Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (MISCELLANEOUS)

74

G.O. No. 1273, 18th December 1917

Quarantine arrangements at Mantapam

Directing the despatch of a reply to the Government of India regarding the — and the comparative freedom of Ceylon from disease.

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N. F. ORIGINAL

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (MISCELLANEOUS)

G.O. No. 1273, 18th December 1917

Quarantine arrangements at Mantapam

Directing the despatch of a reply to the Government of India regarding the — and the comparative freedom of Ceylon from disease.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from G. S. HARDY, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Miscellaneous) Department.
Dated—Simla, the 3rd September 1917.
No.—10414.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 972, dated the 6th August 1917, with which was forwarded a copy of correspondence on the subject of the quarantine arrangements at Mantapam.

2. I am to enquire, with reference to paragraph 3 of the Ceylon Government's letter, dated the 6th October 1916, whether the practice of stamping passengers is still in force.

3. I am also to refer to paragraph 8 of the same letter, and to say that the Government of India would be glad to know whether the statement of the Colonial Government that Ceylon is free from smallpox and cholera and slightly affected with plague is wholly justified, and, if so, whether, in the opinion of the Local Government, this relative freedom from disease is due to some form of quarantine having been in force for a great many years or to climatic or other conditions in Ceylon.

II

Memorandum No. 3111-1, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 25th September 1917.

With reference to the accompanying extract from a letter from the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, No. 16776, dated the 6th October 1916, on the subject of the discontinuance of the practice of stamping passengers proceeding to Ceylon at the quarantine camp at Mantapam, the District Magistrate, Ramnad, is requested to report to Government at an early date whether the permanent quarantine camp referred to therein has been opened and whether the practice of stamping passengers has been discontinued.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the District Magistrate, Ramnad, with a copy of paragraph 2 of Colonial Secretary's letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 349, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 22nd November 1916.

III

Letter—from A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Ramnad at Madura.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Miscellaneous) Department.
Dated—the 7th October 1917.
No.—D. Dis. 3303-Rev.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 3111-1, dated the 25th September 1917, I have the honour to report that the permanent quarantine camp has been opened and that the practice of stamping passengers has been discontinued from 1st May 1917.

Order—No. 1273, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 18th December 1917.

The following reply will be despatched to the Government of India.

(True extract)

R. Ramachandra Rao,
Secretary to Government.

3

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HOME DEPARTMENT

(Miscellaneous)

No. 1274.

From

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Miscellaneous) Department,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Department of Commerce and Industry.

Dated Fort St. George, the 18th December 1917.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to Mr. Hardy's letter No. 10414, dated the 3rd September 1917, on the subject of the quarantine arrangements at Mantapam.

2. I am to state that the permanent quarantine camp referred to in paragraph 3 of the Ceylon Government's letter No. 16776, dated the 6th October 1916, has been opened and that the practice of stamping passengers has been discontinued from the 1st May last.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter under reply, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the statement of the Colonial Government that Ceylon is free from smallpox and cholera and slightly affected with plague is not wholly justified. The following statement shows the number of deaths from the diseases mentioned during the last six years :—

—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	Average for six years.	Average for decennium ending 1910.
Plague	Broke out for the first time in 1914.				401	127	264	..
Smallpox	29	89	15	1	101	156	65	69
Cholera	22	277	13	74	47	8	74	about 82

4. Special measures to prevent plague getting into Ceylon, and particularly to safeguard Colombo, were considered necessary by this Government in 1897, when the plague regulations were first promulgated. The rules then issued directed that no person should be permitted to embark on board a vessel within any port of the

Madras Presidency bound direct for any port in Ceylon who had within the preceding ten days resided in a part of India, believed by the health officer of the port to be infected with plague. The Governor in Council is inclined to think that the comparative freedom of Ceylon from plague, as well as from smallpox and cholera, is due to a certain extent to some form of quarantine having been in force for a long time. In this connexion, however, a reference to the following table may not be without interest :—

—	Ceylon.	Bellary.	Salem.
(*a*) Area in square miles	25,481	5,714	6,300
(*b*) Population	4,547,184	969,436	1,766,680
(*c*) Medical and Sanitary Officers	708	43	57

Item (*c*) includes all officers of the medical, sanitary and vaccination departments and excludes matrons, nurses, compounders and bacteriologists.

The figures would seem to show that Ceylon is much better staffed with medical and sanitary officers than Madras. In the table Ceylon is contrasted with Bellary and Salem, two of the Madras districts most liable to plague. On the basis of respective populations, Ceylon should have 5 times as many such officers as Bellary : it has actually 16 times as many. It should have $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as Salem ; it has actually 12 times as many.

5. As regards the question whether this relative freedom from disease is to any extent due to climatic or other conditions prevailing in Ceylon, I am to say that this Government have no information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

Secretary to Government.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 1273–74, HOME (MISCELLANEOUS), DATED 18TH DECEMBER 1917

[SUBJECT.—*Quarantine at Mantapam.*]

Previous papers :

G.O.	149, *Marine*,	22*nd Feb.* 1897	*G.O*	310, *Plague*,	21*st Feb.* 1916
,,	1144 *Plague*,	1*st Sep.* 1904	,,	139 ,,	1*st Mar.* ,,
,,	30–31 ,,	17*th Jan.* 1907	,,	349, *Home* (*Mis.*),	22*nd Nov.* ,,
,,	151 ,,	9*th Mar.* 1914	,,	413 ,, ,,	26*th Apl.* 1917
,,	208 ,,	24*th* ,, ,,	,,	431 ,, ,,	2*nd May* ,,
,,	23, *Marine*,	21*st Jan.* 1915	,,	227 ,, ,,	10*th* ,, ,,
,,	392, *Plague*,	23*rd Oct.* ,,	,,	963 *L.*,	4*th July* ,,
,,	446 ,,	25*th Nov.* ,,	,,	971–2, *Home* (*Mis.*),	6*th Aug.* ,,

HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) DEPARTMENT.

I

From the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10414, *dated 3rd September* 1917.

Paragraph 2 *of Government of India's letter—Stamping of passengers.*—In paragraph 3 of their letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 349, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 22nd November 1916, the Ceylon Government stated that they were prepared to discontinue the practice of stamping passengers at Mantapam on the opening of the permanent camp at the beginning of 1917, when it was hoped that a more efficient control over passengers in transit from the camp to the steamer would become possible. There is no information in office as to whether the permanent camp has now been opened and the stamping of passengers discontinued. A draft memorandum to the District Magistrate, Rāmnād, asking him to furnish the required information is submitted for approval.

2. *Paragraph* 3 *of India's letter—Prevalence of smallpox, cholera and plague in Ceylon.*—In December 1906 (vide page 2 of G.O. Nos. 30–31, Plague, dated 17th January 1907), the Colonial Secretary stated "that, so far, this colony has not been visited with plague ; but it not seldom suffers from an outbreak of smallpox and has recently suffered from one of cholera introduced from British India through Tuticorin in the manner which the proposed camp is designed to remove." In November 1915, the Colonial Secretary again reported that "it was from India—where it is endemic—that plague was introduced into this island where it was unknown two years ago" (page 2 of G.O. No. 139, Plague, dated 1st March 1916).

Bottom of page 2 of notes to G.O. 1144 Pl., 1st September 1904.

3. Special measures to prevent plague getting into Colombo were considered to be necessary by this Government at the time when the plague regulations were first promulgated. Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Forbes noted that "we are particularly bound to safeguard Colombo, the Clapham Junction of the East," and rules were issued in G.O. No. 149, Marine, dated 22nd February 1897, by this Government of their own motion under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to prevent the importation of bubonic plague into Colombo by vessels sailing from Tuticorin.

Page 22 of notes to G.O. 23, Marine, 21st January 1915.

Since then the Government of Madras have been solicitous of the welfare of Ceylon in this respect. The same were the reasons which necessitated the establishment of the camp at Tuticorin (page 4 of G.O. No. 1144, Plague, dated 1st September 1904). Mr. Ll. E. Buckley, the then Collector of Tinnevelly, stated that "if systematic evasion of the rules is possible, there is considerable danger to Ceylon and through Ceylon to the world at large."

4. The following statement, taken from the annual reports of the Registrar-General, Ceylon, shows the number of *deaths* from the diseases enumerated during the last six years :—

Diseases.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	Average for the last six years.	Average for the decinium ending 1910.
Plague	127	401	Broke out for the first time in Ceylon in 1914.				264	..
Smallpox	156	101	1	15	89	29	65	69
Cholera	8	47	74	13	277	22	74	about 82

[Figures of the number of attacks which will be greater than the number of deaths are not available.]

5. Neither the figures given above nor the extracts quoted in paragraph 2 supra warrant the statement that Ceylon is "happily free from smallpox and cholera and slightly affected with plague." It may, however, be said that these diseases are not prevalent to a great extent in the colony. A major portion of the cases reported have occurred in the Colombo district. Indigenous cases of attacks are common in the island, and instances are not unknown of plague being imported into India from Ceylon.

6. In this connexion reference is solicited to the following papers :—

Page 4 of G.O. No. 227, Marine, dated 10th May 1917.
,, 5 of ,, ,, 310, Public, ,, 21st February 1916.
Pages 2-3 of notes to G.O. No. 208, Plague, dated 24th March 1914.
Page 3 ,, ,, 151 ,, ,, 9th ,, ,,

It will be observed that the comparative freedom of Ceylon from these epidemics, is due to some extent to some form of quarantine having been in force for a great many years.

7. There is no information in this department as to the effect which the climatic or other conditions generally obtaining in Ceylon have on the prevalence and spread of plague, cholera and smallpox in the island. (The climate of Ceylon in the low-lying districts is similar to that of Malabar and other damp districts of this Presidency—Surgeon-General's note on page 14 of notes to G.O. No. 413, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 26th April 1917.) Submitted that the file may be sent u.o. to Public (Marine) and Local and Municipal (Plague and Medical) sections for any remarks they may have to offer on paragraph 3 of India's letter. They may be requested to consult the Sanitary Commissioner and the Surgeon-General if necessary in order to enable the Government to reply to paragraph 3 of India's letter.

A.R.—15-9-17.
P.DER.—21-9-17.

E. A. HARVEY—24-9-17.

Issue memorandum referred to in paragraph 1. Then send to Marine, Local and Municipal (Plague and Medical) for favour of remarks.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—25-9-17.

[Memorandum No. 3111-1, dated 25th September 1917—II.]

III

From the District Magistrate, Rāmnād, D. Dis. No. 3303, *Rev., dated 7th October* 1917.

PUBLIC (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Beyond the intimations of occurrences of plague and cholera in the port of Colombo received from the Government of Ceylon, it is submitted that there is no information in this department for accounting for the relative freedom from disease enjoyed by the island of Ceylon.

S.D.S.—4-10-17.

R. H. COURTENAY—6-10-17.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

This I cannot answer as we get no information on the subject.

I know that cases of plague have been imported into Tinnevelly district from Colombo by merchants who have their houses in Tinnevelly district and transact business in Colombo.

W. A. JUSTICE—30-10-17.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that there are no remarks to be added by this department.

C.S.S.—31-10-17.
K.V.V.—31-10-17.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARI—1-11-17.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

This department has no information on the points referred to in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter No. 10414, dated 3rd September 1917.

W. B. BANNERMAN—17-11-17.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL (MEDICAL) DEPARTMENT.

There is no information in this department either.

P.D.R.—23-11-17.
V.S.—26-11-17.

Is there any reference in the plague narratives to cases of plague being imported from Colombo into the Tinnevelly district ?

V.T.K.—26-11-17.

It may be inferred from the papers with G.O. No. 446, Plague, dated 25th November 1915, that cases of plague were imported into the Tinnevelly district from Colombo. But as there was no indigenous outbreak no narratives have been received. For instances of the importation of plague into the Ramnad district please see letter No. 392, Plague, dated 23rd October 1915.

C.S.S.—27-11-17.

V.T.K.—27-11-17.

HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) DEPARTMENT.

The practice of stamping passengers in the Mantapam quarantine camp has been discontinued.

2. Definite information as to the causes of the relative freedom of Ceylon from epidemic diseases is not available with the other departments of the Secretariat concerned. The Government of India may therefore be furnished with such information as is available here.

3. Draft submitted for approval.

A.R.—29-11-17.
P.DER.—1-12-17.

Can you show me—

(*a*) The comparative areas of Ceylon, Bellary and Salem.
(*b*) The comparative populations of the same.
(*c*) The comparative number of medical and sanitary officials—
  (1) European and
  (2) Non-European in the same.
(*d*) The comparative European populations for the same.

C. H. BROWN—3–12–17.

The following statistics from the Ceylon Census report 1911 may be of interest.

Between $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ of Madras Presidency. — Area 25,332 square miles (average Madras district about 5,900 square miles excluding Madras, Nilgiris and Anjengo).

Average for a Madras District about 1,700,000. — Population 4,110,367 (inclusive of military and shipping), i.e., one-tenth of Madras Presidency.

Density 162 per square mile. Densest in Western Province 773 ; (including Colombo). Central and Southern Provinces 294 and 293 per square mile. Sabaragamuwa 216. Two others under 150 and 3 under 70.

18 per 10,000. / 65 per 10,000. — Europeans 7,592 (excluding military and shipping) of whom 6,801 are British. Burghers and Eurasians 26,663.

One hundred and eighty *Europeans* are Government servants and 583 Burghers and Eurasians are in Government service.

If military be excluded. — Contrast the statistics of Madras Presidency in Census report for 1911.

F. J. RICHARDS—4–12–17.

The following comparative statement is submitted :—

	Ceylon.	Bellary.	Salem.
(*a*) Area in square miles	25,481	5,714	6,300
(*b*) Population	4,547,184	969,436	1,766,680
(*c*) Medical and Sanitary officers ...	708	43	57
(*d*) European population	7,600	911	256

[Item (*c*) includes all officers of the Medical, Sanitary and Vaccination departments and excludes matrons, nurses, compounders and bacteriologists.]

It has not been found possible to find the actual number of Europeans and Non-Europeans in item (*c*). At least 17 of the officers in Ceylon are Europeans. The present District Medical and Sanitary Officers of Bellary and Salem districts are Indians.

A.R.—4–12–17.
P.DER.—5–12–17.

I have added the latter part of paragraph 4. There is no use pretending that the thing is wholly due to quarantine when Ceylon is obviously so much better staffed with Medical and Sanitary officers than we are. It may do no harm to direct India's attention to this aspect.

C.H.B.—8–12–17.

Draft for approval.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—11–12–17.
H. F. W. G[ILLMAN]—15–12–17.

Issue.

R.R.—17–12–17.

[G.O. Nos. 1273–74, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 18th December 1917.]

Home (Misc.) Department.

Directing the despatch of a reply to the Government of India regarding the quarantine arrangements at Mantapam and ~~about~~ the comparative freedom of ~~the island~~ Ceylon from disease.

ORDER:- No. 1273 dated 18. 12 1917.

The following reply will be despatched to the Government of India.

A.R.
1-12-17.

LETTER:- 1274. 8 18.12.17

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Dept. of Commerce and Industry.

Sir,

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2. I am to state that the permanent quarantine camp referred to in paragraph 3 of the Ceylon Government's letter No. 16776, dated the 6th October 1916, has been opened and that the practice of

stamping passengers has been discontinued from the 1st May last.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter under reply, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the statement of the Colonial Government that Ceylon is free from small pox and cholera and slightly affected with plague is not wholly justified. The following statement shows the number of deaths from the diseases mentioned during the last six years:-

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Cholera	22	277	13	74	47	8	74	about ~~Amount~~ 82

4. Special measures to prevent plague getting into Ceylon, and particularly to safeguard Colombo, were considered necessary by this Government in 1897, when the plague regulations were first promulgated. The rules then issued directed that no person should be permitted to embark on board a vessel within any port of the Madras Presidency bound direct for any port in Ceylon who had within the preceding ten days resided in a part of India, believed by the health officer of the port to be infected with plague. The Governor in Council is inclined to think that the comparative freedom of Ceylon from plague, as well as from small pox and cholera, is due to a certain extent to some form of quarantine having been in force for a long time. In this connection, however, a reference to the following

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~~(d) European population~~	~~7,600~~	~~911~~	~~1255~~

Item (c) includes all officers of the medical, sanitary and vaccination Deptts. and excludes matrons, nurses compounders and Bacteriologists.

The figures would seem to show that Ceylon is much better staffed with medical and sanitary officers than Madras. In the table Ceylon is contrasted with Bellary and Salem, two of the Madras districts most liable to plague. On the basis of respective populations, Ceylon should have 5 times as many such officers as Bellary; it has actually 16 times as many. It should have 3½ times as many as Salem; it has actually 12 times as many. ~~In Ceylon Europeans are one to every 33 sq. miles, in Bellary one to 6 1/3, and in Salem only one to 24.~~

5. As regards the question whether this relative freedom from disease is to any extent due to climatic or other conditions prevailing in Ceylon, I am to say that this Govt. have no information.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 1273–74, HOME (MISCELLANEOUS), DATED 18TH DECEMBER 1917

[SUBJECT.—*Quarantine at Mantapam.*]

Previous papers :

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HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) DEPARTMENT.

I

From the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10414, *dated 3rd September* 1917.

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Prem

Please Correct & strike off

AR 25.12.18. Asst. 5.12.18

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5. Neither the figures given above nor the extracts quoted in paragraph 2 supra warrant the statement that Ceylon is "happily free from smallpox and cholera and slightly affected with plague." It may, however, be said that these diseases are not prevalent to a great extent in the colony. A major portion of the cases reported have occurred in the Colombo district. Indigenous cases of attacks are common in the island, and instances are not unknown of plague being imported into India from Ceylon.

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It will be observed that the comparative freedom of Ceylon from these epidemics, is due to some extent to some form of quarantine having been in force for a great many years.

7. There is no information in this department as to the effect which the climatic or other conditions generally obtaining in Ceylon have on the prevalence and spread of plague, cholera and smallpox in the island. (The climate of Ceylon in the low-lying districts is similar to that of Malabar and other damp districts of this Presidency—Surgeon-General's note on page 14 of notes to G.O. No. 413, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 26th April 1917.) Submitted that the file may be sent u.o. to Public (Marine) and Local and Municipal (Plague and Medical) sections for any remarks they may have to offer on paragraph 3 of India's letter. They may be requested to consult the Sanitary Commissioner and the Surgeon-General if necessary in order to enable the Government to reply to paragraph 3 of India's letter.

A.R.—15-9-17.
P.DER.—21-9-17.

E. A. HARVEY—24-9-17.

Issue memorandum referred to in paragraph 1. Then send to Marine, Local and Municipal (Plague and Medical) for favour of remarks.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—25-9-17.

[Memorandum No. 3111-1, dated 25th September 1917—II.]

III

From the District Magistrate, Rāmnād, D. Dis. No. 3303, *Rev., dated 7th October* 1917.

PUBLIC (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Beyond the intimations of occurrences of plague and cholera in the port of Colombo received from the Government of Ceylon, it is submitted that there is no information in this department for accounting for the relative freedom from disease enjoyed by the island of Ceylon.

S.D.S.—4-10-17.

R. H. COURTENAY—6-10-17.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

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I know that cases of plague have been imported into Tinnevelly district from Colombo by merchants who have their houses in Tinnevelly district and transact business in Colombo.

W. A. JUSTICE—30-10-17.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that there are no remarks to be added by this department.

C.S.S.—31-10-17.

K.V.V.—31-10-17.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARI—1-11-17.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

This department has no information on the points referred to in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter No. 10414, dated 3rd September 1917.

W. B. BANNERMAN—17-11-17.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL (MEDICAL) DEPARTMENT.

There is no information in this department either.

P.D.R.—23-11-17.

V.S.—26-11-17.

Is there any reference in the plague narratives to cases of plague being imported from Colombo into the Tinnevelly district ?

V.T.K.—26-11-17.

It may be inferred from the papers with G.O. No. 446, ~~Public,~~ dated 25th November 1915, that cases of plague were imported into the Tinnevelly district from Colombo. But as there was no indigenous outbreak no narratives have been received. For instances of the importation of plague into the Ramnad district please see letter No. 392, ~~Public,~~ dated 23rd October 1915.

C.S.S.—27-11-17.

V.T.K.—27-11-17.

HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) DEPARTMENT.

The practice of stamping passengers in the Mantapam quarantine camp has been discontinued.

2. Definite information as to the causes of the relative freedom of Ceylon from epidemic diseases is not available with the other departments of the Secretariat concerned. The Government of India may therefore be furnished with such information as is available here.

3. Draft submitted for approval.

A.R.—29-11-17.

P.DER.—1-12-17.

Can you show me—

(*a*) The comparative areas of Ceylon, Bellary and Salem.
(*b*) The comparative populations of the same.
(*c*) The comparative number of medical and sanitary officials—
  (1) European and
  (2) Non-European in the same.
(*d*) The comparative European populations for the same.

C. H. BROWN—4–12–17.

The following statistics from the Ceylon Census report 1911 may be of interest.

Between ⅕ and ⅙ of Madras Presidency.

Area 25,332 square miles (average Madras district about 5,900 square miles (excluding Madras, Nilgiris and Anjengo).

Average for a Madras District about 1,700,000.

Population 4,110,367 (inclusive of military and shipping), i.e., one-tenth of Madras Presidency.

Density 162 per square mile. Densest in Western Province 773; (including Colombo). Central and Southern Provinces 294 and 293 per square mile. Sabaragamua 216. Two others under 150 and 3 under 70.

18 per 10,000.
65 per 10,000.

Europeans 7,592 (excluding military and shipping) of whom 6,801 British Burghers and Eurasians 26,663.

One hundred and eighty *Europeans* are Government servants and 583 Burghers and Eurasians are in Government service.

If military be excluded.

Contrast the statistics of Madras Presidency in Census report for 1911.

F. J. RICHARDS—4–12–17.

The following comparative statement is submitted:—

	Ceylon.	Bellary.	Salem.
(*a*) Area in square miles	25,481	5,714	6,300
(*b*) Population	4,547,184	969,436	1,766,680
(*c*) Medical and Sanitary officers ...	708	43	57
(*d*) European population	7,600	911	256

[Item (*c*) includes all officers of the Medical, Sanitary and Vaccination departments and excludes matrons, nurses, compounders and bacteriologists.]

It has not been found possible to find the actual number of Europeans and Non-Europeans in item (*c*). At least 17 of the officers in Ceylon are Europeans. The present District Medical and Sanitary Officers of Bellary and Salem districts are Indians.

A.R.—4–12–17.
P.DER.—5–12–17.

I have added the latter part of paragraph 4. There is no use pretending that the thing is wholly due to quarantine when Ceylon is obviously so much better staffed with Medical and Sanitary officers than we are. It may do no harm to direct India's attention to this aspect.

C. H. BROWN—8–12–17.

Draft for approval.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—11–12–17.
H. F. W. G[ILLMAN]—15–12–17.

Issue.

R.R.—17–12–17.

[G.O. Nos. 1273–74, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 18th December 1917.]

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[P.T.O.

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C

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