head, trunk, limbs, eyes, mouth and so on and of internal organs, the most important of which, the lungs, the heart, the stomach, the liver, the spleen, the brain you know or have heard of. The working of the body is very complicated but the main functions may be briefly explained to you in a simple manner.

When after a good day's work you have washed your body, put on clean clothes, taken your meal and drunk good fresh water, sit out in the fresh air and think a little. You feel comfort in breathing the air that surrounds you, you feel rest after your work and satisfaction after your food. If you have been working in a closed up place you feel a great difference in breathing in the open. The good feeling that you have in breathing the fresh air shows that you must have plenty of air in order to breathe well. Air is as necessary to your life as the food you take by the mouth ; air is absorbed in the lungs.

As you cannot live outside but must dwell in a house or hut, it is therefore clear that in order to keep healthy, your dwelling must have a good supply of air : that is a good ventilation. To get this your house must be large enough for your family, of good height and provided with doors and windows. To avoid damp your house should be higher than the ground on which it is built. To keep away rats which as will be told you further on are dangerous besides doing mischief by eating your clothes and food, dry stone walls should be avoided. In building houses or huts you should follow the laws on buildings as what they ask for is for your comfort and health.

Dampness and too little air in your house are dangerous for your health. Your lungs may get

sickness which may turn out into *Phthisis* which your family may catch. This disease, *Phthisis* or *Tuberculosis* of the lungs, makes one thin and weak and unfit for work and it is very difficult to cure if not taken in time. Whenever any one of your family has this disease or a cold that does not get well soon, he should not spit in the house or on the ground as the spittle spreads the disease. He should spit in a spittoon, tin or other vessel and this should be disinfected and cleaned daily and the washings buried or thrown on some straw and burnt. This shows you that spitting about is not good, it may be dangerous to others in some cases and besides it is not a clean habit. Hence do not spit in public places, in railway carriages and so on. Try and spit as little as possible and spit in spittoons wherever they are provided. Those who have lung disease should not milk cows as they may contaminate the milk.

We will talk later on about the reason for your comfort after bathing and taking suitable food and now continue with your dwelling.

You have seen that you must have plenty of air in your dwelling. You must keep it clean by sweeping it daily. Your yard also must be kept clean. You must not have weeds and filth in your yard ; the weeds you must uproot and remove with the filth. When possible these should be burnt. You must not have too many trees in the yard nor too close to your house ; dampness is thus kept on the ground and the air shut off from your dwelling. Cooking places should be outside the house. By making fires in the house, you diminish the air that you and your wife and children should breathe and the smoke causes discomfort. It is evident that animals like fowls, goats, etc., should not be kept in your dwellings. They cause dirt and foul the air. They should be kept in suitable sheds at a proper distance from dwellings. The sheds should always be kept clean.

You should not allow water to remain stagnant in your yard nor have canals full of weeds or pools near your huts. Water cress beds are similar to these. Mosquitoes breed in such places and fever is spread by mosquitoes. You should not keep old tins and the like or empty shells in which rain water may collect as this is also good for the breeding of mosquitoes. Such articles should be buried in a hole in the ground.

We will now speak about the cleanliness of the body. Not only do you feel comfort by bathing after a hard day's work and putting on clean clothes but you also remove the sweat and dust as well as the microbes that have gathered on your skin. Therefore keep your body clean. On rising in the morning you should bathe if possible but you should not fail to wash your face, mouth and hands. Put on clean clothes as frequently as possible.

By keeping your mouth clean you preserve your teeth which are necessary for the chewing of your food and to help you in digesting it. Your hands should always be clean when you eat as dirt in your hands and nails may then give you disease and worms of various kinds which may pull down your health and prevent you from working.

Your food should also be well cooked and you should keep it protected from flies which may come from latrines and other dirty places and carry about disease with them and soil your food.

You should chew your food well and not eat too hurriedly so that your digestion may be good.

The air you breathe and the food you take are the main sources from which you derive your strength to do your work.

You have already been told what may happen when you have not sufficient air to breathe. When you have bad teeth you cannot crush your food in your

mouth properly and this may be the source of disease of the stomach and indigestion which may little by little impair your health.

The water you drink should also be of good quality. If you use a well on your land you must see that no dirt is kept near it as this may get into the water and defile it. Wells should be provided with a good masonry curb and properly covered over and manure should not be kept in pits too close to them. Uncovered wells besides exposing the water to contamination are dangerous and may be breeding places for mosquitoes; thus malaria may spread among your family.

Latrines should be used wherever possible and you should see that no faecal matter is deposited by the children near your hut or well. This besides being a dirty habit may be the cause of serious illness among your family.

Now that we have spoken about the cleanliness of your house and body and of its main functions, we will say a few words about certain diseases which may be spread by various agencies.

MALARIA : Malaria or fever is a disease well known to all. It gives pain and prevents you from working. You get headache, pains in the body, cramps and you get hot until the attack passes off when you feel weak and unfit for work. Malaria is carried about by mosquitoes, hence avoid having mosquitoes breeding near your dwellings in stagnant water and empty tins and other things in which water may collect uselessly. You can get cured of fever by taking Quinine but you must not forget that in order to get the poison of the disease out of your blood you must go on taking the Quinine for some time after the attack of the fever has stopped. In fact, in places where there is a lot of fever or during the fever season you should take Quinine regularly to prevent your getting fever. You can get Quinine free by applying to the Government Dispensaries or from the Quinine Distributors

who are employed by Government to travel about and give Quinine to the public. When children have been getting fever for some time their spleens get large and you can easily feel their spleens with your hand. If this is not treated the children grow up with a large spleen, are weak and unable to work. Those who go to school get Quinine from the School Master; the others should get Quinine from the Government Dispensaries or from the Government Distributors. By taking Quinine regularly the large spleen can be cured. When you suffer very much from fever you should go to hospital or the Dispensary or else see a doctor.

TYPHOID FEVER: Typhoid fever is a sort of fever that lasts for many days and may make you very ill. When you find that any of your family gets fever for several days that will not be cured by Quinine and that he appears very ill and you can find no other reason for the continued fever—like a severe cold or an abscess—you should take him to the hospital or the dispensary or see a doctor. The sooner one gets proper treatment for typhoid fever, the better, as the disease is a serious one. Typhoid fever attacks chiefly the bowels and is caused by a microbe which exists chiefly in the stools; the disease may be spread by contaminated water or food or by flies. Hence, be careful to follow the advice already given to you to protect your water and food from contamination. If you have a person with the disease in your house you should see that his stools are disposed of as advised by the Sanitary Authorities and all those who attend to the sick person must be clean in their habits and wash their hands with soap and water before taking food. Also use the disinfectant provided by the Sanitary Authority to whose notice all cases of typhoid fever should be brought.

DIPHTHERIA: Diphtheria is a very dangerous form of sore throat especially in children. You have no doubt heard that formerly many children died from

this disease but that there is now a serum which cures the disease. Hence, when you have a child with a bad sore throat, especially if you see whitish spots when you look at his throat, you should immediately take him to the dispensary or hospital or see a doctor. As the disease is easily caught by children, those children who are well should not be allowed to go near a child who has diphtheria.

MEASLES—CHICKEN POX: These diseases are well known to all and the Indians know very well how to nurse the persons who get these diseases. Measles and chicken pox can be caught from those who are affected; hence, the other children should be kept away from them. These patients should be guarded against catching cold as this may make them very ill.

In all cases of disease which others may catch, it is necessary to clean and disinfect the house after the sick person has got well. Hence, such cases should be reported to the Sanitary Authorities who will give you advice and do what is necessary in such cases.

Children from a house where there is a case of disease that can be caught by others, *i. e.*, a contagious disease, should not be sent to school until the patient is cured.

SMALL POX: You all know or have heard of this disease which may make one very ill and even cause death. It is very contagious. It has now and again appeared in this country and spread rapidly. Although it has been stamped out, it is good that you should hear about it. Whenever there is any small pox about, you should hurry up and get yourself and your family vaccinated and not run away when the doctors come. Vaccination is the best protection for the disease and this is why Government has your children vaccinated when they are young. When there is small pox about, you should warn the Sanitary Authorities and not hide the cases. The precautions taken by the Sanitary Authorities are necessary to prevent the disease spreading.

PLAGUE : Plague is a very dangerous disease which unfortunately exists in this country and is now known to nearly all. To guard against plague one must live in a cleanly manner and especially make war against rats which carry the disease about. The more you kill rats about your dwelling the better in all respects. You suffer less inconvenience and you help to stamp out the disease. Do not leave any filth or waste food about which may serve as food for rats. You have already been told to avoid dry stone walls in your huts as rats live very comfortably in such places where often rats dead with plague have been found in infected huts. Should there be plague in the locality where you reside, you should follow the advice given by the Sanitary Authorities, help them in the measures they take against the disease and inform them immediately you have any among your family who appear to have the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS : We have already said a few words about Phthisis or Tuberculosis of the lungs. This disease is also well known; it is a sort of bad cold that lasts a long time. People often speak of it as a "neglected cold." Those who get it gradually get thin and weak if they do not have the right treatment. Whenever any of your family has a cold that will not soon get well and especially if he has spitting of blood, you should take him to the dispensary or hospital or to a doctor to get advice. If the disease is Tuberculosis, there are certain precautions which should be taken for the benefit of all. The patient should not be allowed to spit about. He should spit in some vessel or spittoon and his spittle burnt every day or properly disinfected before being thrown away. He should be given plenty of air in the house and as good food as possible. He should stay out in the open air a good deal when the weather is good and it is best for him to have his own room or hut or to be away from the others as much as possible. He should not, as has already been said, spit in the streets, markets, railway stations, and

carriages and on the floor of the dwelling. Spitting about is a very bad habit which all should endeavour to put aside, for the welfare of all. A person affected with Tuberculosis should not be allowed to take care of cows and milk them.

WORMS—THE ANKYLOSTOM : You all know something about worms. You know that children who have worms are sometimes very ill with them. When you think that your child has worms you should seek advice and give him the necessary treatment.

Now there are other worms which may infest the body and among them is one which causes a good deal of weakness and loss of blood both in the young and grown up people. This worm is called the "Ankylostome." It may exist in large numbers in the gut and although it is a small worm compared with the ordinary long round worms of children it gives rise to a good deal of trouble and sickness. By means of little hooks in its mouth it sticks to the wall of the gut and it feeds on your blood. The result is that when you have a good many of those worms in your gut you little by little lose blood, become thin, pale and weak and unfit for work. When you find a person getting pale and weak with the inside of his eye lids nearly white you should suspect the "Ankylostome" worm and take him to the hospital or dispensary or to a doctor for examination and treatment.

If the right treatment which is a simple one is followed the patient soon gets rid of the worms and gains strength again.

Now you must help in preventing the spread of the worm.

Children get worms from eating unwashed fruit or from dirt in their hands after playing with earth and not washing their hands well before taking food.

The "Ankylostome" worm lays its eggs in your gut and these get out with the stools. The worm

develops where the stools are deposited on damp ground and the people catch it from the mud. Therefore see that no one is allowed to deposit their stools round your huts and avoid dampness in your yard round your hut or dwelling. You have been told before that you should use latrines or have the human excreta properly disposed of. There should be no human excreta on the ground close to your houses.

It is a clean habit to always wash your hands well before taking your food and this besides guards you from taking worms and other parasites or other diseases from dirty hands.

ITCH: A common disease especially among children and which nearly all know of is itch. It is caused by a very small insect parasite which burrows in the skin and is kept up by dirt. Persons having itch should keep their bodies and clothes clean and can obtain the proper treatment by applying at the dispensaries or seeing a doctor. If duly attended to the itch soon gets cured.

NOTES.

C.No.1021 B.

Home (Education) Department.
From the Govt. of India, Dept of Education, No.509,
dated the 16th May 1919.Subject:- Pamphlet on Hygiene.

E

In G.O.No.841 L, dated 23-6-11, the Government communicated "a Lesson on Malaria" to all presidents of district and taluk boards and municipal councils ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~the purpose of~~ ^{to} widely circulate the leaflet in English and vernaculars (a copy of the leaflet is not now available).

J

Again in G.O.No. 226 Educational, dated 12-3-11 the Government directed that the health primer "Life, light and cleanliness" printed and published by Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore, should be translated into the vernacular languages and distributed to all elementary schools under public management. A copy of the pamphlet in Tamil is put up - (Price three annas,

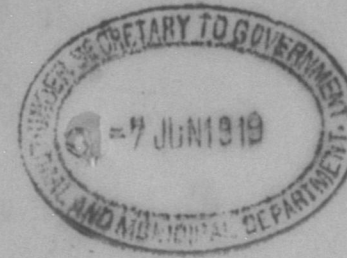
In 1914, the Tamil pamphlet entitled "The cause of the spread of plague in India and its prevention", prepared by M.R.Ry. Suviseshamu th Pillai, was translated in the vernacular languages and distributed to schools in plague-infected areas. Vide G.O.No.302 Educational, dated 19-3-14. a copy of the pamphlet in Tamil is put up ^{(Price} ~~---~~ 1 anna.)

2 The above three pamphlets in Tamil ^{(deal with} ~~forwarded~~ ^{most of the subjects dealt in the pamphlet "Short talk on hygiene"} ~~forwarded with India's letter.~~ ^{Copies of these pamphlets may be transmission} furnished to the Government of India for ~~transmission~~ to the Mauritius Government.

Before doing so, the D.I.I. may perhaps be requested to state whether any simple work similar to the "Short talk on hygiene" other than those

mentioned in para 1 ante is available and if so to forward a specimen copy thereof. A draft memo is submitted for approval.

Le. Affirmative, Ltm may also be consulted on the subject. They will presumably consult the Sanj Comr. in turn.



Edn no 1021 B-2

15-6-19

please issue

to the

Sanj Comr.

Ltm

CN-237 d/o
to

Taken back by edit

with on 15/6

to for at
MADRAS
17-6-19

Attno. No-237-140



mentioned by
D.P.I.-Kscf

Issued as Memo No: 1021/B-1, d/5-6-19

Memo to Ltm

Ltm

A few Dept.

Submitted that this may go to Sanj. Comr. no. for favour of remarks.

17-6-19

Sanj Commission. U.O.

D.No. 1764/S
Sanj. Comr's Office,
MADRAS, 5th July 1919.

I am not personally familiar with any such book in Tamil. The following is a list of books in Tamil which are said to be suitable for use in Elementary schools:-

- (1) "To live without Sickness" by Sub Assistant Surgeon Salvadi Ayyar of Tanjore.
- (2) Health Story Readers for Elementary Schools published by Macmillan & Co.

NOTES.

6. No. 52921
1899



Domestic Hygiene for Elementary Schools by Mr. Y.C. Bonnel - published by Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Madras.

I have only seen the first of these and, not being able to read Tamil, I cannot judge the quality of its contents. I suggest that they be submitted to a Tamil reading Medical man for perusal or that a translation be sent to me.



L & M (u.o.).

4.7.19.

Local & Mund Dept

I order whether the Surgeon-General may be requested to offer his views on the books referred to by the Sanitary Commission, or obtain and forward the opinion of any Tamil knowing Dr. D. S. or other medical officers.

Current No. 1326

see 2-7
10/7/19

Surgeon-General's office.

I have consulted Dr. P. S. Chandrasekhara Ayyar M.D., and enclose a copy of his reply for the information of Government.

W. P. A. I.

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Lp. u.o. no. 100/912
16-9-19
6. No. 52921
18-5-19

4

15

Copy of letter from Dr. P.S. Chandra Sekhar, B.A., M.D.,
Medical College, Madras, to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-
General with the Government of Madras, dated 19th August 1919.

With reference to your R.C.No.1326/1, dated 31st July 1919, I
have the honour to send herewith a list of Tamil publications on
Hygiene which have been published in Madras with detailed informa-
tion about the authors, publishers, &c. I have gone through them
all. Only the three books mentioned below can be said to be good
productions:-

1. "To live without sickness" by Mr. Salvady Iyer, Railway
Apothecary, Erode, is an excellent work in very easy and collo-
quial tamil. It is as interesting as a novel. It will be useful
for teachers and to the general public. It is too big for elemen-
tary classes as it contains 550 pages. Though an excellent book,
it is not of the type wanted for the Mauritius Government.

2. "Domestic Hygiene" by Bonnel is written in an easy style.
It is good but does not cover the ground as desired by the Mauritius
Government.

3. "Life, Light and Cleanliness" a publication by the Govern-
ment Press in Tamil and Urdu. It is a very good production and it
is impossible to praise it too much. The Tamil translation is
good. But, unfortunately it is out of print. The Government will
have to order a reprint. Only the Urdu translation is available
at present. The information given in the Government publications
"Lesson on Malaria" and the "Cause of the spread of Plague" is in-
cluded in this book.

The short "Talk on Hygiene" a copy of which is sent with the
correspondence by the Mauritius Government is no way better than
this book. The cost of translating the short "Talk on Hygiene" can
be easily ascertained from the Tamil Translator to the Government.
Probably it may be Rs.30 to Rs.50.

*This information
is required by
the Mauritius
Govt.
as it is publishing
in Tamil similar
to the short "Talk on Hygiene"*

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If the Tamil translation of Life, Light and Cleanliness cannot be had, Macmillan & Co's Health Story Readers Book I and Book II will serve the same purpose.

Mentioned
by RSI

Name of the Book	Author.	Publisher.	Year	Price	Pages	Remarks.
1. To live without sickness	T.S.Salvadi Iyer	India Printing works	1911	Ra1-10--0	560	In easy & colloquial style.Capital book for teachers.
2. Ancient Sanitation in the light of modern science	W.G.King & Translated by T.A.Saminatha Iyer	C.Coomarasami Naidu Sons.	1915	0--4--0	64	Style stiff.
3. Four simple talks upon laws of health,pure air, pure food & pure water. (Eng. & Tamil)	C.P.V.Shanker.	Xan Literature Societ	1916		32	Bad tamil
4. Hygiene & Temperance	S.V.Koil Pillai	K.R. Bros., Madras.	1912	0--2--0	40	A literal translation of English idioms.Tolerably good.
5. Handbook of Hygiene for Lower Primary School. No.3.	T.A.Ramachandra Iyer	Tanjore National Press	1889	0--1--6	36	In the form of catechisms.Good.But must be brought up to date.
6. Hygiene & Elementary Science	E.Jayaram Pillai	Star of India Press.	1893	0--2--0	40	Must be brought up to date.
7. Domestic Hygiene	G.Bonnel	S.Murthy & Co., Madras.	1917	0--6--0	107	In easy language.Good.but does not cover the field as required by Mauritius Govt.
8. A Catechism on Hygiene	P.Parthasarathi Naidu	Kitchner Press.	1905	0--2--0	110	Fairly good exposition.Must be brought up to date
9. ..	?	K.R.Press	1889	0--1--3	72	
10. Hygiene for Upper Primary Standards	T.A.Ramachandra Iyer	Tanjore National Press	1887	0--4--0	50	Good. Not up to date.
11. Essentials of catechism on Hygiene	M.Coomarasami Mudali 149, Mint St.G.T.	Hindu Union Press.	1893	0--2--6	42	Good <i>not up to date</i>
12. How to keep health?	C.R.Namasivaya Mudaliar	A.Govindaraju Naidu & Co.,	1900	0--1--6	70	Poor production.
13. A Catechism on Hygiene	A.Devasahayam	Vaijayanti Press.	1904	?	42	Not up to date.
14. Elements of Hygiene	Dr.W.E.Danakoti Raju	K.R.Press.	1880	0--8--0	127	Very old
15. Handbook of Sanitary Science	Pandit S.M.Natesa Sastri.	Madura Tamil Sangam.	1905	0-12--0	141	Poor production
16. Way to health	?	Xan Literature Society	1918	0--2--6	92	Good. But must be brought up to date.
17. Talks on Health	Mrs.Brandon	do	1913	...	77	Contains some notes on physiology also.Poor production
18. Life, Light & Cleanliness (Tamil translation)	Translation out of print	Govt.Press. Madras.	1914	0--3--0		Excellent production.Out of stock in Govt.Press. (Urdu translation available for annas 8)
19. Malaria	do	do	...	...		Urdu available. Tamil out of stock.
20. Plague	Suviseshan Pillai (Tamil)	do	...	0--1--0		Urdu translation also available
21. Health Story Readers for Elementary Schools	E.Marsden.	Macmillan & Co.,	...	...	...	...
1st Part.	...	do	1919	0--4--0	70	In easy language.Contents similar to No.18, Life, Light & Cleanliness but not so good.Might be used as a substitute for No.18 as the latter is out of print.
2nd Part	...	do	1917	0--6--0	103	
22. Health Reader for Indian Schools	Wrenn	do	1916	0--8--0	176	Does not cover the field as required by the Mauritius Government.
23. The Tamil Hygiene Primer	K. Sitaramayya	S. Murthy & Co., Madras	0-15-0	80		
24. Mosquitoes and Malaria	A Chokkalugam Pillai	American Diamond Press, 610 Washington St. Madras	0-6-0	66		

Local Mail Dept



Submitted that the case may now be returned to the Home (Education) Department, with the opinion of Dr. F. S. Chandrasekhara Ayyar.

For MR

11/26/24

11/26/24

Home (Edl) a.o.

Home (Edl) Dept

Issued as Memo No 1021B-1 5-6-19
No. 1541B - From the D.P.I. No 5207 9-8-19

Letter No 5292-11
26-9-19
pp 4-5 ante

Dr. Chandrasekhara Ayyar considers the following Tamil publications to be of the type required by the Mauritius Grant:-

copied put up

- * (1) Life, Light + Cleanliness
- * (2) The Cause of the Spread of Plague in India and its prevention
- * (3) Health Story Readers by Messrs.

Macmillan & Co - Books I & II

He does not consider the books "Ancient Sanitation" by Col. W.B. King, forwarded by the D.P.I. to be a good production and states that the style is stiff. As regards the "Health Reader for Indian Schools" by Wren, included in the list furnished by the D.P.I., the Doctor is of opinion that it does not cover the fields ~~required~~ required by the Mauritius Grant.

Vide list on p. 5 of
+ copy put up
of remarks at p. 6 of

p. 5 of

cf remarks at item 22
on p. 6 of

In addition to the three books recommended by Dr. Chandra Sekhara Ayyar, the "Tamil Hygiene Primer" and "Mosquitoes and Malaria" sent by the D.P.I. may also be forwarded to the Govt of India.

2 A draft letter is subd for approval.

CA
29.9.19

Encl
(before forwarding the books, please ascertain from the D.P.I.'s office whether the books may be forwarded. If they object, the books may be purchased from some other country)

Tu
Why not send a full list of the books available say it to the Mauritius for select?

W
4/10/19

A revised draft order is subd

EN
7.10.19 T.M. sent to D.P.I.'s office 7/10

Ascertained from the D.P.I.'s office that the books may be forwarded to the Mauritius Govt. vide T.M. at slip

CA
8.10.19

Tu
9.10.19

CA
13.10.19
W
14.10.19

EN
10/10/19

C.F. 271.

OFFICE OF THE _____

Dated _____ 191

_____ Hours _____ Minutes.

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From

The Manager, D.P. Office

To

The Supt. Home (Edn)
Re: your T.M. 7th 19
re: Famil Publication
on Hygiene.

Reply - The books in question
may be sent to the
Mauritius Govt.

9/10/19 5/10/19

The Manager, D.P. Office

The Supt. Home (Edn)
Re: your T.M. 7th 19
re: Famil Publication
on Hygiene.

The books in question
may be sent to the
Mauritius Govt.

9/10/19 5/10/19

Forwarding to the Govt of India for transmission to
the Mauritius Govt copies of certain Tamil
publications on Hygiene

READ AGAIN G.O. No....., dated 191 .



READ ALSO:—

C. No. 10217 From the Grant of India, No. 509, dated 16-5- 1919
Dept. of Edu

" " 1541 B " " D.P. I " 5209 " 9-8-1919

ORDER.

No. 1246, dated 15-10-1919

Mio

To

Me D.P.T (g/g)

The Govt of India will
be addressed

GR

8-10-19

9. 10. 29

Letter - to: No 12458 15. 10. 19

The Secretary to the
Govt. of India
Dep't. of Edu.

(writing base data)

copy of p. 6 of amending remarks & see

Rec'd
12/20/20
Curtis
78.
16-X-2

Sis

With reference to your
letter No. 509 of 11-5-19, I am
directed to forward for
transmission

transmission to the Mauritius Govt
 a copy each of the following
 Tamil publications which are
 similar to the pamphlet entitled
 'Short talk on Hygiene' received
 with your letter under reply:-

Name of publication	Price
(1) Life, light and cleanliness	3 as
(2) The Cause of the spread of plague in India and its prevention	1 a
(3) Health Story Readers { Book I	4 as
{ Book II	6 as
(4) The Tamil Hygiene Primer	15 as
(5) Mosquitoes and Malaria	6 as
(6) Ancient Sanitation	4 As
(7) Health Reader for Indian schools	8 as

I am ^{also} to enclose a ^{full} list of
 Tamil publications on Hygiene
 which have been published in
 Madras with detailed information
 about authors, publishers etc.

I have etc

8/10/29
 9/10/29
 13/10/29
 14/10/29

When given for copying
 When copied
 When examined
 When signed

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
 191

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER 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.
 F = Copy abstract only.
 Q = Copy heading only.